

Fichtner, Ferdinand; Wittenberg, Erich

Article

"Post-Brexit uncertainty is the foremost short-run drag": Six questions to Ferdinand Fichtner

DIW Economic Bulletin

Provided in Cooperation with:

German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)

Suggested Citation: Fichtner, Ferdinand; Wittenberg, Erich (2016) : "Post-Brexit uncertainty is the foremost short-run drag": Six questions to Ferdinand Fichtner, DIW Economic Bulletin, ISSN 2192-7219, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW), Berlin, Vol. 6, Iss. 31, pp. 363-

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/144933>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



Dr. Ferdinand Fichtner is Head of the Department of Forecasting and Economic Policy at DIW Berlin

SIX QUESTIONS TO FERDINAND FICHTNER

»Post-Brexit uncertainty is the foremost short-run drag«

1. Dr. Fichtner, will the result of the British referendum to leave the EU send the UK and perhaps even the entire EU into economic crisis? We believe that economic growth in the UK has already been dampened somewhat in the short term by this result. It will have a noticeable impact on economic growth in the UK. The decision is also relevant for the rest of Europe, of course, because weaker UK growth leads to correspondingly weaker UK imports. This can, in turn, considerably dampen exports from its partner countries.
2. At the moment, the British are still in the EU. Why would the vote for Brexit already affect the economy? The burning issue at the moment and in the coming year is the uncertainty surrounding economic cooperation between the UK and the EU. No-one knows when the UK will actually leave the EU, nor the conditions under which that will happen. It means that businesses and households essentially cannot plan. The consequence of this is that businesses and households will initially postpone many decisions, and this is already reflected in correspondingly weaker economic growth.
3. Is the uncertainty so great because no-one knows when the UK will leave or because no-one can predict its consequences? The uncertainty basically has three dimensions to it. No-one knows when the UK will leave nor under what conditions and even if we did know for definite, it would be very difficult for businesses and economic researchers to predict the actual consequences of a new relationship between the EU and the UK. This means there are many aspects to the uncertainty.
4. To what extent is this uncertainty a threat to the German economy? Uncertainty about future economic development in the UK also leads to uncertainty about German exports. German exporters do not know at present how much they will export to the UK in future. In turn, this will cause investment restraint in Germany which, in addition to weaker exports already forecast in the coming year, could noticeably dampen growth in Germany. We expect the German economy to grow by a good quarter of a percentage point less in the coming year as a result of the UK's decision to leave the EU.
5. What are the consequences for other areas, such as the labor market and consumption? Weaker growth in Germany will also cause correspondingly weaker labor market developments. The unemployment rate will not therefore increase appreciably more than we would have otherwise anticipated, but nevertheless some people will lose their jobs as a result. Wages may not rise quite as fast, meaning that people in Germany will have less money overall in their pockets. Corporate profits may also be somewhat weaker. All this will lead to somewhat weaker growth than had been originally predicted.
6. When will the effects of this uncertainty be felt? We expect UK exports to be particularly subdued at the end of the year. The fourth quarter of this year, in particular, and the beginning of the coming year will see weaker demand from the UK because this is when investment restraint will have a strong impact on the UK economy. This will lead to poorer sales opportunities for German exporters of capital goods than previously anticipated.

Interview by Erich Wittenberg



DIW Berlin – Deutsches Institut
für Wirtschaftsforschung e.V.
Mohrenstraße 58, 10117 Berlin
T +49 30 897 89 -0
F +49 30 897 89 -200

Publishers

Prof. Dr. Pio Baake
Prof. Dr. Tomaso Duso
Dr. Ferdinand Fichtner
Prof. Marcel Fratzscher, Ph.D.
Prof. Dr. Peter Haan
Prof. Dr. Claudia Kemfert
Dr. Kati Krähnert
Prof. Dr. Lukas Menkhoff
Prof. Karsten Neuhoff, Ph.D.
Prof. Dr. Jürgen Schupp
Prof. Dr. C. Katharina Spieß
Prof. Dr. Gert G. Wagner

Reviewer

Karl Brenke
Dr. Philipp König

Editors in chief

Sabine Fiedler
Dr. Crijte Hartmann
Dr. Wolf-Peter Schill

Editorial staff

Renate Bogdanovic
Dr. Franziska Bremus
Prof. Dr. Christian Dreger
Sebastian Kollmann
Dr. Peter Krause
Ilka Müller
Miranda Siegel
Dr. Alexander Zerrahn

Layout and Composition

eScriptum GmbH & Co KG, Berlin

Sale and distribution

DIW Berlin
ISSN 2192-7219

Reprint and further distribution – including extracts – with complete reference and consignment of a specimen copy to DIW Berlin's Communication Department (kundenservice@diw.berlin) only.
Printed on 100 % recycled paper.