

Rediscovering the European periphery

Niamh Hardiman

UCD School of Politics and International Relations
Niamh.Hardiman@ucd.ie



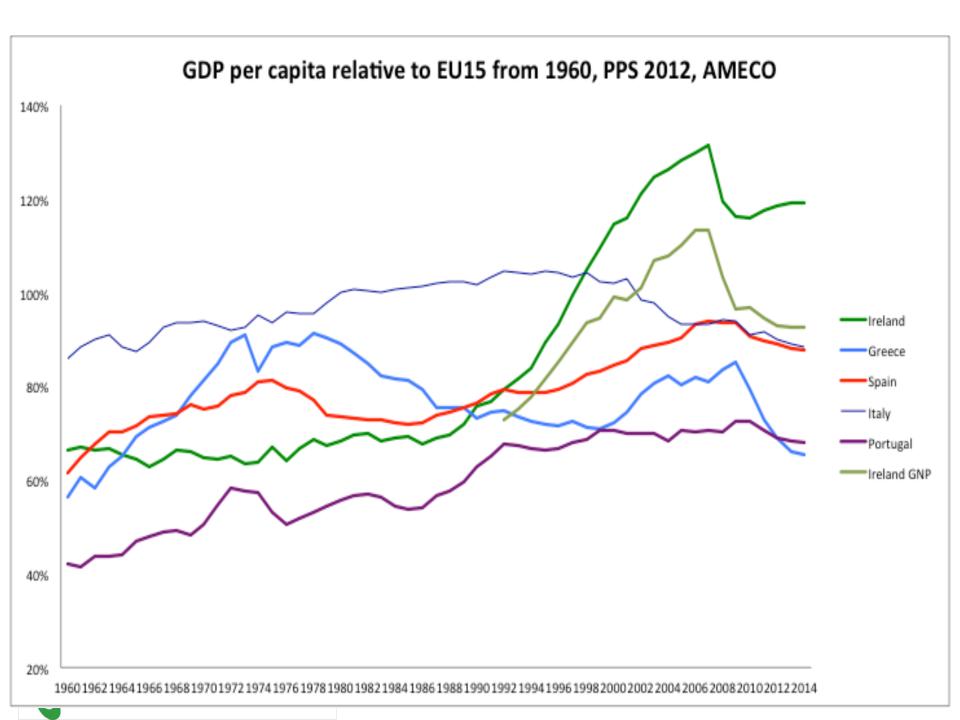
The Political Economy of the European Periphery UCD Geary Institute UCD, Belfield, Dublin 4

Why core and periphery?



- Eurozone crisis: PIGS
 - Greece, Spain, Portugal, Ireland
 - European sovereign debt crisis, 2010
- Earlier: Cohesion Four
 - Less-developed, 1980s
- Something in common...
 - Despite divergent growth patterns in the meantime
 - 'Peripheral' status heightened by EMU, crisis





Some narratives about the crisis, part 1

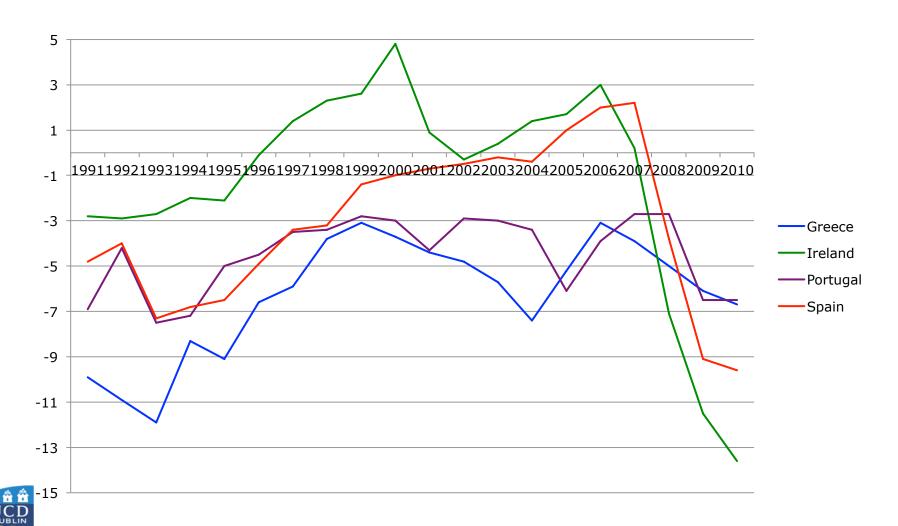
- Bad domestic politics in the periphery
 - 'Fiscal profligacy': public finances
 - 'Bad banks': regulation
 - 'Over-paid': cost control and balance of payments



BUT

- Sequence is wrong
- Over-explains common problems
- Under-explains
 - Why the periphery?

Fiscal?

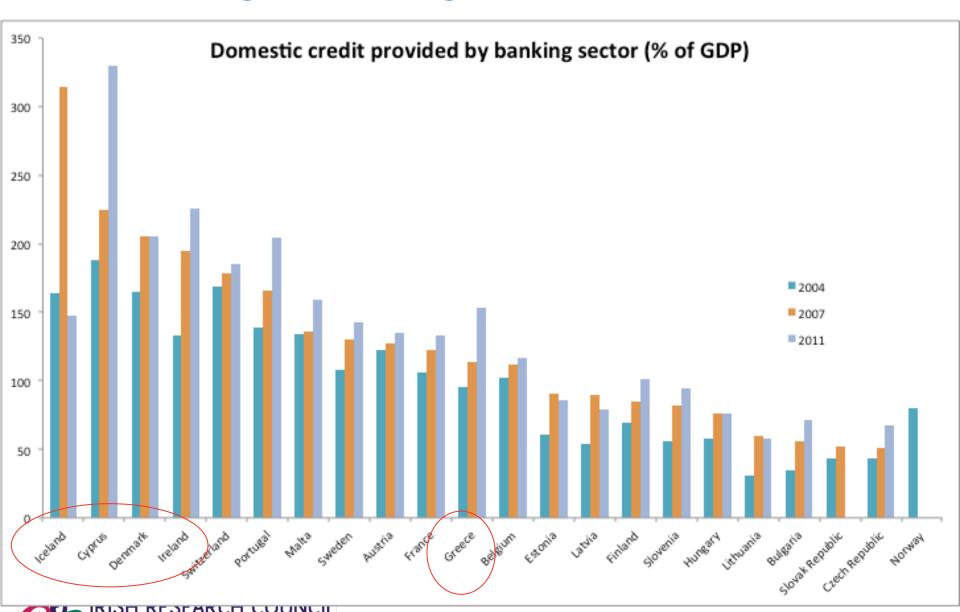


General government financial balances % nominal GDP

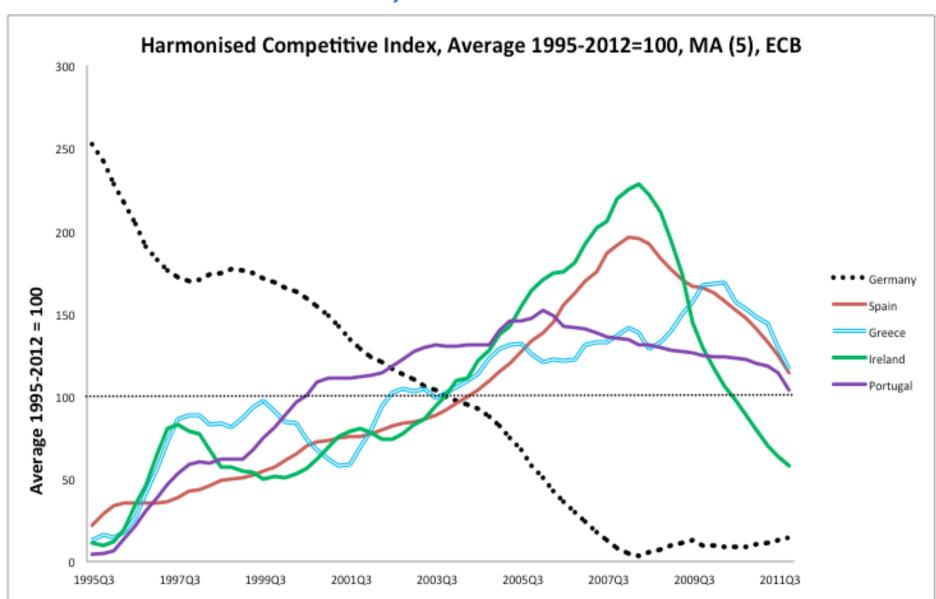


Banking sector regulation?

An Chomhairle um Thaighde in Éirinn



Costs... are always relative



Source: ECB. Harmonised competitiveness indicators based on unit labour costs indices for the total economy

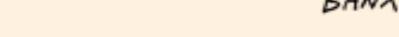
Some narratives about the crisis, part 2

- European authorities are to blame
 - 'Unfinished architecture' of EMU
 - 'No bailout' AND 'no exit'
 - Slow response to set up loan programmes
 - Focus on fiscal disciplines, not trade or financial
 - Pro-cyclical stance, since no fiscal transfers











'I couldn't help noticing we didn't win the Nobel Prize for economics'

BUT

- Doesn't explain origins of crisis
- Or why some countries fell harder than others







The missing element of the story: European interdependencies

- Closer integration and the periphery
 - Opportunities
 - Vulnerabilities
- Trade
- Finance



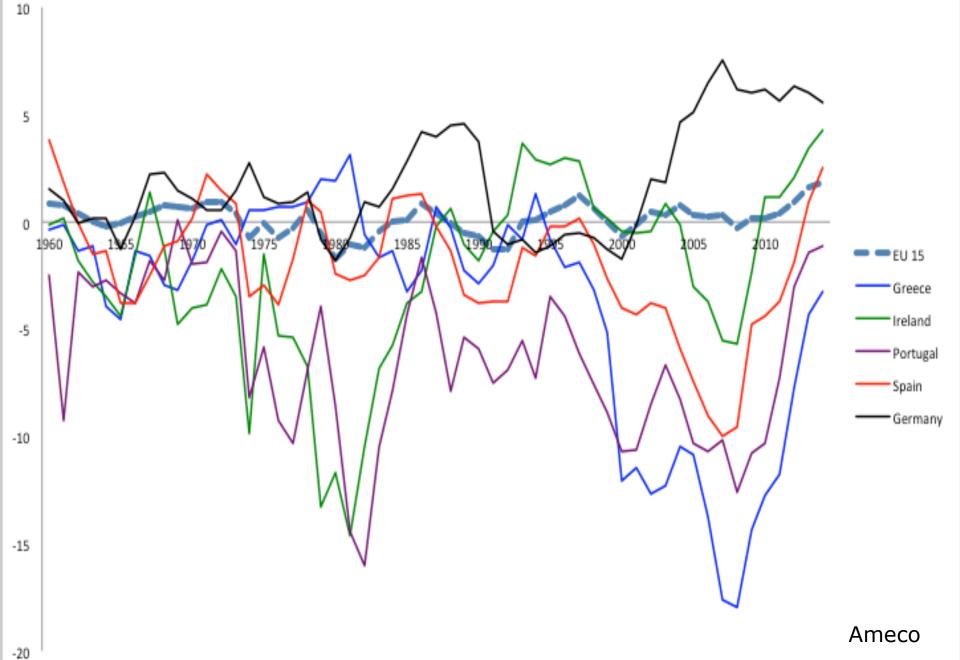
Life on the edge of Europe: context

- Economic structure
 - Large agricultural sectors
 - Late industrializers (with partial exception of Spain)
- Challenges of growth: trade
 - Limited trade and export capabilities
 - Though Ireland went for FDI
 - Persistent balance of payments issues
- Challenges of growth: money
 - Competitiveness losses, periodic devaluation
 - Currency volatility after 1971
 - Quest for stability through links with hard currency
 - Credibility to secure interest rates
 - But investor confidence may not last









Life on the edge of Europe: toward EMU

- Incentives flowing from European integration:
 - First advantageous
 - Then perverse
 - Accession, Single European Market
 - Maastricht Treaty and preparation for Euro
 - European Monetary Union



1990s

- The periphery countries passed all Maastricht tests with flying colours
 - Interest rates
 - Deficit
 - Debt
- Even Greece did very well
- External incentives, domestic buy-in, supportive international conditions



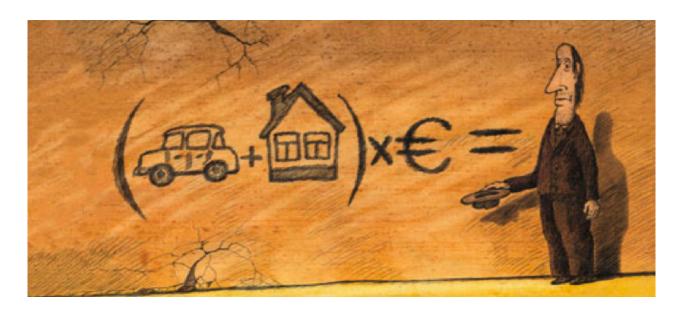
Perverse effects of EMU

- Convergence on low interest rates
- Growth in periphery, slump in core
- Massive flows of capital from core to periphery
 - Quick-buck non-tradables, especially construction
 - And consumption
- Typical financial volatility...
 - in developing countries



Sudden shock

Flight of capital to 'quality', ie to 'core'



- 'Periphery'
 - Newly plausible analytical category
 - Not just North-South





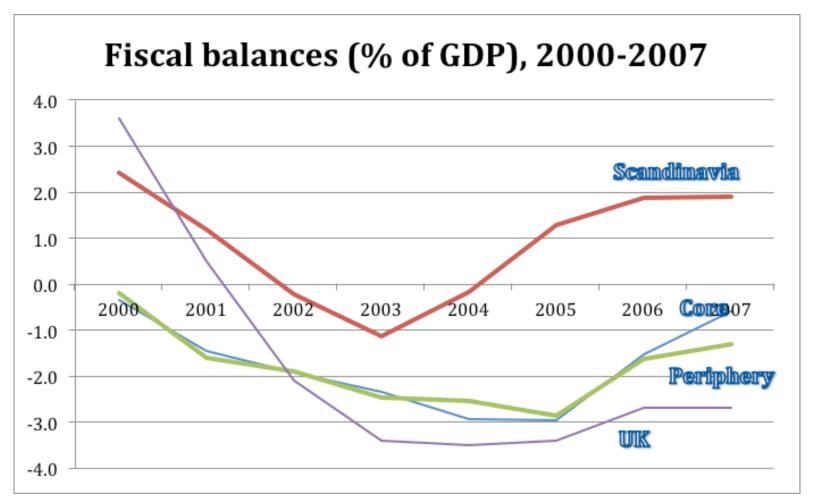
- EMU drastically limited countries' response options
- Little scope for coordination across periphery
 - Distancing for credibility







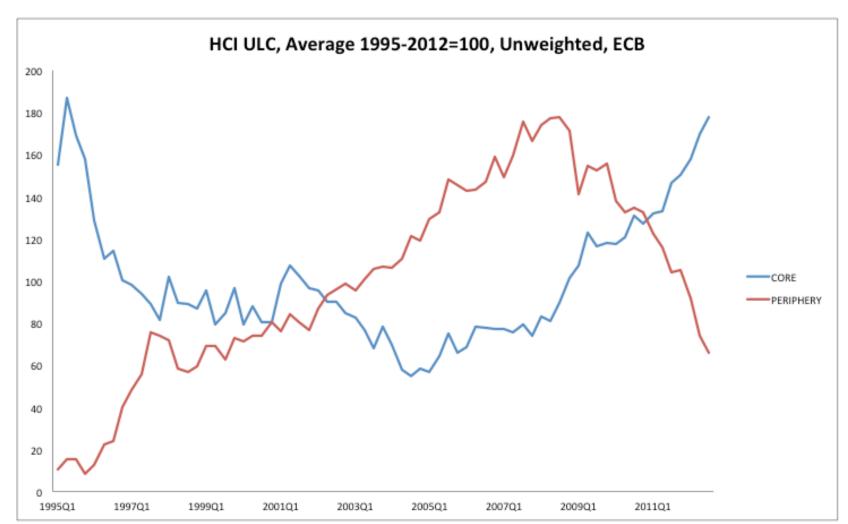
Fiscal cushion?







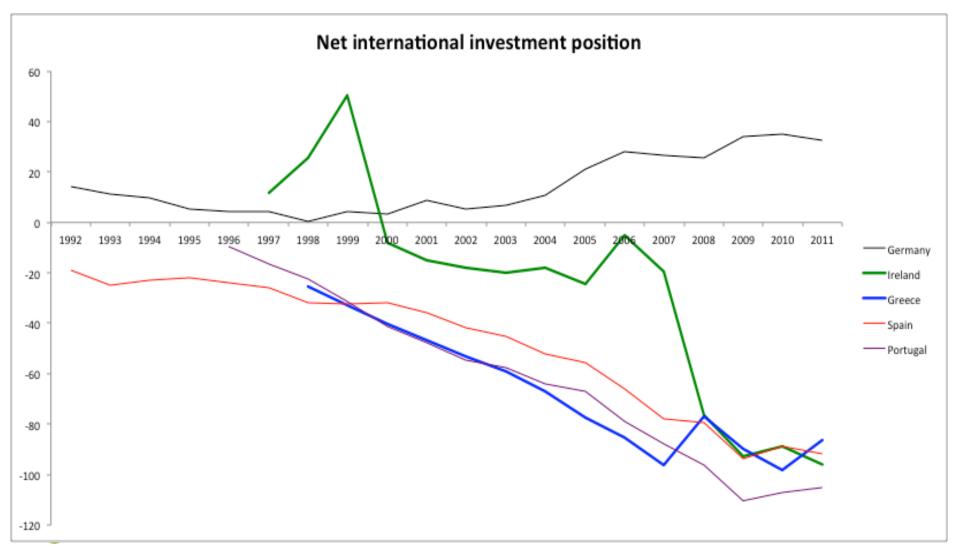
But meanwhile, imbalanced adjustment paths







Net national external debt







The Political Economy of the European Periphery



http://www.ucd.ie/geary/research/ leadershipregulationandgovernance/ thepoliticaleconomyoftheeuropeanperiphery/