

# Switch to Devalued Drachma and Cost-Push Inflation: A Simple Input-Output Approach to the Greek Case

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## ABSTRACT

This paper uses simple dynamic input-output price models to estimate the effects of a switch to devalued drachma on the cost-inflation rate in the Greek economy. The findings suggest that the inflationary “pressures” are not too high and, therefore, there is room for trade-balance improvement.

**Keywords:** Cost-Push Inflation; Drachma Devaluation; Dynamic Input-Output Price Models; Greek Economy; International Competitiveness

## 1. Introduction

At the end of 2009, the Greek economy experienced serious internal and external imbalances. Large “twin deficits” on the budget and current accounts (12% and 10% of GDP, respectively, in 2010), high public debt and net international investment position ratios (145% (103%) and –98% (–44%) of GDP, respectively, in 2010 (2000)), negative net national savings (17% of net national disposable income in 2010, and, with the exception of the year 2001, they were negative in each year of the period 2000–2010), high ratios of gross (net) profits to wages (130% (100%) in 2010, and the average value of the period 2000–2010 is 149% (118%)) and unemployment (12% in 2010 and 18% in August 2011) are the current problems of the economy. The exit of Greece from the Eurozone, and the reintroduction of drachma, is viewed by some scholars as the catastrophe of the economy and by others as its salvation. It may be argued, however, that the “number one” problem is the lack of international competitiveness, whilst all the other problems constitute epiphenomena ([1,2]). So, the “late-2000s financial crisis” was not the “cause” but rather the occasion of the “Greek crisis”.

Within the Economic Monetary Union (EMU), the division of labour *tends* to be governed by the “law of absolute (and not comparative) advantages”, since there is 1) deactivation of trade (tariff and non-tariff) policies; 2) a single currency; 3) free movement of money capital; 4) free movement of labour force; and 5) the so-called “Stability and Growth Pact” ([3-5] and [6-8]). Consequently, the national economies (and/or the regions of certain national economies), which are characterized by a low

productivity, will eventually not be able to produce any commodity (setting aside the non-tradable commodities) or, in the best-case scenario, will produce only certain commodities (*i.e.* “unskilled labour-intensive” commodities; see also [9]). All the available empirical data suggest that this tends to be the case for the Greek economy (*e.g.* [10]). Therefore, under the present circumstances, *i.e.* within the EMU, the contemplation of internal devaluation policies, such as reduction in government expenditures and cuts in unit labour costs in the private sector, seems to be the only available, although too little too late “remedy” (see also [11]).

This paper uses simple dynamic input-output price models and data from the most recent (2005) Symmetric Input-Output Table (SIOT) of the Greek economy to estimate the effects of an external devaluation on the cost-push inflation rate.<sup>1</sup> All the models have the same structure, which is *imposed* by the available SIOT (it provides no data on fixed capital stocks, non-competitive imports and sectoral employment), but they are based on different assumptions about the response of sectoral gross value added to currency devaluation. These models have been formed and applied in [13], and the findings were consistent with empirical evidence on the rate of imported cost-inflation in the first year after the last

<sup>1</sup>Kalman [12] stresses: “It is well to bear in mind also (to rub in some conventional wisdom from the system field) that in the economics problem under discussion a simple and reliable answer may be expected only if it were true that the effect of exchange-rate change on domestic price level is *loosely* coupled to the rest of the economy. If a phenomenon is loosely coupled then we are in the classical-science situation area and there is no problem (Very probably the problem has been solved already). But, on the other hand, if the phenomenon is *not* loosely coupled, then we have a system-determined problem with all its attendant difficulties”.

drachma devaluation (by 14%) in March 1998 (the estimated values were in the range of 1.16% - 1.75% and the “actual” one was almost 1.2%).<sup>2</sup>

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 outlines the analytic framework. Section 3 presents the data construction. Section 4 presents the empirical results. Section 5 concludes.

## 2. The Analytic Framework

Consider an open, linear system involving only single products and basic commodities (in the sense of Sraffa [15]; see also [16]). Furthermore, assume that 1) the production period is uniform across all industries; 2) the input-output coefficients are fixed; 3) there are no non-competitive imports; 4) at least one commodity enters directly into its own production; and 5) the system is viable, *i.e.* the Perron-Frobenius (P-F hereafter) eigenvalue of the irreducible and primitive  $n \times n$  matrix of total input-output coefficients,  $\mathbf{A}$ , is less than 1.<sup>3</sup>

On the basis of these assumptions we can write

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{pA} + \mathbf{v} \tag{1}$$

or

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{pD} + E\mathbf{p}^*\mathbf{M} + \mathbf{v} \tag{1a}$$

where  $\mathbf{p}$  ( $> \mathbf{0}$ ) denotes the stationary price vector of domestically produced commodities,  $\mathbf{D}$ ,  $\mathbf{M}$  the irreducible and primitive matrices of domestic and imported input-output coefficients, respectively,  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{M}$ ,  $E$  the nominal exchange rate,  $\mathbf{p}^*$  the given vector of foreign currency prices of the imported commodities,  $\mathbf{p} = E\mathbf{p}^*$ , and  $\mathbf{v}$  ( $> \mathbf{0}$ ) the vector of gross values added per unit activity level, which equals the sum of 1) consumption of fixed capital,  $\mathbf{v}_c$ ; 2) net taxes on production,  $\mathbf{v}_t$ ; 3) net operating surplus,  $\mathbf{v}_s$ ; and 4) compensation of employees,  $\mathbf{v}_e$ , or

$$\mathbf{v} \equiv \mathbf{v}_c + \mathbf{v}_t + \mathbf{v}_s + \mathbf{v}_e \tag{2}$$

(*e.g.* [17]). By solving Equations (1) and (1a) for  $\mathbf{p}$  we obtain

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{v}[\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}]^{-1} = (E\mathbf{f} + \mathbf{v})[\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}]^{-1} \tag{3}$$

where  $\mathbf{f} \equiv \mathbf{p}^*\mathbf{M}$  and  $\mathbf{I}$  denotes the identity matrix.

In order to analyze the effects of nominal exchange rate changes on prices we use the following well-known

<sup>2</sup>It may be noted that a detailed study of nine “large” post-1990 contractionary devaluations (*i.e.* in excess of 38% versus US dollar) shows that the rate of inflation, measured by the consumer price index, is very low relative to the exchange rate devaluation ([14]).

<sup>3</sup>Matrices (and vectors) are denoted by boldface letters. The transpose of an  $1 \times n$  vector  $\mathbf{x} \equiv [x_j]$  is denoted by  $\mathbf{x}^T$ , the diagonal matrix formed from the elements of  $\mathbf{x}$  by  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ , and  $\mathbf{e}_j$  denotes the  $j$ -th unit vector. Finally,  $\lambda[\mathbf{A}]_1$  denotes the P-F eigenvalue of a semi-positive  $n \times n$  matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ , whilst  $\lambda[\mathbf{A}]_k$ ,  $k=2, \dots, n$  and  $|\lambda[\mathbf{A}]_2| \geq |\lambda[\mathbf{A}]_3| \geq \dots \geq |\lambda[\mathbf{A}]_n|$ , the non-dominant eigenvalues.

dynamic version of system (1a) ([18-21]):

$$\mathbf{p}_{t+1} = \mathbf{p}_t\mathbf{D} + E_t\mathbf{f} + \mathbf{v}_t, \quad t = 0, 1, \dots \tag{4}$$

where  $E_t = (1 + \varepsilon)E_0$ ,  $\varepsilon (> 0)$  denotes the rate of devaluation, and  $\mathbf{p}_0 = (E_0\mathbf{f} + \mathbf{v})[\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}]^{-1}$  (see Equation (3)). Now we shall distinguish between the following three cases (for a critique of this treatment, see [22]):

1)  $\mathbf{v}_t = \mathbf{v}$ . Then the solution of Equation (4) is

$$\mathbf{p}_t = \mathbf{p}_0\mathbf{D}^t + (E_t\mathbf{f} + \mathbf{v})[\mathbf{G}_I]_{t-1} \tag{4.I}$$

where

$$[\mathbf{G}_I]_{t-1} \equiv [\mathbf{D}^{t-1} + \mathbf{D}^{t-2} + \dots + \mathbf{I}],$$

$\eta_{p_{ij}} \equiv [(\Delta \mathbf{p}_t)_i \mathbf{e}_j^T] \varepsilon^{-1} = E_0\mathbf{f}[\mathbf{G}_I]_{t-1}\mathbf{e}_j^T$  denotes the elasticity of  $p_{ij}$  with respect to the nominal exchange rate,  $\Delta \mathbf{p}_t \equiv \mathbf{p}_t - \mathbf{p}_0$ , and  $\mathbf{p}_t$  tends to

$$(E_t\mathbf{f} + \mathbf{v})[\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}]^{-1} (< (1 + \varepsilon)\mathbf{p}_0)$$

as  $t$  tends to infinity, since  $\lambda[\mathbf{A}]_1 < 1$  and, therefore,  $\lambda[\mathbf{D}]_1 < 1$ .

2)  $\mathbf{v}_t = \mathbf{p}_t\hat{\mathbf{V}}$ , where  $\hat{\mathbf{V}} \equiv \hat{\mathbf{v}}[\hat{\mathbf{p}}_0]^{-1}$ . Then the solution of Equation (4) is

$$\mathbf{p}_t = \mathbf{p}_0\mathbf{D}'_{II} + E_t\mathbf{f}[\mathbf{G}_{II}]_{t-1} \tag{4.II}$$

where

$$\mathbf{D}_{II} \equiv \mathbf{D} + \hat{\mathbf{V}}$$

$$[\mathbf{G}_{II}]_{t-1} \equiv [\mathbf{D}'_{II} + \mathbf{D}''_{II} + \dots + \mathbf{I}]$$

$$\eta_{p_{ij}} = E_0\mathbf{f}[\mathbf{G}_{II}]_{t-1}\mathbf{e}_j^T$$

and  $\mathbf{p}_t$  tends to

$$E_t\mathbf{f}[\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}_{II}]^{-1} (= (1 + \varepsilon)\mathbf{p}_0),$$

since  $\lambda[\mathbf{D}_{II}]_1 < 1$  ( $\mathbf{p}_0 = \mathbf{p}_0[\mathbf{A} + \hat{\mathbf{V}}]$  implies that the P-F eigenvalue of  $[\mathbf{A} + \hat{\mathbf{V}}]$  equals 1 and, therefore,  $\lambda[\mathbf{D}_{II}]_1 < 1$ ).

3)  $\mathbf{v}_t = \mathbf{p}_t\hat{\mathbf{V}}_{ct}[\mathbf{I} + \hat{\mathbf{p}}] + (\mathbf{p}_t\mathbf{D} + E_t\mathbf{f})\hat{\mathbf{p}}$ , where

$$\hat{\mathbf{V}}_{ct} \equiv [\hat{\mathbf{v}}_c + \hat{\mathbf{v}}_t][\hat{\mathbf{p}}_0]^{-1}$$

(see Equation (2)),  $\hat{\mathbf{p}} \equiv \hat{\mathbf{v}}_{se}[\hat{\mathbf{c}}_0]^{-1}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{v}}_{se} \equiv \hat{\mathbf{v}}_s + \hat{\mathbf{v}}_e$  (see Equation (2)) and  $\mathbf{c}_0 \equiv \mathbf{p}_0\mathbf{D} + E_0\mathbf{f} + \mathbf{v}_c + \mathbf{v}_t$ . Then the solution of Equation (4) is

$$\mathbf{p}_t = \mathbf{p}_0\mathbf{D}'_{III} + E_t\mathbf{f}[\mathbf{I} + \hat{\mathbf{p}}][\mathbf{G}_{III}]_{t-1} \tag{4.III}$$

where

$$\mathbf{D}_{III} \equiv [\mathbf{D} + \hat{\mathbf{V}}_{ct}][\mathbf{I} + \hat{\mathbf{p}}],$$

$$[\mathbf{G}_{III}]_{t-1} \equiv [\mathbf{D}'_{III} + \mathbf{D}''_{III} + \dots + \mathbf{I}],$$

$$\eta_{p_{ij}} = E_0 \mathbf{f}[\mathbf{I} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}][\mathbf{G}_{III}]_{t-1} \mathbf{e}_j^T,$$

and  $\mathbf{p}_t$  tends to

$$E_1 \mathbf{f}[\mathbf{I} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}][\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}_{III}]^{-1} (= (1 + \varepsilon) \mathbf{p}_0),$$

since  $\lambda[\mathbf{D}_{III}]_1 < 1$ .

Thus, it can be concluded that, within these models, the price movement is governed by the “dated quantities” ([15]) of imported inputs, *i.e.*  $\mathbf{f}[\mathbf{I} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_\mu][\mathbf{G}_\mu]_{t-1}$ ,

$\mu = \text{I, II, III}$ ,  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_I = \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{II} = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{III} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}$ , which reflect the technical and social conditions of production.

### 3. Data Construction

The SIOT of the Greek economy are provided via the Eurostat website (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>), and describe 59 product/industry groups, which are classified according to CPA (Classification of Product by Activity). However, all the elements associated with the industry “Uranium and thorium ores” equal zero, whilst the only positive elements associated with the industry “Private households with employed persons” are “compensation of employees” and “final consumption expenditure by households” (which are equal to each other). Therefore, we remove these industries from the analysis and derive SIOT of dimensions  $57 \times 57$ .

The market prices of all products are taken to be equal to 1; that is to say, the physical unit of measurement of each product is that unit which is worth of a monetary unit (e.g. [23]). Thus, the matrices of input-output coefficients and the vector of gross values added per unit activity level (as well as its constituent components; see equation (2)) are obtained by dividing element-by-element the inputs and the gross value added of each industry, respectively, by its gross output.

Finally, we set  $E_0 = 1$ , and given that the international competitiveness of the Greek economy has declined by

almost 30% since 2001 (in accordance with estimates of the Bank of Greece; e.g. [10]), we suppose that  $\varepsilon = 50\%$ .

### 4. Empirical Results

The application of the three models (see Equations (4.I)-(4.III)) to the input-output data of the Greek economy, for the year 2005, gives the results summarized in **Tables 1-3** (*Mathematica 7.0* is used in the calculations, whilst the precision in internal calculations is set to 16 digits. For the analytical results, which are available on request from the authors, see [24]).

**Tables 1** and **2** are associated with Model III, which gives the highest rates of cost-inflation. **Table 1** reports the industries that exhibit the three largest and the three smallest price increases after the devaluation, the relevant price evolution, and some statistical measures (*i.e.* the arithmetic mean, *AM*, standard deviation, *SD*, and coefficient of variation,  $CV \equiv SD(AM)^{-1}$ ) for the *entire* price vector. **Table 2** reports the evolution of the *AM* of commodity prices of the four major sectors of the economy (*v* indicates the number of industries and the numbers in parentheses indicate the *SD*), and the percentage of sectoral exports (imports) to total exports (imports). Thus, since the price movement is governed by the dated quantities of imported inputs, it can be concluded, roughly speaking, that 1) Manufacturing (“Agriculture” and Services) is (are) the most (less) import-dependent sector(s); 2) Manufacturing (“Agriculture”) is the most (less) dependent sector on direct imported inputs (as judged by  $\Delta \mathbf{p}_1$ , which equals the change in the P-F price eigenvector); and 3) the production conditions are similar across all industries in the “Mining” sector (as judged by the *SD* of commodity prices).

As is well known, the adjustment of Model III (for example) towards the new equilibrium depends on the magnitudes of  $\lambda[\mathbf{D}_{III}]_1 | \lambda[\mathbf{D}_{III}]_k |^{-1}$  (which are in the range of 1.248 - 18.862) and  $\lambda[\mathbf{D}_{III}]_1$  ( $= 0.893$ ; see also **Fig-**

**Table 1. The post-devaluation largest and smallest price increases; Model III.**

<i>t</i>	Industries most affected				Industries least affected			Statistical Measures		
	Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuels	Water transport services	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	Education services	Products of forestry, logging & related services	Real estate services	<i>AM</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CV</i>	
1	1.367	1.225	1.215	1.011	1.003	1.007	1.104	0.065	0.059	
2	1.419	1.309	1.283	1.063	1.037	1.028	1.173	0.074	0.063	
3	1.434	1.347	1.320	1.121	1.082	1.058	1.222	0.072	0.059	
4	1.443	1.371	1.347	1.173	1.129	1.091	1.261	0.067	0.053	
5	1.450	1.389	1.367	1.217	1.174	1.126	1.292	0.061	0.047	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	1.473	1.441	1.429	1.353	1.331	1.275	1.389	0.035	0.025	

**Table 2. The price evolution of the four major sectors; Model III.**

$t$	Agriculture, forestry & fishing ( $v = 3$ )	Mining, quarrying & crude petroleum ( $v = 4$ )	Manufacturing ( $v = 26$ )	Services ( $v = 24$ )
1	1.049 (0.039)	1.084 (0.018)	1.143 (0.064)	1.073 (0.050)
2	1.121 (0.073)	1.167 (0.014)	1.216 (0.063)	1.133 (0.067)
3	1.179 (0.085)	1.227 (0.012)	1.264 (0.054)	1.181 (0.068)
4	1.226 (0.085)	1.271 (0.011)	1.301 (0.046)	1.221 (0.065)
5	1.263 (0.078)	1.303 (0.009)	1.329 (0.040)	1.254 (0.060)
...	...	...	...	...
10	1.378 (0.042)	1.397 (0.006)	1.410 (0.021)	1.366 (0.036)
Ex (%)	3.7	0.4	34.9	61.0
Im (%)	2.6	11.6	72.4	13.4

ure 1, which displays the location of the “relative eigenvalues”,  $|\lambda[\mathbf{D}]_i|(\lambda[\mathbf{D}]_i)^{-1}$  and  $|\lambda[\mathbf{D}_{III}]_i|(\lambda[\mathbf{D}_{III}]_i)^{-1}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , in the complex plane). Indeed, the simulations show that the speed of the inflationary “wave” is not too high: the AM of commodity prices associated with Model III (II) reaches approximately 95% of its final (asymptotic) value at  $t_{III} = 14$  ( $t_{II} = 30$ ), with  $SD \approx 0.023$  ( $\approx 0.026$ ), whilst that of the less realistic Model I remains practically unchanged, and approximately equal to 1.093, with  $SD \approx 0.065$ , for  $t > 10$ .<sup>4</sup>

Table 3 is associated with the three models and reports the evolution of the per-period cost-inflation rate (as measured by the gross value of domestic production),  $\hat{\pi}_t$ . It then follows that at  $t = 1$  the international competitiveness of the economy (as measured by the real exchange rate,  $q$ ) increases by

$$\hat{q}_1 = (\varepsilon - \hat{\pi}_1)(1 + \hat{\pi}_1)^{-1} \tag{5}$$

i.e. between 37.2% and 42.4% (it may also be noted that the foreign-currency price of exports decreases by 26.9%; consider the first and the last but one rows of Table 2). Since 1) the elasticity of export volume with respect to

<sup>4</sup>The number  $\lambda[\mathbf{D}_\nu]_i|\lambda[\mathbf{D}_\nu]_i|^{-1}$  is called the “damping ratio”, in population dynamics theory, and can be considered as a measure of the intrinsic resilience of the state vector to disturbance (e.g. [25,26]), and the number  $R_\nu \equiv -\log \lambda[\mathbf{D}_\nu]_i$  is called the “asymptotic rate of convergence”. It is also noted that 1)  $\lambda[\mathbf{D}]_i \approx 0.321$ ; 2)  $\lambda[\mathbf{D}_{II}]_i \approx 0.949$ ; 3)  $\lambda[\mathbf{D}_{II}]_i|\lambda[\mathbf{D}_{II}]_i|^{-1}$  are in the range of 1.045 - 4.800; and 4)  $t_{III} \approx R_{III} R_{II}^{-1}$ . Finally, it should be stressed that in the case of joint production (see [15,Part 2]), which is represented in the so-called Supply and Use Tables (e.g. [17]), the distribution of the eigenvalues (now, of the matrix  $\mathbf{D}_\nu \mathbf{B}^{-1}$ , where  $\mathbf{B}$  denotes the output (or make) matrix) may be more complex, leading to erratic price movements ([27,28]).

the real exchange rate,  $\eta_x$ , is in the range of 0.60 to 0.71, whilst the relevant elasticity of import volume,  $\eta_m$ , is in the range of  $-0.90$  to  $-0.92$  (in accordance with estimates of the IMF and the Bank of Greece; e.g. [29]); 2) for the year 2010, the exports of goods and services,  $Ex$ , are 48.2 million Euros and the imports are 67.7 million Euros; and 3) the real exchange rate increases by, say, 37.2%, it follows that the deficit of the balance of goods and services,  $b$ , decreases by

$$\hat{b}_1 = \left\{ s_x \left[ (1 + \hat{q}_1)^{-1} (1 - n_x) + n_m \right] + n_m \right\} \hat{q}_1 \tag{6}$$

where  $s_x \equiv Ex|b|^{-1}$ , i.e. between 89.4% and 99.4%.<sup>5</sup>

Finally, in the case that  $n_x = 0.6$  and  $n_m = -0.9$ , Equation (6) implies that a deficit of zero,  $\hat{b}_1 = -100\%$ , corresponds to  $\hat{q}_1^* \approx 41.2\%$ . Since, within our (linear) Model III,  $\eta_{\pi_1} \equiv \hat{\pi}_1 \varepsilon^{-1} \approx 0.186$ , Equation (5) implies that  $\varepsilon^* = \hat{q}_1^* \left[ 1 - (1 + \hat{q}_1^*) n_{\pi_1} \right]^{-1} \approx 55.9\%$ .

### 5. Concluding Remarks

Using simple input-output price models, it has been estimated that a drachma devaluation of 50% does not imply, directly or indirectly, great inflationary “pressures”, as is commonly believed, and in fact could directly increase the international competitiveness of the economy by about 37% and decrease the deficit of the balance of goods and services by about 89%. It need hardly be argued that, even if we overlook the limitations of the used framework, these findings *per se* cannot provide support

<sup>5</sup>It is easily checked that  $\hat{b} < 0$  when

$$n_x - (1 + \hat{q}_1)(s_x^{-1} + 1)n_m (\approx n_x - 1.93n_m) > 1$$

and, therefore, the Marshall-Lerner condition,  $n_x - n_m > 1$ , is sufficient, but not necessary, for trade-balance improvement.

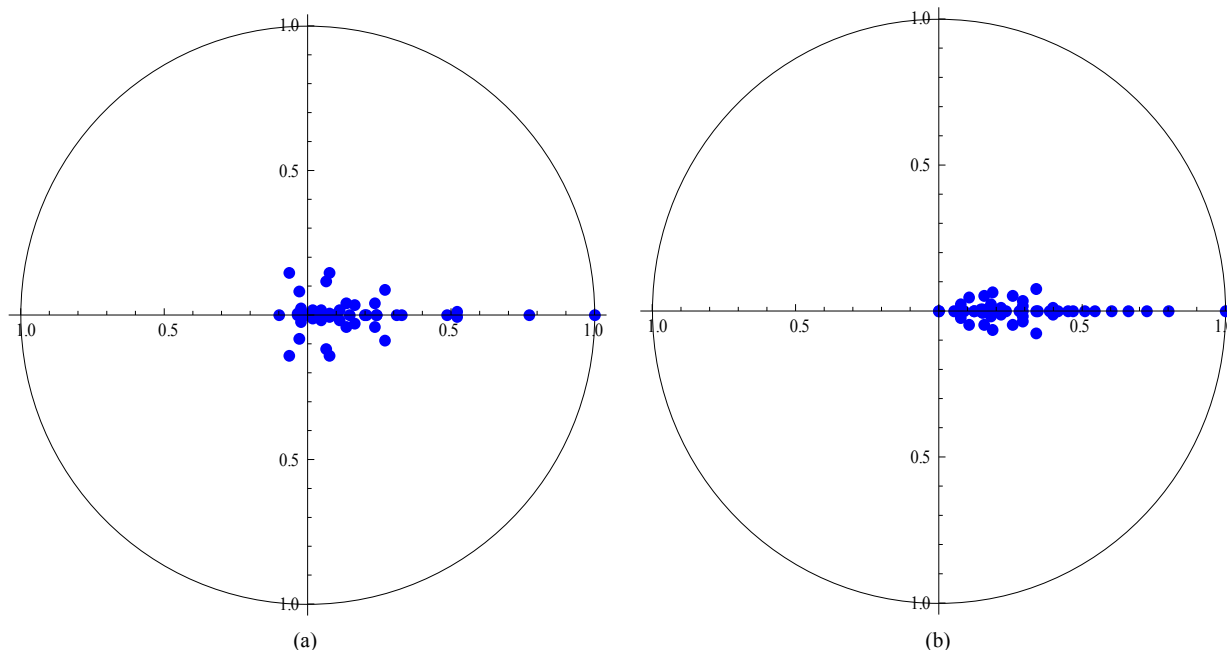


Figure 1. The location of the “relative eigenvalues” in the complex plane: (a) Model I; and (b) Model III.

Table 3. The per-period cost-inflation rates.

<i>t</i>	Model I	Model II	Model III
1	5.31%	5.31%	9.29%
2	1.59%	3.84%	5.96%
3	0.51%	2.99%	4.27%
4	0.16%	2.44%	3.26%
5	0.05%	2.06%	2.58%

neither to those who argue for the switch to the drachma, nor to those who argue against (e.g. [30,31] and, respectively, [32]). However, they would seem to be useful for 1) a comparative evaluation of the painful process of internal devaluation, which is in progress; and 2) the case where Greece leaves, in one way or another, the Eurozone.

With respect to future work, there are good theoretical generalizations of the present models ([28,33-35]) that integrate the price and quantity sides and, therefore, could offer more reliable estimates, provided that the required data are available. By applying the empirical approach developed in [36], substitution possibilities between domestic and imported inputs should also be taken into consideration.

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