Record Nr. UNINA9910484262403321 Autore Meiers Franz-Josef Titolo Germany's Role in the Euro Crisis: Berlin's Quest for a More Perfect Monetary Union / / by Franz-Josef Meiers Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Springer,, Pubbl/distr/stampa 2015 **ISBN** 3-319-20514-5 Edizione [1st ed. 2015.] 1 online resource (153 p.) Descrizione fisica 320 Disciplina Soggetti International relations Public policy European Economic Community literature Macroeconomics **Economic policy** International Relations Public Policy **European Integration** Macroeconomics/Monetary Economics//Financial Economics **Economic Policy** Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters. Nota di contenuto Introduction -- "Made in Germany": Categorial Imperatives of Ordoliberalism -- Teetering at the Edge of the Precipice: Merkel's Politics of Small Steps, 2009-2013 -- Germany's Ordoliberal Lodestar and the Shifting Euro Crisis, 2014 -- Germany's Role in the Euro Crisis Management -- "Merkelism" and the "New Normal". Sommario/riassunto This book analyses Germany's role in the euro crisis. Based on the perception of Berlin as the emerging capital of the European Union, the author investigates three interrelated issues: Did the German policy

> approach of imposing austerity programs on countries in the middle of a deep recession contribute to the successful management of the euro crisis? Does Germany extend its sway over its European partners by forcing them to surrender to the German diktat of fiscal Disziplin and

economic efficiency? Is the stubborn insistence on rigid fiscal

adjustment another ominous sign of the Berlin Republic moving away from the country's traditional European vocation toward an imperial leadership role? The book's main argument is that Germany's role in and responses to the euro crisis can best be explained by different concepts of self, historical memory, and institutional practices.