

The EU Budget: The Excess Power Puzzle

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Power politics (public choice) related literature in explaining the EU budget allocation

- First G: Baldwin (1994): the pork barrel view
- Baldwin, Francois and Portes (1997), Baldwin, Berglöf, Giavazzi and Widgrén (2000, 2001)
 - Net payments can be explained by power
- Second G: Baldwin (2005a, 2005b), Blankart & Kirchner (2004), Kandogan (2000), this paper
 - Power politics drive budget reforms (financial perspectives)
 - Note: Thatcher's statement, UK rebate
- 3G: Kauppi & Widgrén (2004, 2007, 2008), Widgrén (2007), this paper
 - The importance of gross payments due to sound theoretical base in explaining them

Benchmark: the Shapley-Shubik index

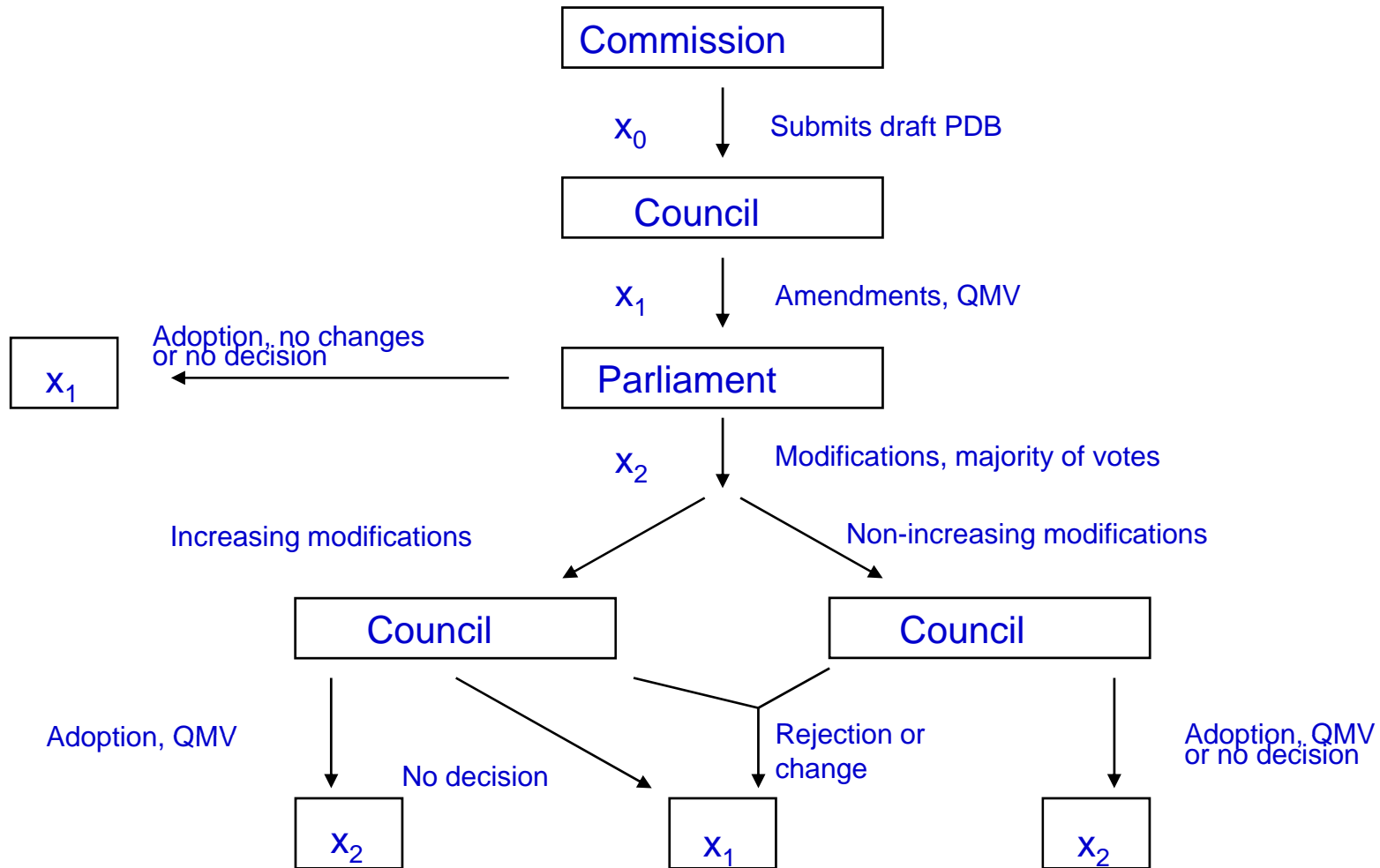
$$\phi_i = \sum_{\substack{S \in N \\ i \in S}} \frac{(n-s)!(s-1)!}{n!} (v(S) - v(S - \{i\}))$$

Note: SSI is often used as a measure of the **fair allocation** in the sense that it tells how the cake should be divided (e.g. Aumann & Maschler, about Talmud, Fairchild & Owen, airport landing fees)

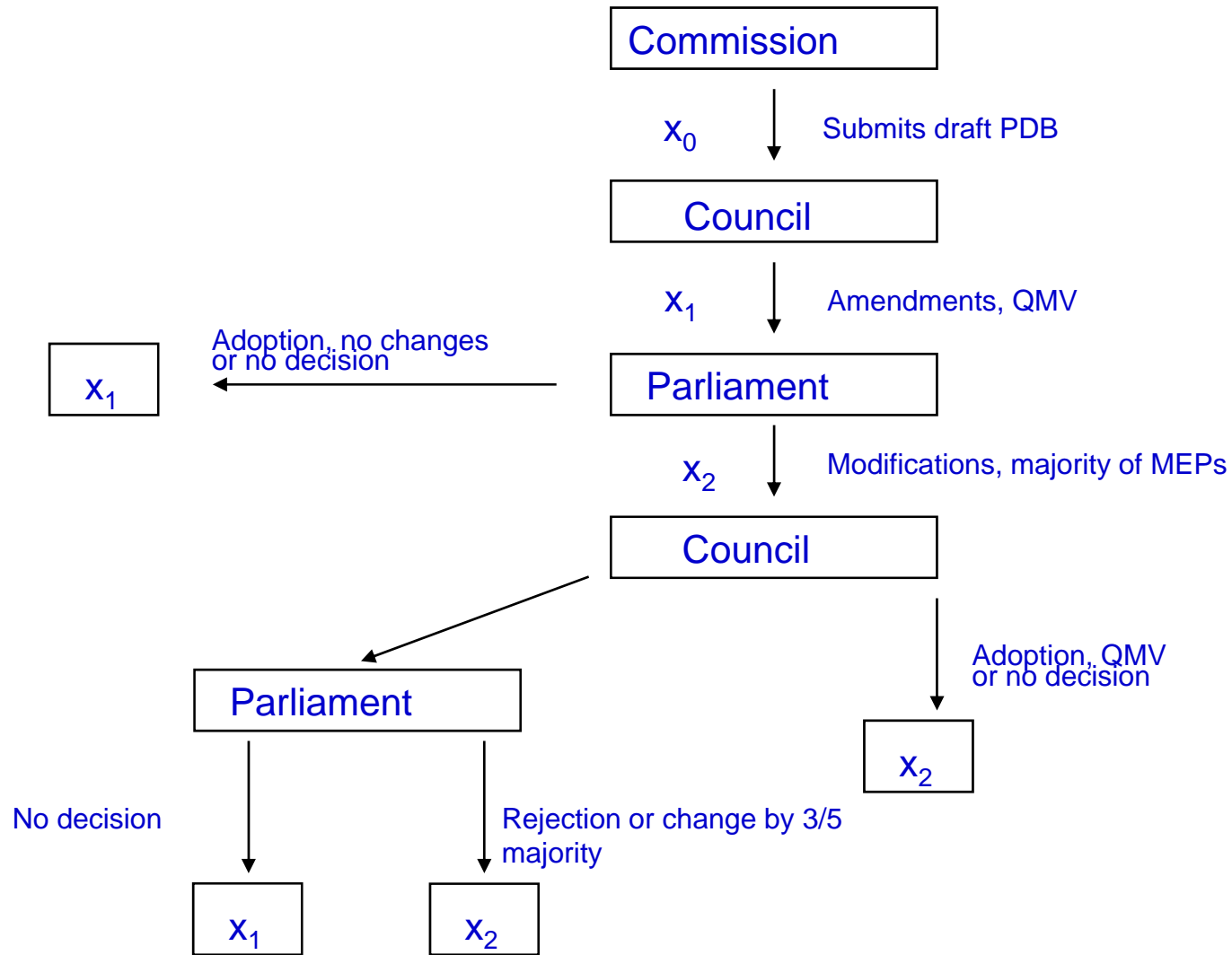
Evidence

- Do actual budget shares match with SSI?
- Note:
 - CM has almost full power on "compulsory" spending (CAP), while European Parliament has some power on "non-compulsory" (STR) spending.
 - Is there a difference?

Compulsory expenditure



Non-compulsory expenditure



Difference between shares and SSI

$$\chi^2 = \sum_j \left(\frac{\text{share}_j - \text{SSI}_j}{\text{SSI}_j} \right)^2$$

	Total	CAP	Structural
EU-25	7.34	11.66	18.82
EU-15	3.79	4.06	10.59
EU-12	1.76	2.81	4.74
EU-10	1.90	2.36	8.57
EU-9	1.09	1.30	3.28

Observations and Questions

- SSI has poorest match with STR shares
 - Does this mean EP's influence and solidarity matters for budget allocation?
- SSI has better match with CAP
 - Does this mean benchmark political power explains CAP shares?
- SSI has even better match with total allocation
 - Does this mean political power alone matters, CAP and STR shares deviate from SSI for technical reasons only ("compensation" story), SSI is right on average?

Multiple view explanation?

- Needs
 - Proxied by income
- *Bring the bacon back home view* (Baldwin 1994)
 - Contribution share
- Political power
 - Shapley-Shubik Index

Regression results

	<i>RED</i>	<i>AGRI</i>	<i>STR</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
SSI	0.835	0.584	1.771	0.0865
	(5.77)	(3.40)	(6.29)	(8.02)
INCOME	-0.006	0.001	-0.024	-0.002
	(1.02)	(0.19)	(-1.62)	(-0.40)
CONTRB	0.221	0.403	-0.409	0.185
	(2.56)	(3.57)	(2.13)	(2.70)
CONSTANT	0.002	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.24)	(-0.006)	(-0.07)	(-0.24)
R²	0.81	0.80	0.64	0.87

But What Explains Excess Power?

- Especially France and Spain have persistent excess power
- Post-1995 members are losing
- Status quo bias of the budget structure
- Excess power suggests a high status quo bias

EU-15 Budget Shares, Benchmark Power and “Excess Power”

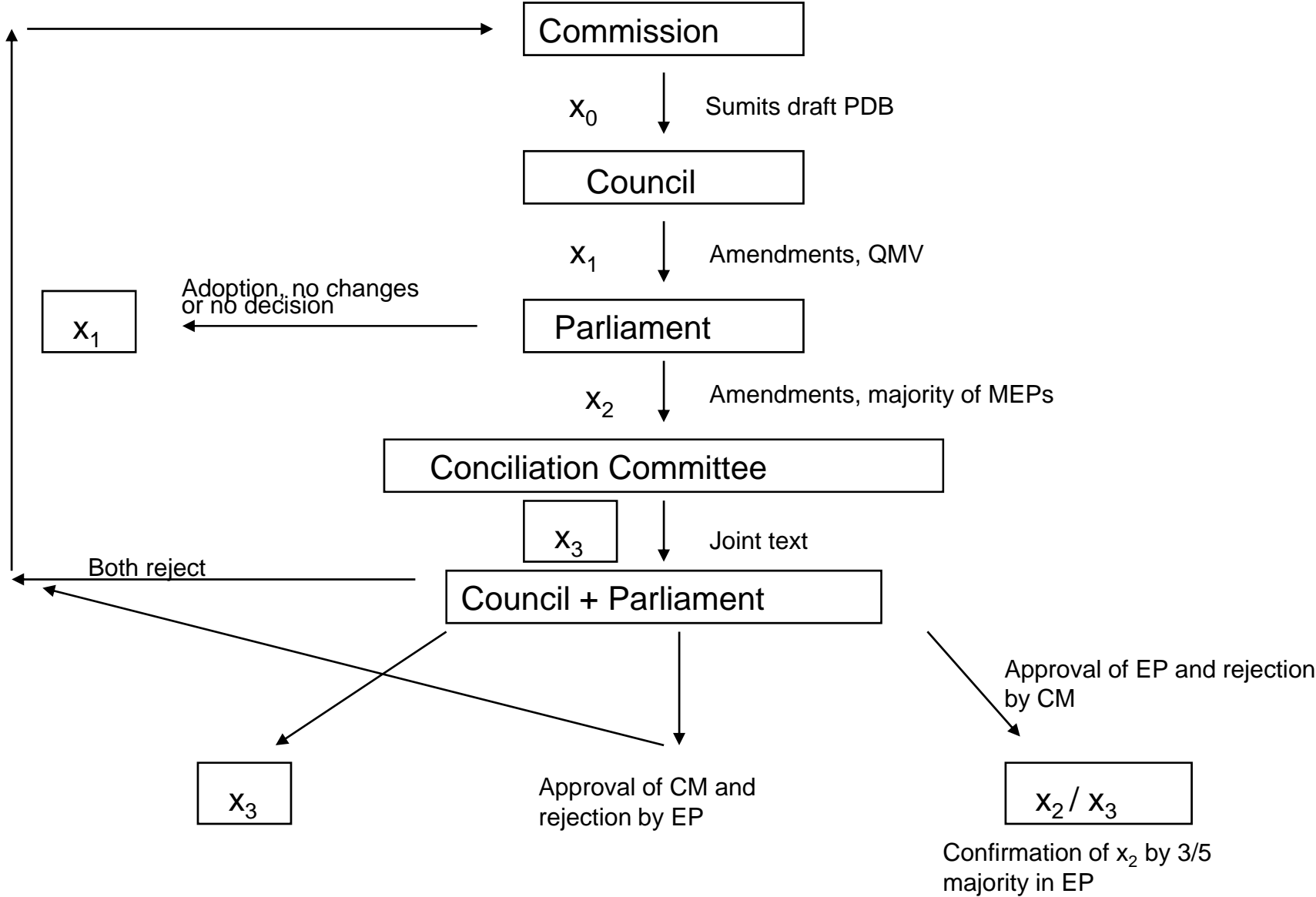
	Budget shares			Power	Excess Power		
	Total	CAP	Struct.	SSI	Total	CAP	Struct.
France	.170	.232	.079	.117	.054	.115	-.038
Germany	.144	.146	.137	.117	.027	.029	.020
Italy	.121	.118	.128	.117	.005	.001	.011
UK	.088	.097	.065	.117	-.028	-.020	-.051
Belgium	.026	.027	.012	.055	-.029	-.029	-.043
Netherlands	.029	.036	.011	.055	-.026	-.019	-.045
Denmark	.022	.031	.004	.035	-.013	-.004	-.031
Ireland	.040	.043	.040	.035	.005	.008	.005
Luxembourg	.002	.001	.001	.021	-.019	-.020	-.020
Greece	.074	.066	.097	.055	.019	.010	.042
Portugal	.053	.018	.114	.055	-.002	-.037	.059
Spain	.180	.132	.282	.096	.084	.036	.187
Austria	.019	.022	.011	.045	-.026	-.023	-.034
Finland	.015	.015	.010	.035	-.020	-.020	-.025
Sweden	.017	.017	.009	.045	-.028	-.028	-.036

Excess Power in CAP and STR

	(-,-)	(-,+)	(+,-)	(+,+)	TOT	QMV	BM
76-80	7	28	23	0	58	41	18
81-85	7	33	10	13	63	45	19
86-94	10	25	23	18	76	54	23
95-04	36	10	5	36	87	62	26
04-06	169	43	12	97	321	232	90

(-,-): no Exp, (-,+): Exp in CAP, (+,-): Exp in STR, (+,+): Exp in both

The Lisbon procedure



The Lisbon change

