

# New Plan Aims to End European Debt Crisis



AP

EU heads of state at their summit meeting in Brussels

*This story comes from VOA Special English, Voice of America's daily news and information service for English learners. Read the story and then do the activities in the worksheet at the end.*

This is IN THE NEWS in VOA Special English.

Most members of the European Union have agreed to a deal to increase central control over the budgets of individual governments. The plan to increase economic ties was announced Friday at a meeting of European leaders in the Belgian capital, Brussels.

European Central Bank chief Mario Draghi praised the agreement.

MARIO DRAGHI: "It's a very good outcome for the euro area, very good. It's quite close to a good fiscal compact, and certainly it's going to be a basis for a much more disciplined economic policy for euro-area members, and certainly it's going to be helpful in the present situation."

All seventeen countries that share the euro currency agreed to the deal. All together, twenty-three of the twenty-seven European Union nations agreed to it. EU president Herman van Rumpoy said three more members are considering it. That would leave Britain as the only country against the plan.

HERMAN VON RUMPOY: "Our preference went to a full-fledged treaty change with the twenty-seven, changing the treaties of the European Union. We tried it, but because there was not a unanimous decision, we have to take another decision."

The plan is an effort to solve the debt problems that have threatened the euro and driven Europe into an economic crisis.

Britain is the strongest of the ten non-euro countries. Prime Minister David Cameron defended his decision to reject the deal.

DAVID CAMERON: " I'm glad we're not in the euro. And so I think the idea of Europe being more of a network – where you choose the organizations you join, you choose those organizations you don't join -- is actually a way that Britain can get what we want and what we need in Europe."

Stock prices and the value of the euro rose Friday after the agreement. But economists were divided in their opinions about whether the plan would do enough to end the current problems and prevent future ones.

Greece, Portugal and Ireland have received international financial help over their high levels of government debt. Some experts worry that Spain and Italy could have even greater needs. Some economists think the euro area has already entered a recession.

Germany and France are the two strongest economies in the euro area and led the calls for more central budget supervision. German Chancellor Angela Merkel said more unity will make the euro more secure by punishing countries that do not control their budget deficits.

EU members that follow the new treaty must keep their deficits below one-half of one percent of their economic output.

European leaders said they expect to sign the treaty by March. But an agreement among politicians is one thing. Passing a new treaty into law is another. Some countries will decide that parliamentary approval is enough. Others, however, may put the treaty to a popular vote.

The leaders also agreed on other measures. These include giving the International Monetary Fund more money to try to stop the eurozone crisis from spreading.

IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde said the leaders meeting in Brussels took a step in the right direction.

CHRISTINE LAGARDE: "Number one, they want to really consolidate their fiscal union. Number two, they've decided to accelerate the European stability mechanism. And number three, they've decided to add to the

resources of the International Monetary Fund by an amount of two hundred seventy billion dollars, that is to be confirmed within ten days. So, that's, that's a really good step in the right direction."

But Simon Tilford, chief economist at the Center for European Reform, in London, says the new treaty does nothing to solve Europe's debt crisis.

SIMON TILFORD: "The problem is that fiscal austerity will not solve this crisis -- at least not alone. Fiscal austerity has in many ways become part of the crisis. Enforcing unending austerity on countries in the periphery has already made their predicaments much worse and threatens to make a bad situation in Spain and Italy even worse than it currently is."

Mr. Tilford says whether Britain will be weaker for staying out of the deal depends on what happens to the euro area.

SIMON TILFORD: "If the eurozone does master this crisis and holds together, and we see increased integration between the participating countries within the eurozone, then Britain will become progressively marginalized within the EU."

And if the eurozone breaks apart? Then that, he says, is another story.

*Now do the worksheet ...*

**Level: intermediate - advanced**

**Time: 40 minutes**

**This worksheet will help you learn new vocabulary about the economy. You will answer questions about the economic problems in the European Union, and write a short paragraph about your opinion on whether countries should be unified.**

1. Write the word from the word box next to its definition below.

<b>budget</b>	<b>debt</b>	<b>deficit</b>	<b>economic crisis</b>	<b>recession</b>	<b>unanimous</b>
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a. when there is a decrease in economic activity, and many people do not have jobs \_\_\_\_\_

b. an amount of money available for spending that is based on a plan for how it will be spent \_\_\_\_\_

c. an amount of money that is owed to someone  
\_\_\_\_\_

d. when the economy is in a difficult or dangerous situation  
\_\_\_\_\_

e. agreed to by everyone \_\_\_\_\_

f. an amount of money that is less than the amount needed  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the *euro*?

the money used in Britain

the money used in the U.S.

the money used in the European Union

3. Look again at the title of the article: *New Plan Aims to End European Debt Crisis*. What is this article about?

- a new to solve the economic problem in the European Union
- the economic problem is getting worse in the European Union

4. What did most members of the European Union agree to in Brussels?

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5. How many countries use the euro as their currency?

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6. Which is the only country against the plan?

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7. According to the article, which EU countries have already received international financial help? Check the correct answers.

- Ireland
- Spain
- Italy
- Greece
- Portugal

8. What do Germany and France want?

- for every country to follow strict rules about its budget
- for every country to decide on its own budget

9. Who thinks the meeting was a success? Why?

- Simon Tilford
  - Christine Lagarde
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10. Who thinks the new treaty does nothing to solve Europe's debt crisis? Why?

- Simon Tilford
  - Christine Lagarde
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## OVER TO YOU

Can you name 5 countries that use the euro as their currency? Search the internet for a map of the eurozone to check your answers.

Do you think it's a good idea for smaller countries to join with bigger countries? Think about the reasons why a unified Europe is good, and why it may be bad. Write 5-8 sentences to explain your answer.

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## ANSWER KEY

1. a. recession; b. budget; c. debt; d. economic crisis; e. unanimous; f. deficit
2. the money used in the European Union
3. a new to solve the economic problem in the European Union
4. a deal to increase central control over the budgets of individual governments.
5. 17
6. Britain
7. Greece, Portugal and Ireland
8. for every country to follow strict rules about its budget
9. students' own answers [Christine Lagarde said the leaders meeting in Brussels took a step in the right direction. They want to really consolidate their fiscal union. They've decided to accelerate the European stability mechanism. They've decided to add to the resources of the International Monetary Fund by an amount of two hundred seventy billion dollars.]
10. students' own answers [Simon Tilford said the problem is that fiscal austerity will not solve this crisis -- at least not alone. Fiscal austerity has in many ways become part of the crisis. Enforcing unending austerity on countries in the periphery has already made their predicaments much worse and threatens to make a bad situation in Spain and Italy even worse than it currently is.]