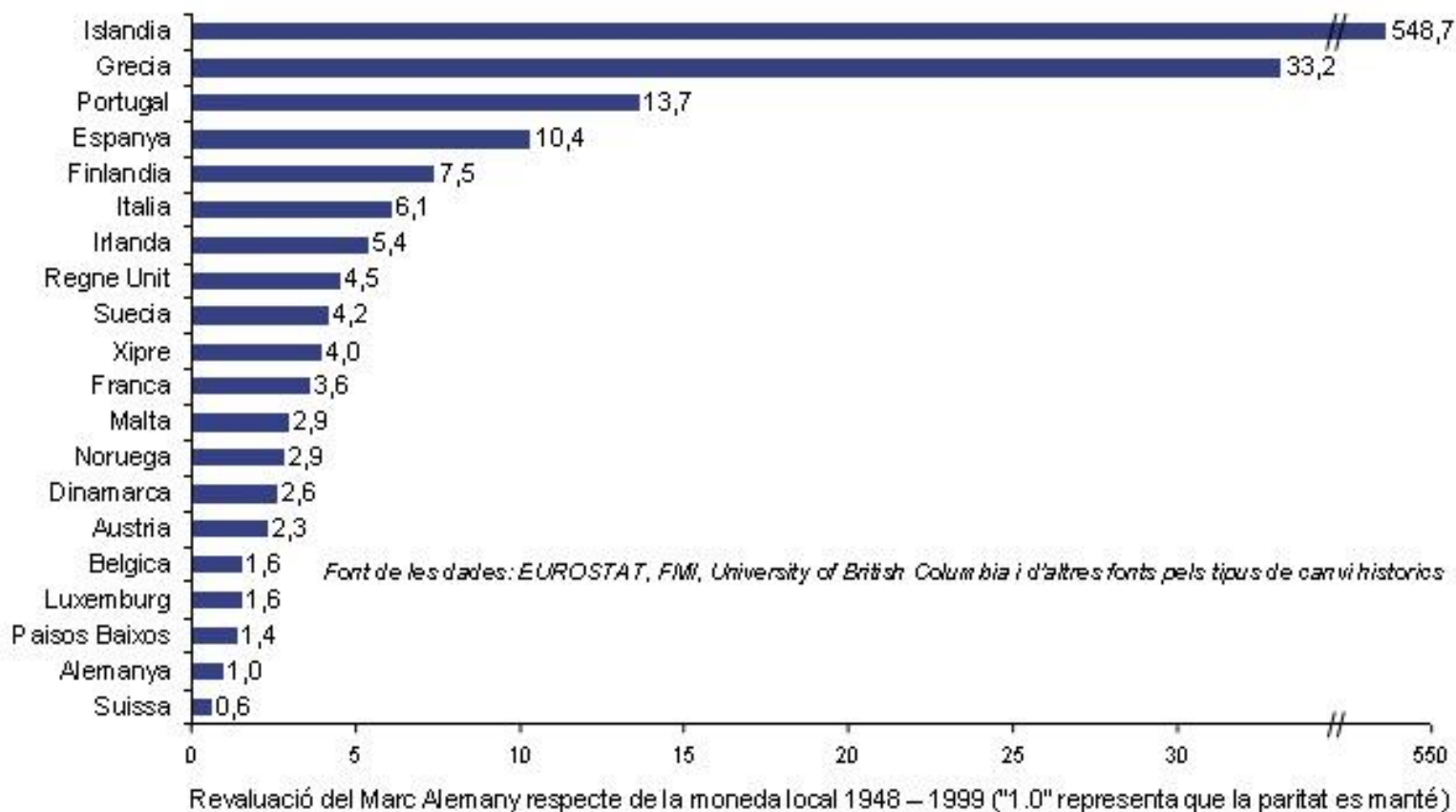


Meeting with Phillipe Lamberts

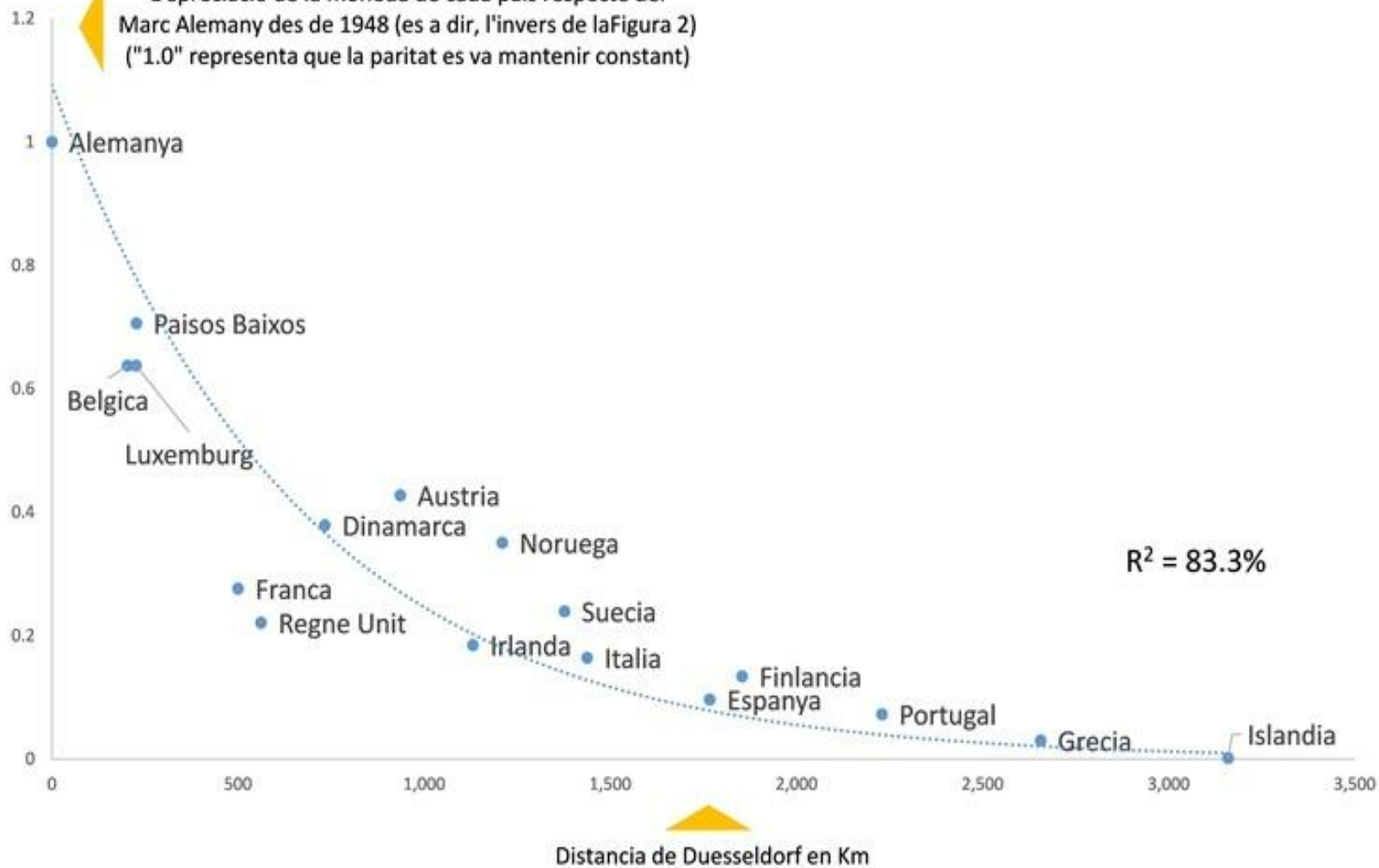
Economic trade-off

15/02/2016

Revaluació del marc. 1945-2000

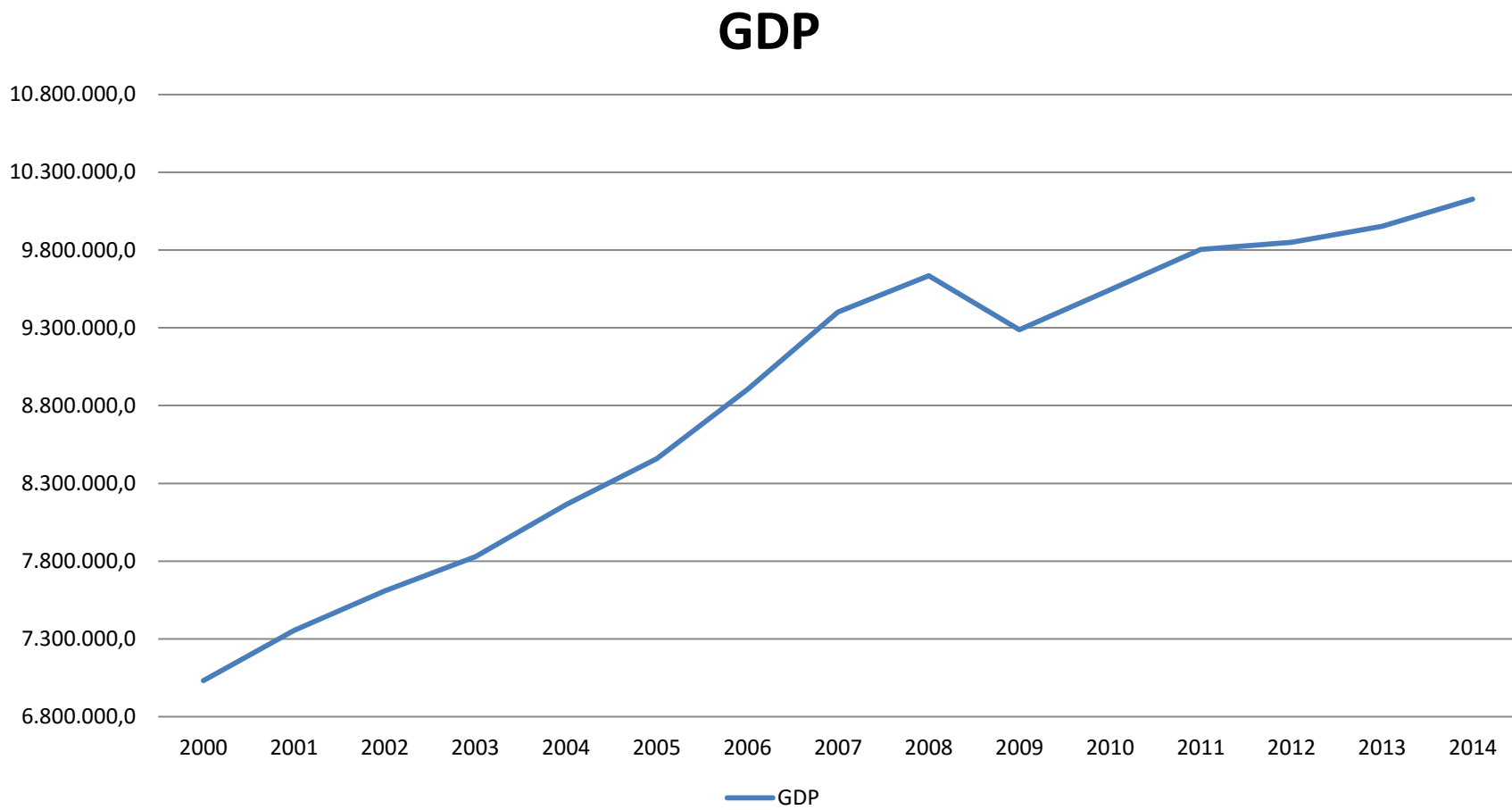


Depreciació de la moneda de cada país respecte del Marc Alemany des de 1948 (es a dir, l'invers de la Figura 2) ("1.0" representa que la paritat es va mantenir constant)



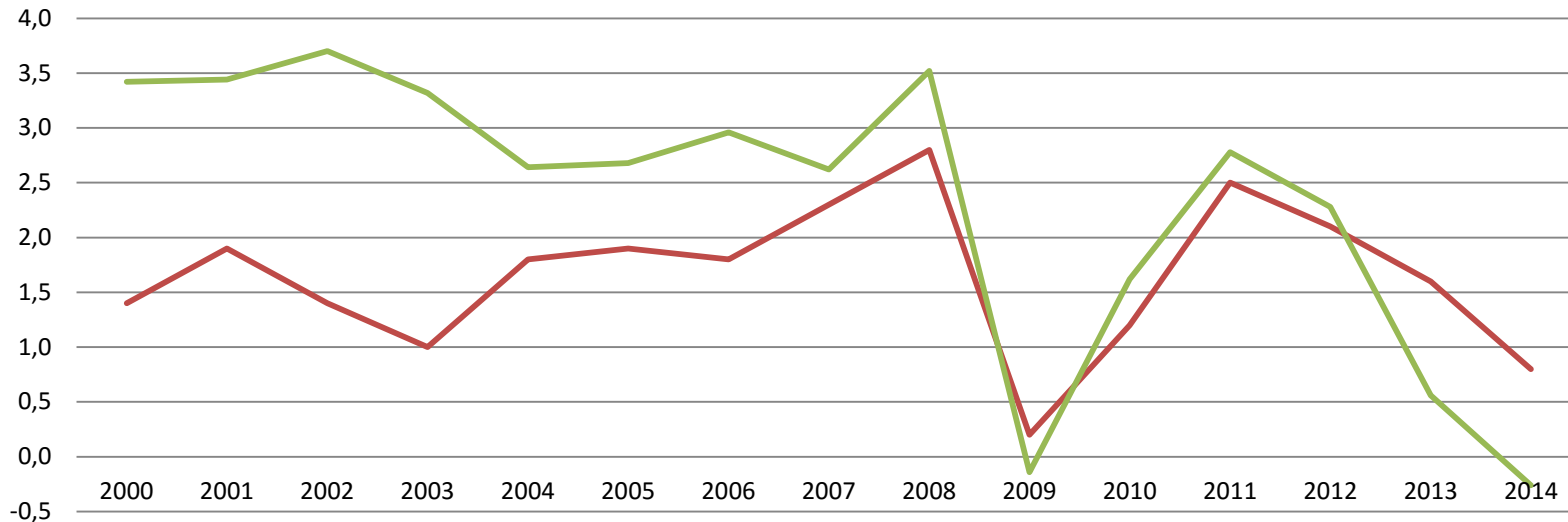
Ha funcionat l'euro? (1)

Durant el creixement ho semblava

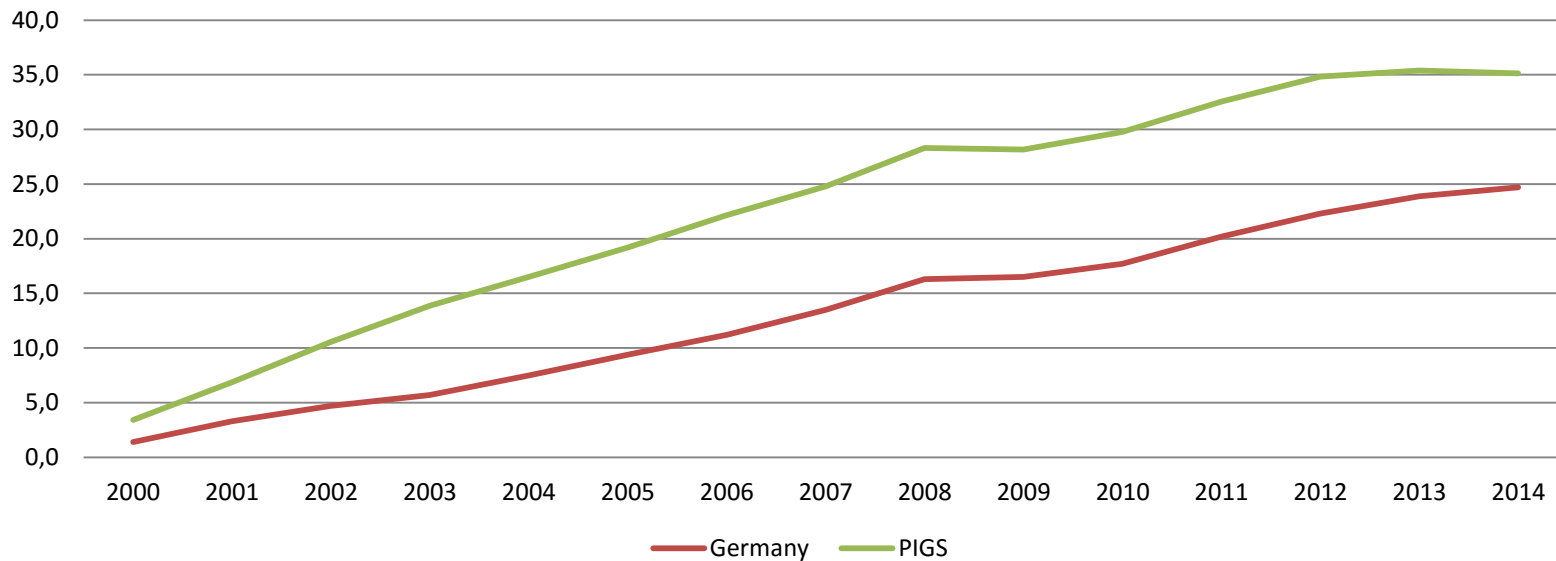


Però...

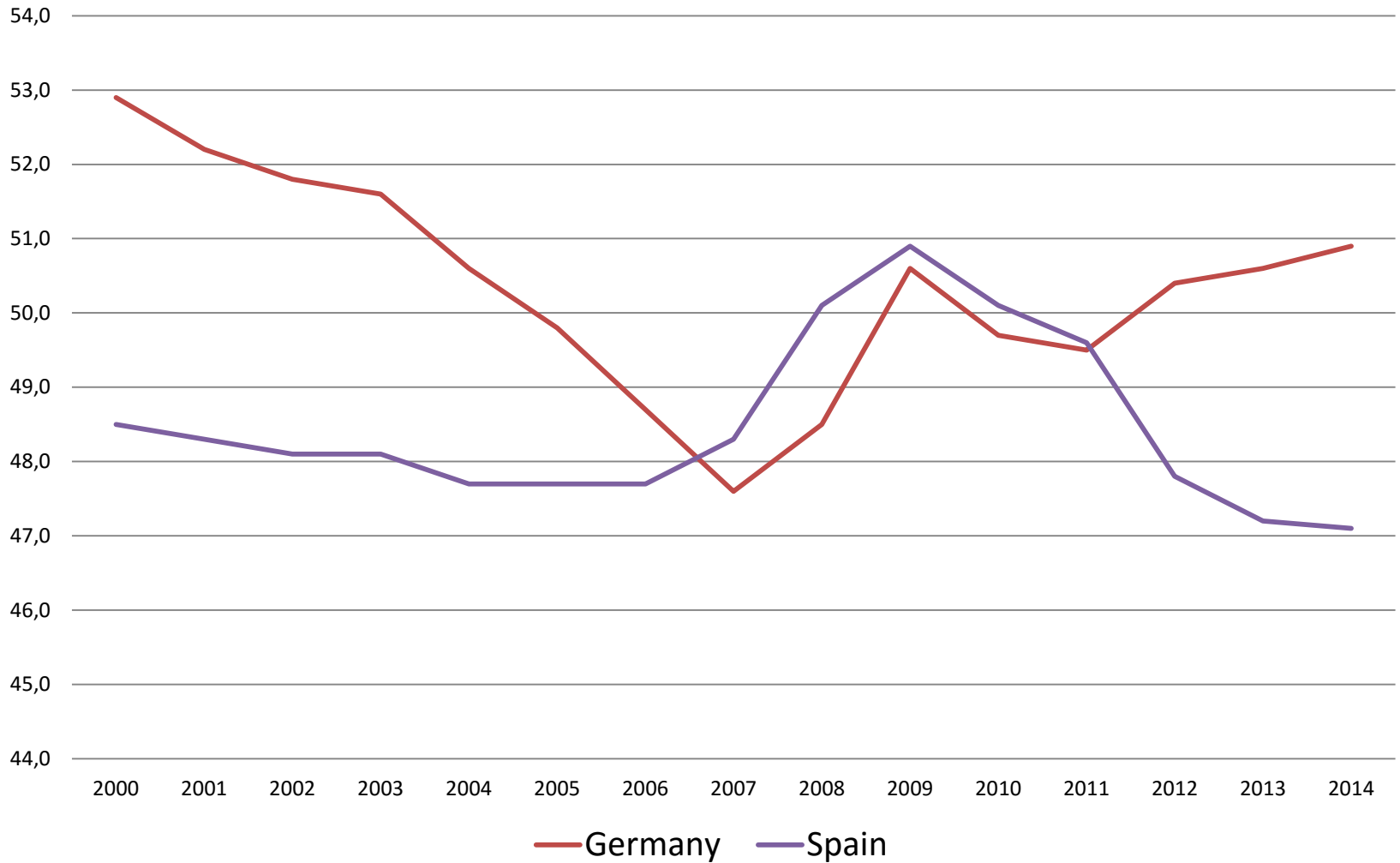
Diferencial inflació anual



Diferencial d'inflació acu

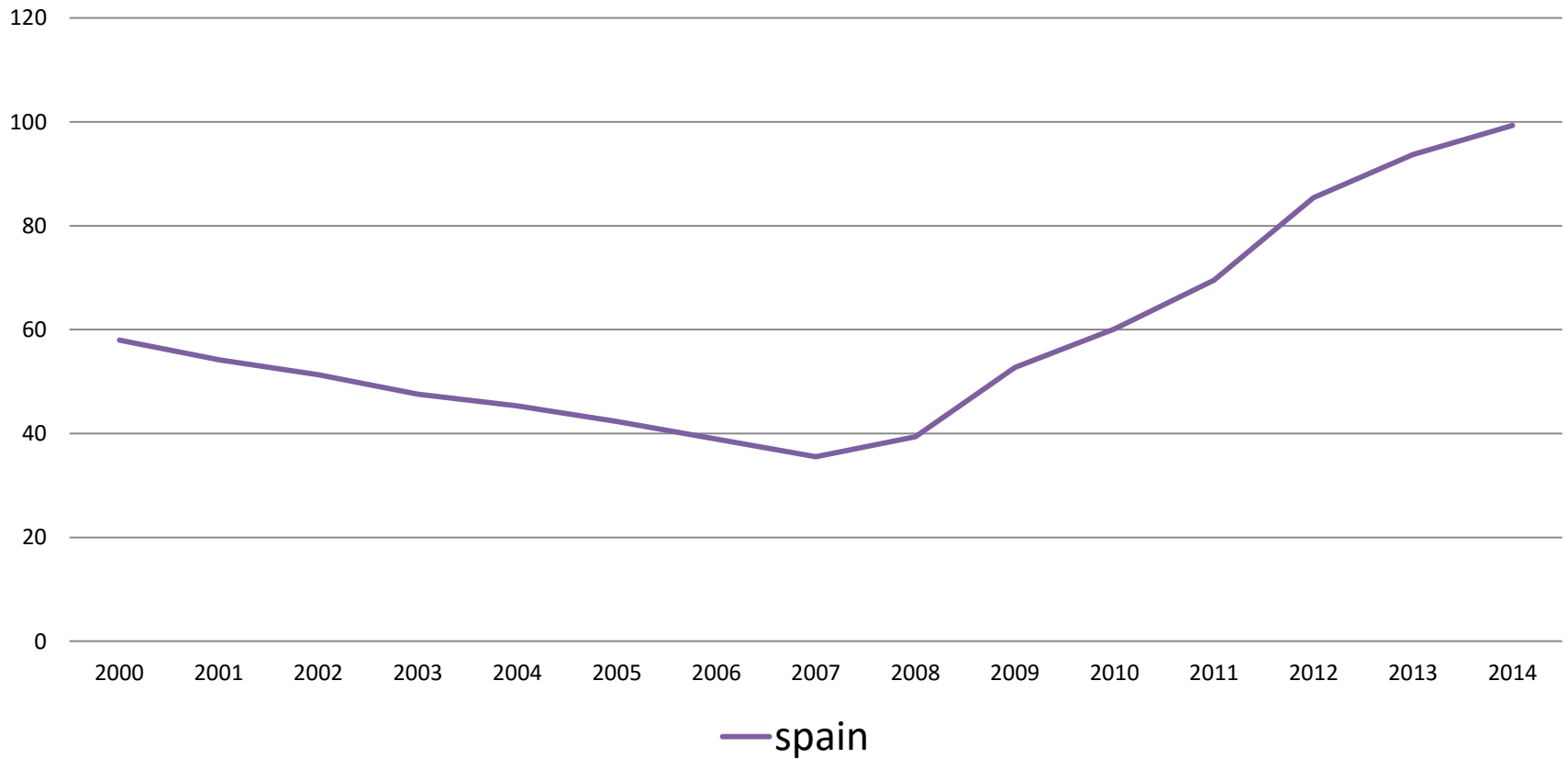


Compensation employees



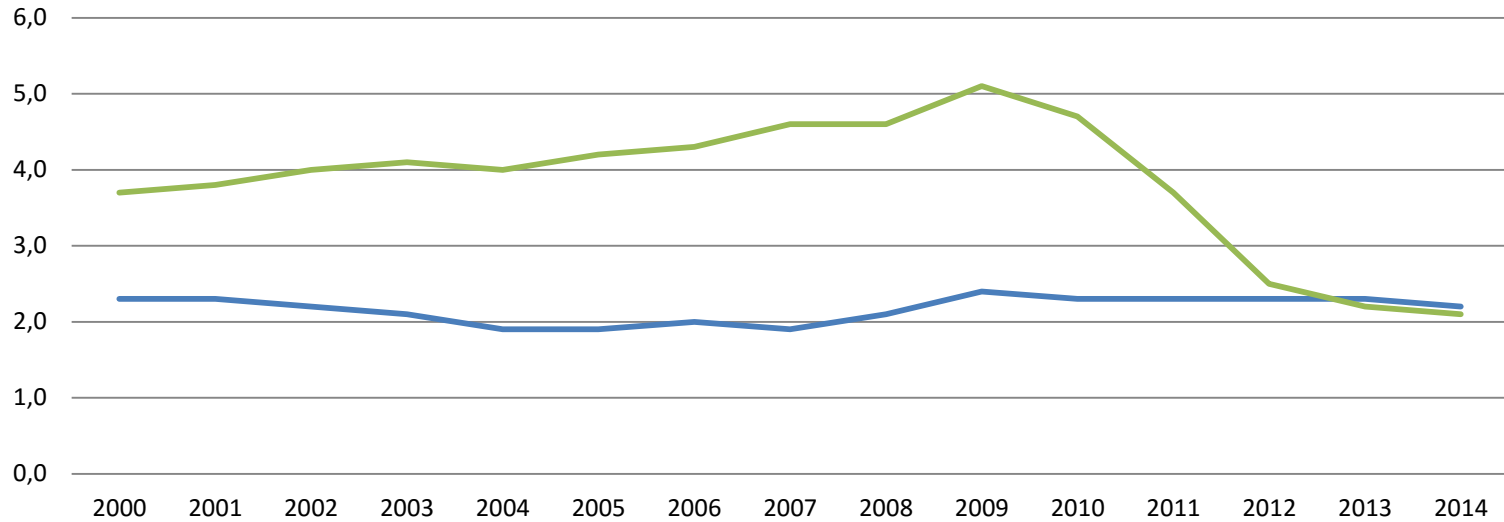
Esp va fer els deures “debades”

spain

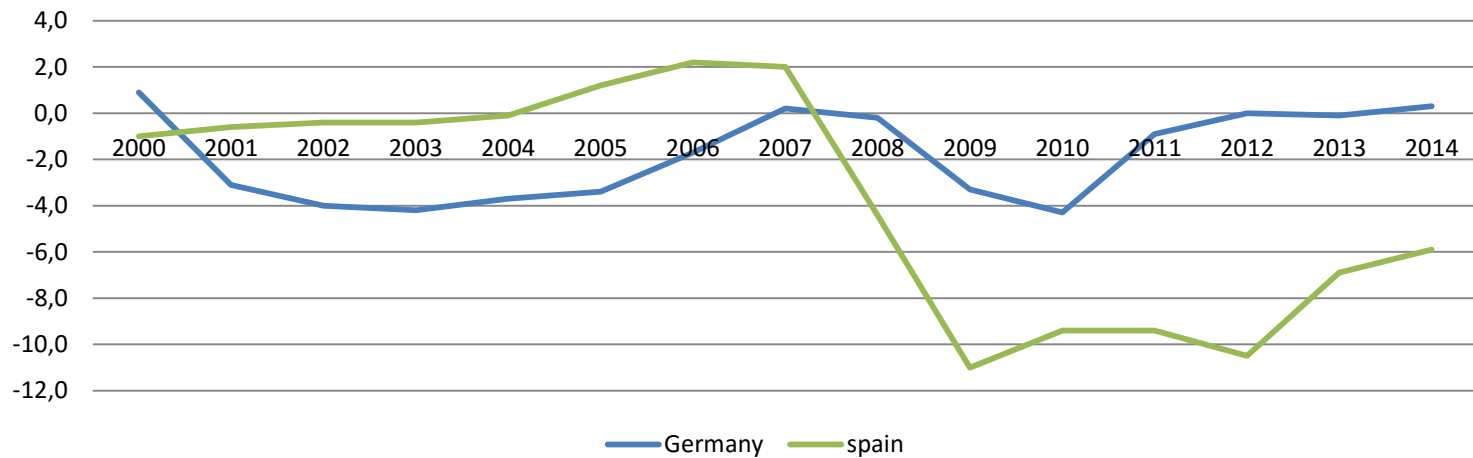


- inversió, + dèficit !

Inversió pública

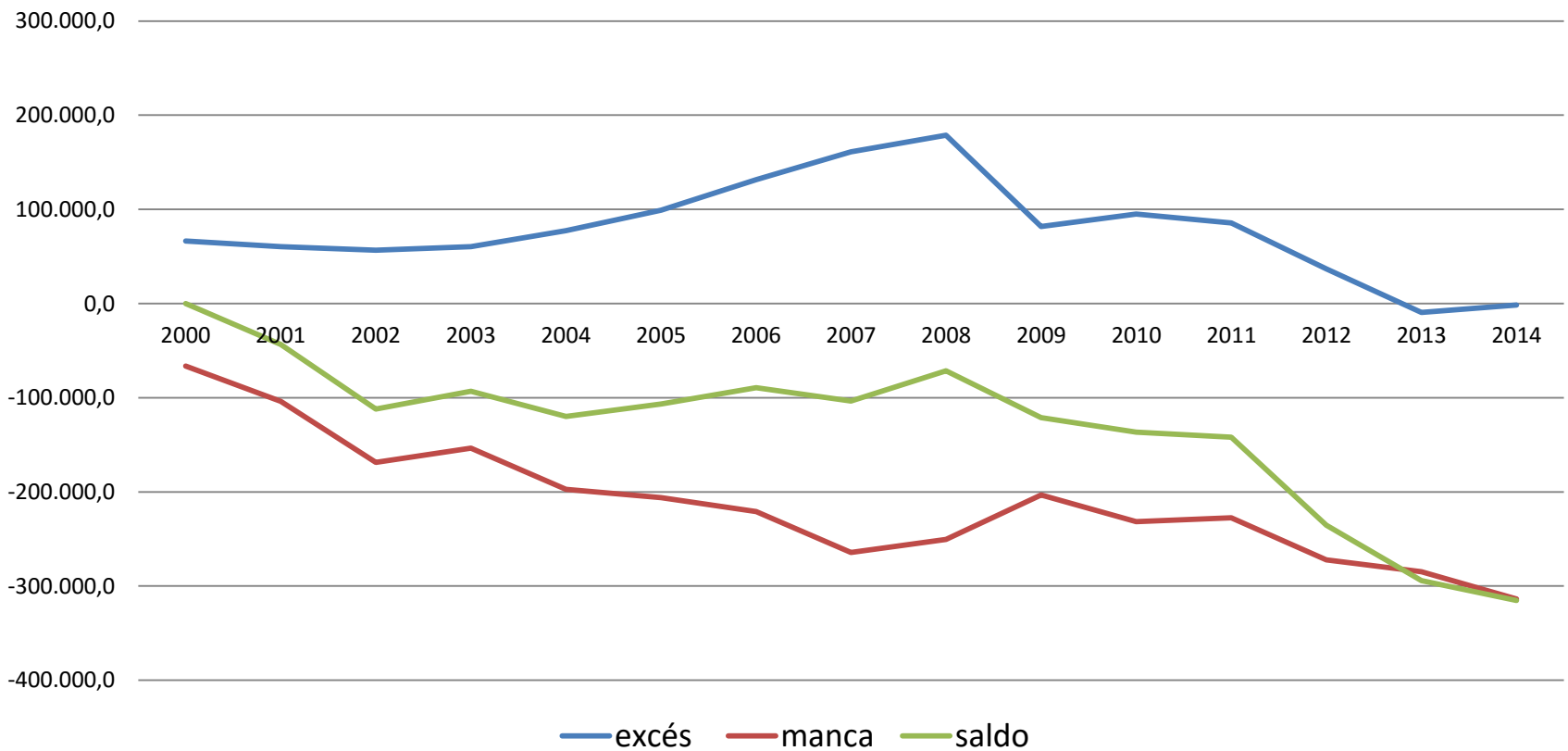


Dèficit públic

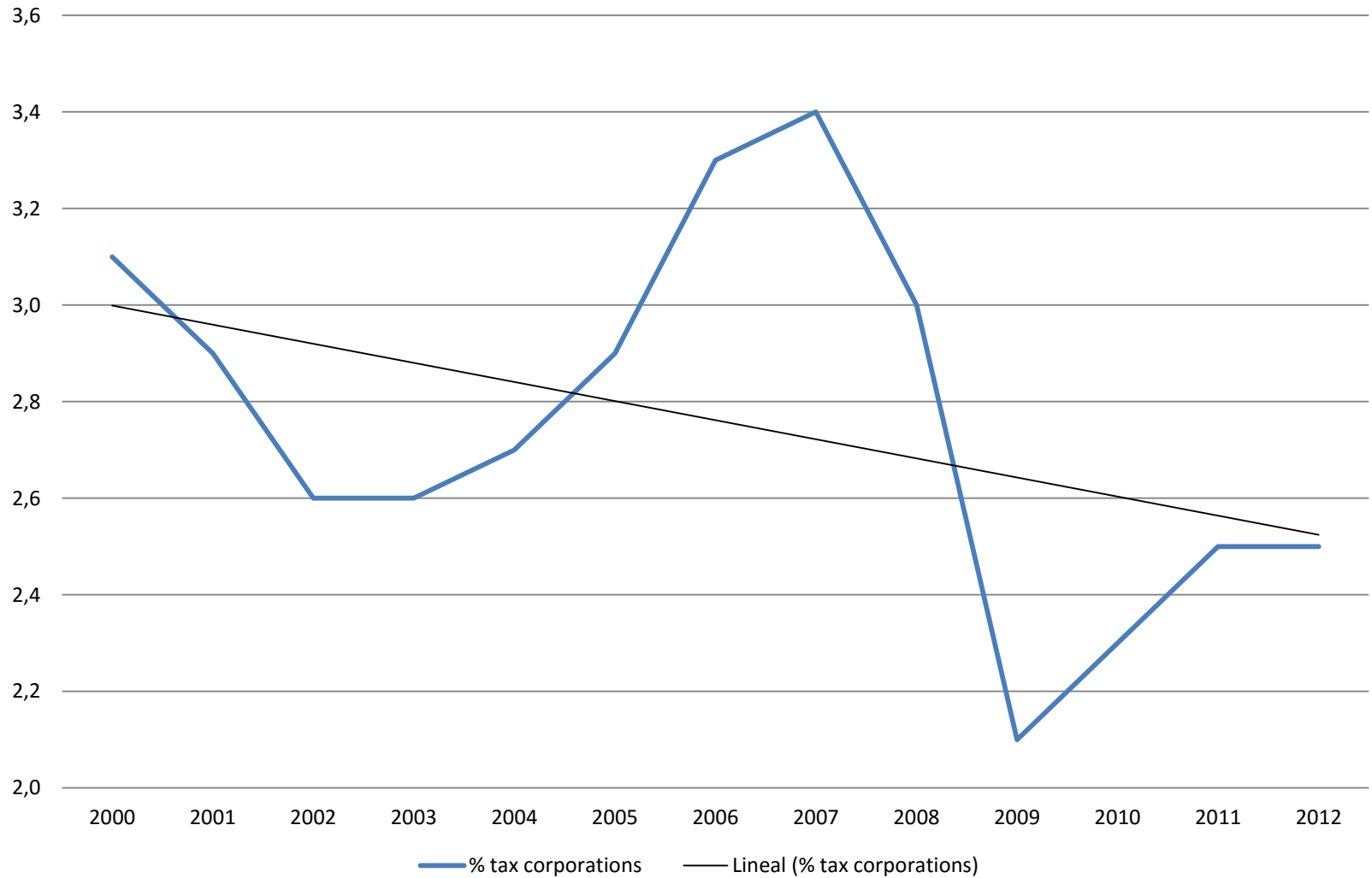


Parities, deficit and surpluses...

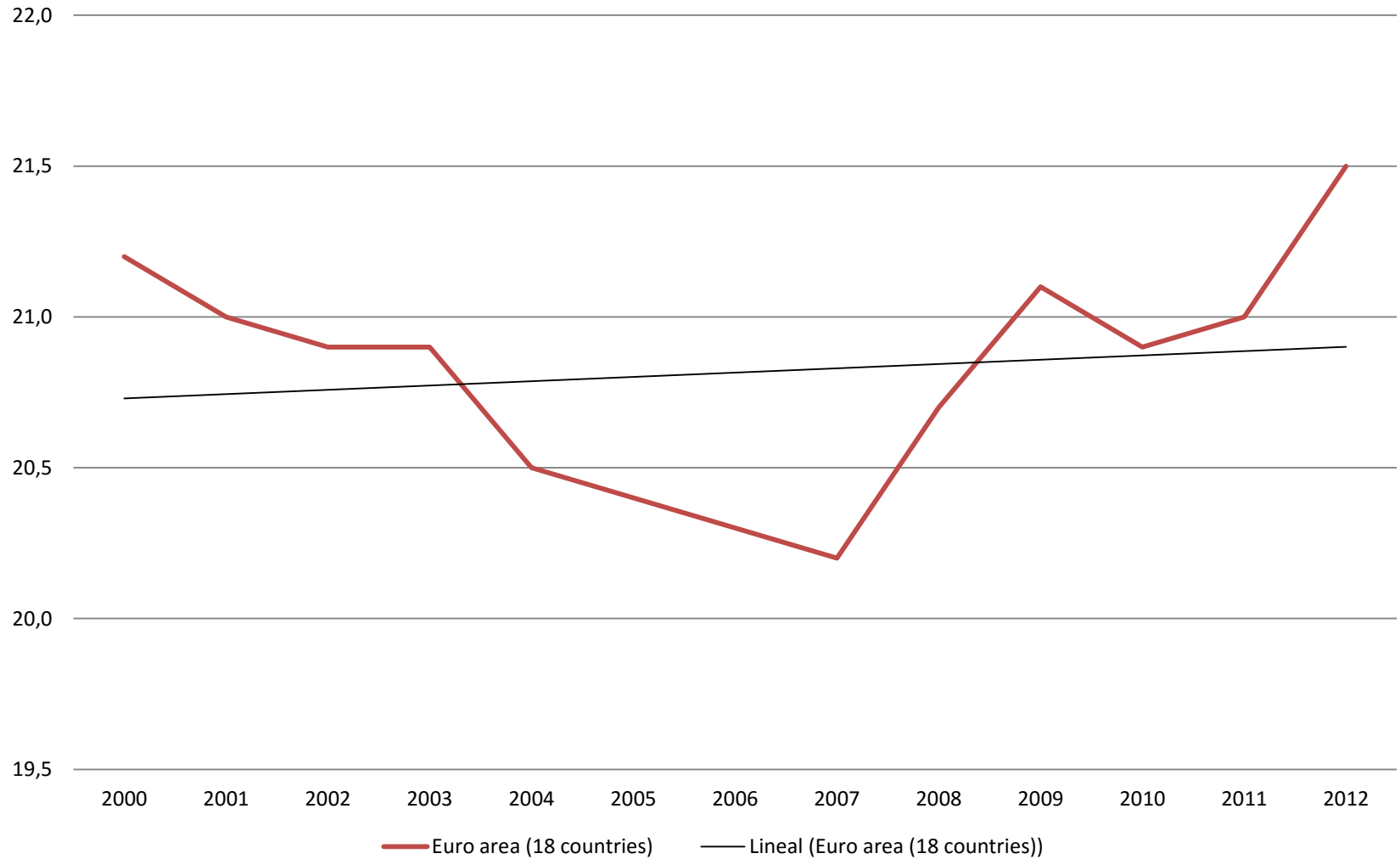
Internal demand



eu corporation tax, GDP%



Taxes on Labour, as GDP %



Convergence process

- As the eurozone is a communicating vessels scenario: better if others invest, better if I get the taxes
- Race to the bottom, beggar-thy-neighbour, dumping
- Lack of aggregate demand, recession, deflation, unemployment, poverty, populism...

Fiscal Union

- Without fiscal union, it's quite clear that the monetary union will never work
- But which union?
 - Tax Harmonization
 - EU taxation (FTT, CCCTB, ETS...)
 - To guarantee aggregate demand
 - To fix asymmetric shocks

Union of transferences

- Equalize GDP/càpita is a moral will that goes beyond the EU and does not guarantee imabalances avoidance.
- If the receivers' internal demand grows over their supply, the asociated loss of competitiveness fixes or even increases its dependency.
- Transformation union rather than transferences union.

Question!

- Geexit and Brexit do not allow to think that the fiscal and economic union is closer.
- A increasing divergence between a closer eurozone and a light EU?