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Euro crisis, growing imbalances and social ruptures in Europe

A critical perspective in the context of sustainable development

Stephan Schulmeister

Keynote presentation at the ESDN conference in Kopenhagen on June 28, 2012



Some theses as introduction

- Crisis = "fruit" of neoliberalism and finance capitalism
- Two regimes: Real and finance capitalism
- Long cycle = Sequence of these regimes: 1873ff/1890/1914/1920s/1929ff/1950/1970s/2007ff
- "Freest" markets built up the potential for the crisis
- Cannot be realized/digested by the elites >
- More of the same > Fiscal pact
- Systemic approach: Striving for profit has to be shifted from the financial sphere to the real sphere >
- Renovation of the concept of a "social market economy" and a "New Deal for Europe"



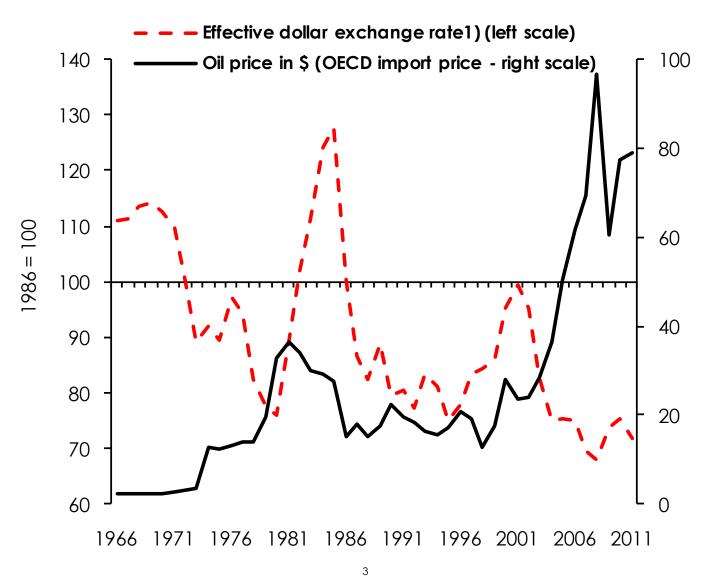
Real and finance capitalism

	Real capitalism	Finance capitalism
Implicit coalition	Labor & Real capital	Real capital & Finance capital
Business/unions	Corporatisms	Conflict
State/market	Complementary	Antagonistic
Targets of economic policy	Many: From full employment, high growth to social security and "fair" distribution	Price stability, "sound" public finances, regulation of policy, deregulation of markets
"Power center" of economic policy	Government	Central bank
Economic paradigm	Keynesianism	Monetarism/Neoliberalism
Diagnosis/Therapy	Systemic	Symptom-oriented
Financial conditions	Interest rate < growth rate, "calm" stock markets, stable exchange rates and commodities prices	Interest rate > growth rate, boom und bust on stock markets, unstable exchange rates and commodities prices
Striving for profits focuses on	Real economy (Positive-sum game)	Finance economy (Zero-sum game)
Economic model	Social and regulated market economy	"Pure" market economy

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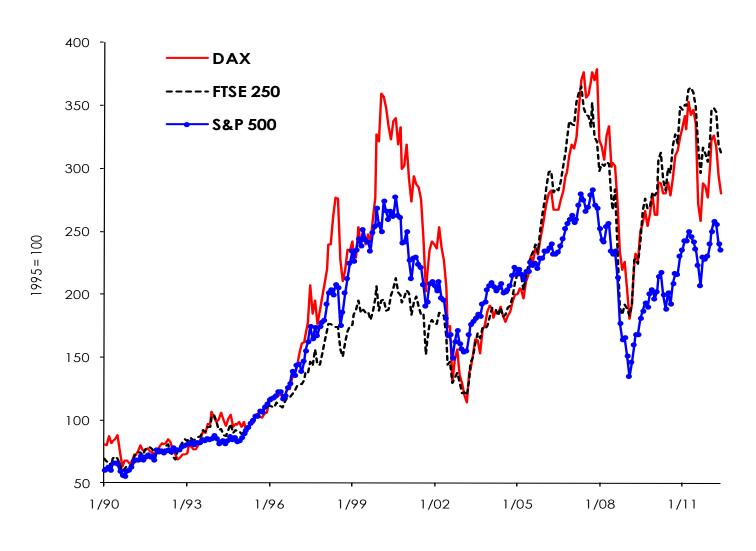


Dollar exchange rate and oil price dynamics





Stock prices





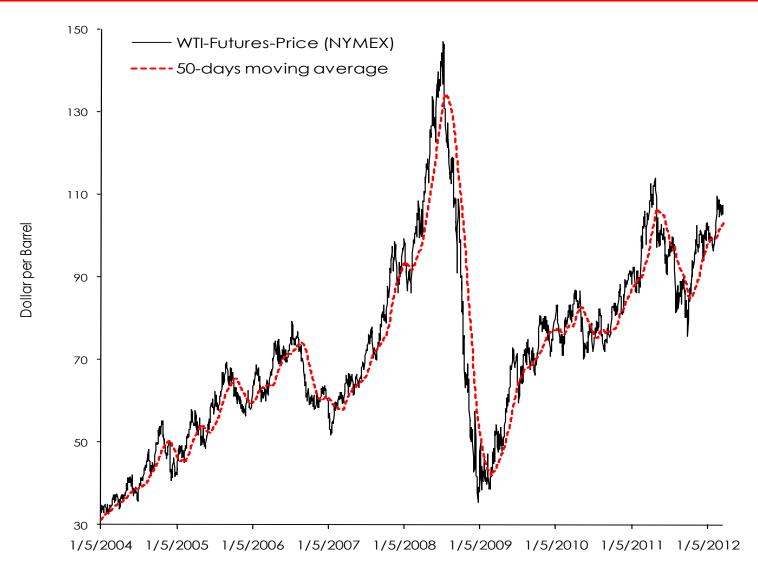
Daily US dollar/euro exchange rate



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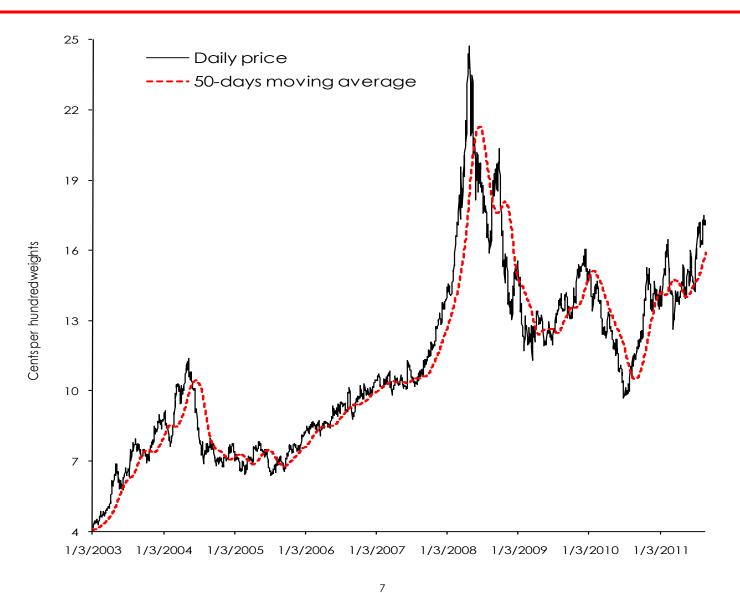


Trading system for crude oil futures



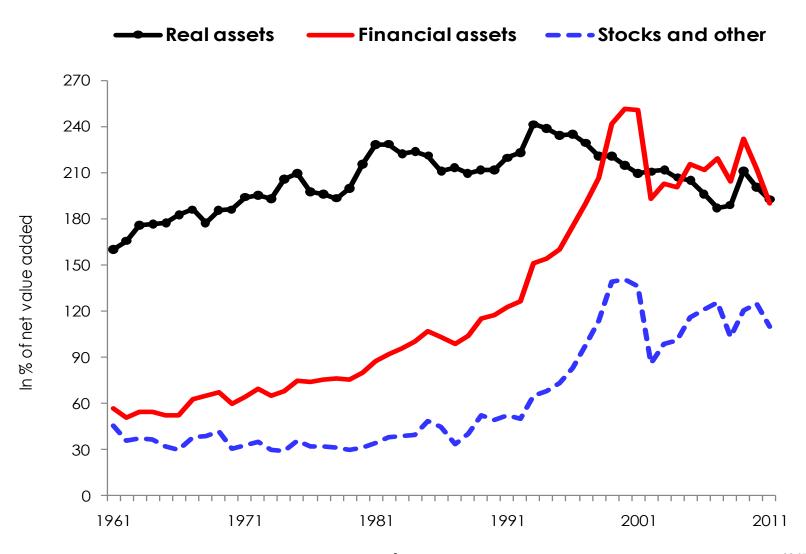


Trading system for rice futures



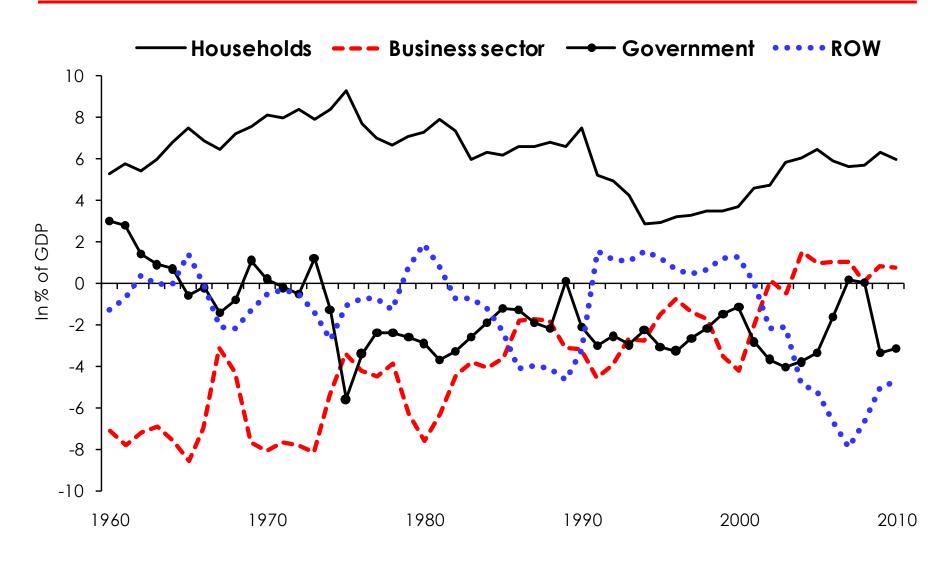


Real and financial assets of nonfinancial business in Germany



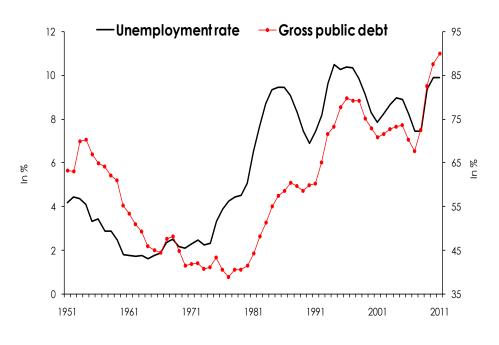


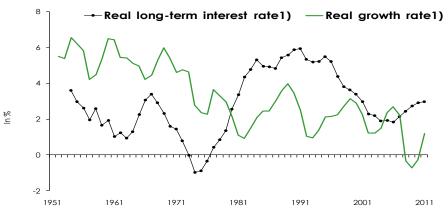
Financial balances in Germany





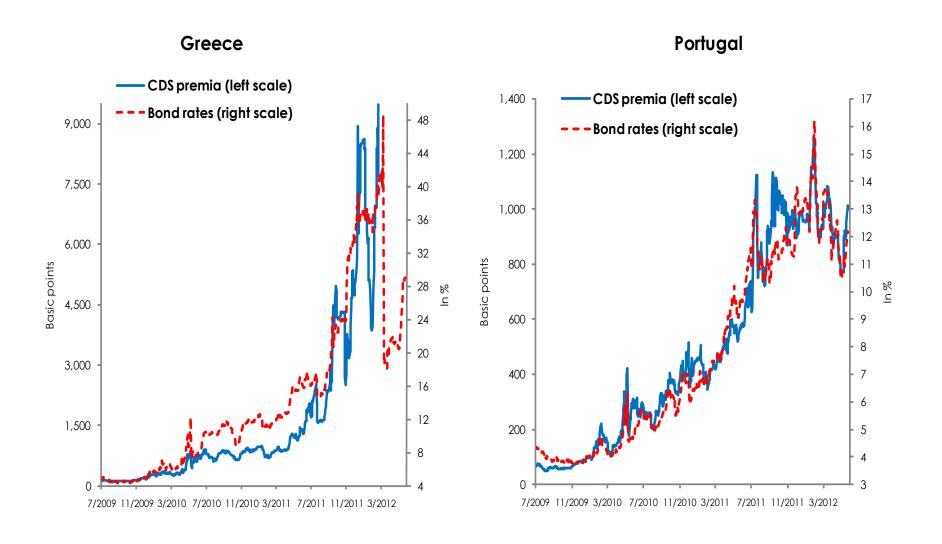
Interest rate, growth rate, economic performance – Western Europe







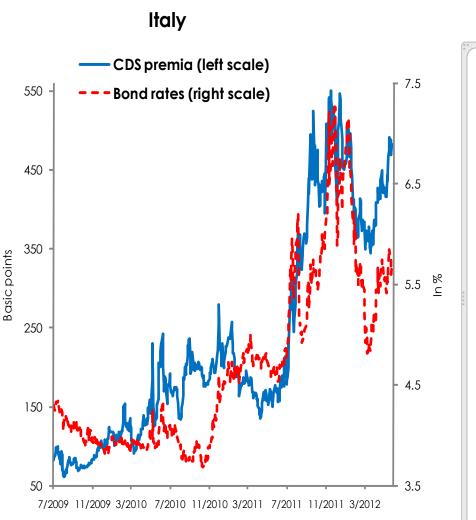
CDS premia and interest rates on government bonds

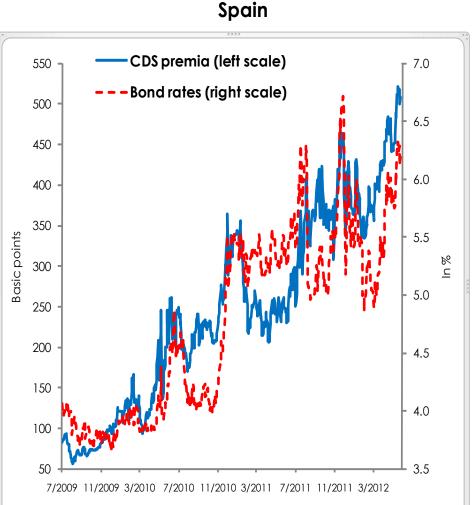


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CDS premia and interest rates on government bonds

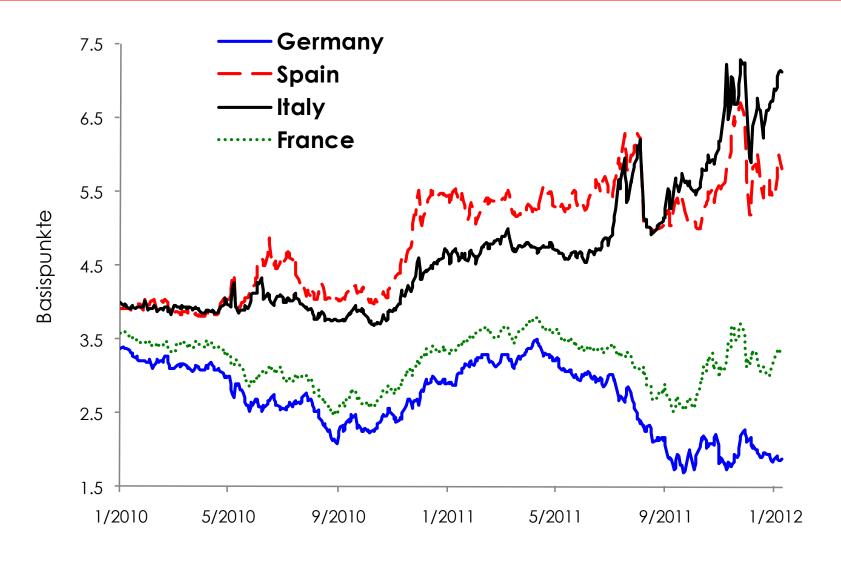




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Interest rates on 10-year government bonds





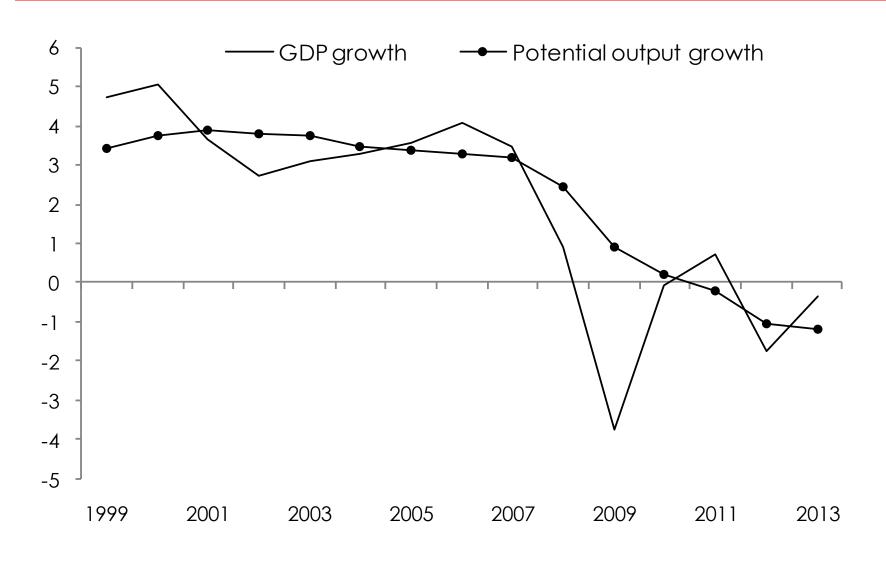
Concept of the Fiscal Pact

- Double rule for fiscal policy
- Structural deficit less 0.5% plus 1/20-debt-rule
- Based on neo-classical assumptions (market clearing, crowding out, no feed-backs from austerity policy, natural rate of unemployment, Cobb-Douglas production function)
- Estimation method of structural deficit >
- Economists determine limits to fiscal policy
- If assumptions do not hold > vicious circle > depression

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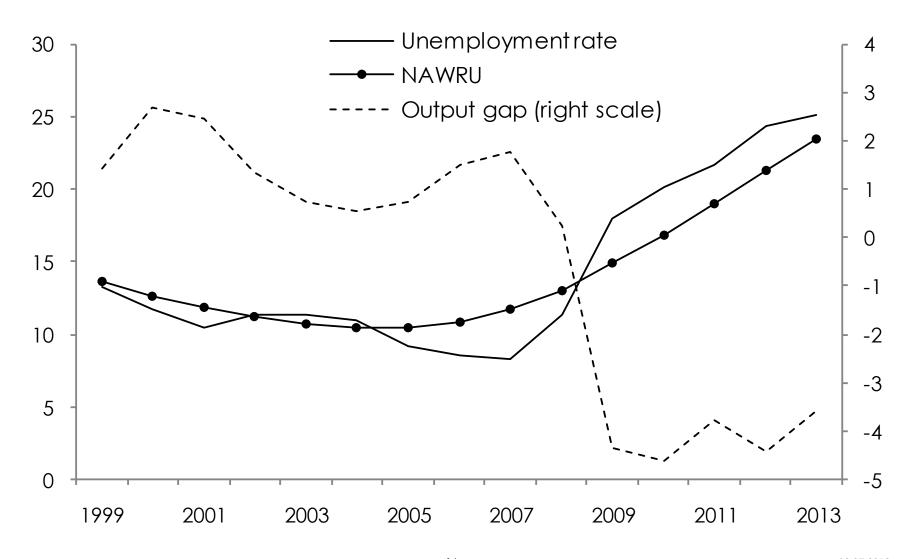
Actual and potential output: Spain



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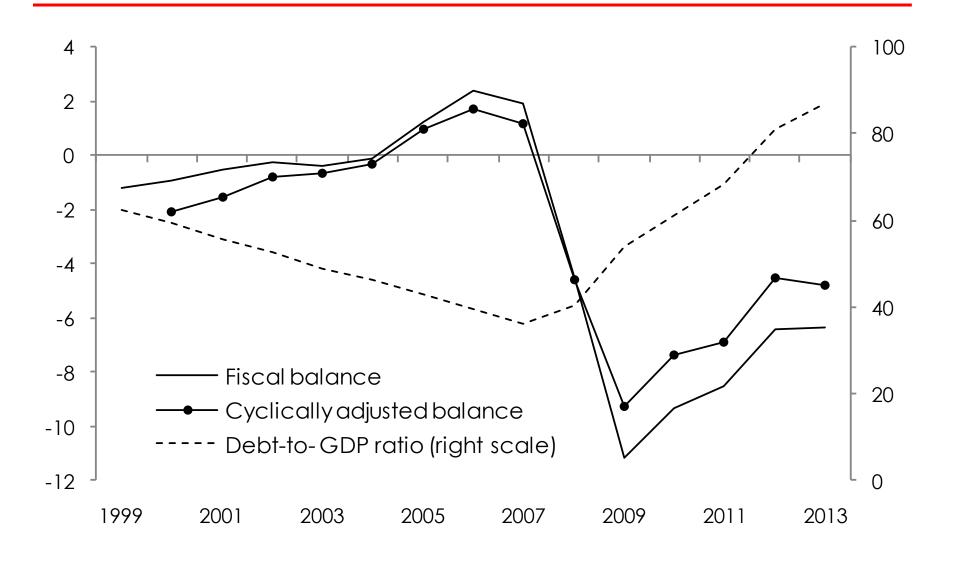
Unemployment and output gap: Spain



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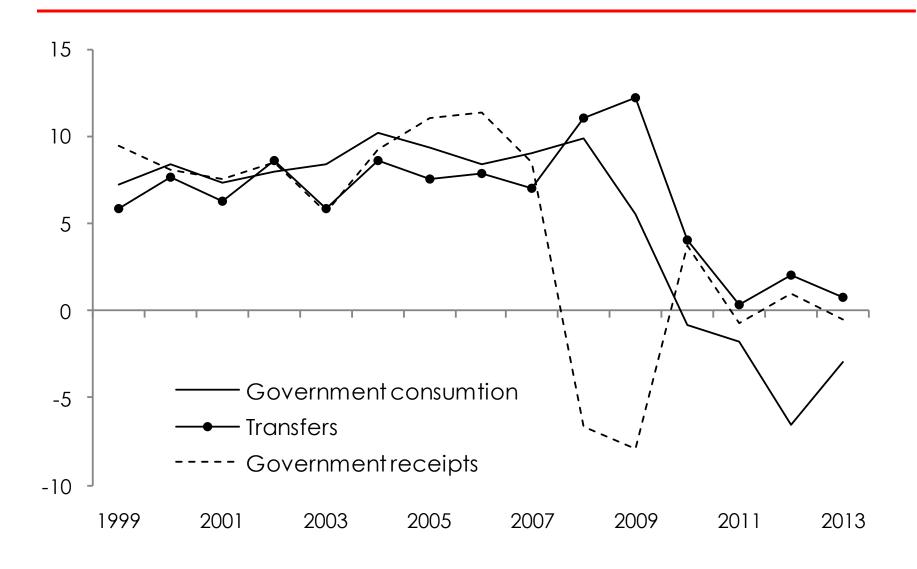
Fiscal stance: Spain



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WIFO Government outlays and receipts: Spain



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Concept of the EMF

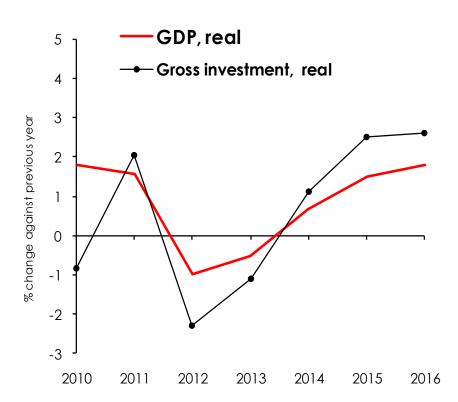
- Agency for financing euro governments
- Sells common instruments (Eurobonds/-deposits)
- At fixed interest rates below the medium-term growth rate
- Unlimited guarantee by all euro states
- Full backing by the ECB
- Not tradable (like German "Schatzbriefe") but fully liquid
- Strict conditionality, not exclusively restrictive

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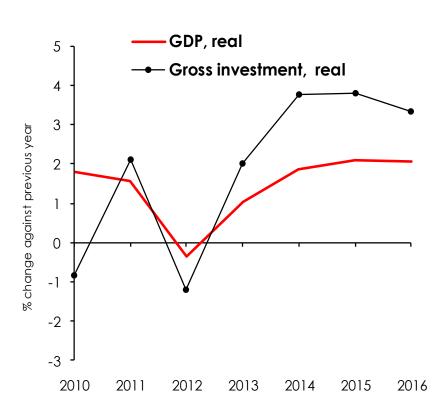


Euro area

Fiscal pact



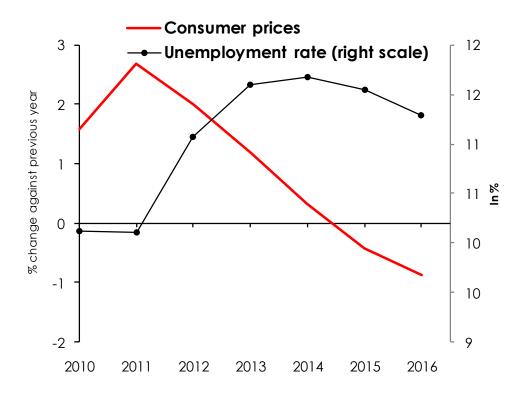
Eurobonds



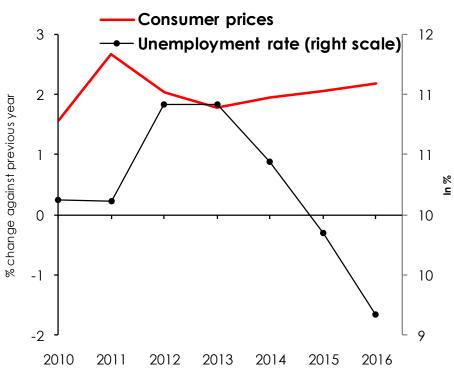


Euro area

Fiscal pact

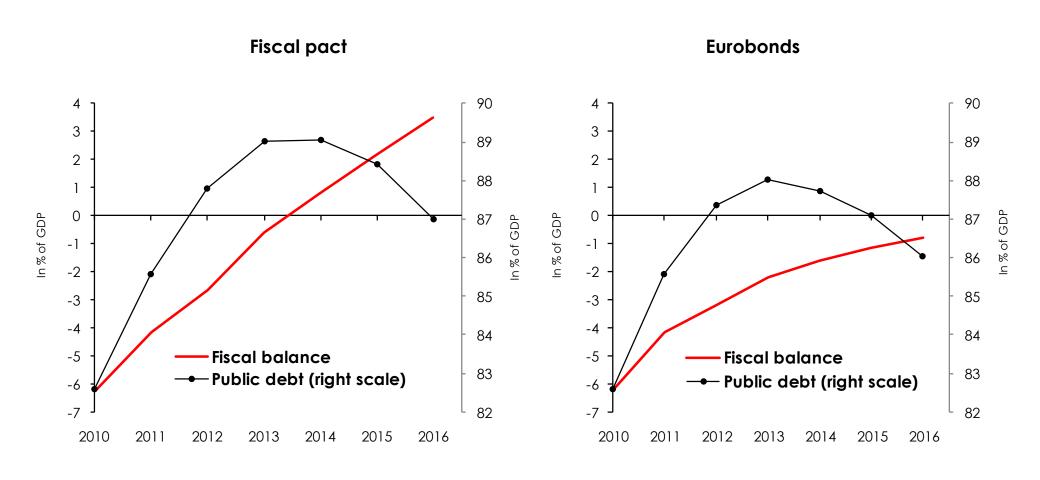


Eurobonds





Euro area





Guidelines of a "New Deal"

- Better balance between
 - Competition/cooperation
 - Economy/politics
 - Market/State
 - Technical/social innovations
- Striving for profits > real economy
- Globalization of politics
- Extension of the European Social Model by environmental components
- Budget consolidation through stable and green growth
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Components of a "New Deal" I

- Interest rates below rates of economic growth
- General financial transactions tax (FTT)
- "Re-education" of banks > serving the real economy
- Stabilization of commodity price paths, esp. for crude oil
- Global strategies for the environment
- Transnational infrastructure in EU
- Social minimum standards in EU (including minimum wages and subsistence income)



Components of a "New Deal" II

- Innovative working time models:
 - Adjustment to business cycle (e. g., German "Kurzarbeitsmodell")
 - Long-term reduction of life time working hours
- Investment in environment (from building insolation to new forms of mobility)
- Recovery of the welfare state (redistribution, education, public health and pension system, etc.)
- Support the young generation (jobs and flats)

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Pricing of exhaustible and environmentally harmful resources

- Basic conditions, in particular for fossil combustibles:
- Exhaustible plus social costs (climate change etc.)
- Equilibrium price path: Oil price must rise continuously faster than general price level
- (Derivatives) markets fail completely >
- CO2 taxes and emission trading also fail
- Producers and consumers change energy use mainly through strong and reliable price signals
- Long amortization periods of energy saving investments
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Pricing of fossil combustibles in the EU

- Target: Limit climate change to plus 2°C
- No-regret-option ("low carbon roadmap"): Price increase by 370 € per ton CO2 or 0.74 € (0.93 \$ at 1 € = 1.25 \$) per liter crude oil >
- Final oil price in \$: 0.63 (at present at 100\$/barrel) plus 0.93 = 1.56*159 = 248 \$ >
- If target to be reached by 2020: Annual price increase by 12%
- Basic conditions, in particular for fossil combustibles:
- Exhaustible plus social costs (climate change etc.) 27



Financing the "New Deal"

- Guidelines: Shift in incentive structure from
 - Finance towards real world activities
 - Saving towards consumption and investment
 - Wealth concentration towards a more equal distribution
 - Ressource-intensive towards "greener" activities
- General financial transactions tax
- Higher taxes on financial returns
- Increase of high/top income tax rates
- Higher wealth taxes (including inheritance tax)
- Environmental taxes (instead of emissions trading)