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The
G8 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

**2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit
Interim Compliance Report**

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Prepared by
Enko Koceku, Laura Correa Ochoa, Guillaume Kishibe and Sarah Danruo Wang,
with Caroline Bracht

G8 Research Group, University of Toronto,
and

Mark Rakhmangulov, Andrey Shelepov and Vitaly Nagornov
National Research University Higher School of Economics International
Organisations Research Institute (Moscow)

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www.g8.utoronto.ca • www.g8live.org
g8@utoronto.ca

2. Macroeconomic Policy: Global Demand [37]

“We agreed to nurture the global recovery by supporting demand.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Communiqué

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score		+0.33	

Background:

Due to the division of labour between G8 and G20 share of macroeconomic policy issues on the G8 agenda decreased. However, at the Camp David Summit at several separate commitments were made concerning macroeconomic issues: fiscal consolidation which focussed on government reforms to become fiscally responsible,¹⁰⁵ productivity through structural reforms, and investments in infrastructure¹⁰⁶ and public private partnerships.¹⁰⁷

On 17 June 2013, the United Kingdom’s Prime Minister’s Office released a communiqué on the global economy working session.¹⁰⁸ During this discussion several key points emerged that form the mandate of what the G8 at the Lough Erne Summit describe as nurturing the global recovery: balancing importation and exportation issues through nurturing domestic industry, monetary policy focussed on price stability, restoring medium-term fiscal sustainability through making plans that are flexible enough to account for contingencies, and structural reforms to improve sustainable growth.¹⁰⁹ In other words, the G8 has committed to support the growth of the global economy through monetary and fiscal policies, which can take the form of a wide variety of policy initiatives.

¹⁰⁵ 2012 Camp David G8 Summit Final Compliance Report p.7, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 20 May 2012. Date of Access: 30 November 2013.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2012compliance/index.html>

¹⁰⁶ 2012 Camp David G8 Summit Final Compliance Report p.26, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 20 May 2012. Date of Access: 30 November 2013.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2012compliance/index.html>

¹⁰⁷ 2012 Camp David G8 Summit Final Compliance Report p.46, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 20 May 2012. Date of Access: 30 November 2013.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2012compliance/index.html>

¹⁰⁸ G8 Summit: communiqué on global economy working sessions, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 17 June 2013. Date of Access: 30 November 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-summit-communiqué-on-global-economy-working-session>

¹⁰⁹ G8 Summit: communiqué on global economy working sessions, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 17 June 2013. Date of Access: 30 November 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-summit-communiqué-on-global-economy-working-session>

Commitment Features:

Supporting demand in the economy implies taking stimulative measures in the framework of either monetary or fiscal policy.

Traditional measures to foster aggregate demand through fiscal policies include stimuli such as an increase in direct spending by government on goods and services and measures directed at households and businesses, namely, tax cuts and additional transfers to raise their incomes.

Monetary-side measures to boost demand are those associated with easing monetary policy. These include lowering interest rates or, in case of liquidity trap,¹¹⁰ implementing unconventional expansionary monetary policies (quantitative easing).¹¹¹

The G8 members’ actions to comply with this commitment should include the combination of monetary and fiscal policies aimed at boosting aggregate demand in the economy.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not take actions towards nurturing the global recovery through supporting demand
0	Member takes actions towards supporting demand through either monetary or fiscal macroeconomic measures.
+1	Member takes actions towards supporting demand through both monetary and fiscal macroeconomic measures.

Lead Analyst: Akbar Khurshid

Canada: 0

Canada has taken partial action towards its commitment to nurture the global recovery by supporting demand.

On 22 October 2013, Jim Flaherty, Minister of Finance, announced the passage of the Economic Action Plan 2013 Act, No. 2, implementing structural reforms to help create jobs and promote sustainable growth.¹¹² The Canadian government will spend over CAD 53 billion in investments, including over CAD 47 billion in new funding in support of local and economic infrastructure projects over 10 years under a new Building Canada plan starting in 2014–15.¹¹³ CAD 225 million will be provided to expand and extend the temporary Hiring Credit for small business, allowing Canadian small business to reinvest in job creation and economic growth.¹¹⁴ Under

¹¹⁰ Liquidity Trap, Investopedia. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/l/liquiditytrap.asp>.

¹¹¹ The Federal Reserve System Purposes and Functions, Federal Reserve System June 2005. Date of Access: 25 February 2014. http://www.federalreserve.gov/pf/pdf/pf_2.pdf.

¹¹² Harper Government Focused on Job Creation and Economic Growth with Economic Action Plan 2013 Act, No. 2, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 22 October 2013. Date of Access: 17 December 2013. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n13/13-137-eng.asp>.

¹¹³ Budget 2013, Government of Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2013/doc/bb/brief-bref-eng.html>.

¹¹⁴ Budget 2013, Government of Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2013/doc/bb/brief-bref-eng.html>.

Economic Action Plan 2013 Act, No 1, CAD 18 million was provided to the Canadian Youth Business Foundation to help young entrepreneurs grow their firms.¹¹⁵

Canada's Economic Action Plan 2013, aims to drive economic progress while reinforcing a flexible fiscal policy. The Act sets out a low-tax plan to eliminate the deficit and return to balanced budgets by 2015-2016.¹¹⁶ Specifically, the Government of Canada will control direct program spending by federal departments, while maintaining the Government's commitment not to raise taxes or cut transfers to Canadians and other levels of government.¹¹⁷

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for taking some significant action through legislation to nurture the global recovery by supporting demand. Canada has implemented structural reforms to promote sustainable growth and has created plans that foster flexible fiscal sustainability.

Analyst: Duja Muhanna

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to nurture the global economic recovery by creating flexible fiscal policies and structural reforms designed to promote sustainable growth.

On 12 September 2013, French President François Hollande explained the framework and the objectives of the "New Industrial France." Advancing in energy transition, ecological reformation and technological innovation, the French Government hopes to build sustainable domestic economy and to nurture the global economic recovery, while uncompromising the traditional French model.¹¹⁸

Moreover, on 17 July 2013, the French Prime Minister proclaims the implementation of "shock simplification" measures to help the French Government save EUR 3 billion from its budget. Assessing all governmental aids to private companies, the project aims to effectively manage France's budget and to gain public confidence.¹¹⁹ Subsequently, the draft of the Finance Bill 2014 was also primarily designed to reduce government spending by EUR 15 billion.¹²⁰

On 8 November 2013, the French Minister of Economy Pierre Moscovici and Minister for Small and Medium Business, Innovation and the Digital Economy Fleur Pellerin announced a new

¹¹⁵ Canada Poised for Long-Term Prosperity With Passage of the Economic Action Plan 2013 Act, No. 1, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 10 June 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n13/13-085-eng.asp>.

¹¹⁶ Budget in Brief, Government of Canada 2013. Date of Access: 17 December 2013. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2013/doc/bb/brief-bref-eng.html>.

¹¹⁷ Budget in Brief, Government of Canada 2013. Date of Access: 17 December 2013. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2013/doc/bb/brief-bref-eng.html>.

¹¹⁸ Présidence de la République: Accueil: Intervention du président de la République sur « la nouvelle France industrielle», Office of the President (Paris) 16 September 2013. Date of Access: 19 December 2013. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/intervention-du-president-de-la-republique-sur-la-nouvelle-france-industrielle/>

¹¹⁹ Portail du Gouvernement: Modernisation de l'action publique : le Premier ministre annonce 3 milliards d'euros d'économies et 200 mesures de simplification, Prime Minister's Portal (Paris) 17 July 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/premier-ministre/modernisation-de-l-action-publique-le-premier-ministre-annonce-3-milliards-d-euros->

¹²⁰ Portail du Gouvernement: Un budget 2014 pour le retour de la croissance et de l'emploi, Prime Minister's Portal (Paris) 26 September 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/un-budget-2014-pour-le-retour-de-la-croissance-et-de-l-emploi>

tactic to promote business capital investment in 2014. Through public funding, the program hopes to develop sustainable economic growth for France.¹²¹

In addition, on 29 November 2013, the French Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault began work on a draft policy for adopting a “Silver Economy” in France. Through the pillars of anticipation, adaptation, and accompaniment due to the loss of independence, the project aims to mobilize French society. The Parliament will review the bill in 2014.¹²²

Furthermore, on 4 December 2013, French President François Hollande declared France’s new economic partnership with Africa in order encourage further global economic integration. Based on three major principles: (1) collocation, (2) transparency in the mechanisms of developmental aid and (3) long-term commitment, the partnership will take place under the direction and the assistance of World Bank, African Development Bank and the French Developmental Agency.¹²³

France is awarded a score of 0 for undertaking action towards nurturing the global economic.

Analyst: Freda Zhang

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to take significant action to promote sustainable growth.

On 12 November 2013 Germany’s trade surplus for the second quarter, that of EUR 45.9 billion, became a conspicuous target for the European Union (EU), and contradicts EU economic balance agreements.¹²⁴ In addition to the EU’s threat of investigating Germany’s fiscal imbalance, criticism from the United States and the International Monetary Fund stated that Germany’s dependence on exports is hindering European Growth.¹²⁵ EU Economic and Monetary Affairs Commissioner Olli Rehn suggested that Germany must focus on boosting domestic consumption and fostering higher wages. Some German official rebuked, saying imbalances are aimed at members who were insufficiently competitive, rather than those who are competitive.¹²⁶

¹²¹ Portail du Gouvernement: Un nouveau dispositif pour favoriser le capital investment d’entreprise, Prime Minister’s Portal (Paris) 8 November 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013.

<http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/en-direct-des-ministeres/un-nouveau-dispositif-pour-favoriser-le-capital-investissement>

¹²² Portail du Gouvernement Lancement de la concertation sur le projet de loi d’orientation et de programmation pour l’adaptation de la société au vieillissement, Prime Minister’s Portal (Paris) 29 November 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/presse/lancement-de-la-concertation-sur-le-projet-de-loi-d-orientation-et-de-programmation-pour-l-0>

¹²³ Présidence de la République: Accueil: Discours de clôture de la Conférence pour un nouveau modèle de partenariat économique entre l’Afrique et la France, Office of the President (Paris) 4 December 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/discours-de-cloture-de-la-conference-pour-un-nouveau-modele-de-partenariat-economique-entre-l-afrique-et-la-france/>

¹²⁴ Pressure Is on Germany to Narrow Its Trade Gap 12 November 2013. Date of access: 5 January 2014. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/13/business/international/germans-could-be-victims-of-their-own-success.html?_r=0

¹²⁵ Germany called to task on rising trade surplus 6 November 2013. Date of Access: 5 January 2014. <http://www.independent.ie/business/world/germany-called-to-task-on-rising-trade-surplus-29729767.html>

¹²⁶ Pressure Is on Germany to Narrow Its Trade Gap 12 November 2013. Date of access: 5 January 2014. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/13/business/international/germans-could-be-victims-of-their-own-success.html?_r=0

According to the German Finance Ministry, “in light of the significant current account surplus, the government sees no grave weaknesses in competitiveness.”¹²⁷

Furthermore, German Chancellor Angela Merkel expressed opposition to the Eurozone, stating that the term austerity is synonymous with “balancing the budget.”¹²⁸ The Deputy Leader for Merkel’s Christian Democrats (CDU), Michael Fuchs also observed that, “in truth no one [European Union Members] is really saving anyway, they’re just issuing less debt than before.” European Commission President Jose Barroso responded asserting austerity is reaching its limits. Barroso argued that Germany’s economy needs more flexibility and growth measures, claiming that.¹²⁹

However, on 19 December 2013, German Finance Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble confirmed that Germany was backing a EUR 55 billion resolution fund to aid struggling Eurozone banks, as well as cost-sharing procedures with France. Minister Schaeuble stated that the “establishment of the banking union is the most important element of the coming years.”

Germany failed to take new fiscal policy actions on supporting consumer demand, although it took steps to improve EU’s financial infrastructure. Therefore, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Michael Humeniuk

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to nurture global recovery through demand.

On 4 September 2013, the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance announced that the “Tobin tax” will be applied on equity trading at high frequency.¹³⁰ This tariff was applied in an effort to balance domestic and foreign consumption.

In addition, on 24 September 2013, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced that EUR 20 billion through decree law 35 was allocated to local public administrations to pay off debts.¹³¹ So far EUR 11.3 billion have been allocated to pay creditors.

On 29 October 2013, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced that EUR 2.5 billion will be provided by the Treasury through decree law 102 for health debts, use in the Financial Stability Pact—contributions to finance European funds—and payments to municipalities so they

¹²⁷ Pressure Is on Germany to Narrow Its Trade Gap 12 November 2013. Date of access: 5 January 2014. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/13/business/international/germans-could-be-victims-of-their-own-success.html?_r=0

¹²⁸ Angela Merkel insists austerity measures aren’t ‘evil’ as Eurozone turns against Germany. 24 April 2013. Date of Access: 5 January 2014. <http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/394375/Angela-Merkel-insists-austerity-measures-aren-t-evil-as-Eurozone-turns-against-Germany>

¹²⁹ Germany Signals Austerity Leeway in Budget-Rule Flexibility 24 April 2013. Date of Access: 5 January 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-04-24/germany-signals-leeway-in-austerity-with-budget-rule-flexibility.html>

¹³⁰ Tobin Tax: Clarification on High Frequency Trading (HFT) Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finance (Rome). 04 September 2013. Date of Access: 25 December 2013. http://www.tesoro.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/comunicato_0149.html

¹³¹ Compared to the detection of the beginning of the month (7.2 billion), the MEF a sharp increase in payments made by local debtors to creditors, having reached the 57% of the 20 billion allocated by DL 35. Ministero dell’Economia e delle Finance (Rome). 24 September 2013. Date of Access: 25 December 2013. http://www.tesoro.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/comunicato_0167.html

may stabilize their debts and maintain economic growth.¹³² Under decree law 102 a further EUR 4.7 billion is left to be allocated. The ministry has set up a regular monitoring of the funds were USD to ensure proper use.¹³³ Through such decree laws domestic fiscal sustainability at all levels will be a more realistic and attainable goal.

Moreover, on October 15, the Italian government adopted the 2014 Stability Law reform which calls for EUR 12 billion in spending cuts for 2014 and EUR 3.7 billion in tax cuts for business. This will ensure that Italy's budget deficit will not be more than 3 per cent of GDP.¹³⁴ This was invoked to maintain price stability during the current recession.

Additionally, on 18 December 2013, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced a new municipal tax on services indivisible, Tasi, for first time homeowners will be reduced in 2014. The current tax with base rate, four per thousand, and basic reduction equals EUR 3.8 billion, but with Tasi at a base rate of one per thousand and no deductions will be EUR 1.7 billion.¹³⁵ However, the bill is still pending approval in parliament and will only be feasible with a State Budget allocation of EUR 500 million. This bill has the potential to boost sustainable economic growth and price stability upon approval.

Moreover, on 23 December 2013, Italian Prime Minister, Enrico Letta, announced that a formal coalition will be presented in January with reforms over an array of issues, particularly the reduction of taxes to promote company hiring and restructuring of employment laws.¹³⁶ Such reforms may improve the sustainable growth of the country.

Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for distribution of funding and legislative reforms to maintain price stability and promote sustainable growth.

Analyst: Daniel Szulc

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitments to nurture global recovery by promoting demand.

On 8 August 2013, the Cabinet approved a medium term fiscal plan which aims to halve the deficit to GDP ratio by halve from 2010 levels in 2015 and to have a surplus in 2010. The Japanese government plans to decrease the issuance of bonds, reduce expenditures, bring down

¹³² Match phase two due to DL 102/2013: being paid by the Treasury other 2.5 billion to the regions for the payment of debts and health by the COP more than 1 billion to municipalities. Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome). 29 October 2013. Date of Access: 24 December 2013 http://www.tesoro.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/comunicato_0198.html

¹³³ Match phase two due to DL 102/2013: being paid by the Treasury other 2.5 billion to the regions for the payment of debts and health by the COP more than 1 billion to municipalities. Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome). 29 October 2013. Date of Access: 24 December 2013 http://www.tesoro.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/comunicato_0198.html

¹³⁴ Arens, Mariane. Italian government adopts austerity budget. International Committee of the Fourth International (ICFI) 21 October 2013. Date of Access: 25 December 2013. <http://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2013/10/21/ital-o21.html>

¹³⁵ In 2014 no tax burden on primary. Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome). 18 December 2013. Date of Access: 24 December 2013. http://www.tesoro.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2013/comunicato_0254.html

¹³⁶ Italy PM Letta pledges reform pact in January. Reuters U.S. addition (Rome). 23 December 2013. Date of Access: 25 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/23/us-italy-politics-idUSBRE9BM0P020131223>

the General Account's primary deficit by approximately YEN4 trillion in both 2014 and 2015 to meet the target. This falls in line with Japan's commitment to creating a flexible fiscal policy as it will remove both future interest burdens.¹³⁷

Additionally, on 5 December 2013, the Japanese Cabinet approved a YEN18.6 trillion package in hopes of pulling the economy out of deflation. The Cabinet expect the measures to add one percentage point to GDP and create around 250,000 jobs. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's speech, he said, "This [package] includes steps to boost capital expenditure for the future and ensure the economy stays in a positive cycle." The package also includes plans to boost competitiveness; assist women, youth and the elderly; accelerate reconstruction from the March 2011 earthquake and tsunami; and build infrastructure for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. The Cabinet hopes the plan will create a positive economic cycle and bring Japan sustainable growth.¹³⁸

Furthermore, on 20 December 2013, the Bank of Japan released a statement on monetary policy stating that it will continue quantitative and qualitative monetary easing aimed at the price stability target of 2 per cent. The Bank of Japan also stated they will increase Japanese government bond purchases to an annual rate of YEN50 trillion, ETF purchases to an annual rate of YEN1 trillion and J-REIT purchases to annual rate of YEN30 billion.¹³⁹

Thus Japan has achieved a +1 for creating pricing stability through monetary policy, creating a flexible fiscal policy and creating structural reforms designed to promote sustainable growth.

Analyst: Xi Xi (Edward) Xiao

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to nurture the global recovery by supporting demand.

Russia has stimulated demand through monetary policy measures.

On 13 September 2013, Bank of Russia unified interest rates on one-week liquidity provision and absorption open market operations and introduced a key rate as the main indicator of its monetary policy. The unification provided for a cut in interest rates on the overnight loans and loans, secured by non-marketable assets and guarantees from 8.25% to 6.5%. Following this decision, Russian Central Bank announced that it would make the refinancing rate, which currently amounts to 8.25%, equal to the key rate by 1 January 2016.¹⁴⁰

Russia has stimulated demand through fiscal policy measures.

On 1 July 2013, Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade launched the program of state support towards preferential car lending. The program provides for subsidies from the state budget to

¹³⁷ Basic Framework for Fiscal Consolidation: Medium-term Fiscal Plan, Office of the Cabinet of the Government of Japan (Tokyo) 8 August 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013.

http://www5.cao.go.jp/keizai1/2013/20130808_medium_term.pdf

¹³⁸ Japan approves \$182 billion economic package, doubts remain, REUTERS U.S Edition 5 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/05/us-japan-economy-stimulus-idUSBRE9B408J20131205>

¹³⁹ Statement on Monetary Policy, Bank of Japan 20 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. http://www.boj.or.jp/en/announcements/release_2013/k131220a.pdf

¹⁴⁰ On the system of Bank of Russia monetary policy instruments, Bank of Russia 13 September 2013. Date of Access: 27 February 2014. http://cbr.ru/eng/press/PR.aspx?file=130913_135042eng_3.htm

credit institutions that provide loans to individuals willing to buy new cars. This measure is aimed at stimulating domestic demand in the automobile sector.¹⁴¹

On 12 November 2013, Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev instructed relevant ministries to make proposals on possible tax incentives aimed at boosting the tourist industry in the Russian Far East.¹⁴²

On 12 December 2013, Russian President Vladimir Putin in his Address to the Federal Assembly highlighted several initiatives in the area of tax cuts and incentives for businesses. In particular, he supported the proposal that regional authorities could offer two-year tax holidays to new small businesses in the manufacturing, social and scientific sectors. He also announced that regions investing in industrial and technology parks and business incubators “will have the federal taxes paid by their resident companies returned for three years to the regional budgets in the form of inter-budgetary transfers” within the limits expenses for building relevant infrastructure. Finally, the President suggest creating special economic zones in the Far East and Eastern Siberia where non-extractive businesses will be provided with five-year exemptions for a number of taxes, as well as preferential insurance rates.¹⁴³ On 27 December 2013, he instructed the Government to develop amendments to legislation aimed at implementing the proposals from his address.¹⁴⁴

Russia has taken actions towards supporting demand through both monetary and fiscal macroeconomic measures. Thus, it is given a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has taken partial steps to comply with its commitment to nurture the global recovery by promoting demand. The UK’s main initiatives have centred on promoting investment, deregulation and balancing the national deficit.

On June 2013, the UK government released its strategic economic plan for Britain: “Investing in Britain’s Future.” Some of the key initiatives involve promoting investment to “repair and renew” the UK’s infrastructure, through a public investment worth GBP 100 billion; investing in science and technology; and increasing access to finance for business “by offering strong incentives to banks and building societies to boost their lending,” amongst these establishing a GBP 1 billion Business Bank to aid small businesses.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴¹ Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade Launched a Program of State Support to Preferential Car Lending from July 2013, Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade 17 July 2013. Date of Access: 27 February 2014. <http://www.minpromtorg.gov.ru/industry/auto/247>.

¹⁴² Decisions resulting from the meeting of the Government Commission on the Socioeconomic Development of the Russian Far East, Government of Russia 12 November 2013. Date of Access: 27 February 2014. <http://government.ru/en/news/8051>.

¹⁴³ Presidential Address to the Federal Assembly, President of Russia 12 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 February 2014. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/6402>.

¹⁴⁴ Instructions on implementing Address to Federal Assembly, of Russia 27 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 February 2014. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/misc/6529>.

¹⁴⁵ Achieving Strong and Sustainable Economic Growth, HM Treasury (London) 31 July 2013. Date of Access: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/achieving-strong-and-sustainable-economic-growth>

The UK Government also launched new investment schemes to increase investment management and the competitiveness of the UK. The main objective of these schemes is to make the UK “the leading centre for fund management in Europe.”¹⁴⁶

Additionally, on 9 September 2013 Chancellor George Osborne declared that the “British economy is turning a corner.” He noted that to avoid mistakes of the past the government will employ its “new regulatory system to spot imbalances as they emerge, staying the course with the deficit reduction plan and following through with far-reaching economic and structural reforms.” Osborne emphasized that one of the key areas to ensure the economic plan is sustainable is to “raise living standards,” primarily by increasing personal allowances and offering low mortgage rates.¹⁴⁷

Moreover, according to Michael Fallon, Minister of State for Business and Energy and Minister of State for Energy, deregulation and promoting economic growth are central priorities for the UK’s economic reform. He explained that the government is reducing regulatory burdens on businesses to facilitate growth, promote innovation and open markets to create jobs, and this way forward economic recovery. Through deregulation the government aims to save business over GBP 215 million per year.¹⁴⁸

Furthermore, during the Autumn Statement 2013 Speech, Chancellor George Osborne asserted that the UK is seeking “responsible recovery ... One where we don’t squander the gains we’ve made, but go on taking the difficult decisions.” He acknowledged that the Government still has to address the fact that business taxes remain high and exports too low and although disposable incomes are increasing, the effects of the financial crisis continue to affect cost of living for families. He nonetheless added that the economy is growing at a rate higher than anticipated and faster than France, Germany or even the United States. He further observed that unemployment is the lowest in 17 years and is expected to decline to 7 per cent in 2015 and 5.6 per cent by 2018.¹⁴⁹

Critics however have observed that the growth figures are not particularly “impressive” given than from 1997 to 2007 the UK economy grew by 3.7 per cent per annum and 2013 is expected to experience only one third of that growth rate. Another criticism highlights that the recovery plan

¹⁴⁶ Government launches two new investment schemes boosting investment management industry, HM Treasury (London) 1 July 2013. Date of Access: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-launches-two-new-investment-schemes-boosting-investment-management-industry>

¹⁴⁷ Chancellor: British economy is turning a corner, HM Treasury (London) 9 September 2013. Date of Access: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/chancellor-british-economy-is-turning-a-corner>

¹⁴⁸ Deregulation and economic growth: priorities for government reform, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (London) 11 November 2014. Date of Access: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/deregulation-and-economic-growth-priorities-for-government-reform>

¹⁴⁹ Chancellor George Osborne’s Autumn Statement 2013 speech, HM Treasury (London) 5 December 2013. Date of Access: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/chancellor-george-osbornes-autumn-statement-2013-speech>

is producing unbalanced growth; while the service sector is leading recovery, the manufacturing industry is lagging severely behind.¹⁵⁰

In this speech Osborne also announced three new areas Britain will commit its efforts to improve the economy: (1) obtain Parliament support to update the Charter for Budget Responsibility in order to ensure the national debt continues to decline and balance public finances. (2) “Cap overall welfare spending,” they have for example cut benefit packages to save GBP 19 billion a year. (3) Promote spending discipline to ensure fiscal credibility.¹⁵¹ GBP 11.5 billion of savings would be found from government budgets to continue along Britain’s path to deficit reduction. Another GBP 5 billion savings in the year 2015 to 2016 will come from ending “wasteful expenditure, transforming transactional and corporate services such as HR administration and IT support, and reducing the running costs of government.” This is part of the government’s efforts to “keep mortgage rates low for families and fix the banks, to deal with our debts, and to equip Britain to succeed in the global race.”¹⁵²

Furthermore, on 6 January 2014 Chancellor George Osborne outlined the “five components of the government’s long-term economic plan to build a stronger, more competitive economy” for the year 2014: (1) cutting the national deficit; (2) reducing taxes for families; (3) creating jobs by supporting business; (4) cutting immigration and welfare; (5) providing education and skills. Osborne added that there would be further cuts of around GBP 25 billion between 2017 and 2018 and a GBP 12 billion cuts to welfare programs.¹⁵³

Although the United Kingdom has advanced multiple fiscal policies centred on deregulation and investment to and has committed some monies to nurture economic recovery, no action has been taken by the Bank of England to ease monetary policy. The UK has thus been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

United States: +1

The U.S. has fully complied with its commitment to nurture the global economy by supporting demand. It has made progress in supporting demand by the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), to support demand through monetary policy with quantitative easing, created a more flexible fiscal policy in the Bipartisan Budget Act, and promoted sustainable growth through monetary policy in the second phase of “Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership.”

The U.S. has taken significant steps to nurture the global economy by supporting demand by reducing imbalances between imports and exports. The TPP is a proposed trade agreement and is currently being negotiated by Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam. The potential members make up 40 per

¹⁵⁰ Expect a base rate rise as the UK economy shows all the signs of a strong recovery, The Telegraph (London), 1 September 2013. Date of Access: 10 January 2014.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/comment/10279318/Expect-a-base-rate-rise-as-the-UK-economy-shows-all-the-signs-of-a-strong-recovery.html>

¹⁵¹ Chancellor George Osborne’s Autumn Statement 2013 speech, HM Treasury (London) 5 December 2013. Date of Access: 10 January 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/chancellor-george-osbornes-autumn-statement-2013-speech>

¹⁵² <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/spending-round-2013-next-stage-in-governments-plan-to-move-from-rescue-to-recovery>

¹⁵³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/chancellor-lets-finish-the-job>

cent of the global economy and the White House has a strong desire to create a free trade area. On 10 December 2013 ministers gave up on meeting the goal of concluding the agreement in Singapore in the latest ministerial talks, but significant progress has been made, and the president announced that he will return to Asia in April.¹⁵⁴ A free trade agreement would mean increased exports for the U.S. as well as a contribution to the global economy.

Moreover, the U.S. has nurtured the global economy by supporting demand through monetary policy. On 19 June 2013, Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke stated his support for slowing down the program known as quantitative easing. The Federal Reserve currently buys USD85 billion of bonds every month in order to push more money into the economy. Bernanke stated that if labor markets show traction, inflation would rise towards the target rate of 2.0. Other considerations include unemployment rates with a threshold of 6.5 per cent.¹⁵⁵

On 31 July 2013 the U.S. Federal Reserve decided to halt the scaling back program due to bank lending as residential mortgage lending has dropped and commercial lending growth has slowed. The excess money going into the financial system that has increased from USD2 billion to about USD2.8 trillion and continues to support the economy by promoting demand through monetary policy, creating a suitable environment for investors.¹⁵⁶

Furthermore, the U.S. has nurtured the global economy by supporting demand through creating flexible fiscal policy. On 10 December 2013, President Barrack Obama released a statement on the House's Passage of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 following the government shutdown. This created more jobs thus supporting the economy and replaces a portion of spending cuts that harmed the economy known as "the sequester" and allowed for critical investments in areas such as scientific research.¹⁵⁷ The White house stated that the debt ceiling would need to be renewed in order to avoid a possible default to creditors, which would in turn harm the global economy.¹⁵⁸ The two year deal was passed to restore overall 2014 fiscal spending levels to USD1.012 trillion.¹⁵⁹ This fiscal policy is intended to reduce U.S. deficit and contribute to the global economy.

In addition, the U.S. has nurtured the global economy by supporting demand through structural reforms designed to promote sustainable growth. On 5 December 2013, President Obama opened applications for phase two of "Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership," which

¹⁵⁴ White House: Transpacific Partnership 'remains a top priority for Obama', The Raw Story (Washington DC) 16 December 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.rawstory.com/rs/2013/12/16/white-house-trans-pacific-partnership-remains-a-top-priority-for-obama/>

¹⁵⁵ Bernanke Offers Possible Timeline for Tapering, Fox Business 19 June 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.foxbusiness.com/economy/2013/06/19/fed-decision-on-tap/>

¹⁵⁶ Analysis: Time to taper? Not if you look at bank loans, Reuters (Washington DC) 19 September 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/09/19/us-usa-fed-banks-analysis-idUSBRE98I07B20130919>

¹⁵⁷ Statement by the President on the Budget, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 10 December 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/12/10/statement-president-budget>

¹⁵⁸ Bipartisan budget agreement passes crucial test in U.S. Senate, The Guardian (Washington DC) 17 December 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/dec/17/us-bipartisan-budget-deal-set-vote-senate>

¹⁵⁹ U.S. Senate passes budget deal, focus shifts to spending, Reuters (Washington DC) 18 December 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/18/us-usa-fiscal-idUSBRE9BF1FW20131218>

seeks to leverage federal funds to help American communities become globally competitive manufacturing sites. This strategy will strengthen their ability to compete and in turn attract global manufactures. The USD1.3 billion federal dollars and assistance being pledged will be designated to 12 communities with strategies and with completion will allow for global demand to increase.¹⁶⁰

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for taking partial steps to nurture the global economy by supporting demand.

Analyst: Farina Mendelson

European Union: 0

The European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with their commitment to nurture the global economic recovery through demand. The EU as a whole has not proposed comprehensive structural reforms, but it is assisting certain member states achieve such reforms.

On 19 December 2013, the EU explained its new trade scheme taking effect on 1 January 2014. The goal of the new trade scheme is to focus on giving the least developed countries unrestricted access to EU markets, revoking benefits of free trade to certain countries,¹⁶¹ which have successfully developed recently, and to balance EU zone import export issues.¹⁶²

As concerns monetary policy, on 12 December 2013 the European Central Bank stated that monetary policy will continue to be loose since the economic recovery has not been completed, and will continue to be loose until the economy has stabilized.¹⁶³

However, contrary to the commitment made by the EU, the European Central Bank believes that there should be no more fiscal consolidation for Europe, making it difficult to comply with the required fiscal policy component of the current commitment.¹⁶⁴ Instead, the EU focuses on investment to counterbalance the lack of EU wide fiscal policy and structural reforms and has shown legislative and policy action towards improving the efficacy of investments rendered.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁰ Fact Sheet: Attracting Manufacturing Investment in American Communities, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 5 December 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/12/05/fact-sheet-attracting-manufacturing-investment-american-communities>

¹⁶¹ EEP: India's motor vehicle exports to EU to be hit from January, The Hindu Business Line (New Delhi) 3 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013. <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/industry-and-economy/eeep-indias-motor-vehicle-exports-to-eu-to-be-hit-from-january/article5417980.ece>

¹⁶² Revised EU trade scheme to help developing countries applies on January 2014, European Commission (Brussels) 19 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013.

¹⁶³ ECB to Continue with Easy Monetary Policy as Long as Needed to Boost Recovery, International Business Times (New York) 12 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013. <http://www.ibtimes.com/ecb-continue-easy-monetary-policy-long-needed-boost-recovery-while-latest-data-show-industrial>

¹⁶⁴ ECB's Couere sees no need for more fiscal centralisation, Reuters (Frankfurt) 6 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/06/ecb-coeure-idUSF9N0JL00120131206>

¹⁶⁵ Cohesion Policy is the EU's Investment Policy, European Commission (Marseille) 5 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-13-1028_en.htm

Other activity that can be associated with the EUs commitment, if only partially, includes its work in creating fiscally sound budgets in member states that have requested help. One example is Croatia, where the European Commission has taken steps to make use of the Excessive Deficit Procedure to restore fiscal balance to that nation state.¹⁶⁶ Other examples include the EU stepping in with financial assistance to assist Spain¹⁶⁷ and Portugal.¹⁶⁸

Thus, the EU has earned a score of 0 for: comprehensively addressing its trade policy, only partially addressing its fiscal and monetary policy, and only tangentially addressing structural reforms in particular member nations, with regards to supporting the global economic recovery through demand.

Analyst: Akbar Khurshid

¹⁶⁶ Croatia: Commission takes steps under the Excessive Deficit Procedure, European Commission (Brussels) 10 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1124_en.htm

¹⁶⁷ Statement by the EC and the ECB following the conclusion of the fifth review of the financial assistance programme for Spain, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1153_en.htm

¹⁶⁸ Statement by the EC, ECB, and IMF on the Tenth Review Mission to Portugal, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2013 Date of Access: 27 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1158_en.htm