The Key Lessons of EMU

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What was Expected of EMU

- ◆ Greater macroeconomic stability
- ◆ Improved economic efficiency
- ♦ International role of the euro
- ♦ Boost to economic growth

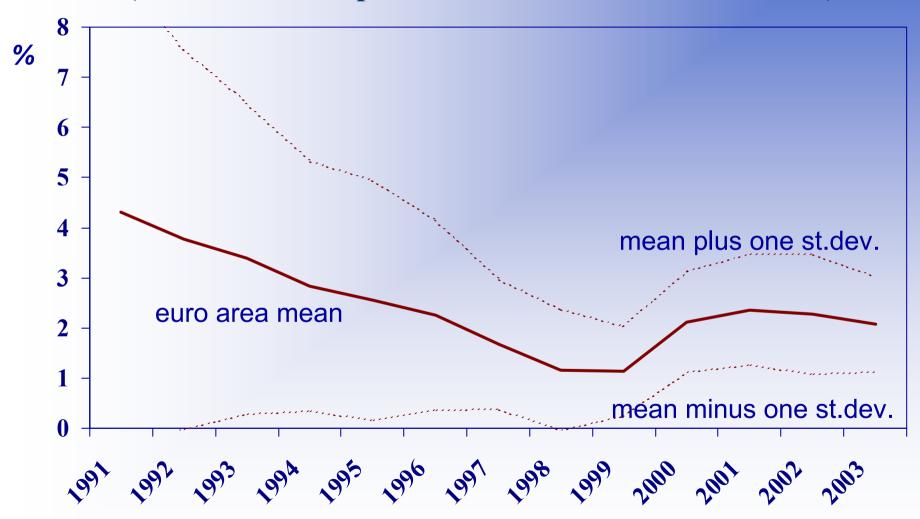


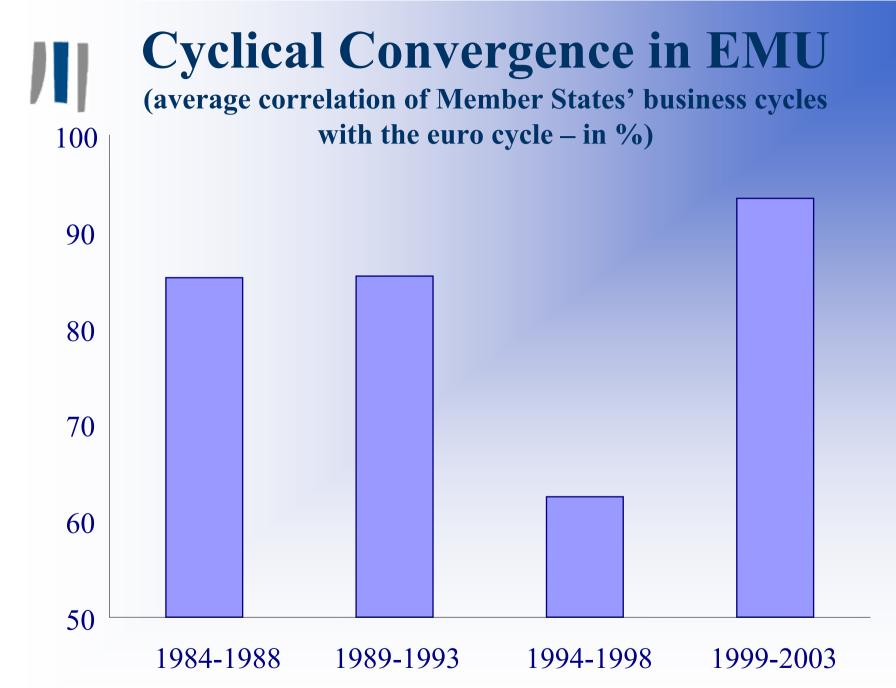
1. Macroeconomic Stability: Monetary Policy

- ♦ Price stability
- ◆ Convergence of inflation rates
- Cyclical convergence

Consumer Price Inflation in EMU

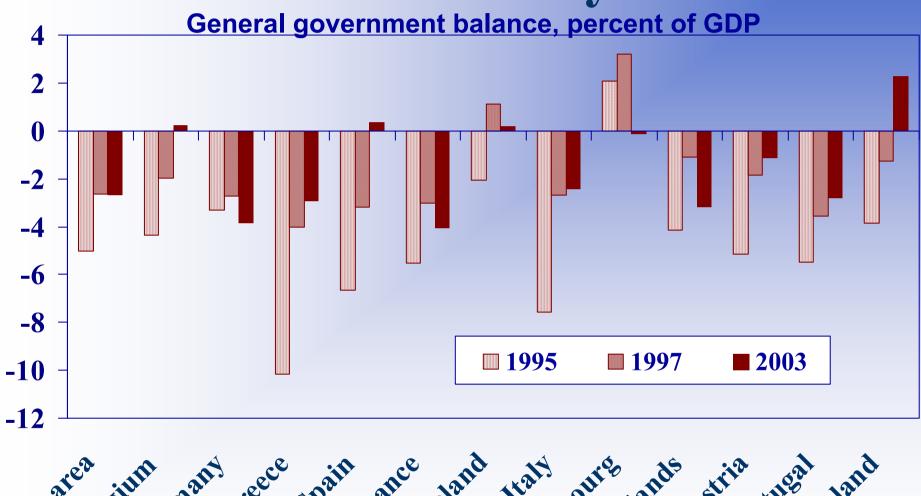
(statistical mean plus/minus one standard deviation)







Macroeconomic Stability: Fiscal Policy



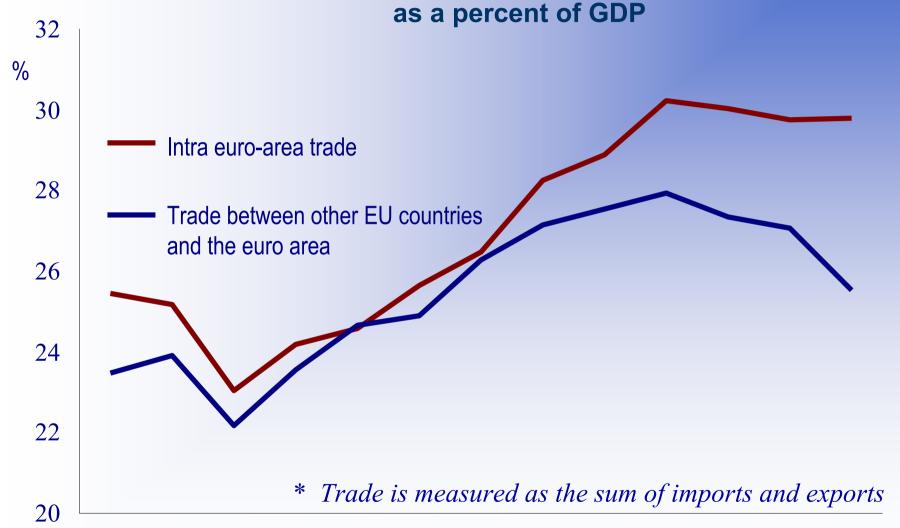
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2. Microeconomic Efficiency



Real Trade in Goods with the Euro Area and Other EU Countries*

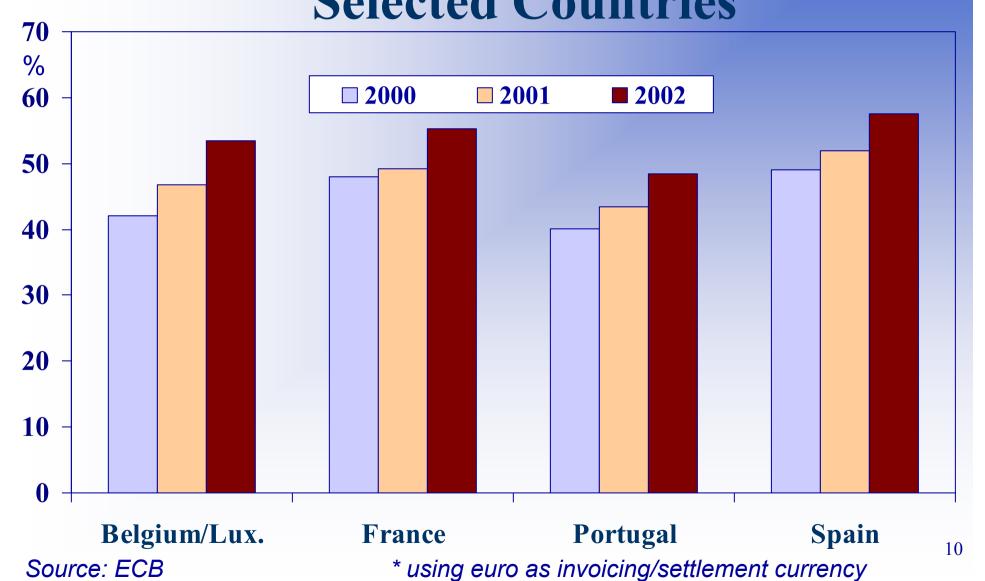


1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003



3. The International Role of the Euro

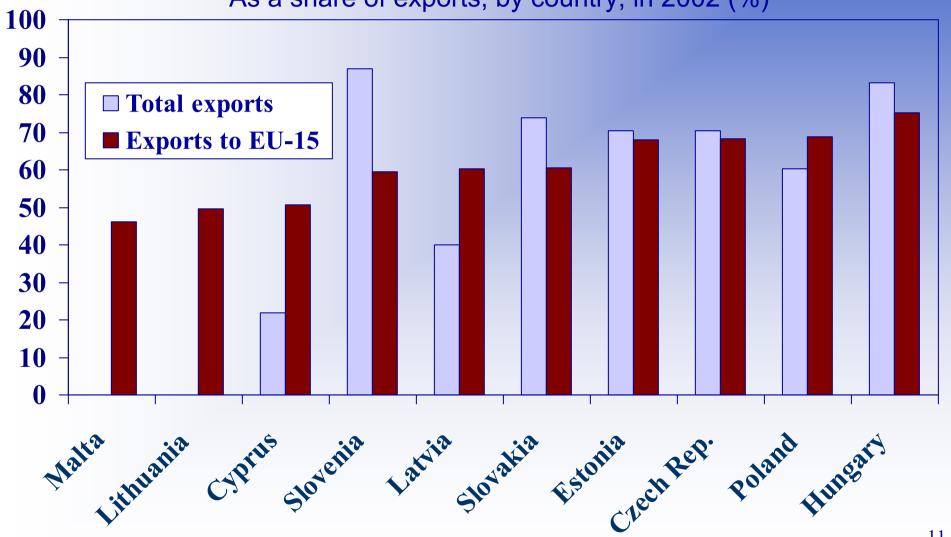
Euro-denominated* Shares in Extra Euro-Area Exports, Selected Countries





Euro-Denominated* Exports by the New Member States

As a share of exports, by country, in 2002 (%)



* using euro as invoicing/settlement currency Source: ECB

Countries with Exchange Rate Regimes Linked to the Euro

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us	$u\iota$	JU	June	2003

Region	Exchange rate regimes	Countries	
EU (non-euro area)	ERM II	Denmark	
	Pro memoria: Independent floating	Sweden; United Kingdom	
Accession	Euro-based currency boards	Bulgaria; Estonia; Lithuania	
countries	Unilateral shadowing of ERM II	Cyprus; Hungary	
	Peg arrangements based on	Latvia (SDR1)); Malta (euro share: 70%)	
	a basket involving the euro		
	Managed float with euro as ref. currency Pro memoria: Independent floating	Czech Rep.; Romania2); Slovakia, Slovenia Poland; Turkey	
Western	Unilateral euroisation	Kosovo; Montenegro	
Balkans	Euro-based currency boards	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
	Peg arrangements or managed floating	Croatia; FYR Macedonia; Serbia	
	with the euro as reference currency		
Other	Euroisation	European microstates	
regions		French territorial communities	
	Peg arrangements based on the euro	CFA Franc Zone; French overseas territories	
		Cape Verde; Comoros	
	Managed float with euro as ref. currency	Tunisia	
	Peg arrangements/managed floats based	Israel (24.5%); Seychelles (37.7%); Russia (40%)	
	on the SDR and other currency baskets	Botswana; Morocco; Vanuatu; Jordan	
	involving the euro (share of the euro)	Libya	

Source: ECB



4. Economic Growth

Real GDP in the Euro Area

Annual growth rate (%)





Conclusion

- ♦ EMU is a necessary condition for higher growth...
- ...but not a sufficient one



Lisbon agenda

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