The Financial Crisis of 2007-10 in Eastern Europe and the Baltics

Presented by Anders Åslund

Discussion by:

Anete Pajuste, PhD

Associate Professor of Finance RTU Riga Business School, Latvia



Initial Assumptions



- Fixed exchange regime strong policy anchor (in the Baltics)
- European Union is our "club"
- Eurozone is good, and the ultimate goal is to enter it





Background



Prisoner's dilemma in the banking sector

		BANK B	
		Conservative lending	Aggressive lending ("Grab the market")
BANK A	Conservative	A B	A B
	Aggressive lending ("Grab the market")	A B	A B





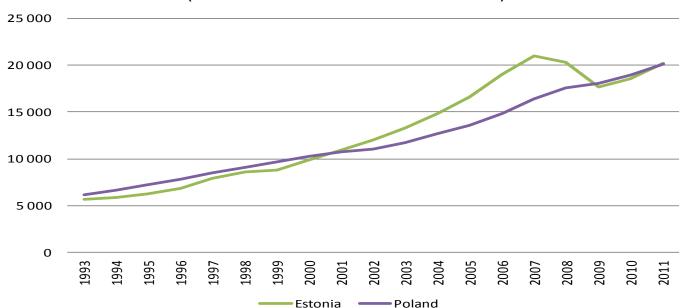
Alternatives

TOTAL QUALITY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

- Currency (external) devaluation
 - Less pronounced boom-bust cycle for floating exchange countries
 - But... special conditions in the Baltics

GDP per capita, PPP, current Intl.\$

(IMF World Economic Outlook database)









Alternatives (2)



- Borrow more
 - Maastricht criteria...
- Print money or Quantitative easing
 - Policy not favored in the EU
 - Fear from inflation
 - Commercial banks' actions



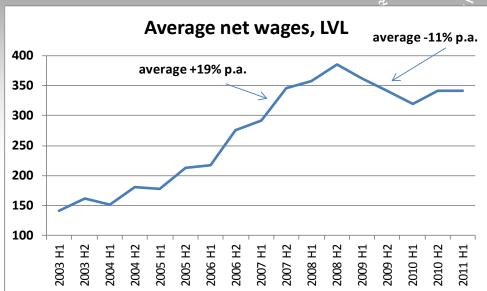


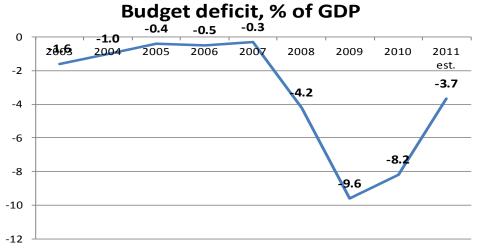
"Internal devaluation"?



- Cut wages and public spending
 - Argument: cure the symptoms

 Severe budget consolidation (expenses cut from LVL 6.3 bn in 2008 to LVL 4.8 bn in 2011)







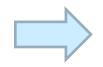


"Internal devaluation" - concerns



- Lost workplaces (13 percent of working-age population)
 - "Solutions": unofficial work; emigration
- Fiscal adjustment implications
 - Qualitative education and health care has become a paid service
 - Quality of public service has deteriorated
 - Over-time work

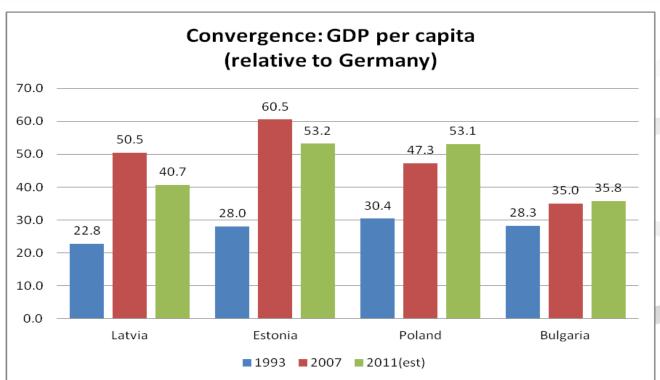






Way ahead?

- According to Eichengreen et al. (2011) study:
 - Undervalued exchange rates not viable for long-term (innovation intensive) growth
 - Policy instability are precursors to slowdowns
- Convergence is likely to continue









Thank you!







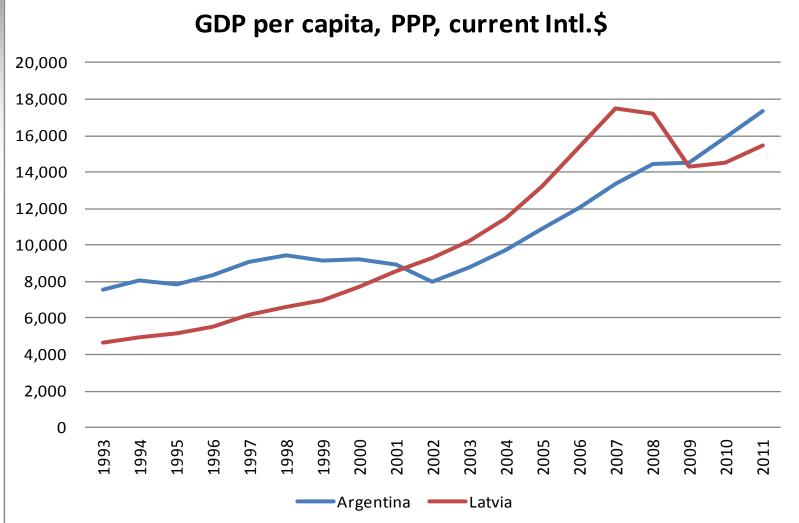
Extra slides (for reference)





Latvia vs. Argentina







u Ottawa





Employment (Latvia)





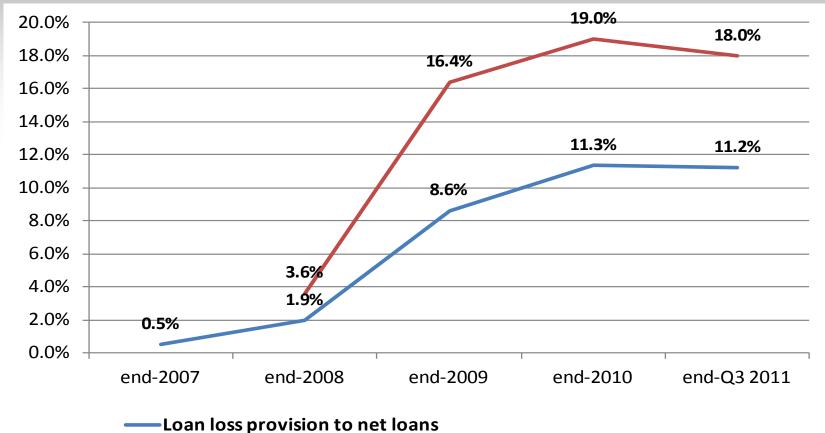






Current situation: loan portfolio quality





-The share of loans 90+ days past due in total non-banking loans





Tools to overcome the financial sector crisis: The Case of Latvia (1)



- Strong financial support from the state (total of 1.03 bn LVL injected)
 - To avoid the systemic risk (bank runs)
- Restructuring of the problem bank
 - Citadele bank ("good assets") and Parex bank ("bad assets")
- Close monitoring by the financial market regulator (<u>www.fktk.lv</u>)
 - Since the beginning of 2009, 19 banks have increased their share capital in total by 1.3 bn LVL



