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wir freuen uns, Sie per Newsletter über die neuesten Entwicklungen des FIW-Projekts informieren zu dürfen.

Dieses Mal mit folgendem Inhalt:

- Update der FIW-Statistiken
- FIW Kurzbericht Nr. 3 veröffentlicht
- Vortragsfolien vom 14. FIW-Workshop "Rebalancing the Global Economy" online
- FIW-Studien Nr. 4,5,6 aus 2010/2011 veröffentlicht

Update der FIW-Statistiken

Die FIW-Statistiken wurden aktualisiert. Diese aktuellen Statistiken zur Außenwirtschaft bieten einen schnellen Überblick über die wichtigsten Kennzahlen und Indikatoren zum Außenhandel, übersichtlich und in grafischer Form dargestellt. Die zugrundeliegenden Datenreihen können als Excel-Files abgerufen werden.

Zu den FIW-Statistiken: <http://www.fiw.ac.at/index.php?id=606>

FIW Kurzbericht Nr. 3 veröffentlicht

Das FIW Projekt veröffentlicht einmal im Quartal einen Kurzbericht über die aktuellen Entwicklungen der internationalen Rahmenbedingungen und des österreichischen Außenhandels. Der dritte Kurzbericht ist erschienen und steht auf der FIW-Webseite zum kostenlosen Download zur Verfügung unter:

<http://www.fiw.ac.at/index.php?id=637>

Vortragsfolien vom 14. FIW-Workshop online

Die Vortragsfolien des 14. FIW-Workshop "Rebalancing the Global Economy" sind nun online unter: <http://www.fiw.ac.at/index.php?id=4> verfügbar.

FIW-Studien 2010/2011

Die vierte, fünfte und sechste Studie aus dem Studienpool II (2010/2011) sind erschienen und stehen auf der Homepage unter: <http://www.fiw.ac.at/index.php?id=640> zum Download zur Verfügung.

FIW-Studien 2010/11 Nr. 4

"Macroeconomic Aspects of European Integration: Fiscal Policy, Trade Integration and the European Business Cycle"

Jesús Crespo-Cuaresma (WU-Wien), Michael Pfaffermayr (Universität Innsbruck), Octavio Fernández Amador (JKU Linz), Catherine Keppel (WU-Wien)

Abstract:

We analyze the role of fiscal policy and intra-European trade in business cycle synchronization in the EU for the period 1995-2008. There is a broad consensus that the relationship between fiscal policy and business cycle comovements and between trade integration and cyclical synchronization are subject to endogeneity problems. We instrument fiscal budget surplus by means of (exogenous) political determinants of fiscal policy acknowledged by the literature, while trade integration is instrumented using covariates which summarize the integration status of countries in the sample, GDP per capita differences with respect to the EU and trade specialization within the EU framework. Our results show that both fiscal policy and trade integration are important determinants of cyclical synchronization. We can conclude that once a high degree of trade integration is reached by countries involved in the European integration process, the role of fiscal policy is particularly relevant and differences in fiscal shocks should be analyzed in detail as a source of coherence in cyclical comovements in Europe. Furthermore, fiscal deficits are shown to be an important potential source of idiosyncratic macroeconomic fluctuations, especially in the eurozone. Our results confirm the rationale of monitoring fiscal developments to assess the adequacy of potential future EMU countries and the need for a broad agreement concerning fiscal policy at the EU level.

FIW-Studien 2010/11 Nr. 5

"Model Simulations for Trade Policy Analysis: the impact of potential trade agreements on Austria"

Joseph Francois (JKU Linz), Olga Pindyuk (wiiw)

Abstract:

In this paper, we examine possible medium-term changes in EU trade policy, including the negotiation and implementation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with regional entities like ASEAN and the NAFTA countries. We also examine the possible conclusion of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations. Such changes in policy at the regional and global level imply changes in trade policy and industrial structure that affect Austria as part of the network of European industry. To accomplish this, we work with a computable general equilibrium model (CGE) of the Austrian economy and its major global trading partners. This model is benchmarked to 2020 macroeconomic projections. The modeling scenarios are based on a mix of tariff reductions for goods and non-tariff barriers (NTB) reductions for services. The services liberalization scenario is based on protection with an "actionability" assumption. The results include estimated changes in GDP, welfare, as well as in the value added contained in Austrian exports. The focus on value added provides important insight to the overall impact on the Austrian economy. In all policy cases examined, the striking message is the importance of high technology services (ICT and other business services) to the total growth in Austrian exports, on a value added basis. This reflects both the high value added content of trade in this sector, and the apparent comparative advantage of Austria in this sector in the 2020 baseline.

FIW-Studien 2010/11 Nr. 6

"Austrian Linkages to the European Economy and the Transmission Mechanisms of Economic Crisis"

Joseph Francois (JKU Linz), Mario Holzner (wiiw), Olga Pindyuk (wiiw)

Abstract:

Like most of the global economy, Austria suffered from recession in 2008-2009. In this paper we deconstruct the pattern of recession, and the transmission of the global recession to Austria's economy. We provide a new a new breakdown of the value added in Austrian exports, tracing both upstream and downstream linkages and their role in the recession. We also employ a multi-region computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, focused on Austria and its major trading partners. We estimate the combined impacts of the crisis, as implemented through stylized shocks to investment and household demand across major trading partners. These are based on the actual global demand shocks that occurred in 2008-2009. As we are focused on recession, we work with a short-run version of the model, where labor markers are modeled with unemployment and sticky wages, and where industry structure (number of varieties and allocation of capital stock across industries) is fixed. We introduce demand shocks (changes) to global investment demand calibrated from actual investment demand changes during the recession. We also calibrate output shocks based on actual changes in GDP in this period. The focus on backward and forward linkages provides new insight into the transmission channels for focused demand shocks at the border into more diffuse shocks within the broader Austrian economy. While the drop in global demand during the recent recession was focused on sectors producing heavy investment goods, the actual pressure this placed on the Austrian economy also hinged on the linkages of these sectors to other elements of the Austrian economy.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,
Björn Rabethge
Christoph Hammer
(FIW - Projektbüro)

Es entspricht nicht unserer Philosophie Ihnen unerwünschte E-Mails zukommen zu lassen. Falls Sie keine weiteren E-Mails vom FIW erhalten möchten, schreiben Sie bitte an das [Projektbüro](#) mit dem Betreff "Abmelden".

FIW - Ein Kooperationsprojekt von WIFO, wiiw und WSR
Im Rahmen der Internationalisierungsoffensive der Bundesregierung (BMWFJ)

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen!

We are glad to inform you about the latest news on the FIW project:

in this issue:

- Update of FIW-Statistics
- FIW-Note No. 2 published
- Workshop-slides available
- FIW-Research Reports No. 4,5,6 from 2010/2011 pool published

Update of FIW-Statistics

We updated the FIW-Statistics. The "Current FIW-Statistics on International Trade" offer a clear and graphical overview on key data and indices reflecting current international developments on international trade.

<http://www.fiw.ac.at/index.php?id=606&L=3>

FIW-Note No. 3 published

FIW publishes quarterly FIW Notes. They present an overview of the most important Austrian and international developments regarding International Economics. The third issue is now available for free on the FIW-Website at:

<http://www.fiw.ac.at/index.php?id=637&L=3>.

Slides of the 14. FIW-Workshop "Rebalancing the Global Economy" online

The slides of the 14. FIW-Workshop "Rebalancing the Global Economy" are now available on our website at: <http://www.fiw.ac.at/index.php?id=663&L=3>.

FIW-Research Reports 2010/2011

The 4th, 5th and 6th Research Report from studypool II (2010/2011) have been published on our website at: <http://www.fiw.ac.at/index.php?id=479&L=3>.

FIW-Research Report 2010/11 No. 04

"Macroeconomic Aspects of European Integration: Fiscal Policy, Trade Integration and the European Business Cycle"

Jesús Crespo-Cuaresma (WU-Wien), Michael Pfaffermayr (Universität Innsbruck), Octavio Fernández Amador (JKU Linz), Catherine Keppel (WU-Wien)

Abstract:

We analyze the role of fiscal policy and intra-European trade in business cycle synchronization in the EU for the period 1995-2008. There is a broad consensus that the relationship between fiscal policy and business cycle comovements and between trade integration and cyclical synchronization are subject to endogeneity problems. We instrument fiscal budget surplus by means of (exogenous) political determinants of fiscal policy acknowledged by the literature, while trade integration is instrumented using covariates which summarize the integration status of countries in the sample, GDP per capita differences with respect to the EU and trade specialization within the EU framework. Our results show that both fiscal policy and trade integration are important determinants of cyclical synchronization. We can conclude that once a high degree of trade integration is reached by countries involved in the European integration process, the role of fiscal policy is particularly relevant and differences in fiscal shocks should be analyzed in detail as a source of coherence in cyclical comovements in Europe. Furthermore, fiscal deficits are shown to be an important potential source of idiosyncratic macroeconomic fluctuations, especially in the eurozone. Our results confirm the rationale of monitoring fiscal developments to assess the adequacy of potential future EMU countries and the need for a broad agreement concerning fiscal policy at the EU level.

FIW-Research Report 2010/11 No. 05

"Model Simulations for Trade Policy Analysis: the impact of potential trade agreements on Austria"

Joseph Francois (JKU Linz), Olga Pindyuk (wiw)

Abstract:

In this paper, we examine possible medium-term changes in EU trade policy, including the negotiation and implementation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with regional entities like ASEAN and the NAFTA countries. We also examine the possible conclusion of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations. Such changes in

policy at the regional and global level imply changes in trade policy and industrial structure that affect Austria as part of the network of European industry. To accomplish this, we work with a computable general equilibrium model (CGE) of the Austrian economy and its major global trading partners. This model is benchmarked to 2020 macroeconomic projections. The modeling scenarios are based on a mix of tariff reductions for goods and non-tariff barriers (NTB) reductions for services. The services liberalization scenario is based on protection with an "actionability" assumption. The results include estimated changes in GDP, welfare, as well as in the value added contained in Austrian exports. The focus on value added provides important insight to the overall impact on the Austrian economy. In all policy cases examined, the striking message is the importance of high technology services (ICT and other business services) to the total growth in Austrian exports, on a value added basis. This reflects both the high value added content of trade in this sector, and the apparent comparative advantage of Austria in this sector in the 2020 baseline.

FIW-Research Report 2010/11 No. 06

"Austrian Linkages to the European Economy and the Transmission Mechanisms of Economic Crisis"

Joseph Francois (JKU Linz), Mario Holzner (wiiw), Olga Pindyuk (wiiw)

Abstract:

Like most of the global economy, Austria suffered from recession in 2008-2009. In this paper we deconstruct the pattern of recession, and the transmission of the global recession to Austria's economy. We provide a new a new breakdown of the value added in Austrian exports, tracing both upstream and downstream linkages and their role in the recession. We also employ a multi-region computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, focused on Austria and its major trading partners. We estimate the combined impacts of the crisis, as implemented through stylized shocks to investment and household demand across major trading partners. These are based on the actual global demand shocks that occurred in 2008-2009. As we are focused on recession, we work with a short-run version of the model, where labor markets are modeled with unemployment and sticky wages, and where industry structure (number of varieties and allocation of capital stock across industries) is fixed. We introduce demand shocks (changes) to global investment demand calibrated from actual investment demand changes during the recession. We also calibrate output shocks based on actual changes in GDP in this period. The focus on backward and forward linkages provides new insight into the transmission channels for focused demand shocks at the border into more diffuse shocks within the broader Austrian economy. While the drop in global demand during the recent recession was focused on sectors producing heavy investment goods, the actual pressure this placed on the Austrian economy also hinged on the linkages of these sectors to other elements of the Austrian economy.

Kind regards

Björn Rabethge
Christoph Hammer
(FIW Project Office)

In the framework of the Austrian Federal Government's "Internationalisation Drive"