

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen from the Parliament in Iceland,
enclosed you find some statements from Germany regarding the resolution about monetary reform in Iceland (sovereign money system)

Best greetings

Klaus Karwat 1.Vorsitzender Monetative e.V. Merseburger Str.14 10823 Berlin Tel. 0151/56504967

Reasoning by notable participants of the public debate						
Name	Position	Quote - Mother tongue	Quote - English	View	Date	Reference
Magnús Halldórsson	Editor of Kjarninn	Því miður er það svo, að ekkert bendir til þess að fjármálakerfið sem búið er við í dag, sé sjálfbært og þannig innrammað að almannahagsmunir séu vel tryggðir. Þvert á móti virðast bankar enn vera alltof stórir til falla, óhagkvæmni innan banka sem starfa í skjóli ríkisábyrgðar á skuldum þeirra er viðvarandi og augljós, ekki bara á Íslandi, og alltof stór hluti hagnaðar fyrirtækja verður til hjá bönkum í stað þess að hann myndist í raunverulegri verðmætasköpun í hagkerfunum. Síðan eru bónusgreiðslur bankamanna til þeirra sjálfra, í þessum aðstæðum, til þess fallnar að sýna almenningi fingurinn og brosa á eftir.	Nothing currently supports the notion that the current financial system is sustainable and designed in order to ensure public interests. Conversely, it seems banks are still too big too fail, inefficiency within banks which operate with the support of government guarantee on their debts is ongoing and evident and too large share of corporate profits comes from banking instead of creation of real value of the economy.	Supportive	1.4.2015	http://kjarninn.is/skodun/sjukdomseinkennin-blasa-vid-breytingar-a-helsiuku-kerfi-naudsyn/
Prof.Dr. Thomas Mayer	Former chief economist of "Deutsche Bank", currently university professor and columnist of "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" (FAZ)	„Da die Geldschaffung unabhängig von der Kreditvergabe der Banken erfolgt, können diese weitgehend sich selbst überlassen werden, wie dies für andere Unternehmen in einer wettbewerblichen Marktordnung der Fall ist. Die Steuerung der Zinsen durch die Zentralbank entfällt, die Zinsen werden auf dem Kreditmarkt bestimmt. Die Gleichstellung des Giralgelds mit Bargeld hätte im Euroraum den besonderen Vorteil, dass die heiß umstrittene Sicherung von Bankeinlagen entfiel. Denn Giralgeld wäre wie Bargeld eine Verpflichtung der Europäischen Zentralbank und damit auch bei einer Bankenkrise sicher.“ (FAZ march 2016)	„The creation of money would be separated from credit creation. Therefore banks could be left to the free market in the same degree than other private companies in a free and competitive market economy. There would be no more need for the central bank to manage Interest rates, these would be created by the financial market. If "money in account" would have the same legal status than physical cash, the highly contested deposit insurance would be superfluous. "Money in account" would be a liability of the European central bank and completely secure also during a banking crisis". This is would be a big advantage."	supportive	March 2016	http://www.faz.net/aktuell/wirtschaft/mayers-weltwirtschaft/wie-geht-es-der-weltwirtschaft-herr-mayer-wacklige-banken-14081529.html

Stefan
Kampeter

Parliamentary
secretary of state
of german
finance ministry

Die makroökonomischen Auswirkungen der Einführung eines „Vollgeldes“ wären erheblich. Die Beseitigung des marktwirtschaftlichen Multiplikatoreffekts der Zentralbankgeldmenge wäre zudem mit erheblichen Auswirkungen für die Realwirtschaft durch eine Einschränkung der Effizienz der Kreditvergabe der Geschäftsbanken an Unternehmen und einer Beeinträchtigung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Produktivität verbunden und würde zu permanenten Verhandlungen der Unternehmen mit der Zentralbank über die Ausstattung der Wirtschaft mit Bargeld führen. Diesem Diskussionsprozess könnte sich letztlich auch die Regierung nicht mehr entziehen – mit entsprechender Gefahr für die Unabhängigkeit der Zentralbank und inflationären Entwicklungen. Mit den derzeit vorhandenen geldpolitischen Instrumenten – insbesondere der Zinspolitik – sind die Zentralbanken zudem in der Lage, Geldmenge und Preisniveauentwicklung wirksam zu kontrollieren.

“There would be huge macroeconomic effects of sovereign money. To abolish the multiplier effect regarding centralbank money would have negative effects for the “real” economy: The efficiency of credit allocation and the productivity of the whole economy would suffer. And there would be permanent negotiations between companies and central bank regarding the amount of cash circulating in the economy. The government would not be able to avoid this discussion. This would endanger the independence of the centralbank and facilitate inflationary tendencies. The current monetary instruments of central banks – especially interest rates – are sufficient to control prices and money supply.”

Against

March
2013

[Answer towards a
german citizen](#)