World Economy

Economic and Monetary Union



Economic and Monetary Union

includes the coordination of economic and fiscal policies, a common monetary policy and a common currency.

coordination of economic policies between the Member States

coordination of fiscal policies, in particular through a reduction of public debt and deficit

an independent monetary policy

the single currency



form integration	delete obvious barriers to trade between the members of the	common rules for trade in relation to non-Member States	the removal of invisible barriers to trade between the members of the	the free movement of factors of production between the members	the common currency
free trade zone	YES				
the Customs Union	YES	YES			
the common market	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Monetary Union	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

complete economic integration (harmonised fiscal and other economic policies)



07/1978 the European Council summit in Bremen – establishment of the European monetary system

06/1988 The Committee of experts (headed by the President of the European Commission Jacques Delors)

07/1998 the establishment of the European Central Bank (6 months before the common currency)

1.1.1999 - The Euro was established as artifficial currency 1.1.2002 – EURO (cash and carry)



The Euro is the single currency of the European Monetary Union.

From the 1. January 1999 it adopted by the 12 Member States, namely: Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. To them from the 1. January 2001 added the twelfth state, Greece, Slovenia, 2007, 2008, 2009 Malta, Cyprus, Slovakia, Estonia in 2011.

The name euro was chosen by the heads of State and Government at the European Council meeting in Madrid in December 1995. An exception from the introduction of the euro has negotiated the United Kingdom and Denmark. Swedes rejected the euro in a referendum in September 2003.



Character (symbol) of the new single currency (€) takes the form of a letter (E) - two clearly marked parallel horizontal lines.

The inspiration for its creation was the Greek letter epsilon – the euro character, therefore, contains a reference to the cradle of European civilization and at the same time is the first by the name of ' Europe '. Parallel lines indicates the stability of the euro.



Where is the euro the official currency:

Gouadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Réunion, the Canary Islands, Madeira, Monaco, Vatican City, San Marino, Andorra

The unilateral introduction of the euro:Kosovo, Montenegro



The first attempts at Monetary Union

1750 the English colonies in America: *Connecticut,Massachussets, New Hampshire, Rhode Island*

Magazine Economist 1886: "It won't take long, and Europe, including England, will have one currency..."



De facto monetary Union, resulting from the unilateral exploitation of the currencies of other countries

The U.S. dollar is the currency in Panama, Ecuador, El Salvador,

the Australian dollar is the currency on Nauru South African

rand: Swaziland, Lesotho, Namibia,

the Swiss franc: Liechtenstein

Indian rupee: Bhutan



The theory of optimum currency area (OCA)

author R. Mundell (The theory of Optimal Currency Areas) OCA

generally defined as an economic area in which it is from the economic and monetary aspects effective to use a single currency

in practice is not always cover with the administrative boundaries (State).

Decisive are the degree of development of the market environment and the structural and institutional density (similarity).



The economic criteria of the OCA

The basic idea of the concept of OCA consists in the fact that the introduction of a common currency will reduce costs in the countries where the factors of production (labor and capital) is perfectly mobile, so they can quickly, freely and with zero transaction costs to move across the border.

Prof. P. Kenen (the second economic criterion of optimum currency area), the optimal monetary area consists of countries whose production and exports are widely diversified, and therefore have a similar structure.

Prof. McKinnon (third economic criterion) – open economy



The political criteria of the OCA

The criterion of fiscal transfer

Criterion of uniform

Criterion of cohesion priorities



Země	Původní termín	Nový termín	
Česká republika	2010	?	
Slovensko	2009	2009 (?)	
Polsko		2012 (?)	
Maďarsko		2016	
Litva	2006	?	
Slovinsko	2007	2007	
Kypr	2008	2008	
Malta	2008	2009 (?)	
Estonsko	2007	2010	
Lotyšsko	2007	2010	

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At what date he wants the CZECH REPUBLIC to introduce the euro?

In the draft strategy for accession to the euro area (12/2002), talks about the preparation so that was expelled in 2007.

The CZECH REPUBLIC's accession to the euro area strategy (9/2003) indicates the horizon years 2009-2010, which was refined on 1.1. 2010.

25.10. 2006 Czech Government decided to not acquire for entry into the ERM II exchange rate system in 2007, which meant canceling the original plan of entry into the euro zone in 2010. Evaluation of the fulfilment of the Maastricht criteria (12/2008) recommended the Government establish the date of adoption of the euro.



Estonia – an opinion as far as possible in the year 2006

Lithuania-failed attempt to introduce the euro to 1.1. 2007

Latvia – the original term 1.1. 2008 delayed indefinitely

Hungary – the date was 1.1. 2008, after about 1.1. 2010, a new date has not been set. In addition, Hungary abolished to 16.3. 2008 participation in the ERM II, which was held from May 2001

Poland – 2008 or 2009, the new term is 1.1. 2012

Romania-2014

Bulgaria – the term is undefined

Sweden- the term is undefined



Citizens: transparency of prices, saving transaction costs, easier travel

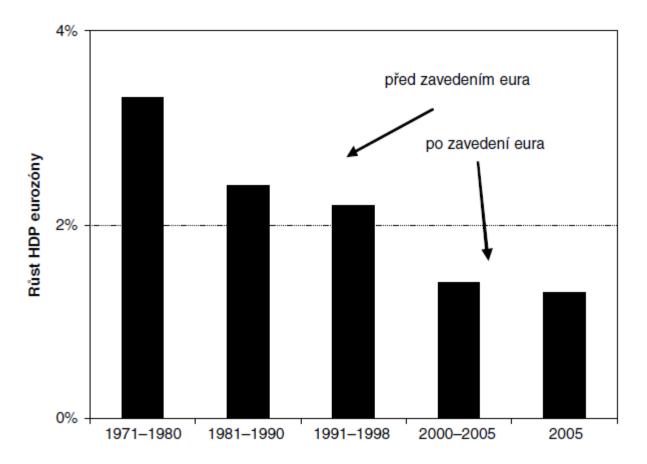
Company: limit the fluctuations of the course, easier planning (investments), saving transaction costs (fees, foreign exchange hedging, fees for payments ...), transparency of prices, the strengthening of the competitive environment, enhancing the liquidity of the financial market in the EU

Macro: price stability, fiscal discipline (???), stable and low interest rates, protection from exogenous shocks

The position of the EU: reinforcement of how economic and political world currency, the euro (transactional and reserve)









INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

<u>HICP inflation</u> (12-months average of yearly rates): Shall be no more than 1.5% higher, than the unweighted arithmetic average of the similar HICP inflation rates in the 3 EU member states with the lowest HICP inflation. EU member states with a HICP rate significantly below the comparable rates in other Member States, do not qualify as a benchmark country for the reference value and will be ignored, if it can be established its price developments have been strongly affected by exceptional factors (i.e. severe wage cuts and/or a strong recession)

<u>Government budget deficit</u>: The ratio of the annual general government deficit relative to gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices, must not exceed 3% at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Deficits being "slightly above the limit" (previously outlined by the evaluation practise to mean deficits in the range from 3.0–3.5%)



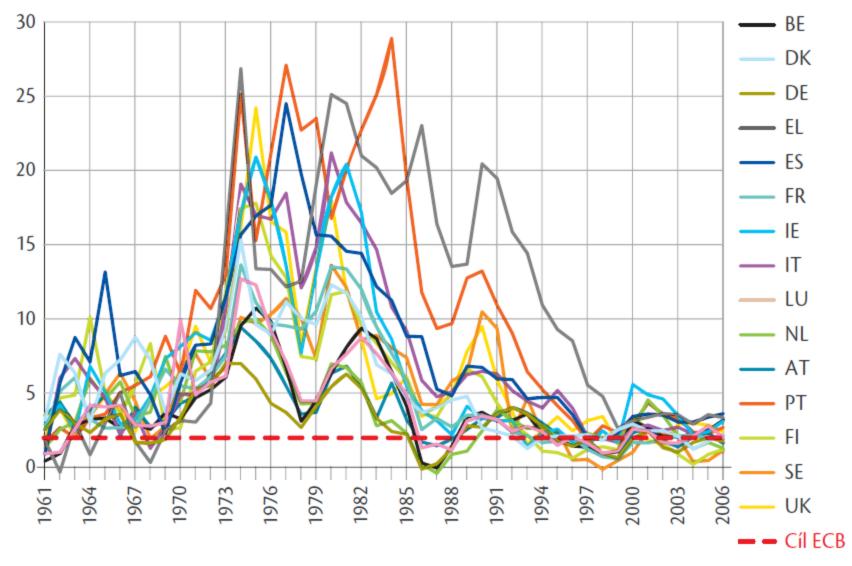
Government <u>debt-to-GDP ratio</u>: The ratio of gross <u>government debt</u> (measured at its nominal value outstanding at the end of the year and consolidated between and within the sectors of general government) relative to GDP at market prices, must not exceed 60% at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Or if the debt-to-GDP ratio exceeds the 60% limit, the ratio shall at least be found to have "sufficiently diminished and must be approaching the reference value at a satisfactory pace".

Exchange rate: Applicant countries should have joined the <u>exchange-rate</u> <u>mechanism</u> (ERM / ERM II) under the <u>European Monetary System</u> (EMS) for two consecutive years, and should not have devalued its currency during the last two years, meaning that the country shall have succeeded to keep its monetary exchange-rate within a $\pm 15\%$ range from an unchanged central rate.

Long-term interest rates (average yields for 10yr government bonds in the past year): Shall be no more than 2.0% higher, than the unweighted arithmetic average of the similar 10-year government bond yields in the 3 EU member states with the lowest HICP inflation

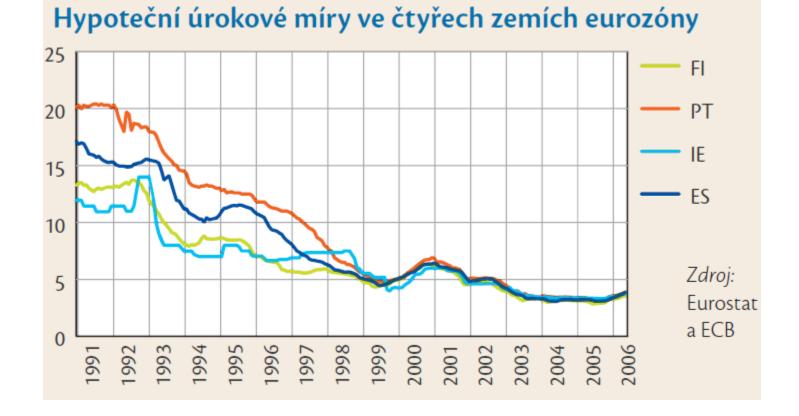


Inflační konvergence: eurozóna 12 (roční nárůsty v %)





INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT





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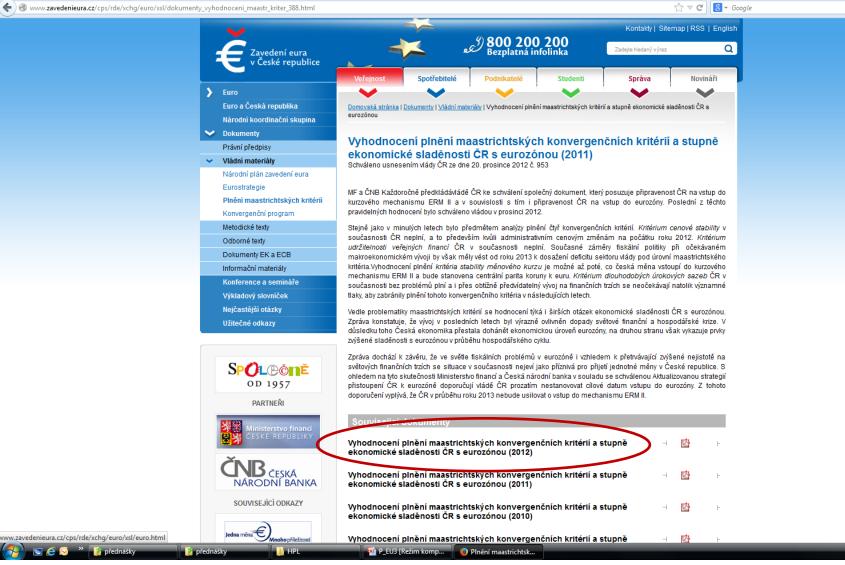
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VYHODNOCENÍ PLNĚNÍ MAASTRICHTSKÝCH KONVERGENČNÍCH KRITÉRIÍ A STUPNĚ EKONOMICKÉ SLADĚNOSTI ČR S EUROZÓNOU

společný dokument Ministerstva financí ČR a České národní banky schválený vládou České republiky na jejím zasedání dne 20. prosince 2012

http://www.zavedenieura.cz/cps/rde/xbcr/euro/Vyhodnoceni_Maastricht_2012_pdf.pdf



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