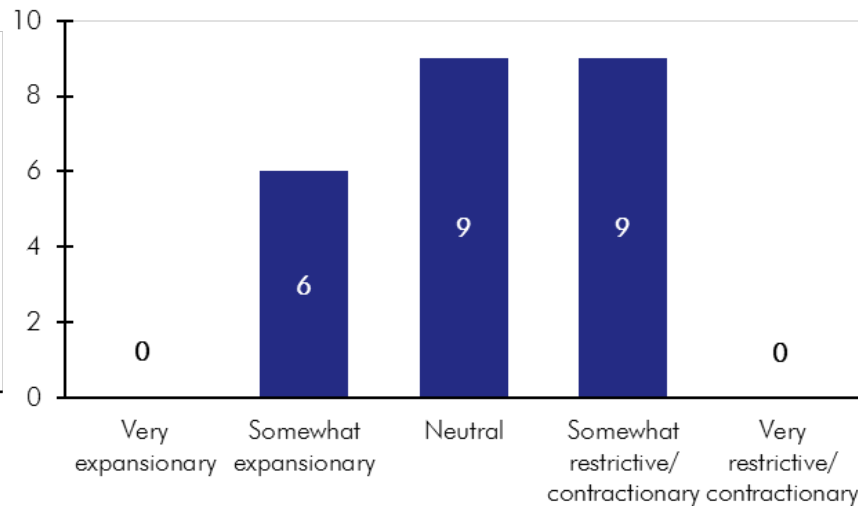
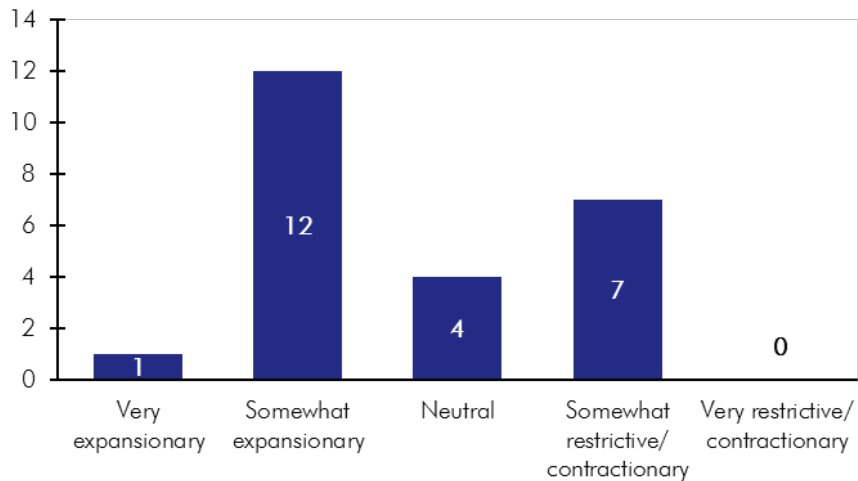


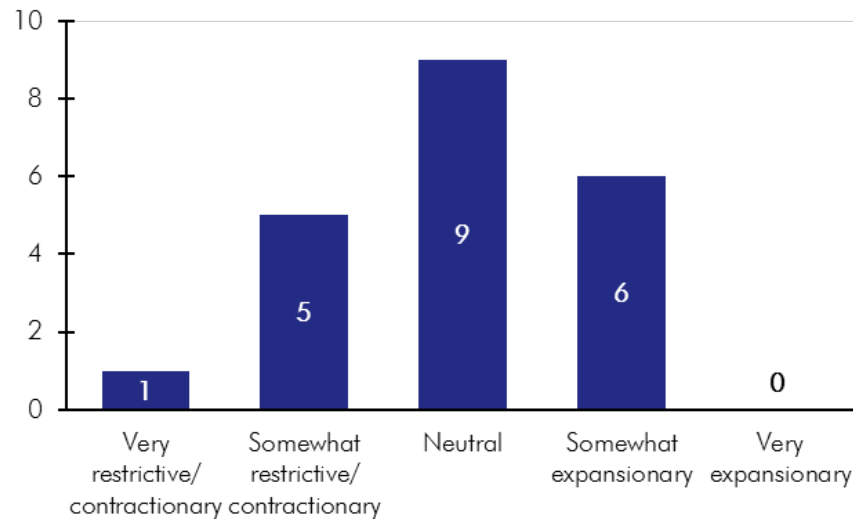
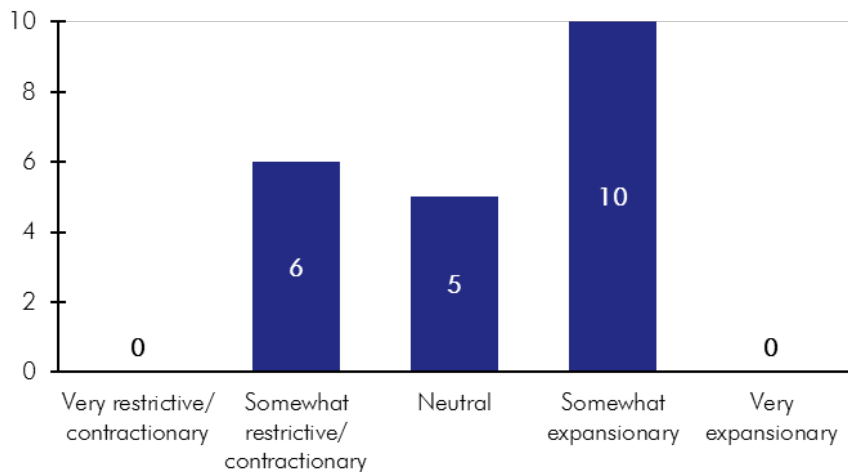


▮ AIECE Spring Meeting 2023 – Policy environment

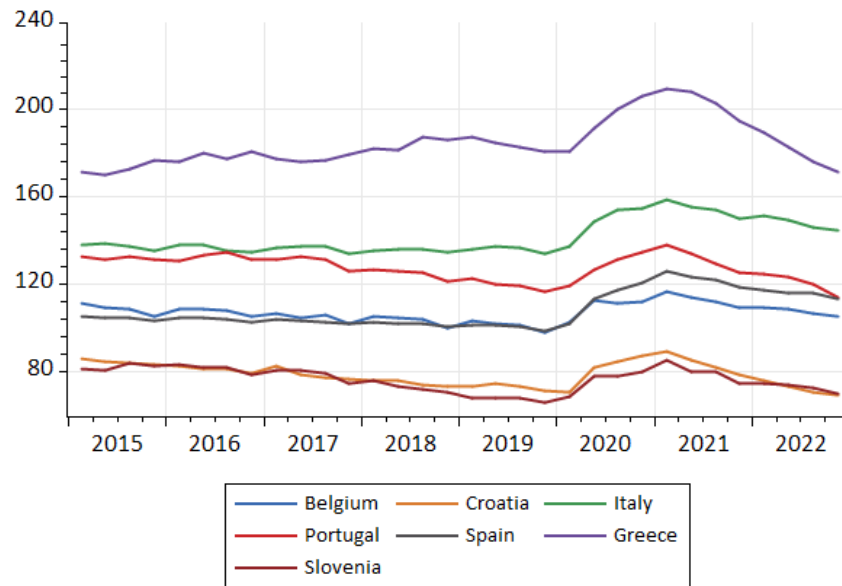
Fiscal policy stance: AIECE member countries (expected and suitable)



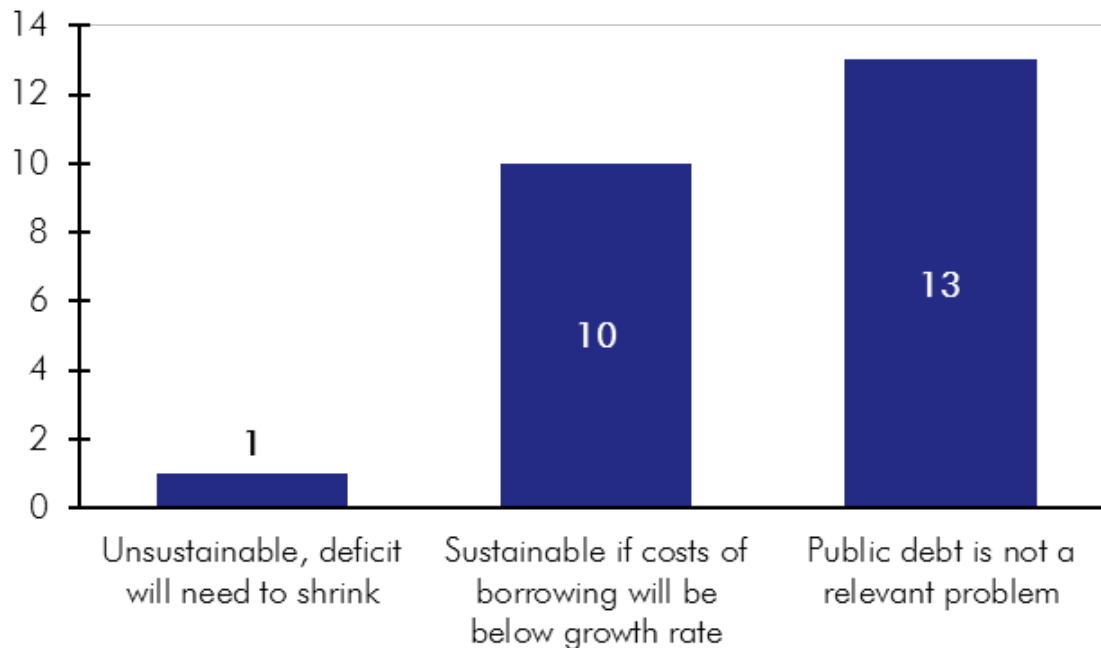
Fiscal policy stance: euro area (expected and suitable)



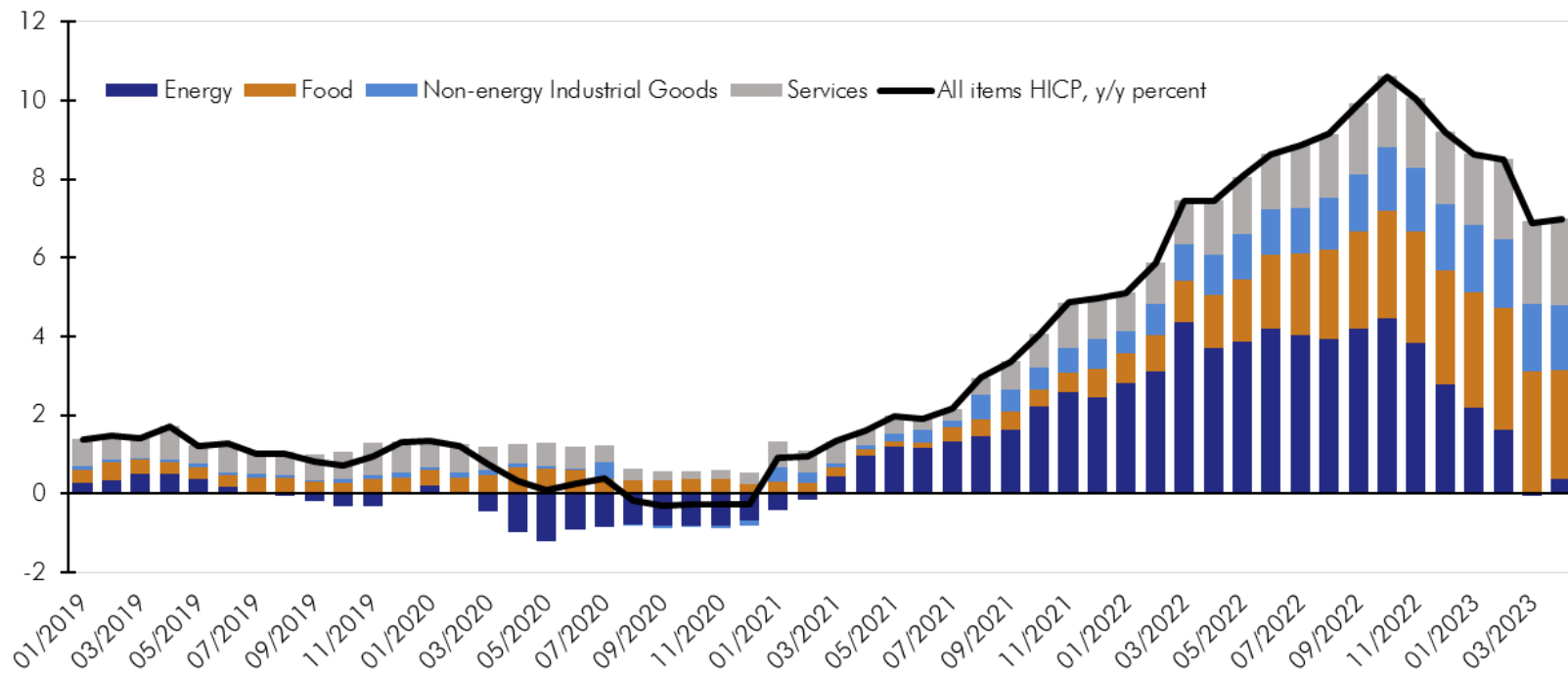
General government debt (% of nominal GDP)



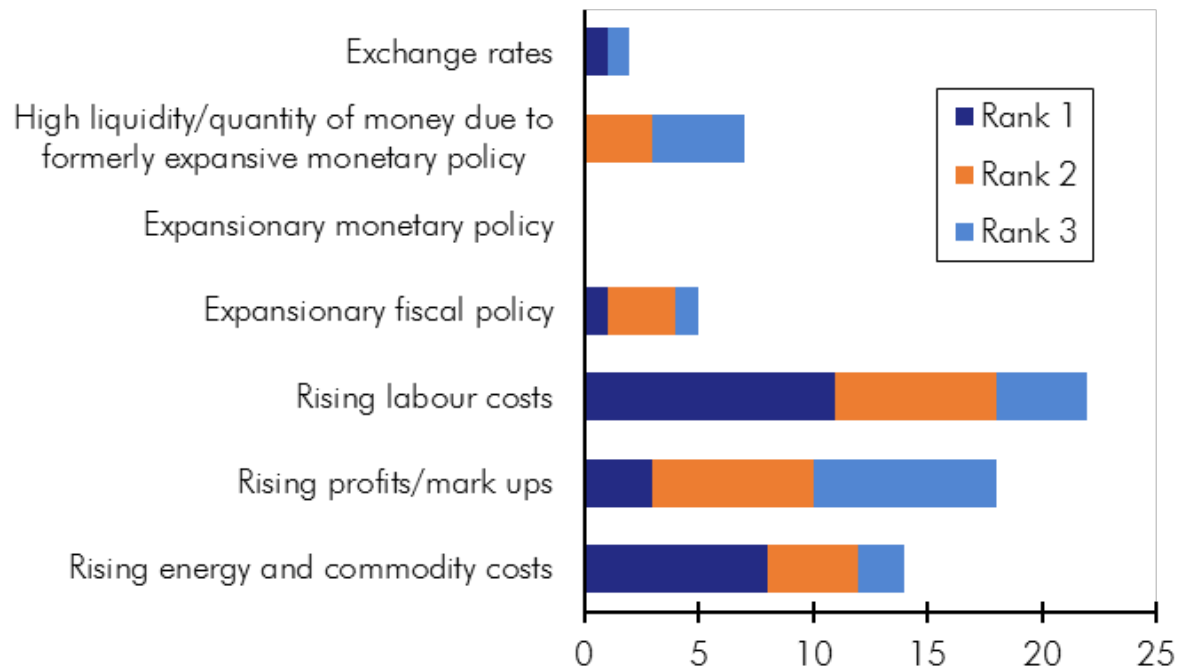
Sustainability of public debt in AIECE member countries



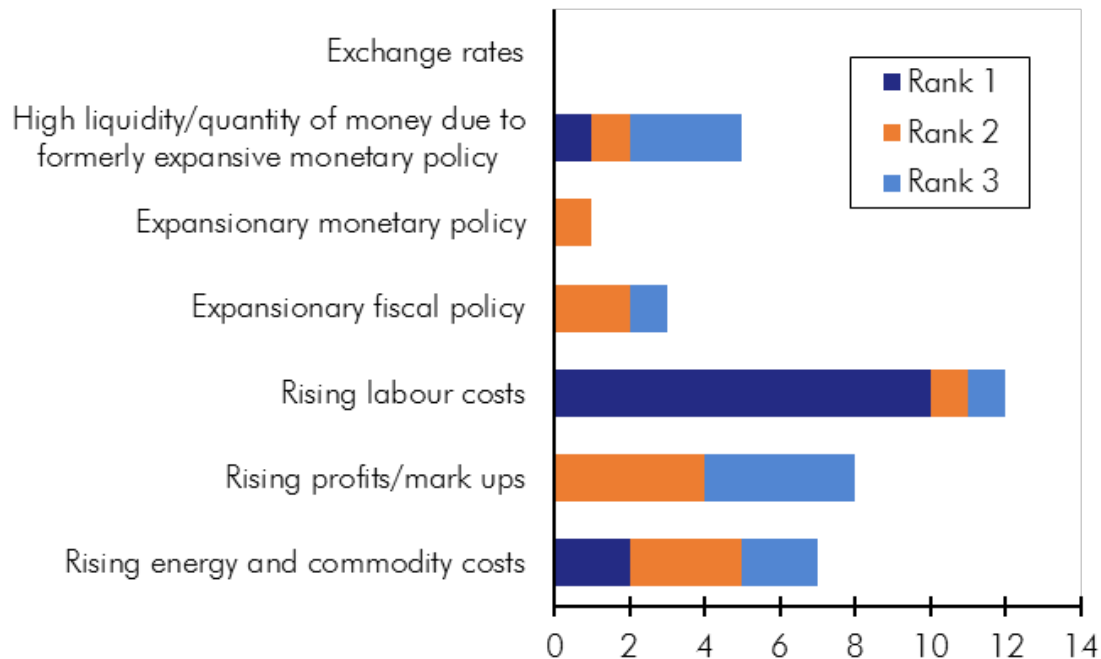
Euro area inflation



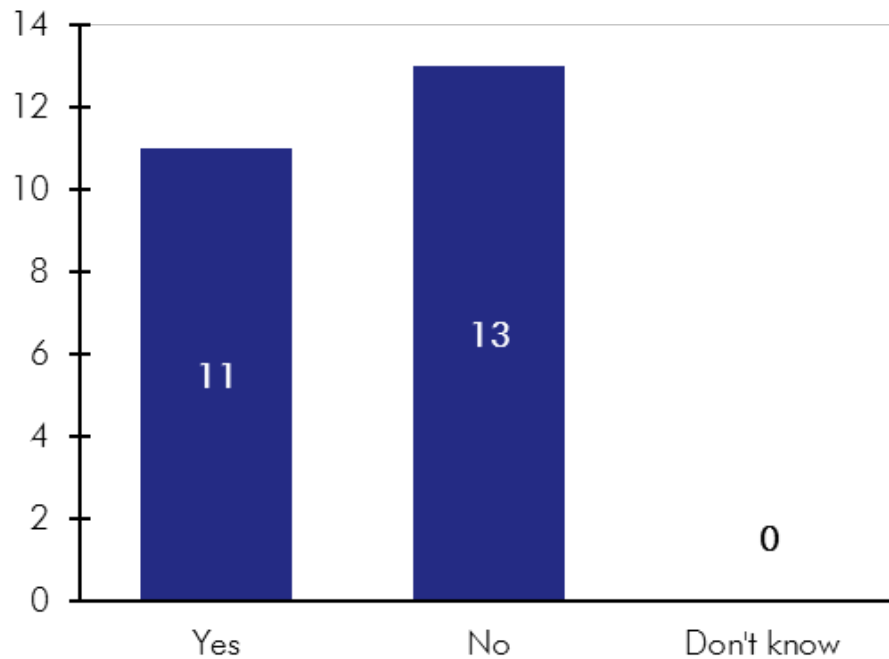
Drivers of inflation in AIECE member countries in 2023



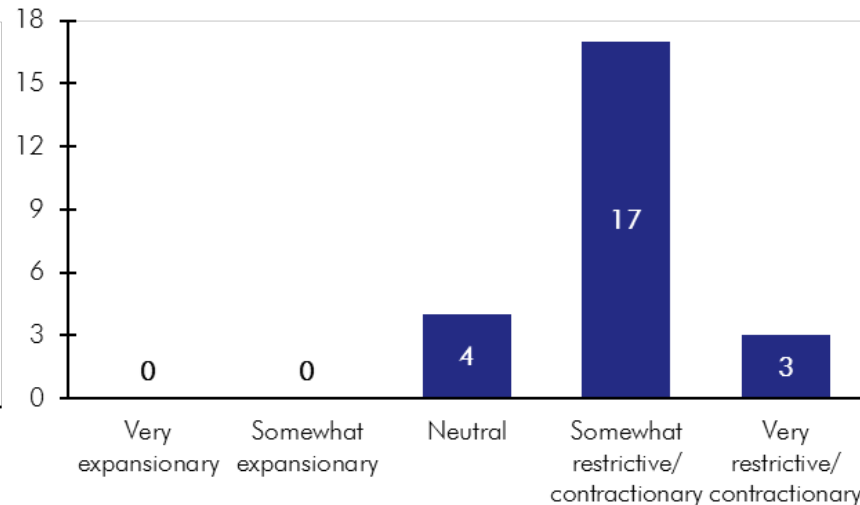
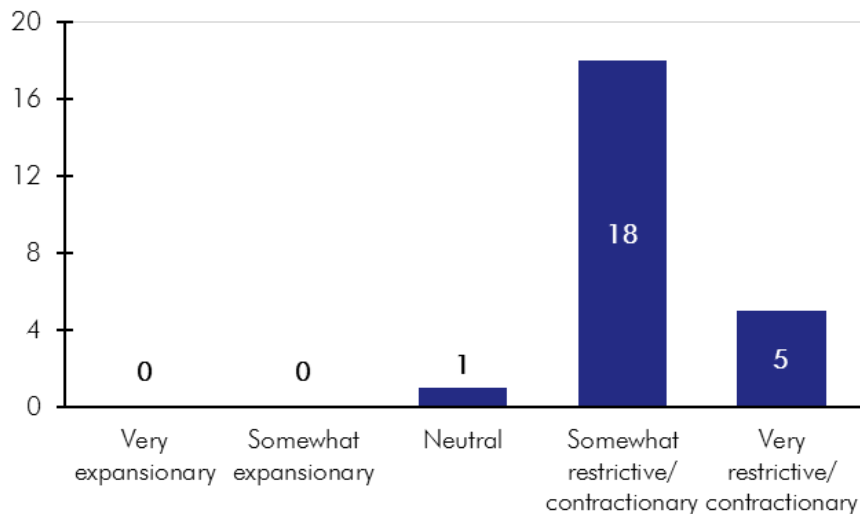
Drivers of inflation in AIECE member countries in 2024



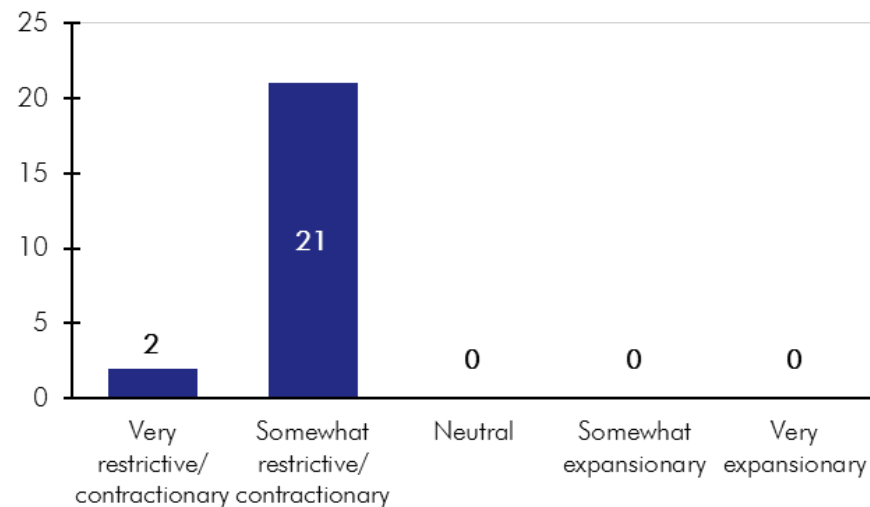
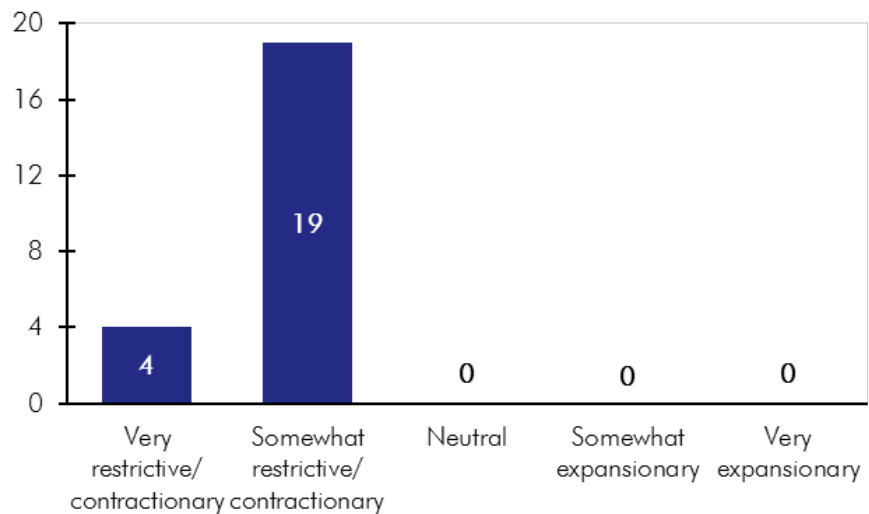
Will inflation in your country come close to 2 percent in 2024?



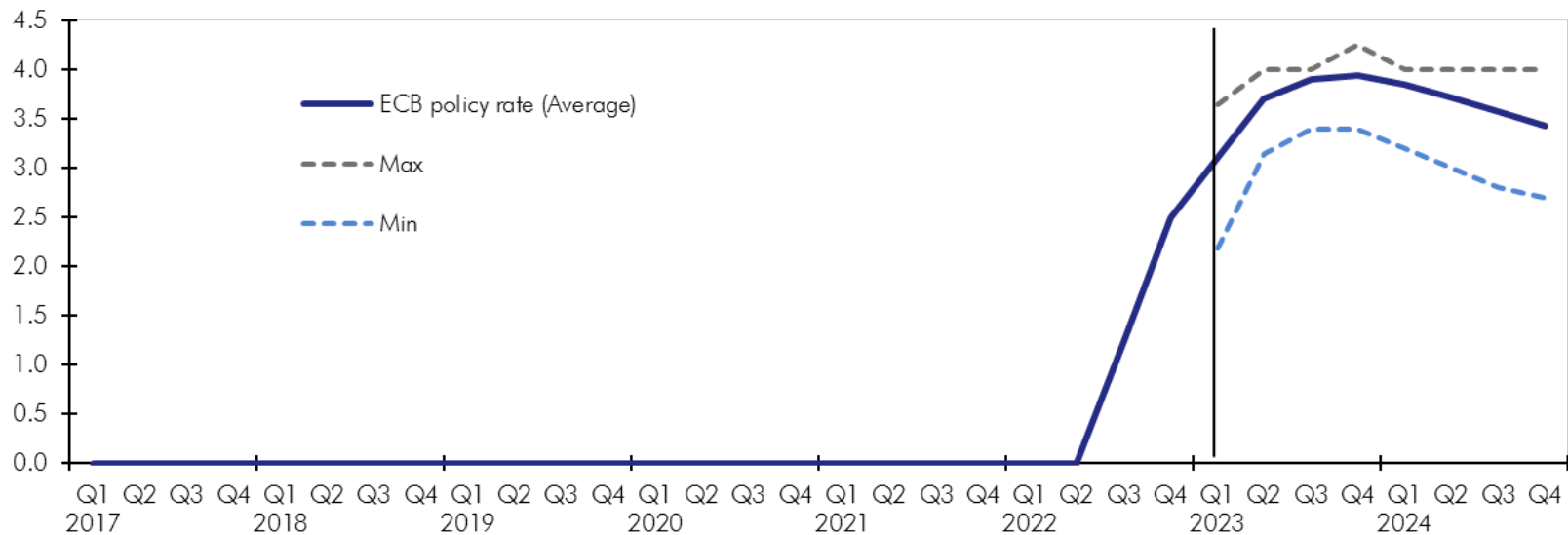
Monetary policy stance: AIECE member countries (expected and suitable)



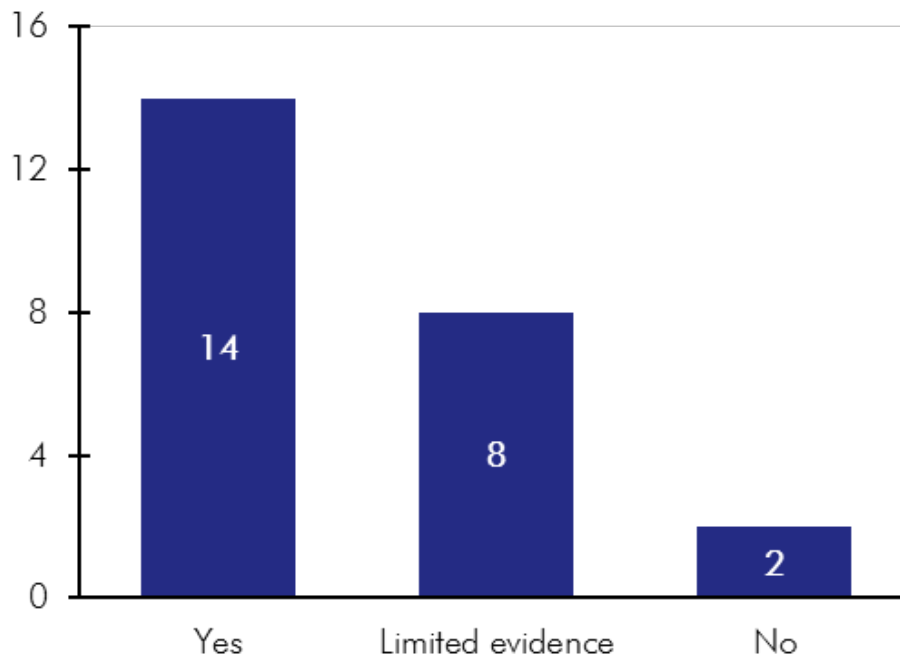
Monetary policy stance: euro area (expected and suitable)



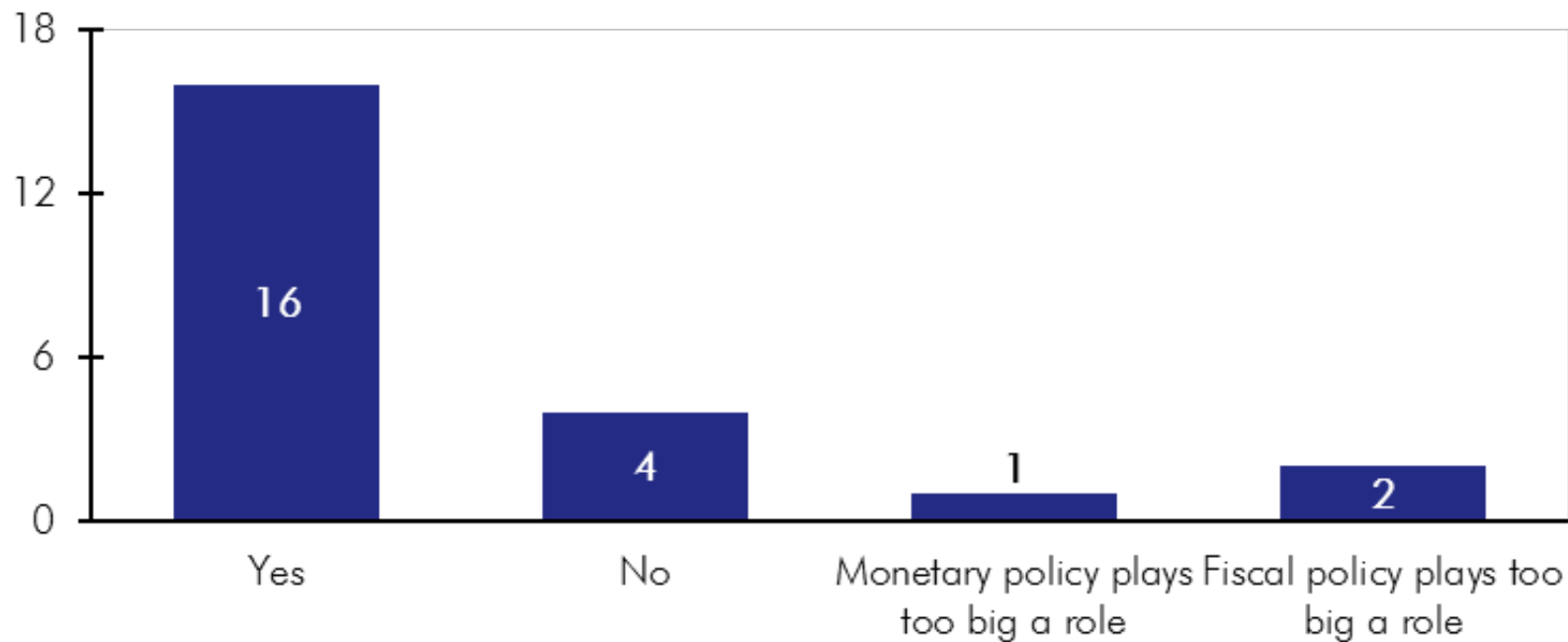
Euro area: expected key interest rate



Negative effects of rising interest rates in AIECE member countries



Fiscal-monetary policy balance in AIECE member countries appropriate?



Questions for discussion

- Most institutes see fiscal policy in the euro area as somewhat expansionary. Is this compatible with the fact that, according to the European Commission, cyclically-adjusted net-lending relative to GDP goes down in 2023 by 0.6 percentage points?
- According to 10 institutes, debt levels in their country are sustainable as long as the costs of borrowing will be below the growth rate in their country. Is this a plausible assumption or not?
- Why is food inflation still so high in Europe, while energy, a main driver of food prices, is no more expensive than it was a year ago?
- Why are, according to most institutes, wage costs a more important driver than profits, although the GDP deflator recently has grown faster than wages?

