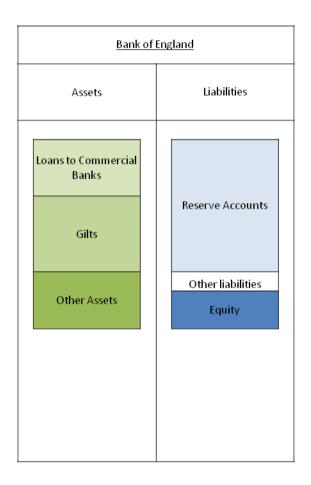
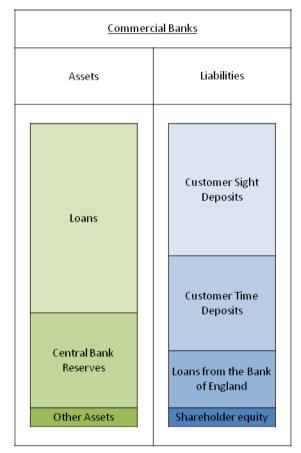
The Positive Money Proposal

The transition process in balance sheets

Andrew Jackson

Stylised balance sheets just before the "overnight switchover"

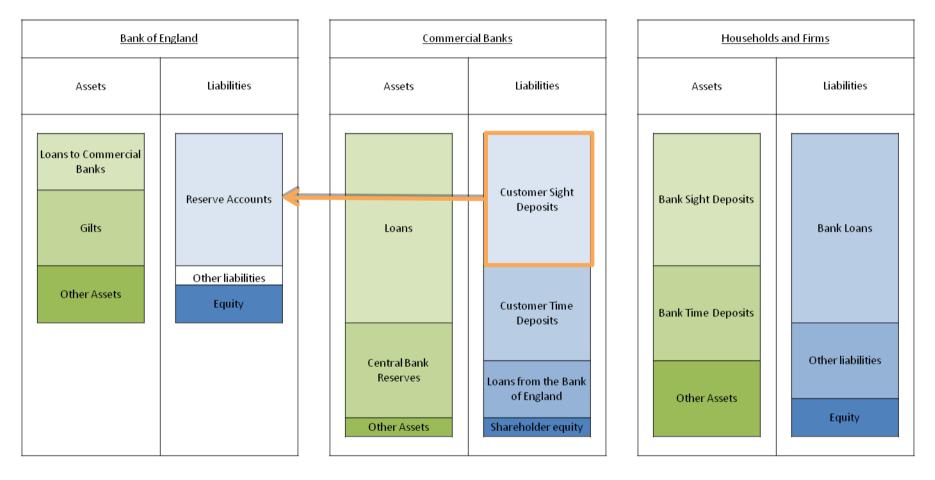




<u>Households and Firms</u>		
Assets	Liabilities	
Bank Sight Deposits Bank Time Deposits	Bank Loans	
Other Assets	Other liabilities Equity	

^{*} Deposits exceed loans due to QE increasing deposits and central bank reserves 1 for 1.

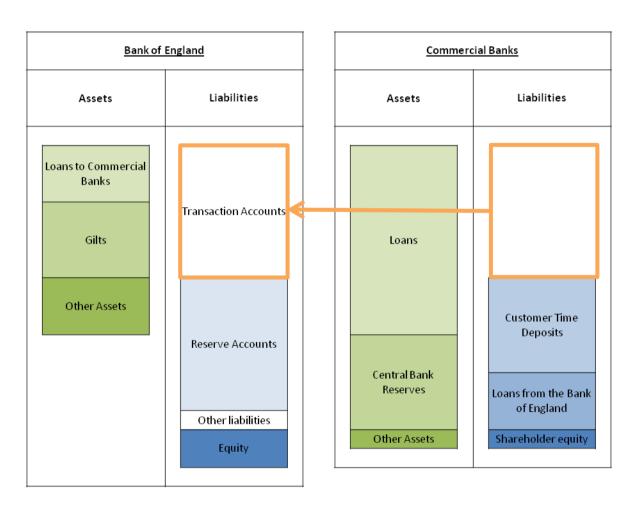
Stylised balance sheets just before the "overnight switchover"

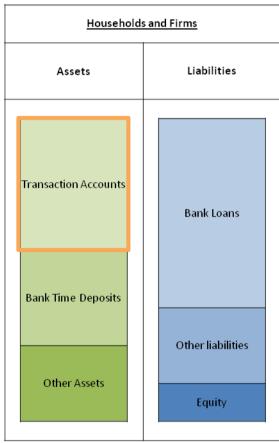


Customer Sight deposits are moved onto the Bank of England's balance sheet

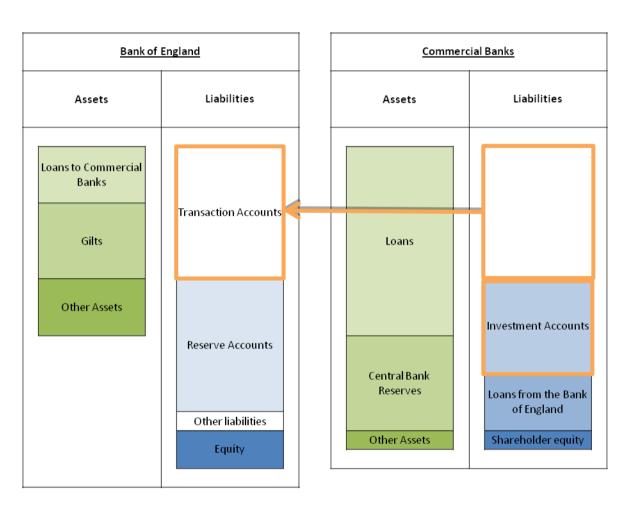
^{*} Deposits exceed loans due to QE increasing deposits and central bank reserves 1 for 1.

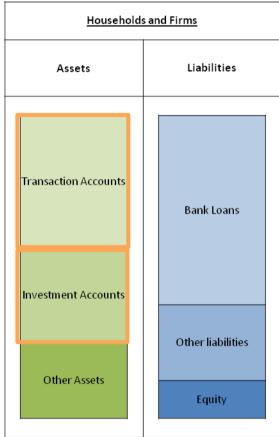
Customer Sight deposits are moved onto the Bank of England's balance sheet



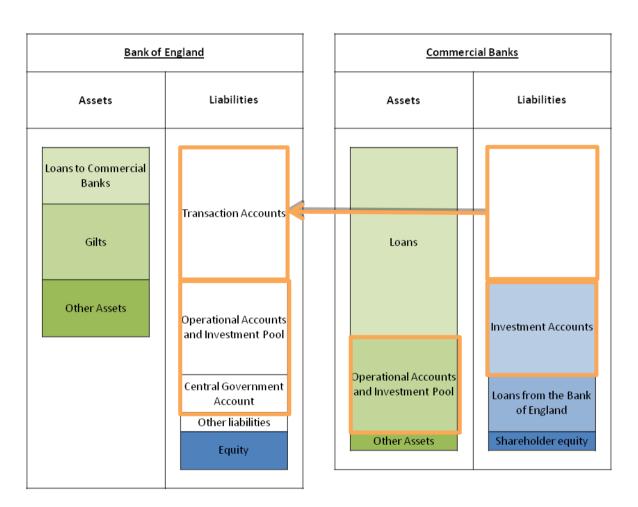


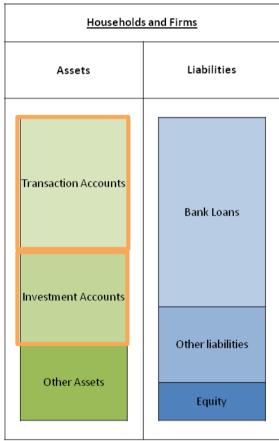
Time deposits are converted into illiquid Investment Accounts



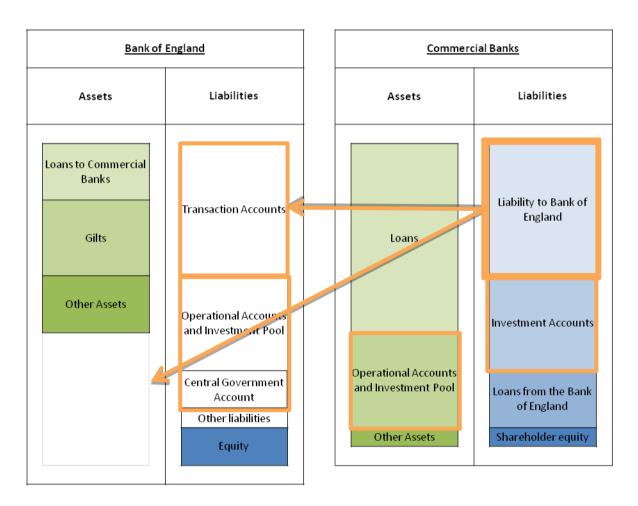


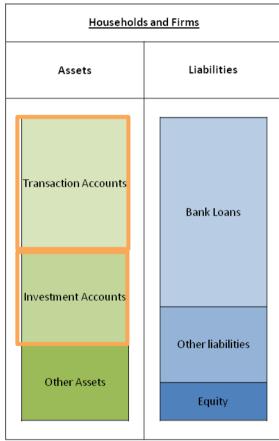
Bank and Government reserve accounts at the Bank of England are renamed



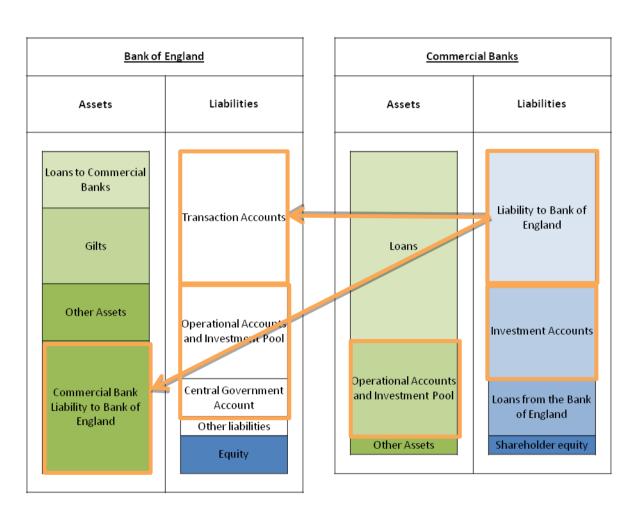


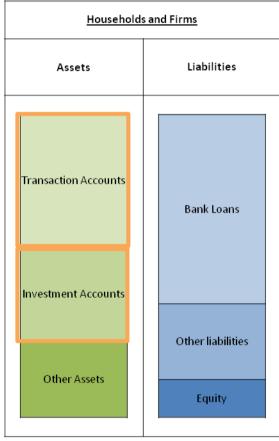
Replace customer sight deposit liability with liability to the Bank of England



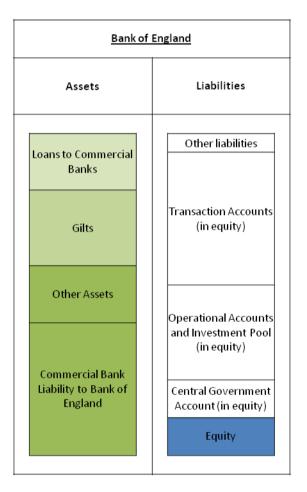


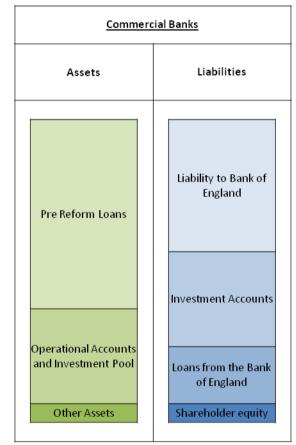
Replace customer sight deposit liability with liability to the Bank of England

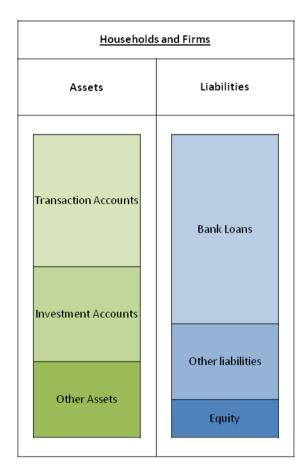




Balance sheets immediately after the "overnight switchover"





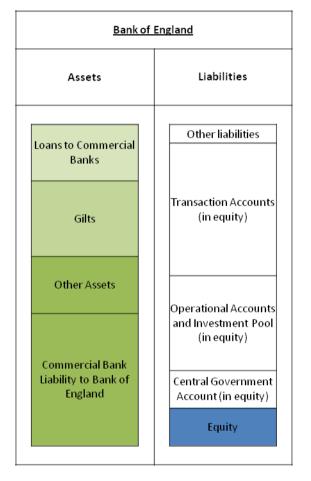


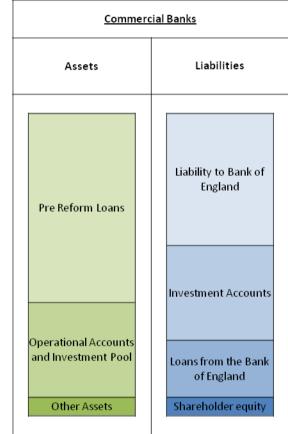
Step 2 – Repayment of commercial bank loans to the Bank of England

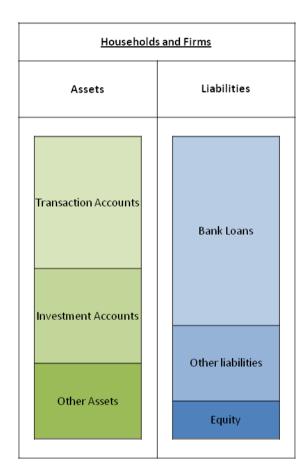
Note: , in this example repayment is undertaken now as it makes the remaining exposition easier to follow. Repayment of commercial bank loans to the Bank of England could happen at any point, or the loans could be continually rolled over.

Instead of repayment the money could instead be used to make loans to the private non-bank sector, before being repaid at some point in the future.

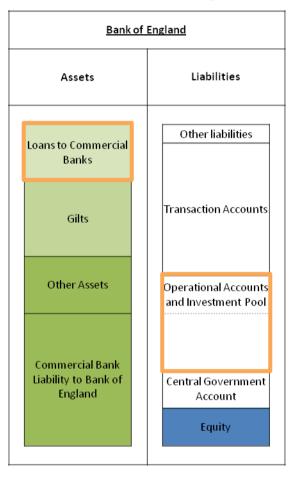
Balance sheets immediately before repayment

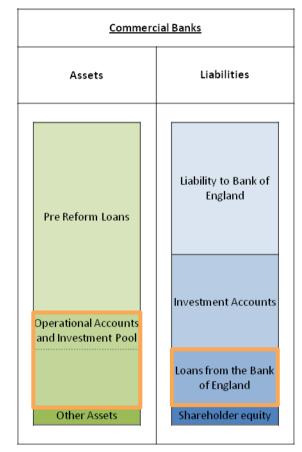


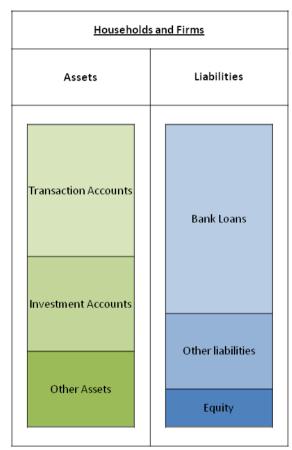




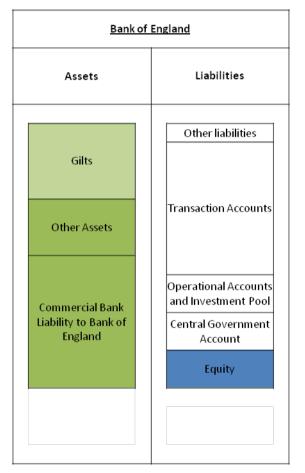
Repayment of outstanding loans by commercial banks, using money in their Operational Accounts

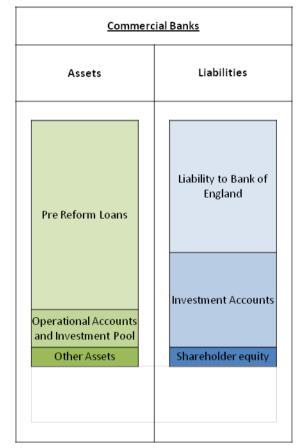


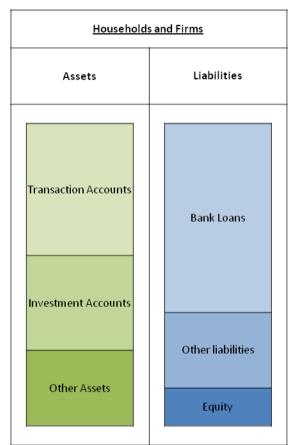




Balance sheets immediately after repayment of outstanding loans by commercial banks





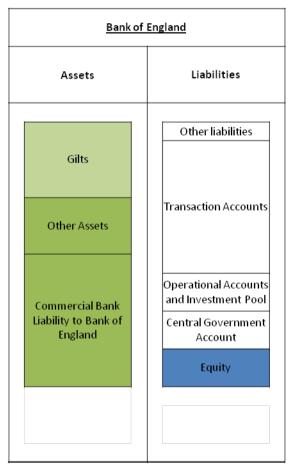


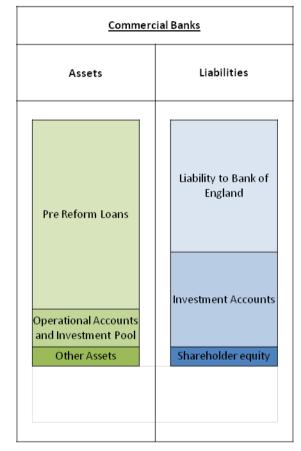
Step 3 Repayment of part of the commercial banking sectors liability to Bank of England

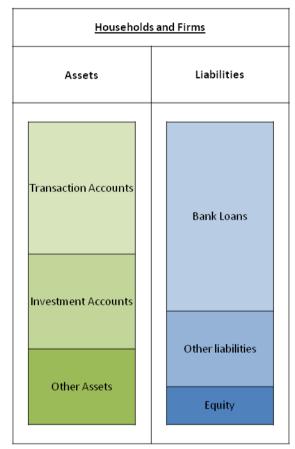
Note: Again, in this example repayment is undertaken now as it makes the remaining exposition easier to follow. Repayment of part of the commercial bank liability to the Bank of England could happen at any point.

Instead of repayment the money could instead be used to make loans to the private non-bank sector, before being repaid at some point in the future.

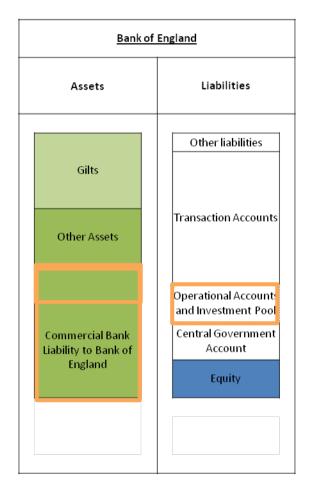
Balance sheets immediately before repayment of part of liability to Bank of England

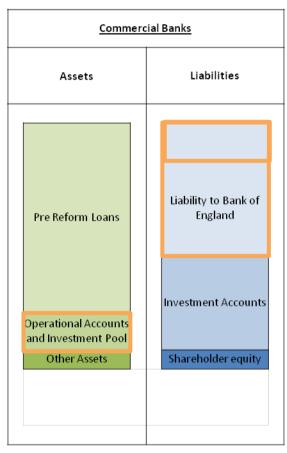


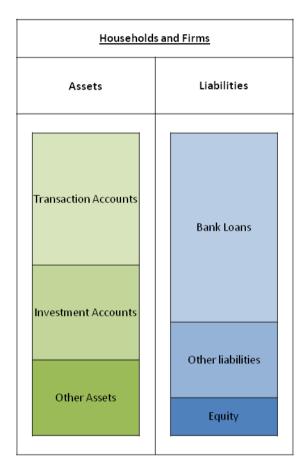




Repayment of part of liability to Bank of England



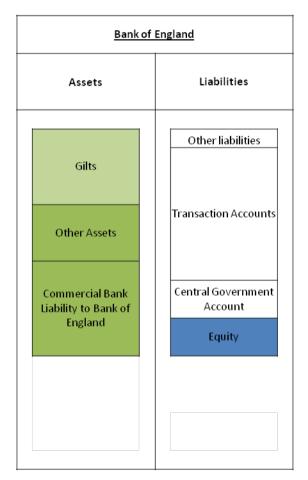




Money in Commercial Banks' Operational Accounts

Is used to repay this part of the liability to the Bank of England.

Repayment of part of liability to Bank of England



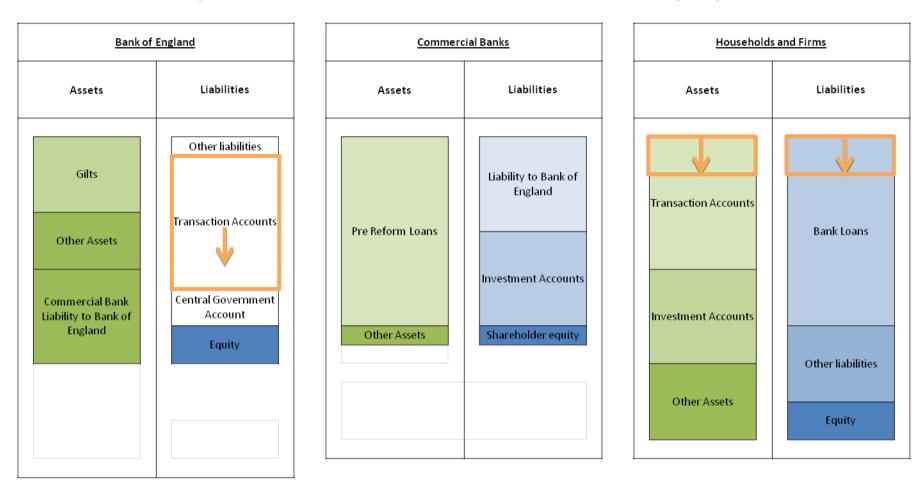


Households and Firms		
Assets	Liabilities	
Transaction Accounts	Bank Loans	
Other Assets	Other liabilities Equity	

^{*} The assumption is now that all money in banks Investment and Operational Accounts will be instantly lent, spent, or invested, so the Operational Account will appear to be empty at all times. The relaxation of this assumption changes nothing. Alternatively, the money that exists in the Investment Account/Operational Pool (which largely exists as a result of the reserves created through QE) could, instead of being used for repayment, be used to increase bank lending to the non bank sector (unlike today where reserve cannot be lent).

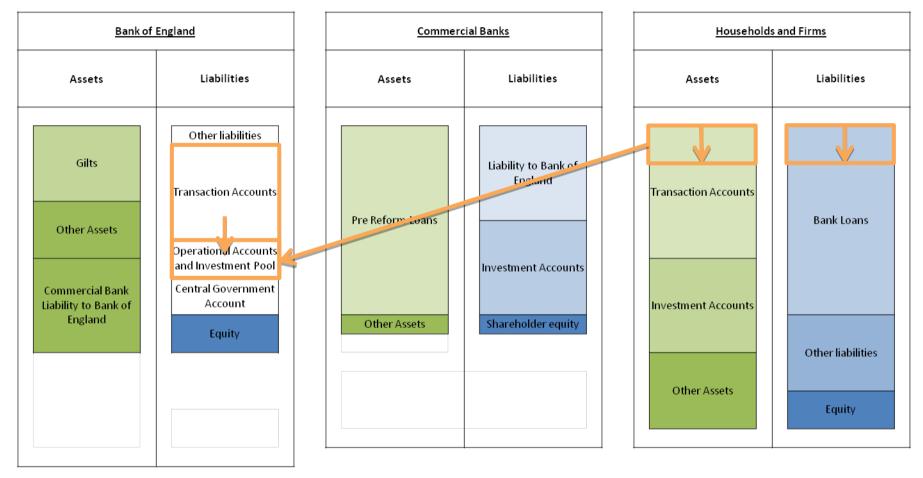
Step 4 – Repayment of the Conversion Liability and the recycling of payments to enable the repayment of private debt without corresponding reductions in the money supply

Simplified balance sheets before repayment

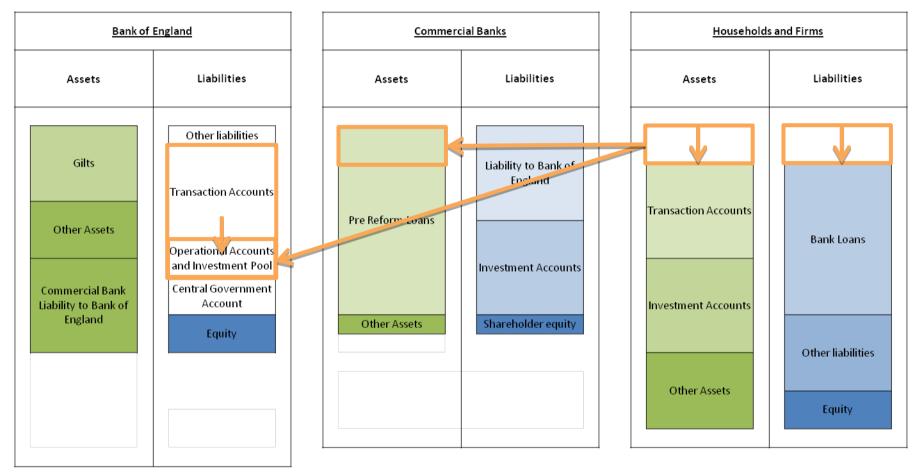


Individuals repay their loans to the banks, by transferring money from their Transaction Accounts to the banks Investment Pool

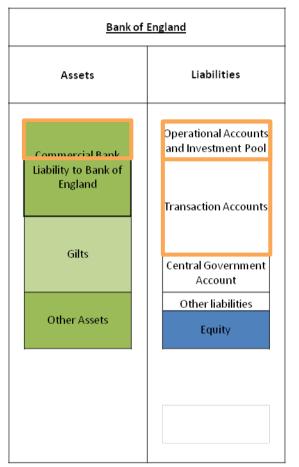
Individuals repay their loans to the banks, by transferring money from their Transaction Accounts to the banks Investment Pool

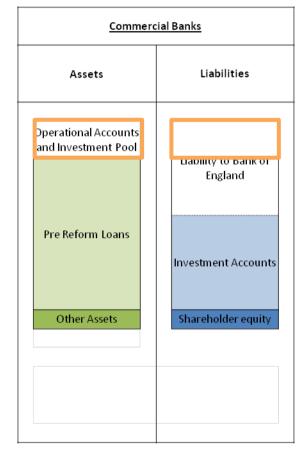


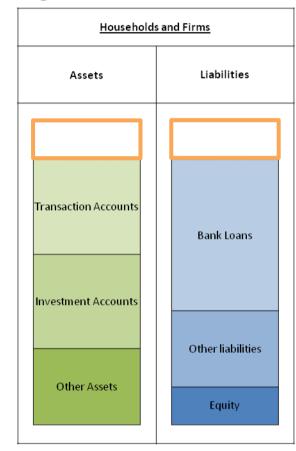
Household's transaction accounts and bank loans decrease by the same amount



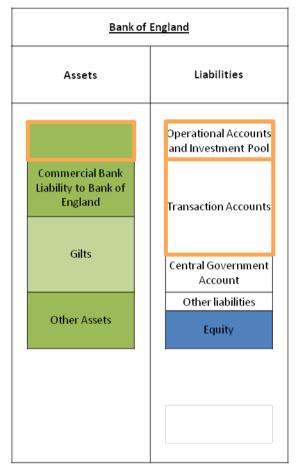
Banks use the money in their Operational Account to repay part of their liability to the Bank of England

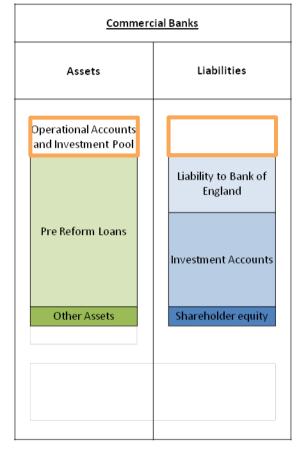


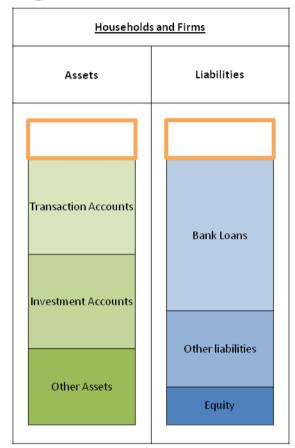




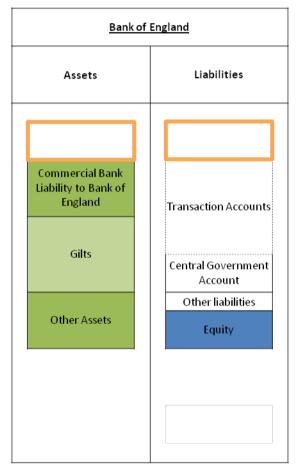
Banks use the money in their Operational Account to repay part of their liability to the Bank of England

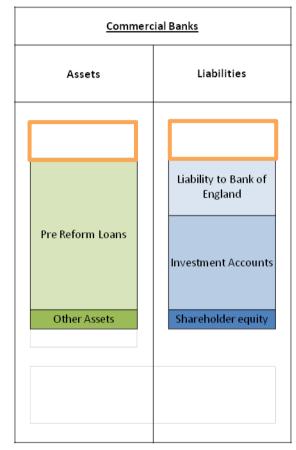


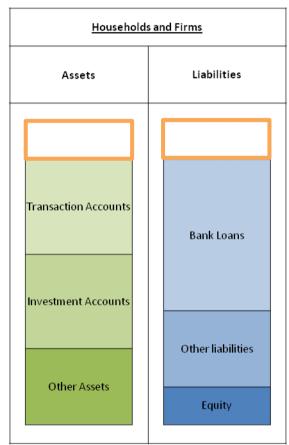




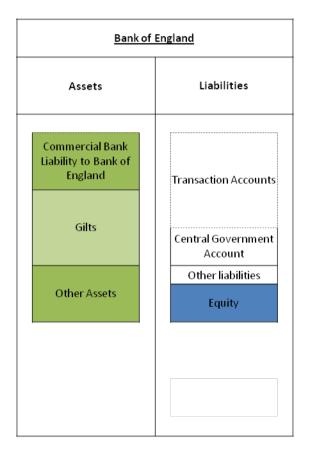
Household and commercial bank debt has fallen, as has the quantity of money

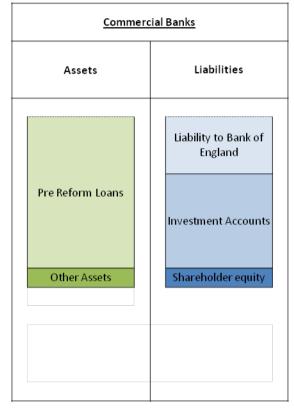






Balance sheets immediately after repayment

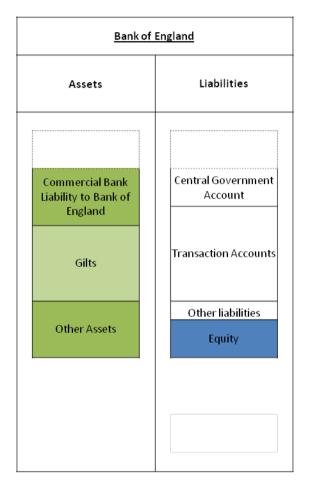


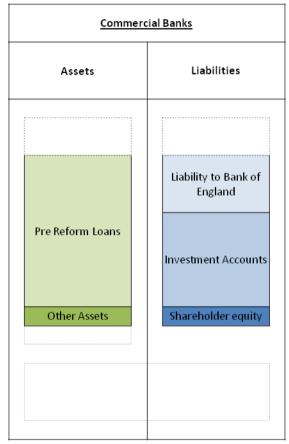


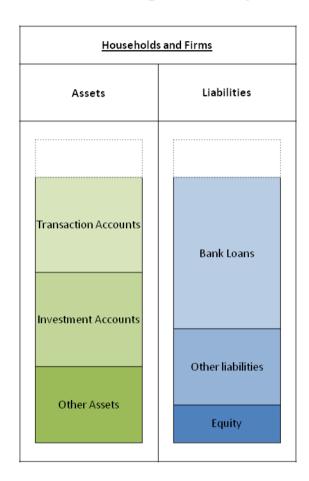
Households and Firms		
Assets	Liabilities	
Transaction Accounts	Bank Loans	
Other Assets	Other liabilities Equity	

Recycling the repaid money to maintain quantity of money (i.e. creating new money)

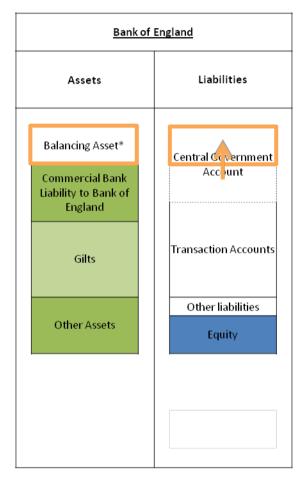
Balance sheets before Bank of England starts creating money

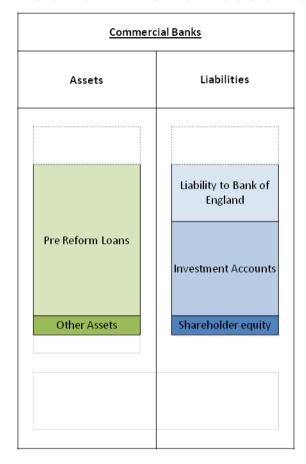






Bank of England creates money and credits the Central Government Account

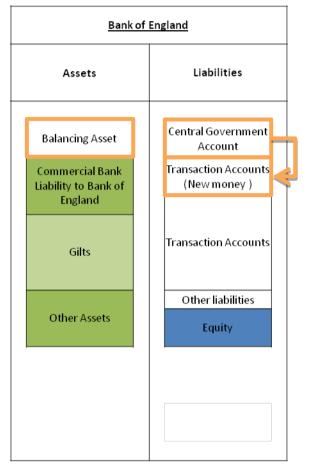




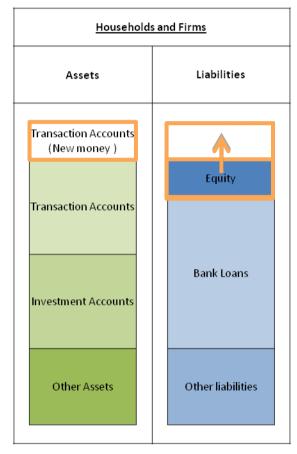
Transaction Accounts Bank Loans Investment Accounts Other liabilities	Households and Firms		
Bank Loans Investment Accounts	Assets	Liabilities	
Bank Loans Investment Accounts			
	Transaction Accounts	Bank Loans	
	Investment Accounts	Other liabilities	

^{*} The balancing asset can be either 1. Consols (i.e. Overt Monetary Finance) 2. Negative Equity 3. PP of the Nation. Alternatively, money can be created as a token, and neither require a balancing asset or appear as a liability of the issuing organisation (this possibility is not represented here). See Jackson, Dyson and Hodgson (2012), "The Positive Money Proposal", for more detail on how money can be created in these ways.

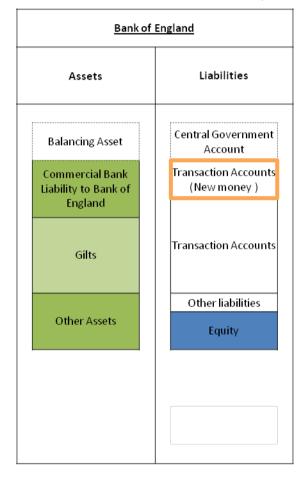
Government spends money – money is transferred to the recipients Transaction Accounts

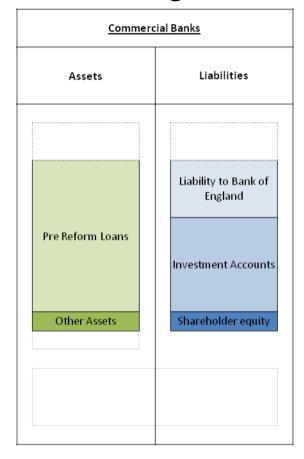


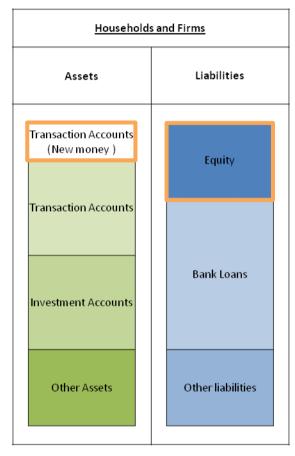




The money supply returns to its previous level, household debt is lower, as is the banking sector's balance sheet

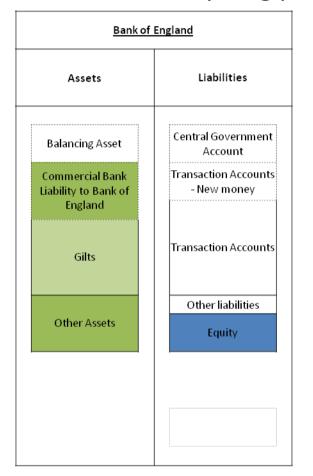


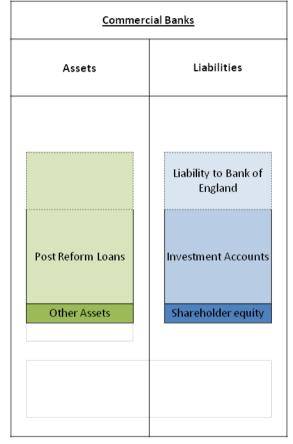


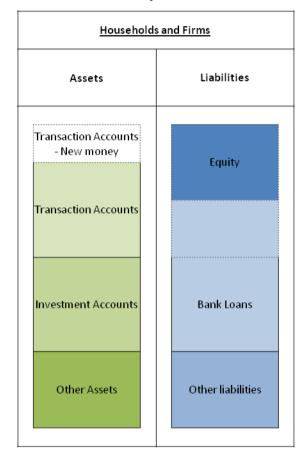


Over 20 – 30 years private debts can be significantly reduced

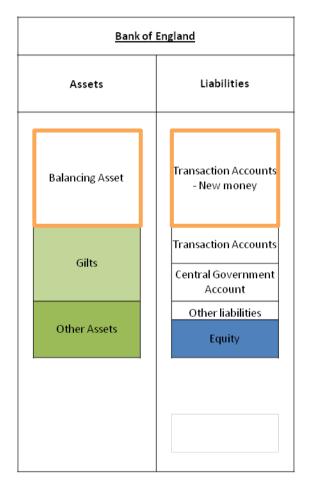
As the commercial banks repay their liability to the Bank of England, the same recycling process occurs and private debts can be paid down.

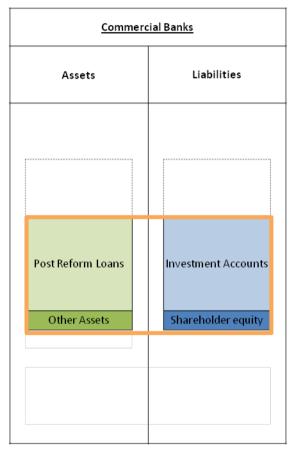


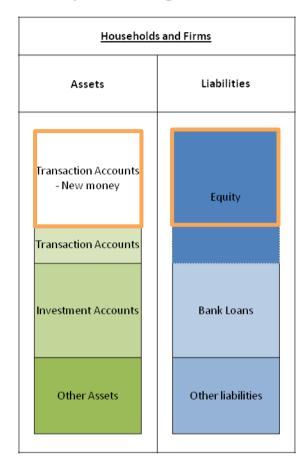




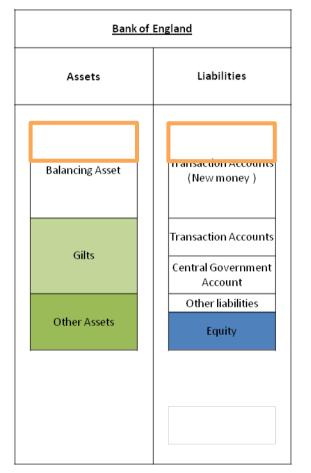
Upon repayment of the conversion liability new, "debt-free" money enters circulation through Government spending



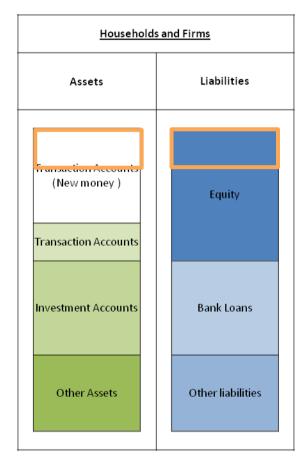




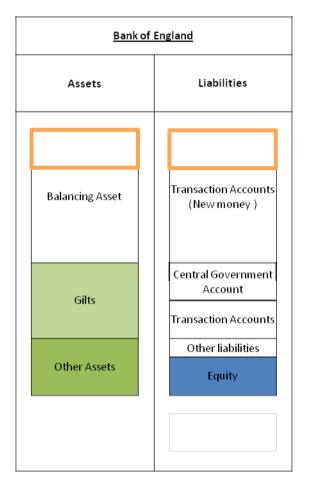
New money can be continued to be created debt free after repayment of conversion liability



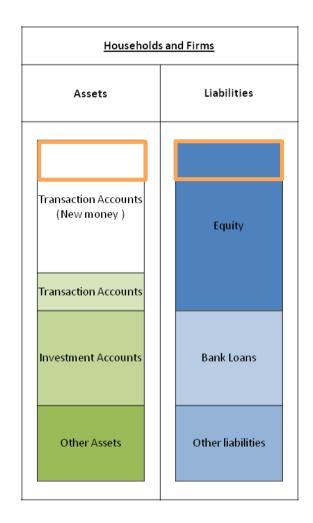




New money is created, and spent into circulation, increasing the quantity of money in circulation without increasing private debt

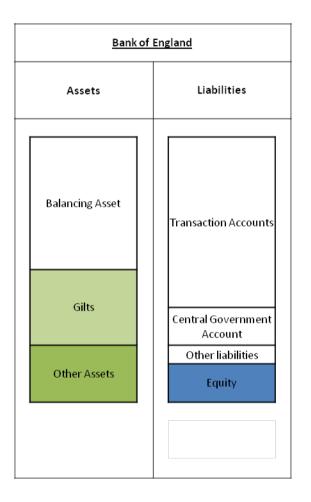




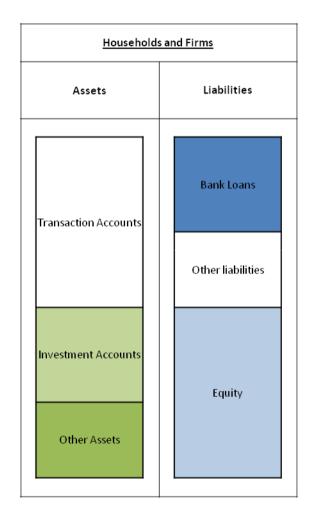


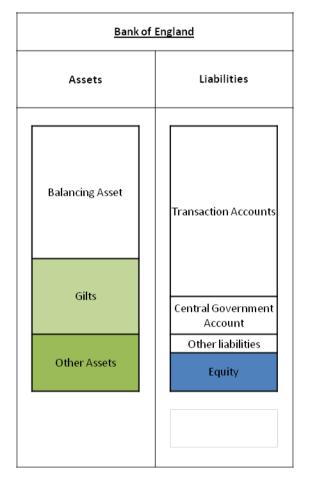
Debts can be repaid without shrinking the money supply in the hand of the public

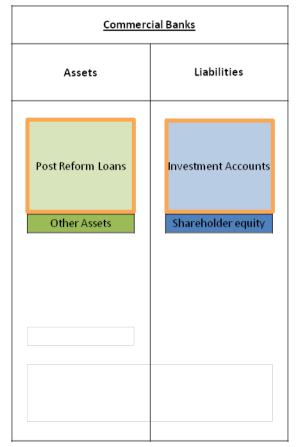
Households and Firms may choose to start paying down debts on aggregate (i.e. borrowing less)





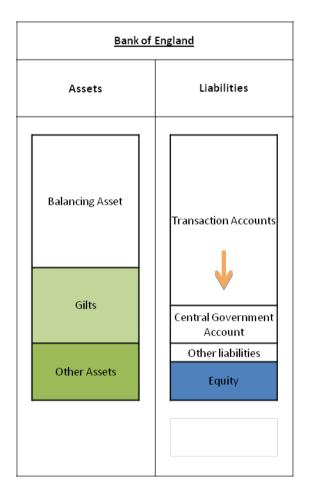


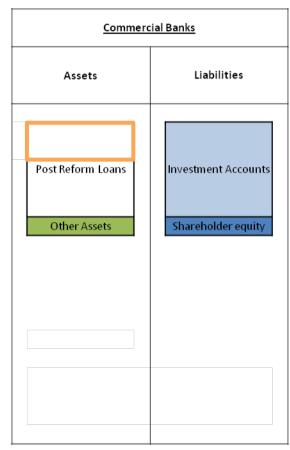


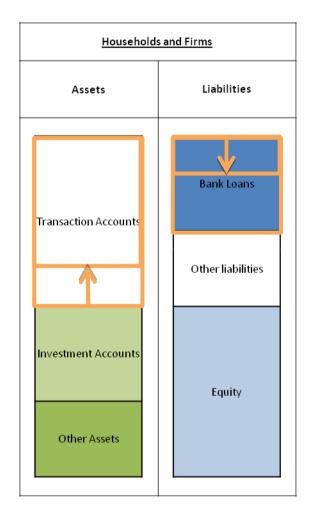


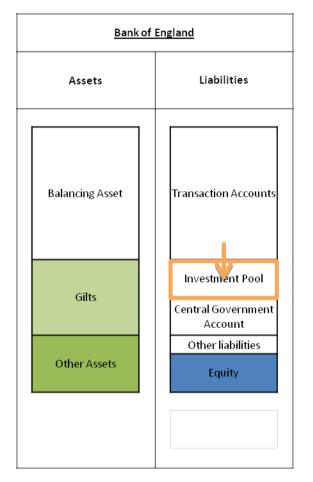
Households and Firms		
Assets	Liabilities	
Transaction Accounts	Bank Loans	
	Other liabilities	
Investment Accounts	Equity	
Other Assets		

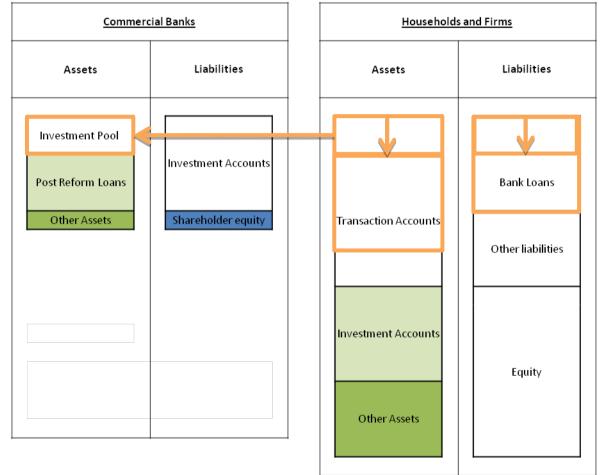
Loan repayment involves a transfer of money from the individuals Transaction Account to the Banks Investment Pool, and a subsequent reduction in bank loans outstanding.



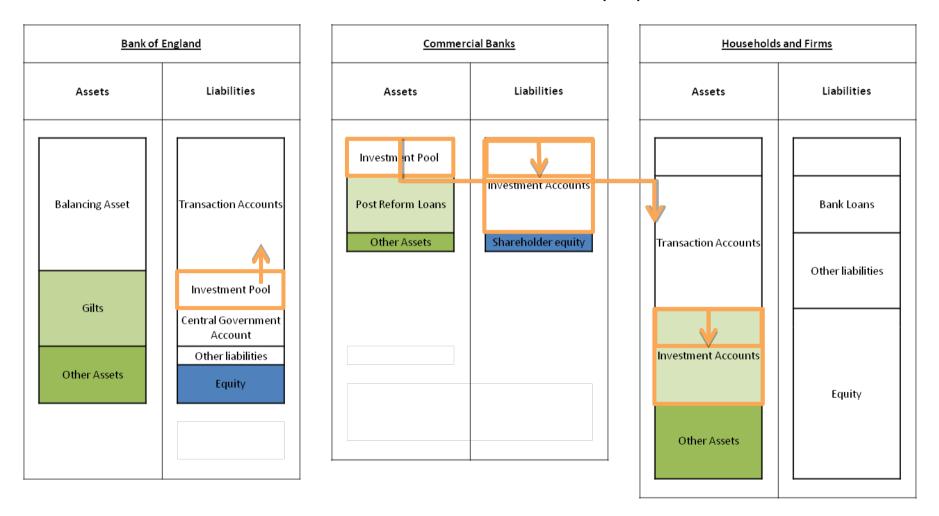






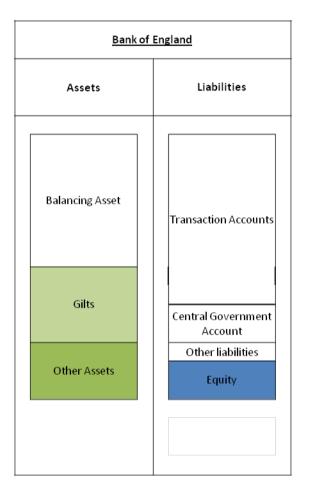


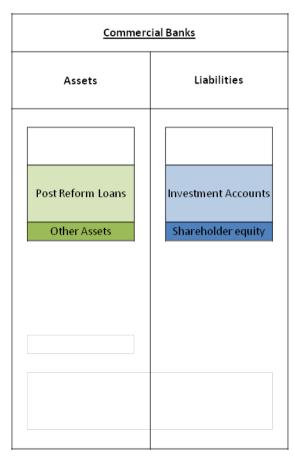
Banks could relend the money, however, if there are no good lending opportunities or if households and firms wish to redeem their investment accounts then the money in the Investment Pool can be used for this purpose as well.

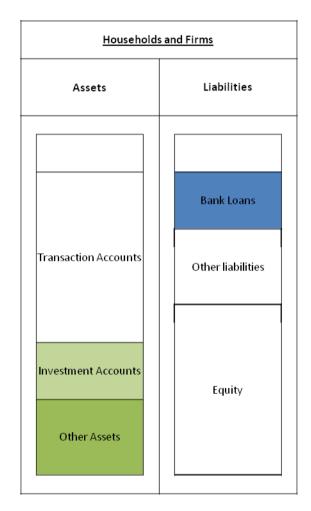


Money is transferred from the Commercial Banks' Investment Pool to customers' Transaction Accounts

Private debt has been paid down, without shrinking the quantity of money in circulation

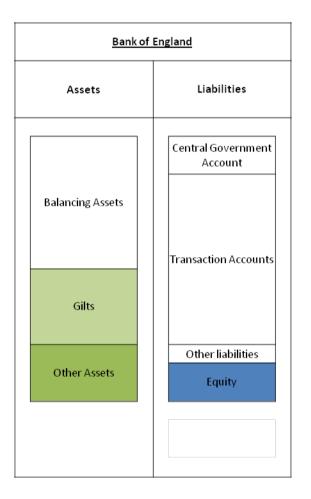




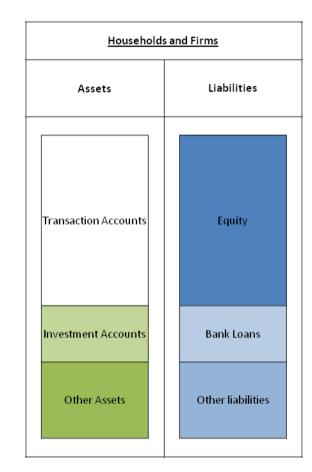


The Bank of England can provide credit to banks to on lend into the real economy

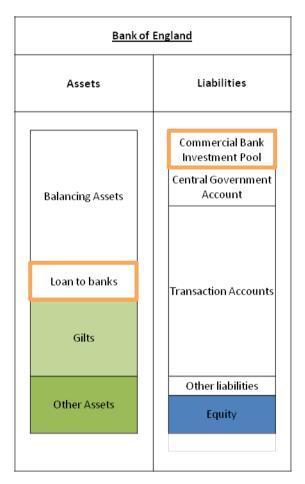
The Bank of England may wish to provide credit facilities for banks to on lend to businesses



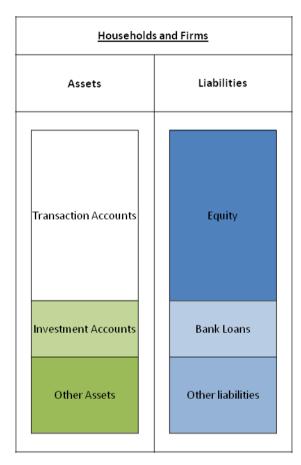




The Bank of England makes a loan to the commercial banks in the normal way, or via overdraft facilities.







Banks then on-lend this money into the economy

