

# Can Countries Default On Their Debts?

By [Washington's Blog](#)

Theme: [Global Economy](#), [History](#)

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## Countries Routinely Default

Many people – including economists – are confused about whether or not countries can default.

One of the world's leading economic historians – Harvard professor Niall Ferguson – [says](#):

The economists are ill qualified to analyse the current economic situation since they lack the overview of historians such as himself.

"There are economic professors in American universities who think they are masters of the universe, but they don't have any historical knowledge. I have never believed that markets are self correcting. No historian could."

"The idea that countries don't go bust is a joke..."

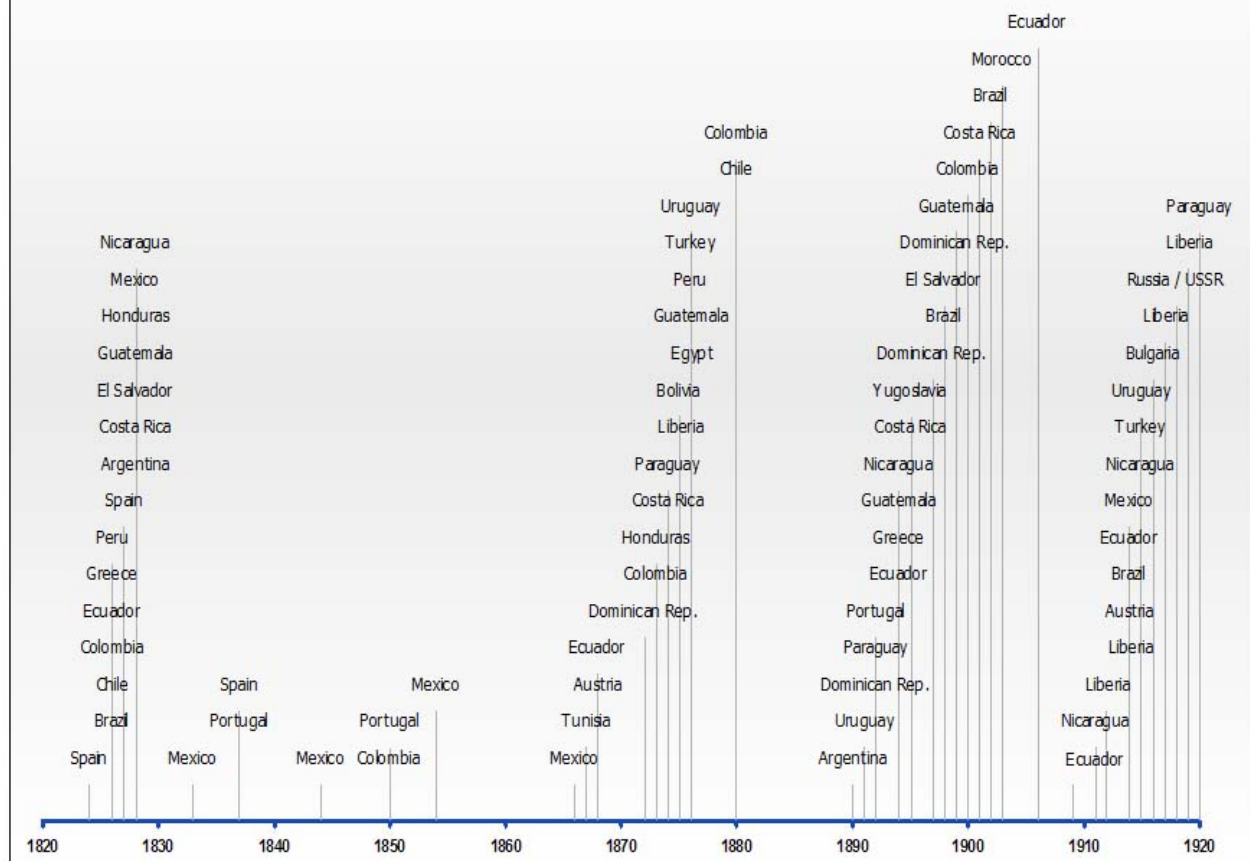
Ferguson [notes](#):

Habsburg Spain defaulted on all or part of its debt 14 times between 1557 and 1696 and also succumbed to inflation due to a surfeit of New World silver. Prerevolutionary France was spending 62 percent of royal revenue on debt service by 1788. The Ottoman Empire went the same way: interest payments and amortization rose from 15 percent of the budget in 1860 to 50 percent in 1875. And don't forget the last great English-speaking empire. By the interwar years, interest payments were consuming 44 percent of the British budget, making it intensely difficult to rearm in the face of a new German threat.

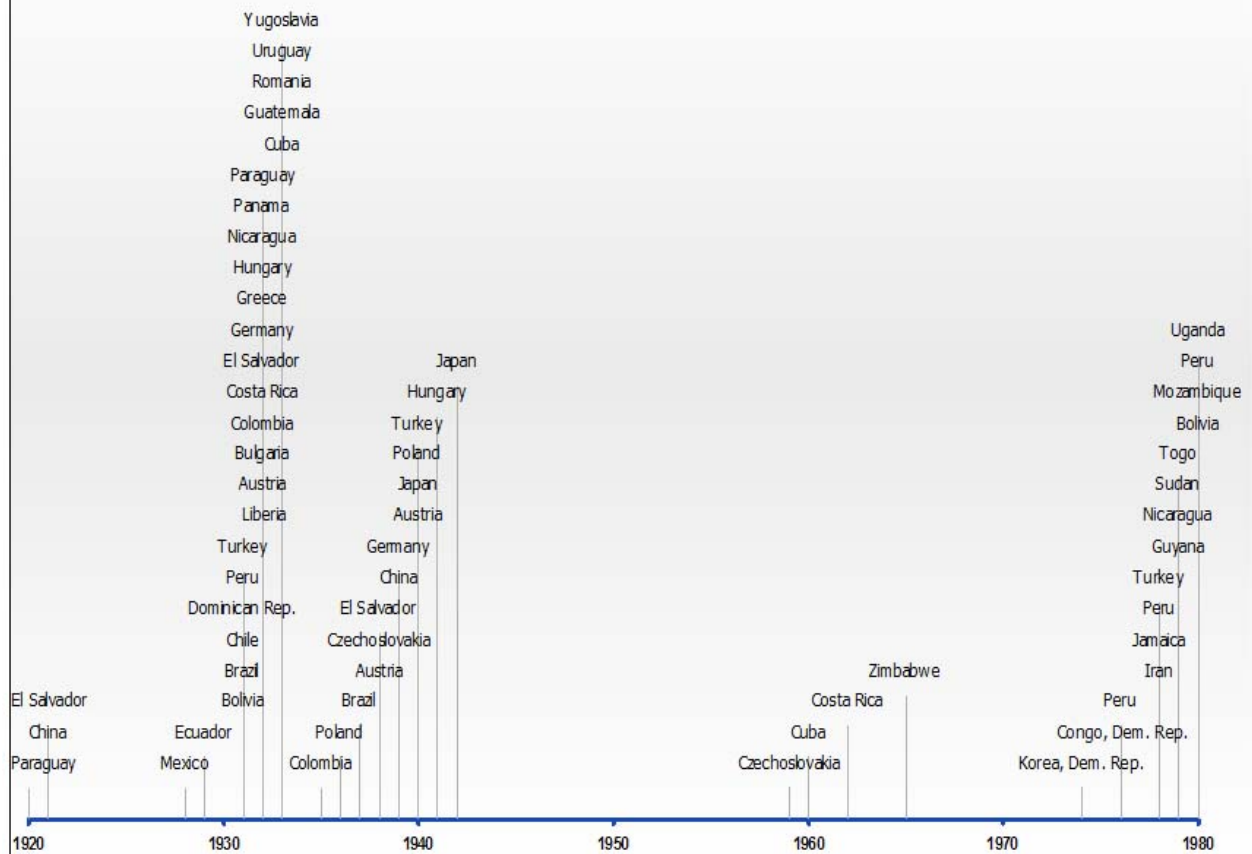
In fact, as the IMF's Eduardo Borensztein and Ugo Panizza have shown, [countries default all of the time](#).

Here are 3 charts based on IMF data courtesy of [Calculated Risk](#):

Sovereign Defaults 1820-1920  
Sources: Eduardo Borensztein and Ugo Panizza, IMF 2008; S&P



Sovereign Defaults 1921-1980 (Bank and Bond Defaults)  
 Sources: Eduardo Borensztein and Ugo Panizza, IMF 2008; S&P





Jianzhong, president of Dagong Global Credit Rating Co. Ltd., the only Chinese agency that gives sovereign ratings, was quoted by the Global Times saying.

Washington had already defaulted on its loans by allowing the dollar to weaken against other currencies – eroding the wealth of creditors including China, Guan said.

It is printing massive numbers of dollars which has caused the dollar to weaken against other currencies.

So while America may not technically default, it may default in practice, by printing so many dollars that creditors don't want to lend, except for a very steep price.

How Did We Get Here?

How did Greece, Iceland and other countries get to the point of default?

BIS (the “Central Banks’ Central Bank”) said in 2008 that [said](#) that [the massive bailouts are putting nations at risk](#).

[Spiegel](#) wrote in 2009:

Unlike 1929, the world’s major countries are flooding the economy with money to prevent deflation and, with it, a downward spiral of declining prices and income.

But no one knows whether this will suffice, or whether all the money being thrown at the aggressive virus fueling this crisis will only make it worse. Debts are being fought with debts, meaning that not only banks but entire countries could end up bankrupt. Perhaps the efforts to combat the current crisis are merely laying the foundations for the next crisis, which will be bigger still.

That is what is happening today.

Of course, if the governments had chosen the little guy instead of the giant banks, the consumer would have more resources and confidence, small businesses would be hiring, economies would stabilize, and governments would as well. [By choosing the big banks over the little guy, the governments have doomed both](#).

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