

Euro Crisis or Growth Crisis?

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July 17, 2012 at the IGE/Prudential Global Lecture Forum, Seoul



Where did it come from?

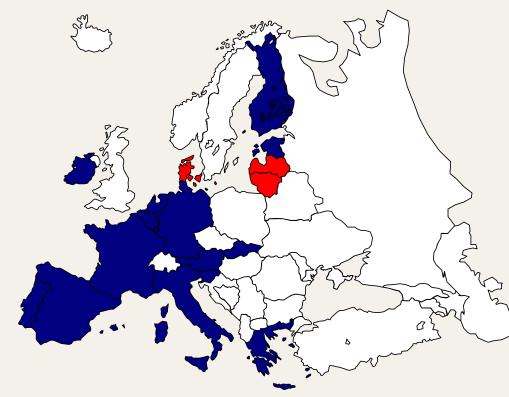
An old dream, but building on the momentum of the Single Market

Based on the Growth and Stability Pact as access and permanent criteria – mostly on public debt and deficit levels

Launched in 1999 – with common currency by 2002



Who is in the Euro?



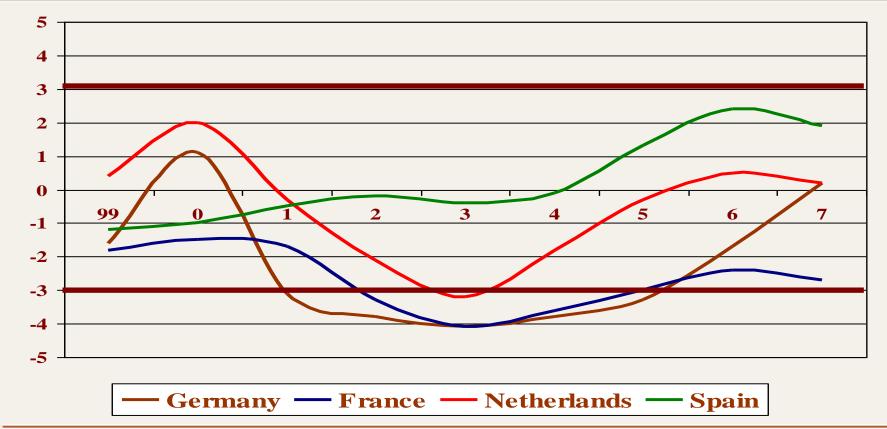
17 countries = 326 millionpeople3 countries tied to Euro.

Also currency in Montenegro, Kosovo, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican State and overseas territories.

>150 million in Africa use currency pegged to Euro



What happened to the Growth and Stability Pact ?





The advice given at the time of start of the Euro

No more devaluations

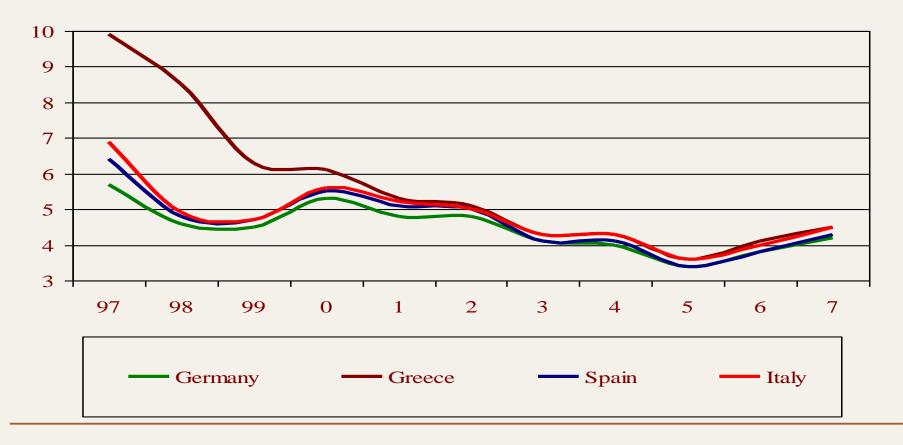
Work on improving competitiveness via

Structural reforms

It did not happen, but why did it go well for 10 years?



Because of interest rates





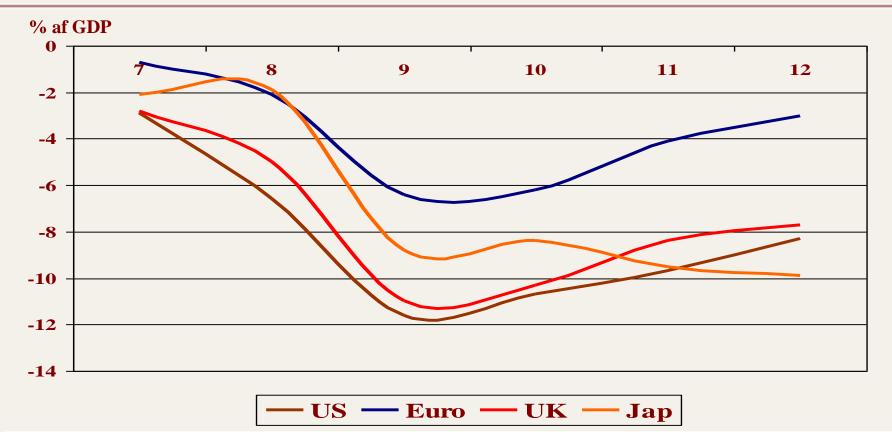
And then

The US triple deficit punctured the world economy, and the feast was over.

Now the "West" is struggling with the same problems: Deficit, debt, unemployment and very low growth

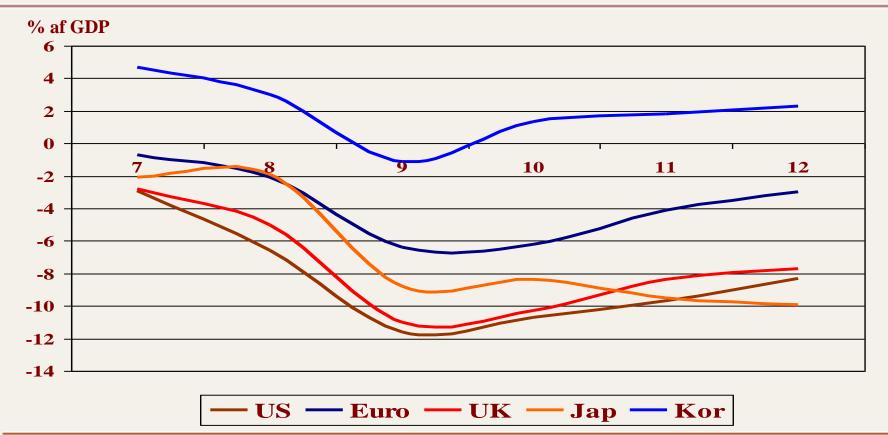


Public budgets



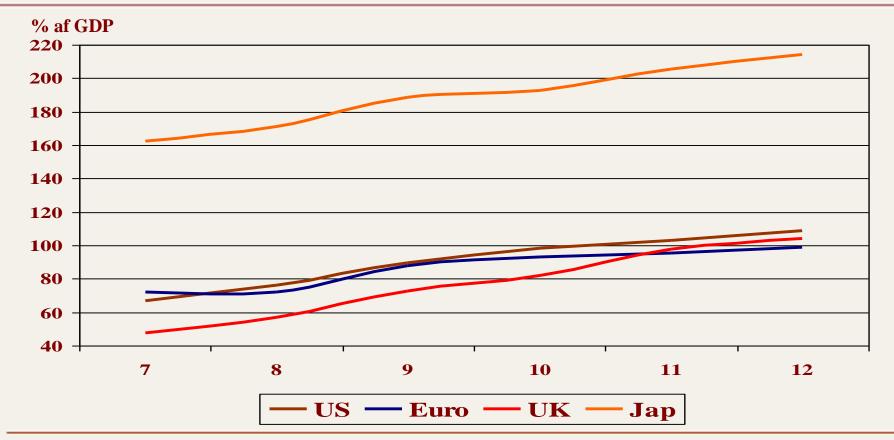


Public budgets



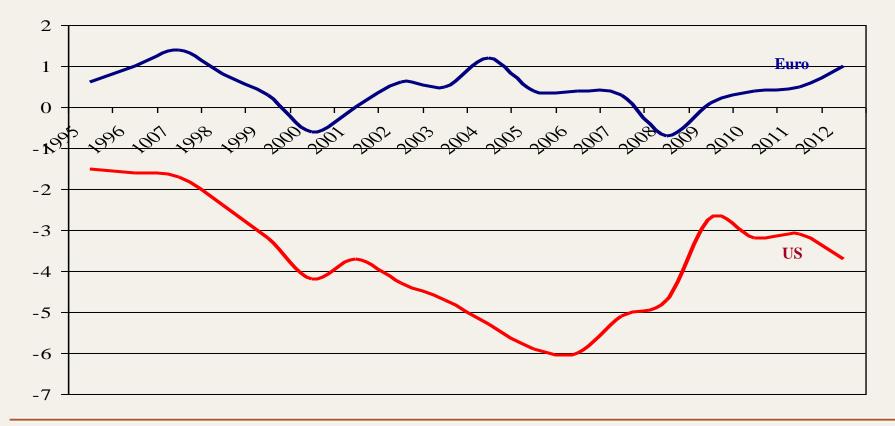


Public debt





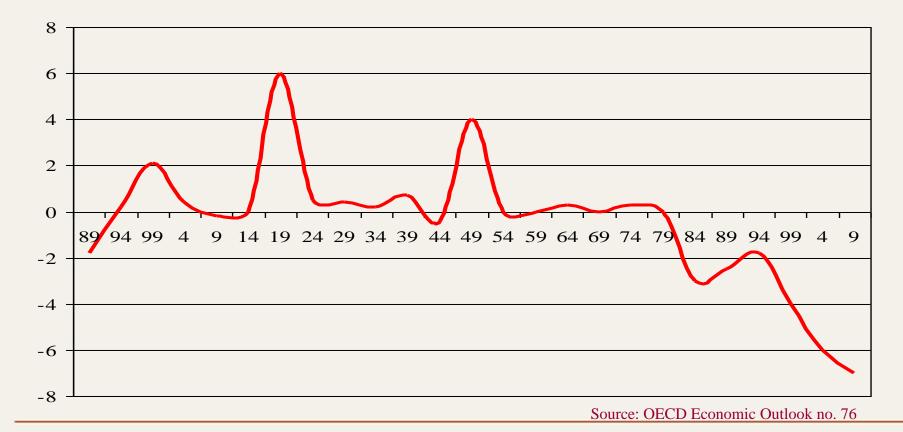
US and EU current account 1995 – 2012 - % of GDP



Source: OECD Economic Outlook no. 91



US current account 1889 – 2009 - % of GDP





Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan 13.03.2002:

Greenspan noted that over the past six years, about 40 percent of growth in U.S. capital stock has been financed by foreign investment, increasing America's reliance on others and running up mounting deficits that need to be controlled because it means a growing share of interest payments are sent abroad.

"Countries that have gone down this path invariably run into trouble, and so would we," he said. "Eventually, the current account deficit will have to be restrained," he said.

"Because of the near certainty of a major rise in the retiree-to-worker ratio in the next few decades, we now face the pressing need to set policies for the enhanced productivity growth that will be necessary," Greenspan said.

Boosting savings is essential even though it does not affect the number of people in the workforce. "But it surely affects capital investment, which it finances, and the productivity that it engenders," Greenspan noted.



Has the Euro delivered?

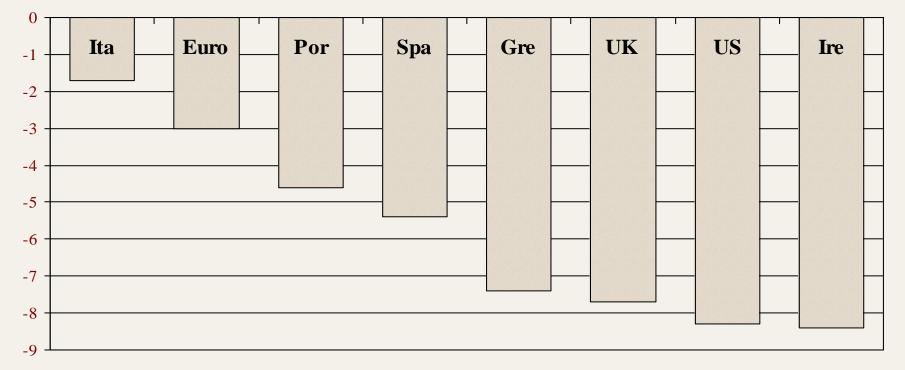
It has been a dream come through: No more exchange costs Full price transparency Low inflation Currency stability

But although Euro is not part of global imbalances it has large internal imbalances



Public budget deficits 2012

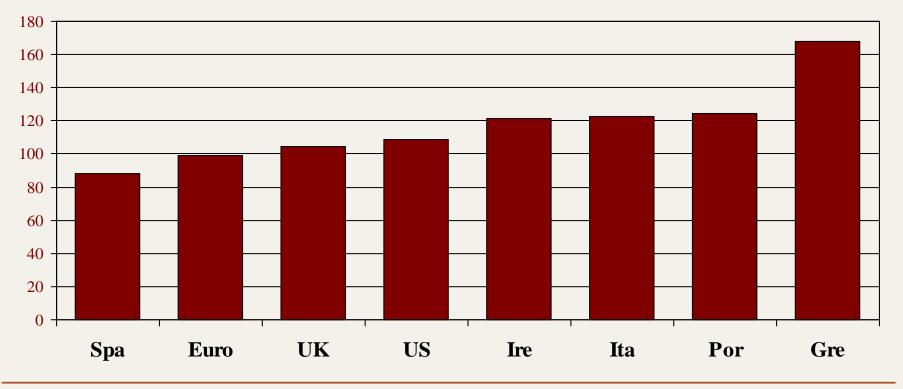






Public debt 2012

% af GDP





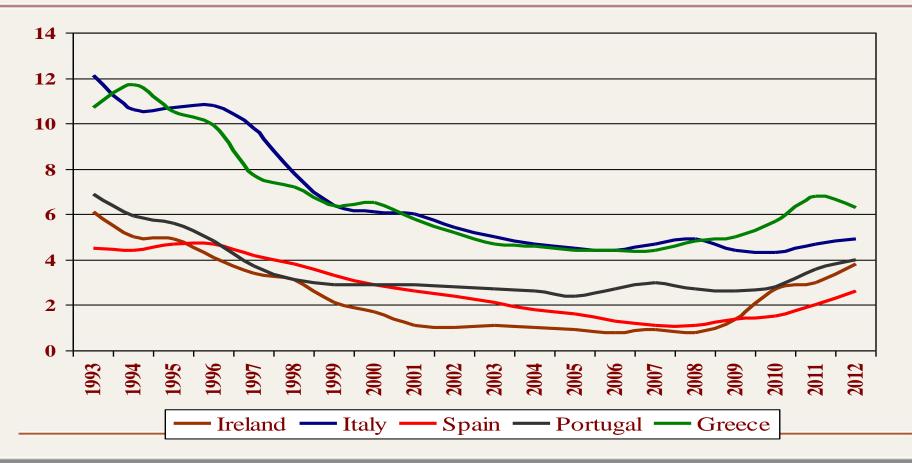
Different countries – different problems

North – South divide, especially on economic growth

Country	Deficit	Debt	Politics	Growth	Other
Greece	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	
Italy	Small	Large, but stable	Bad, but better now	Bad	Most debt national
Spain	Large	Medium	Good	Bad	Public finances fine. Private debt bad
Ireland	Bad	Bad	Good	Medium	Overexposure to banks
Portugal	Medium	Medium	Good	Bad	



Net debt interest payments % of GDP





A currency in crises?





The role of the ECB

Price stability

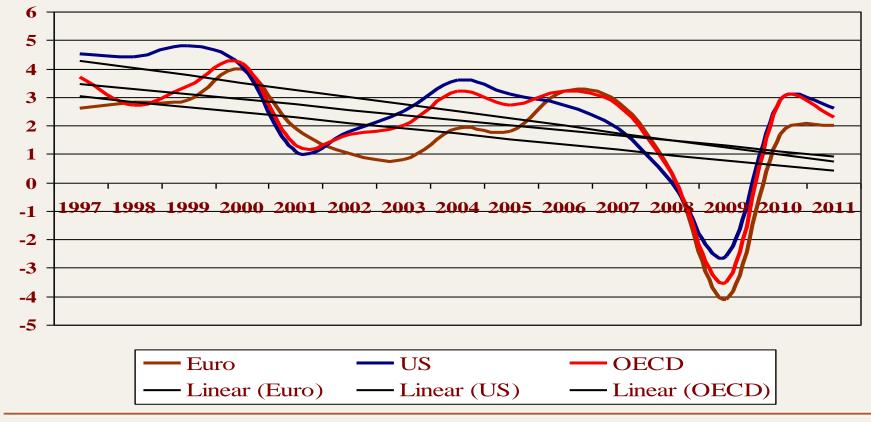
No QE!

Moderate periodic bond market interventions



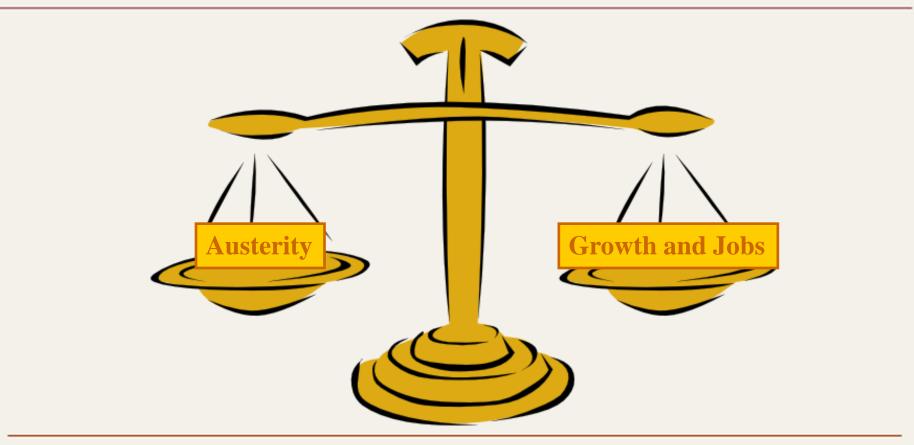
www.ebc.en

We have a Western World Growth crises GDP Growth %



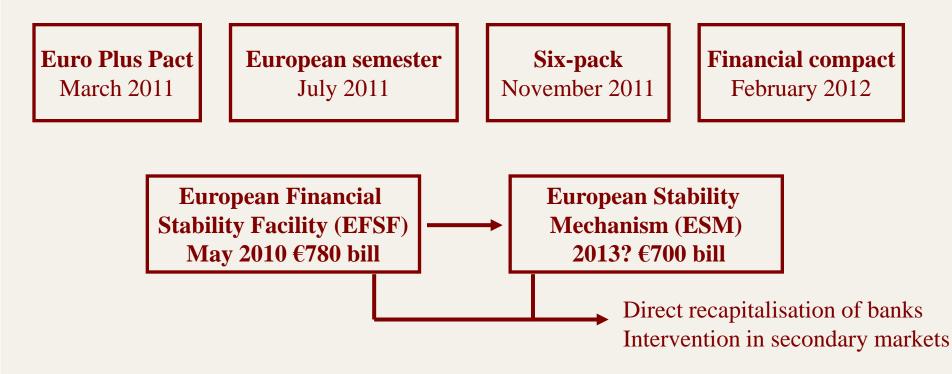


A delicate balance





What has happened





Next steps

Banking Union: EU banking supervision EU depositor guarantee scheme consolidated

Fiscal Union/Transfer Union Can it get democratic legitimacy?

Do we really need dramatic changes?



Next steps

Anybody exiting?

Anybody entering?

The real threat is political, not economical



Four scenarios

Growth returns and we are all happy

Ambitious muddle-through

Fully-fledged fiscal union

Collapse with serious political consequences



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Political and social pressure





Austerity angst spreads to Britain

Source : International Herald Tribune nº40517 Paru le 1 Juillel 2011

Dans Quotidiens;International

Résumé :

Joining a growing wave of unrest in Europe against stringent austerity measures, tens of thousands of British teachers and public-sector workers across thecountry walked off theirjobs Thursday in protest over proposed changesto theirpension plai Union officials warned that the strike could beth ...



The people we need

