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# Strengthening convergence in the eurozone

A pragmatic approach

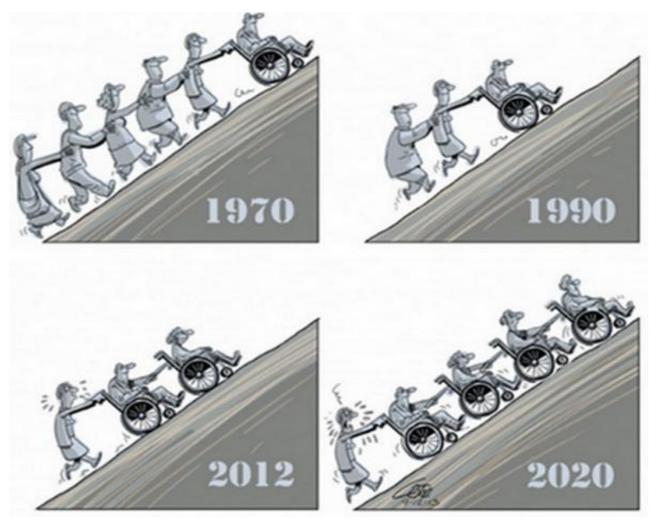
Presentation by Wim Boonstra Rabobank, Utrecht, and VU University, Amsterdam For the EBN, Den Haag, 15 December 2016



## The problem: European integration is under pressure

- European Cooperation is in danger
- The Brexit may be a catalyst for further desintegration
- (Youth) Unemployment is too high, especially in Southern Europe
- The policy mix is unbalanced, with too much emphasis on austerity in surplus countries and too little reform in some of the other countries
- Monetary policy is losing its effectiveness
- There is no consensus on the way ahead
- Potential growth is under pressure because Europe is ageing...

### The challenge of ageing: are you ready?



Source: Lukas Daalder's best of the web

## Analysis: Why is Europe so unpopular?

- Europe has failed to 'sell itself' to the population.
- National politicians abuse Europe as a scapegoat
- The policy guidelines are too strict, especially in times of crisis
  - Monetary policy: no monetary financing allowed. How about QE?
  - SGP: much emphasis on public finances, blind eye for private sector
  - SGP: no credible sanctions
- Some countries should never have entered the eurozone
- Many countries are lagging behind in labour market and pension reforms
- Bond markets are vulnerable for market pressures
- Economic integration produces winners and losers. The losers deserve more attention and support.

#### **Solutions**

- Better communication of positive results of European integration. Politicians should be fair and stop abusing Europe
- A more pragmatic approach towards economic policy is important, introduce more flexibility in times of recession
- Some countries should be given the opportunity tot rethink eurozone membership. However, this is extremely difficult!
- Countries should increase the speed of reform in order to improve their long-term growth potential and sustainability of public finances
- Common financing of public deficits by using conditional eurobonds is essential for stabilisation of financial marktes.
- Improve labour market flexibility, access to, and quality of education and social security to help people to adapt to change

### In the short term: please be pragmatic

- Pragmatic approach is essential: for the time being no grand views of Political Union, please!
- Prevent unnecessary damage and preserve what is essential:
  - Above all the Internal Market, as the most important growth engine
  - The eurozone as well, but give member states a one-off option to rethink membership
- A grand bargain between member states would help/is essential:
  - Surplus countries should increase public spending and/or reduce taxes
  - Countries that lag behind should pursue stuctural reforms
  - Improve labour market flexibility and social security
- Open debate on reform of SGP and monetary policy
  - Under well-defined conditions: more fiscal flexibility under SGP
  - Under even stricter conditions: monetary financing during liquidity traps?
  - Investigate the potential of conditional eurobonds

### Concluding remarks

- The best medicine against euroscepsis is higher economic growth, higher incomes and more and better jobs
- The best engine for more convergence is also higher growth, more cross-border labor migration, more fiscal integration and more crossborder direct investment ==> steps towards becoming an OCA.
- However, for the time being this is too far removed from the political sentiment. In todays environment, consolidation come first.
- The preservation of the Internal Market and EMU is essential, financial stability is an important precondition
- The current situation is in the end not sustainable



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