# The Future of the EU and the EMU

Lars Calmfors Finance Panel SNS 26/8-2016

## The Five Presidents' Report

#### **Fiscal union**

- More of common fiscal decisions
- Eurozone treasury
- Common stabilisation function
  - fiscal transfer system
  - aggregate eurozone fiscal stance

#### **Banking union**

- Single Supervisory Mechanism
- Single Resolution Mechanism
- Access to credit from ESM
- European Deposit Insurance System

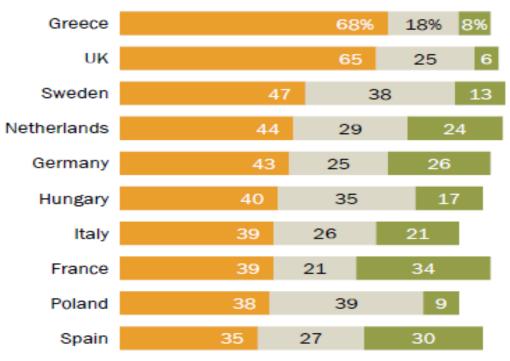
### Fiscal union is not politically feasible

- Centralised fiscal policy decisions address the moral-hazard problems arising from the setting-aside of the no-bailout clause
- But they are not **politically feasible**
- Nor are existing fiscal rules politically feasible
- Fundamental time inconsistency problem
  - fiscal rules are not applied
  - no fines for Portugal and Spain
  - silk gloves for France and Italy
- Financial sanctions seem impossible to use

#### Disagreement on 'ever closer' union

Which statement best describes your views about the future of the European Union?

- Some powers should be returned to national govts
- Division of powers should remain the same



National govts should transfer more powers to EU

Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q49.

"Euroskepticism Beyond Brexit"

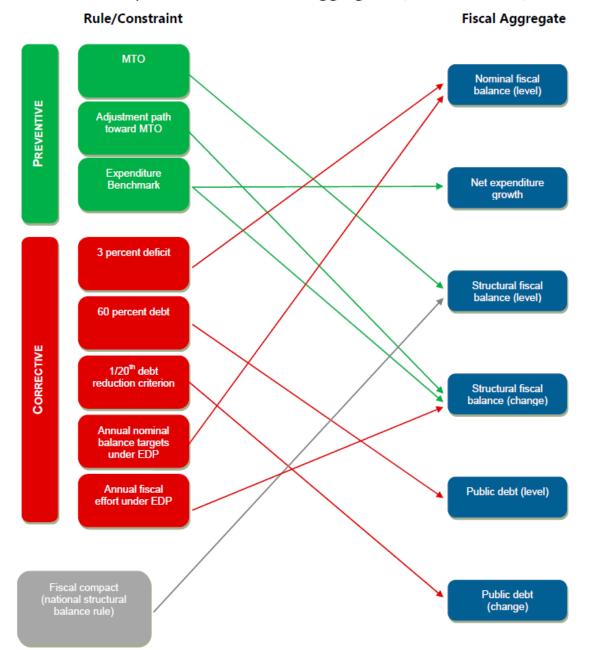
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# Renationalisation of fiscal policy

- The fiscal-policy debate is mainly national
- National institutions have more legitimacy than EU institutions
- European rules should strengthen the legitimacy of national rules
  to serve this role, European rules must be simplified
- Renationalisation of fiscal policy requires restoration of the credibility of the no-bailout clause
  - Procedure for orderly restructuring of unsustainable government debt
  - More complete banking union including exposure limits to the own sovereign's debt

#### Figure 3. The EU Fiscal Framework

Multiple Rules and Various Aggregates (as of mid-2014)



## Recipe for the future of EMU

- Less integration of fiscal policy
- More integration in the financial area

#### Reasons for Brexit

- Peculiarities of the British
  - UK is the member state with the least positive attitudes to EU at time of accession (except Sweden)
- Discontent with immigration from Eastern Europe
- Ironical result of enlargement which was pushed by the UK as a strategy to avoid far-reaching integration

### Awkward questions

- Is public opinion not ready for free labour mobility?
- Is free labour mobility even threatening the very existence of EU?
- Do we have to accept **emergency brakes** on intra-EU migration?
  - goes against fundamental idea behind the EU
  - necessary to make the EU survive to live another day
  - younger voters more positive to the EU than older voters
- Caution with further enlargement
- Caution with common asylum policy

# The role of EMU for the future of EU

- The **euro paradox**: Support for the euro held up when support for the EU fell during the euro crisis
- Possible interpretation: too large costs and uncertainties of abandoning the euro
- The euro may work as an insurance against leaving the EU in many countries
- Probably not necessary for Sweden