The EU’s economic woes

Russia’s war on Ukraine has threatened to undermine the European Union’s economic recovery from the pandemic. Most EU Member States had returned to growth after two years of COVID, with the help of the massive Next Generation EU fund, but the military conflict brought about a steep rise in the prices of food and, especially energy. The resulting surge in inflation has forced the European Central Bank and other central banks to raise interest rates, boding ill for future growth. Rate hikes by the US Federal Reserve and global financial volatility have pushed the euro below parity with the US dollar. On a positive note, EU unemployment remains relatively low.

This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the economic situation in Europe. Some earlier publications on inflation and growth can be found in a previous edition of the ‘What Think Tanks are Thinking’ series.

What’s next for European energy security? Our experts decipher the State of the European Union Address
Atlantic Council, September 2022

Two large shocks in quick succession: How can Europe avoid another decade of growth disappointment?
Brookings Institution, September 2022

5 key takeaways on inflation from the August CPI report
Brookings Institution, September 2022

The ECB’s monetary tightening: A belated start under uncertainty
Bruegel, September 2022

Tackling inflation: Learning from the European Central Bank’s six lapses
Bruegel, September 2022

An assessment of Europe’s options for addressing the crisis in energy markets
Bruegel, September 2022

National policies to shield consumers from rising energy prices
Bruegel, September 2022

How effective has the pandemic emergency purchase programme been in ensuring debt sustainability?
Bruegel, September 2022

A grand bargain to steer through the European Union’s energy crisis
Bruegel, September 2022
Global economic consequences of the war in Ukraine: Sanctions, supply chains and sustainability
Centre for Economic Policy Research, September 2022

Why gas price caps and consumer subsidies are both extremely costly and ultimately futile
Centre for European Policy Studies, September 2022

The economic basis of democracy in Europe
Chatham House, September 2022

Where might high inflation lead to? Economic warfare
Chatham House, September 2022

Global food crisis: Fuelled by conflict
Chatham House, September 2022

Conseil énergie du 9 septembre 2022: Quelles réponses européennes à la crise?
Confrontations Europe, September 2022

How is the EU paying for the economic crisis?
German Marshall Fund, September 2022

Energy unity or breakup? The EU at a crossroads
Istituto Affari Internazionali, September 2022

Enabling green innovations for the circular economy: What factors matter?
Economic and Social Affairs Institute, September 2022

Euro Area Autumn 2022: Recession ahead
Kiel Institute for the World Economy, September 2022

As the economy tanks, will the Fed pivot or stay the course?
Mises Institute, September 2022

Uncoordinated monetary policies risk a historic global slowdown
Peterson Institute for International Economics, September 2022

Biden could reduce inflation, mitigate a recession, and strengthen democracy with a new EU-US trade agreement
Brookings Institution, August 2022

Macroeconomic stabilization for a post-pandemic world
Brookings Institution, August 2022

Germany is now the fulcrum for Vladimir Putin’s pressure
Brookings Institution, August 2022

The ECB’s monetary policy and its new instrument
Luiss School of Political Economy, August 2022

Inflation and unemployment: Where is the US economy heading over the next six months?
Peterson Institute for International Economics, August 2022
The West must take urgent steps to prevent Ukrainian economic collapse
Atlantic Council, July 2022

Euro-dollar parity: Beyond symbolism
Bruegel, July 2022

Covid-19 in the European Union: Health impacts and effects on economic activity
Bruegel, July 2022

Legal options for a green golden rule in the European Union’s fiscal framework
Bruegel, July 2022

An individual tax on fuel consumption is an effective, flexible and sustainable solution to combat inflation
Bruegel, July 2022

Central banks have been too slow in responding to higher inflation
Bruegel, July 2022

How can the ECB deal with the risk of fragmentation?
Centre for European Policy Studies, July 2022

Real effects of financial market integration: Evidence from an ECB collateral framework change
DIW, July 2022

Achieving the full potential of sustainable finance: The role of national, European and international initiatives
European Policy Centre, July 2022

The war in Ukraine and the European Central Bank
International Institute for Strategic Studies, July 2022

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