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Letting Banks Fail: Iceland's Unconventional Road to Economic Stabilization

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ABSTRACT

Among the most intense financial crises suffered by any sophisticated economy in recent history, Iceland's 2008 banks crisis ranks high. Triggered by an unsustainable growth of its banking industry, too much borrowing, and lax regulatory supervision, the crisis nearly overnight drove insolvency of the three main banks of the nation. The subsequent collapse set off a series of macroeconomic shocks including a steep króna depreciation, increasing inflation, a severe GDP drop, and more unemployment. Iceland took a very unusual route unlike many countries who resorted to broad austerism and massive bailouts. Iceland's recovery depended on the choice to let its failed banks fall under the burden of international obligations, therefore protecting the local financial system. To stabilize currency flows, the government put temporary capital limits, revamped public finances, and changed financial rules to bring back confidence and openness. This heterodox policy framework left room for delayed recovery and gave local economic stability priority over international creditor interests. However, tourism contributed to the recovery, particularly as a foreign cash generator following the currency depreciation, Iceland's dedication to policy adaptation and institutional reform was the main driving force. Though they highlighted the weaknesses of tiny, open economies exposed to worldwide financial markets, the crisis and its aftermath also showed how smart, sovereign decision-making might strengthen resilience and reduce harm. Emphasizing lessons for crisis management, financial governance, and macroeconomic recovery in small economies negotiating systematic shocks, this study looks at the origins, policy actions, and results of Iceland's financial collapse.

Keywords: Iceland; 2008 financial crisis; banking collapse; economic recovery; capital controls; small open economies; financial governance

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