

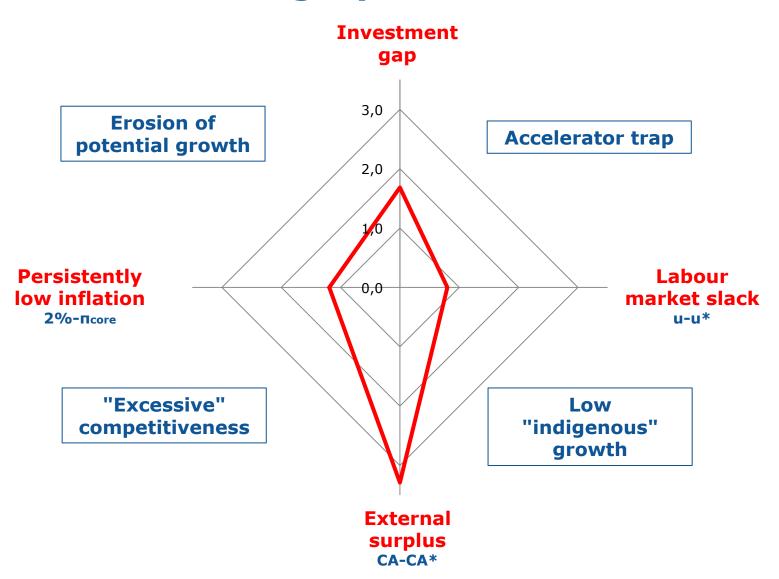
The ECB and Its Watchers

Macroeconomic adjustment in the euro area: the role of monetary policy, fiscal policy and structural reforms

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European Commission - DG ECFIN Goethe-University Frankfurt, 6 April 2017

Resilient but still unusual recovery reflecting the legacy of the crisis



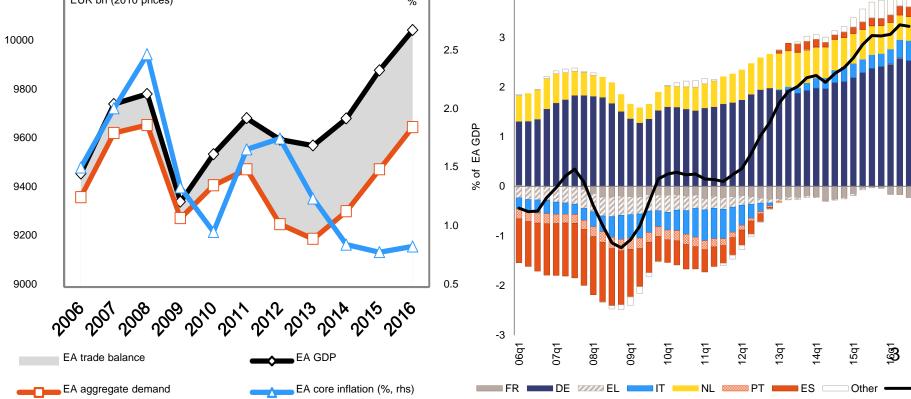
Demand gap and asymmetric rebalancing

- EA countries with external deficits made progress in rebalancing; large CA surpluses remain, and continue growing in some cases
- Measures to foster investment, domestic demand and growth potential to underpin a more symmetric rebalance

Growing gap btw output & demand, EA

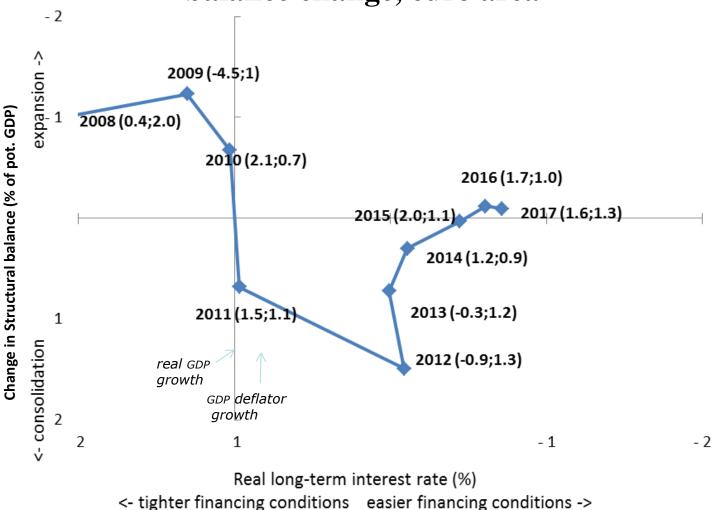
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Current account balance, EA EUR bn (2010 prices)



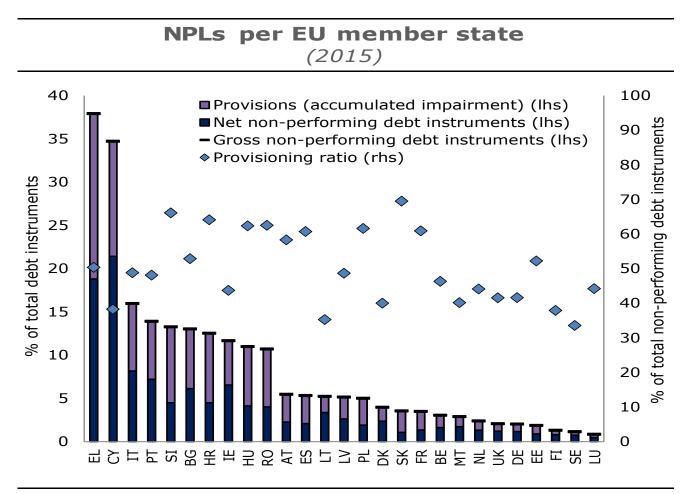
An unbalanced policy-mix: excessive reliance on MP

Real long term interest rates and structural balance change, euro area



Slow fixing of the banking sector

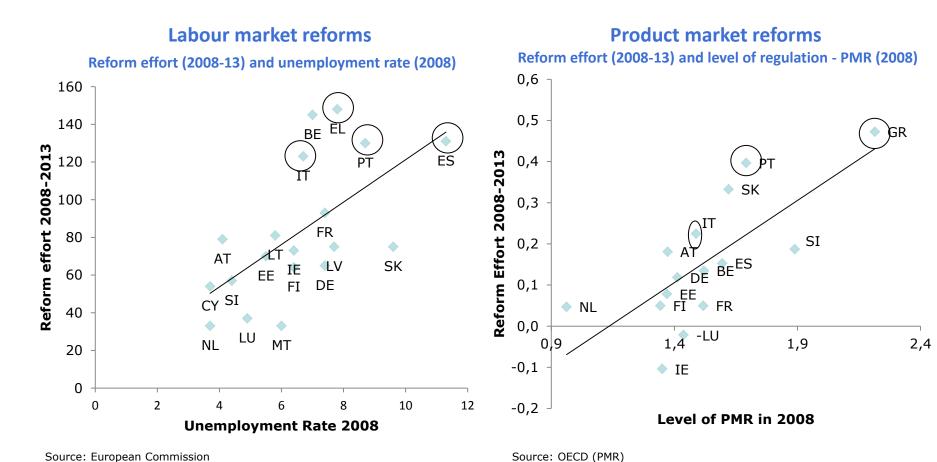
NPLs affect the capacity of Banks to lend to the economy and has an impact on banks profitability



Source: ECB and DG ECFIN calculations.

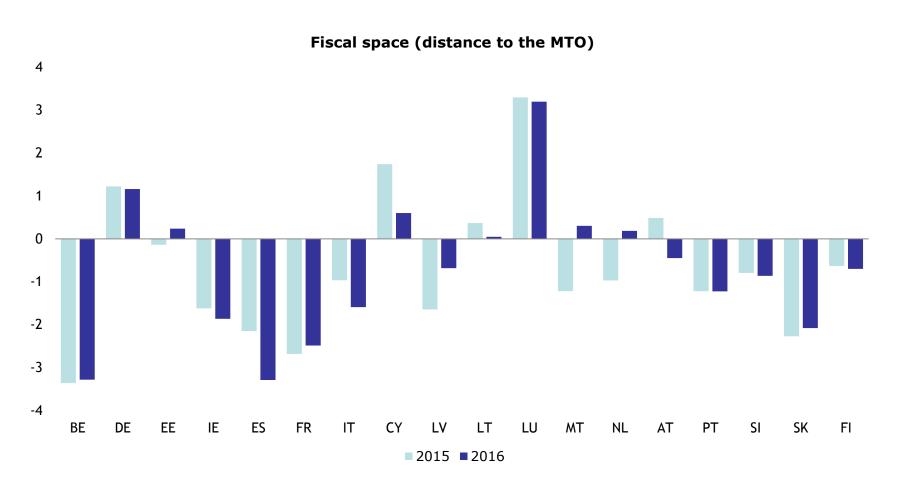
Reform efforts and structural divergences

- Large reform efforts only when countries are under pressure?
- ... and structural divergences still persist

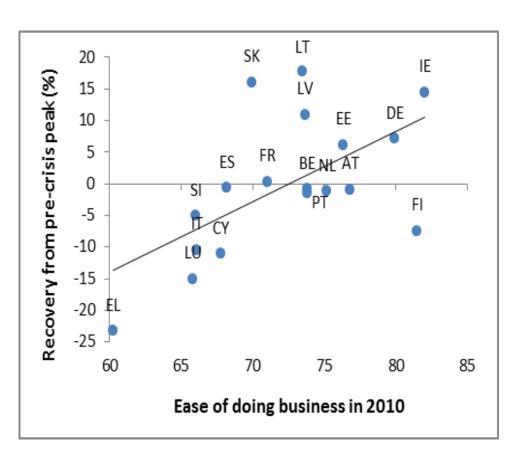


Fiscal space: an uneven and suboptimal fiscal distribution

- Some MSs have clear margin to support demand
- Sustainability concerns still relevant in other MSs
- Currently no instrument to manage aggregate orientation of fiscal stance



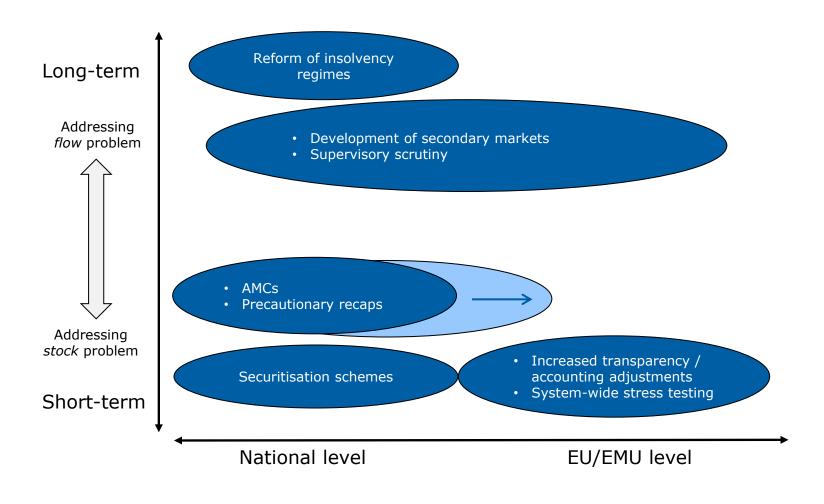
What reforms to fosters resilience?



EA countries with a performant business climate experienced a stronger post-crisis recovery

Heterogeneity between EA countries hampers functioning of EMU

Addressing the NPL problem



AND DEEPENING THE EMU...

