**Bachelor degree dissertation**

**Title: The immediate aftermath of Bretton Woods’ debacle and its residual impact in our time**

Thesis statment: When the interwar years’ fluctuating exchange rates brought the world to its knees, how did fixed exchange rates post world war 2 re-established and shaped our world even after its collapse in 1971.

**I Introduction**

1. The Bretton Woods agreement creation in 1944 conference of all of the World War II Allied nations
2. The agreement that created the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that we know today
3. A brief synopsis of the economic theories operating post the agreement

**II Prior and during Bretton Woods era**

1. Most countries followed the gold standard That meant each country guaranteed that it would redeem its currency for its value in gold
2. “Beggar thy neighbor” policy which entailed the 1931 financial crisis
3. United States held three-fourths of the world's supply of gold.

**III Bretton woods’ monetary policies and its influence**

1. Austrian school of economics policies versus keynesian policies
2. How and why most countries were pegged to one “reserve currency”
3. The “par value” peg to maintain 1% parity in the foreign exchange market
4. The floating rate system of the 1960s

**IV Nixon shock**

1. The London gold pool collapse
2. President de Gaulle speech France and world’s fears of encroachments on their autonomy
3. Nixon de-pegged the value of the dollar from gold in 1971

**V Nixon shock’s monetary effects on our world today**

1. Expansion of monetary policy leading to gross malinvestment
2. Financial asset inflation through the de-anchoring of the fixed exchange
3. Rise of “zombie companies and the zombie economy” via low rates

**VI Conclusion**

1. 2008 financial crisis cumulating the beginning of the end post Bretton woods system era
2. 2020 Covid-19 crisis drawing the end to the policies post Bretton woods system era
3. The realistic expectation moving forward