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Review of International Political Economy >

Volume 21, 2014 - <u>Issue 4</u>: Assets or Liabilities? Banks and the Politics of Foreign Ownership versus National Control

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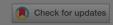
Post-socialist housing meets transnational finance: Foreign banks, mortgage lending, and the privatization of welfare in Hungary and Estonia

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ted risks for busts in matter too eholds had ne non-inance, ave provided both and have by-

and-large failed to correct for the risks of their population. In the wake of the global financial crisis, however, policies started to sharply diverge. While the Estonian government has relied on market mechanisms and private market actors to cope with the crisis, the Hungarian government engaged in far-reaching interventionist policies to unmake some of its devastating consequences for indebted house-owners. The paper explains its findings by the combination of different welfare state traditions and patterns of party competition.

#### **KEYWORDS:**

Financial crisis	banks	mortgages	welfare state	Eastern Europe

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Notes

1. Until I ss franc.

Since then, the forint has rallied somewhat, but the exchange rate has been very

volatile.

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- 2. The Visegrád countries are Hungary, Poland, and the Czech and Slovak Republics.
- 3. János Kádár was communist leader and General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party from 1956 until 1988.
- 4. While housing could be purchased as early as 1969 in Hungary, many restrictions made it unattractive to do so (Hegedüs and Szemzö, 2010).
- 5. MDF (Hungarian Democratic Forum) was FIDESZ junior partner.
- 6. In Hungary, the role of commercial and other special banks are distinct. Mortgage banks underlie strict control, but they also have access to special privileges. There are three mortgage banks: OTP Jelzálogbank, then FHB which was set up by the government, and the Unicredit mortgage bank (Molnár, 2010: 14–17).
- 7. For Hungary, a study finds that: 'Between 2001 and 2007, households' exchange rate exposure changed by almost 10 per cent of GDP, as they assumed the majority of the foreign exchange exposure arising from the growth in external debt. In fact, they are the real foreign currency risk-takers' (Király et al., 2008: 230).

8. From 2001–2008, Hungary pegged its currency with a flexible band to the euro. After

that, it t X issued a 9. For in warning reased because announced foreign in the pu nt, as it was currency a decisio 10. T causes of indebted clared war 11. It is d a 10 per on trans n declared cent red that he robably not by Tarki (2011), households are much more likely to be in arrears with the payment of utility bills than with mortgages.

- 12. I borrow this title from Kattel and Raudla (2012).
- 13. This argument runs somewhat against the influential thesis of Timothy Frye that party polarization on the left-right space hinders economic reforms (Frye, 2011). Further research is needed to establish whether my argument indeed holds in the area of macroeconomic and welfare policies.

# Additional information

## Notes on contributors

### Dorothee Bohle

Dorothee Bohle is an associate professor in the Department of Political Science at Central European University. She is the author of Capitalist Diversity on Europe's Periphery (Cornell University Press, 2012, with Bela Greskovits) and Europas Neue Peripherie: Polens Transformation und Transnationale Integration (Muenster, Westfaelisches Dampfboot, 2002).



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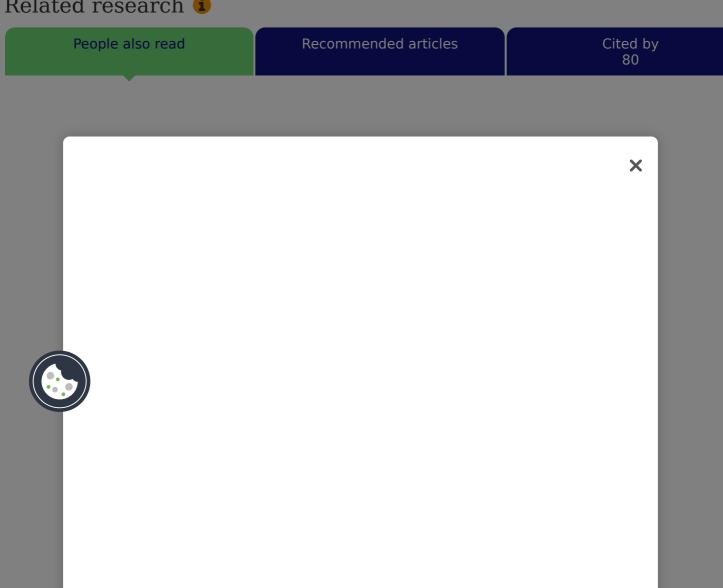
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The Crisis in Housing Financing in Hungary in the 1990s

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