Introduction


Doubts about sustainability of public borrowing lock the financial system of European economies. Interbank transactions nearly cut. Because, banks carry important treasury bonds. Some of European banks carry treasury bond over theirs equity capital. Ratings of governments and banks are degraded. Consumer confidence worsens. Expectations make the demand reduced. So, economic growth is not achieved. Because of ungrowthable economy, troubles are complicated.

Methodology

Methodology of this article is select of macroeconomic data from reliable resources and analyze them so we can watch the dimensions of the economic crisis at European economies. There are three important points for macroeconomic data. Firstly, resources of data must be reliable. Official data sources such as Eurostat, International Financial Statistics, OECD, European Central Bank, EFSF, IMF are used. Native governmental reports such as reports and bulletins of ministerships of economy and development are used especially for effect of European Economic Crisis on Turkish economy. Besides, some international well known economy media institutions such as BBC and The Economist are used.

Second important point for macroeconomic data is actuality. In this article, the most actual data is used. For providing actuality, macroeconomic data take from internet sites of the institutions and the newest of all institutions are picked up. Thirdly, suitable macroeconomic data is to be used. There are countless macroeconomic data. For fair conclusions, the most suitable data must be used. Besides, article is not overwhelmed by unsuitable and redundant data. Selecting suitable data is crucial. Time interval, also, is
important. In this article, period of post economic crisis of 2008 is studied. So, only a few years of economic performance is analyzed.

**Results and Conclusions**

Data say four important things about European Economic Crisis. Firstly, Total Public Sector Debt Stock (Gross) rises. From 3rd quarter of 2009 to 3rd quarter of 2011 it rises 15.8%. Secondly, Monetary Base broden. From end of 2009 to 9th month of 2011 monetary bonds increases 47.8%. Thirdly, Primary Deficit increases. On the years of 2009 and 2010 primary deficit mounts up 6.9% totally. And finally, cost of borrowing increase. CDS premiums and interest rates go up. For example, CDS premiums of Germany rises from 91 to 271, Italy from 58 to 472, Spain from 152 to 823 on the period between 2009/9 – 2011/9. Interest rates rises also.

So, measures for crisis can not be affectual yet. Quantitative easing realizes as a monetary policy. There are three main reason for this policy implication. To work banking system, to enable borrowing of governments and to depreciate exchange rate so promote export. But no fiscal policy is implicated. Monetary policy without fiscal policy never useful. European governments must implicate both wings of economy policy in any case. Otherwise The crisis can not be solved.