

# Durga Mahavidyalaya Raipur

Department of Commerce  
Assistant professor Dr. Vaseemuddin  
B.Com. First year  
Business environment  
Topic-

European Union

# European Union Symbols

- The stars symbolize:
  - **unity**
  - **solidarity**
  - **harmony among the peoples of Europe.**
- The number of stars has nothing to do with the number of member countries, though the circle is a symbol of unity.



# European Union Symbols

**“United in diversity”**

- EU Motto

It signifies how Europeans have come together, in the form of the EU, to work for **peace and prosperity**, while at the same time being enriched by the continent's many different cultures, traditions and languages.

# Political Component of the EU

- What began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organization spanning all areas, from development aid to environmental policy.
- The EU actively promotes **human rights and democracy** and has the most ambitious emission reduction targets for fighting climate change in the world.
- Thanks to the **abolition of border controls** between EU countries, it is now possible for people to travel freely within most of the EU. It has also become much easier to live and work in another EU country.

# How Are Decisions Made?

- **Codecision.**
  - The **directly elected** European Parliament has to approve EU legislation together with the Council (the **governments of the 27 EU countries**).
- Before a Commission proposes new laws, it assesses the potential impact, listing the advantages and disadvantages to the policy.
  - Solicit a wide range of input: **experts, citizens, businesses, etc.**

# How Are Decisions Made?

- The European Parliament and the Council review proposals by the Commission and **propose amendments**.
- If the Council and the Parliament **cannot agree** upon amendments, a **second reading** takes place.
- In the second reading, the Parliament and Council can again propose amendments. **Parliament has the power to block** the proposed legislation if it cannot agree with the Council.

# How Are Decisions Made?

- If the two institutions agree on amendments, the proposed legislation can be adopted.
- If they cannot agree, a conciliation committee tries to find a solution.
- Both the Council and the Parliament can block the legislative proposal at this final reading.

# What is the European Monetary Union?

- The Economic and Monetary Union involves the coordination of **economic and fiscal policies**, a **common monetary policy** and **the euro** as the common currency.
  - Eurozone
  - EMU
- The euro was launched on **1 January 1999** as a **virtual currency** for cash-less payments and accounting purposes.
- **Banknotes and coins** were introduced on **1 January 2002**.

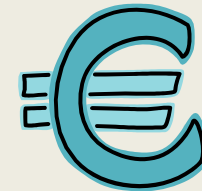




# What is the European Monetary Union?

**17 of 27 EU countries are part of the Eurozone**

- Austria
- Belgium
- Cyprus
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- the Netherlands
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain



# Why a single currency?

- A single currency offers many advantages:
  - eliminating fluctuating exchange rates and exchange costs.
  - Because it is easier for companies to conduct cross-border trade and the economy is more stable, the economy grows and consumers have more choice.
  - encourages people to **travel and shop** in other countries.
  - At global level, the euro **gives the EU more clout**, as it is the **second most** important international currency after the US dollar.

# Why a Single Currency?

- A single currency also allows countries with smaller economies to borrow more money.
  - This can help lead to more economic growth.
  - But borrowing too much, can lead **default**, or the inability to pay back what you have borrowed.

# What are the disadvantages to a single currency?

- Joining a monetary union can lead to the following:
  - **Monetary policy** not suited to the individual country's needs.
  - Larger **economic fluctuations**.
  - Budget deficits
  - Inability to devalue currency
    - There are two implications for a currency devaluation. First, devaluation makes a country's exports relatively less expensive for foreigners and second, it makes foreign products relatively more expensive for domestic consumers, discouraging imports.
- Possible **moral hazard** in the legislation and execution of government budgets.
  - Meaning, governments could borrow recklessly and know that someone will bail them out.
- Costs that are not necessarily economic include
  - Loss of some country identity and culture.
  - For example, you can no longer put the picture of your heroes on your currency.

# What is Monetary Policy?

- The term "monetary policy" refers to what a central bank, does to **influence the amount of money and credit in the economy.**
- What happens to money and credit affects interest rates (the cost of credit) and the performance of the economy.

# What is inflation?

- Inflation is a **sustained increase** in the general level of **prices**, which is equivalent to a **decline in the value** or purchasing power of **money**.
- If the supply of money and credit increases too rapidly over time, the result could be inflation.
  - As a general rule, if a Central Bank prints too much money, inflation goes up because the money is worth less.

# Who Manages Monetary Policy?

- The independent **European Central Bank** is in charge of monetary issues.
  - Its main goal is to maintain **price stability** or keeping inflation low.
  - The ECB also sets a number of **key interest rates** for the euro area. These rates determine how much you pay when you borrow money.
- **Taxes** are still levied by EU countries and **each country decides upon its own fiscal policy.**

# What is Fiscal Policy?

- The use by a government of its **taxing** and **spending power** to influence economic activity.
- In the EU, the European Central Bank is responsible for monetary policy. While each individual government is responsible for its own fiscal policy





The Economist/photolibary

# What is the Eurozone Crisis?

- When countries with weaker economies joined the Euro, they were allowed to borrow more money because they were viewed as a safe borrower.
- Unfortunately, due to poor government planning, countries borrowed large sums of money to pay for various projects and services and accumulated huge debts.

# What is the Eurozone Crisis?

- After the 2008 US financial crisis, the world experienced an economic slowdown.
- This slowdown forced governments to run deficits to continue to operate and provide services.
- In 2009, it became clear that Greece had too much debt and would be unable to repay it.

# What is the Eurozone Crisis?

- If Greece defaulted, or failed to pay back their debts, it would affect the entire Eurozone.
- All the countries using the Euro would be viewed as a credit risk, and banks and other countries would not lend money to the Eurozone.
- This would shut down all the Eurozone economies because countries, businesses, and people need to borrow money to operate.

# What is the Eurozone Crisis?

- As a result of Greece's problems, the crisis has spread to the other PIIGS countries and they have seen their deficits rise and debt swell.
  - Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece, Spain.
  - Considered the weaker European economies
- Germany and France still have stable economies, but if the Eurozone collapses, their economies, will suffer because many of their banks hold the debts of the PIIGS nations.

# What is the Eurozone Crisis?

- Two major solutions to the Eurozone Crisis:
  1. Germany could bailout the weaker economies, but they are reluctant to because of **moral hazard** and because they feel it will punish Germany for the poor decisions made by other nations.
  2. The European Central Bank can act as the lender of last resort and bailout the banks by printing more money and giving it to countries to pay off their debts.
    - This is was the US Federal Reserve did in 2008 to prevent the collapse of the US banking system. This is what the “bailouts” refer to.

# What is the Eurozone Crisis?

- The historical reasons for not wanting to bailout nations has to do with inflation.
- Weimar Germany experienced massive inflation after World War I. It was so bad that the price of bread would rise thousands of dollars in a day.
- Many historians count Germany's economic woes as a reason for Hitler's rise to power.

*Thank You*