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## Soziale Marktwirtschaft damals und heute

*Gunther Schnabl*

### Abstract

The German currency reform on 20 June 1948, together with a comprehensive liberalization of prices as well as monopoly control formed the basis for the post-war West German economic miracle, which became the economic backbone of the European integration process. 70 years later, little remains of the basic principles of the social market economy. An increasingly expansive monetary policy of the European Central Bank undermines competition, growth and social cohesion in Europe, which puts political stability at risk. To ensure economic, political and social stability in Europe, a return to the principles of Walter Eucken und Ludwig Erhard is necessary.

JEL-Schlüssel: B200, E140, B250

Keywords: Currency reform, economic reform, economic order, Ludwig Erhard, Walter Eucken, European Integration, European Central Bank, democracy, inequality, social market economy.

Schlüsselwörter: Wirtschafts- und Währungsreform, Wirtschaftsordnung, Ludwig Erhard, Walter Eucken, europäische Integration, Europäische

Wirtschaftspolitisches Forum

## **„Transparente Lieferketten per Gesetz?“**

Die politische Debatte über die Verantwortung inländischer Unternehmen bei der Einhaltung von Umwelt- und Sozialstandards über ihre gesamte Lieferkette hinweg gewinnt an Fahrt. Der Bundesarbeits- und der Bundesentwicklungsminister haben gemeinsame Eckpunkte für ein „Lieferkettengesetz“ angekündigt. Diskutiert wird unter anderem, ob inländische Unternehmen für Verfehlungen ihrer ausländischen Zulieferbetriebe haftbar gemacht werden können. Das kommende „Wirtschaftspolitische Forum“ geht der Frage nach ob und wie ein Lieferkettengesetz einen Beitrag zur Verbesserung der weiterhin teilweise prekären Arbeits- und Umweltbedingungen an vielen globalen Produktionsstandorten leisten kann. Befürworter eines Gesetzes verweisen u. a. auf zu geringe Erfolge freiwilliger Selbstverpflichtungen. Kritiker verweisen u. a. auf die begrenzten Einflussmöglichkeiten, die inländische Unternehmen auf ausländische Zulieferer haben.

JEL-Classification: K, K2

Keywords: Supply Chain Act, Due Diligence Obligations Act, Sustainable Supply Chain Management, SSCM, Human Rights, Supply chain, Corporate due diligence, Trade Restrictions

Schlagwörter: Lieferkettengesetz, Sorgfaltspflichtengesetz, Nachhaltiges Lieferkettenmanagement, Nachhaltiges Supply Chain Management, NSCM, Menschenrechte, Lieferkette, Unternehmerische Sorgfaltspflicht, Handelsbeschränkungen

## **Transparente Lieferketten per Gesetz**

*Andreas Freytag*

### **Abstract**

The current discussion about the sustainability and transparency of supply chains is characterized by conflicting positions. Whereas there is a widespread consensus that sustainable behavior of German companies in supply chains is necessary, the discussion about appropriate policy measures to enforce sustainability is still ongoing fiercely. The so-called development community insists on legal provisions with a strict enforcement mechanism and severe punishment. Others argue that such provisions will rather crowd out German companies of developing countries and leave the field to companies from countries where human rights and the environment play a minor role. In other words, it is doubted whether too strict requirements produce a backlash with respect to sustainability and transparency of supply chains in developing countries. The paper presents the arguments of this discussion and concludes that voluntary agreements are superior to legal provisions.

## **Das Potenzial eines Lieferkettengesetzes einen Beitrag zur Optimierung bestehender sozial-ökologischer Konditionen zu leisten**

*Sara Siakala und Martin Müller*

### **Abstract**

This paper analyses the question whether, and if so, under what conditions, a supply chain law could have a positive impact on the existing social and ecological conditions. Since supply chains represent one of the most important levers for business to create positive impact in the world, a supply chain law generally has great potential to make a positive contribution. Compared to voluntary commitments it can be assumed that a law would increase the willingness of companies to implement sustainable supply chain measures. Furthermore, it can be assumed that a regulation or at least a directive at the EU level would mitigate the risk of a competitive disadvantage of companies that are investing in sustainable supply chain measures compared to those companies that are not taking

comparable steps. The real potential of a supply chain law, however, depends on the specific regulation, influenced essentially by the concrete provisions, the responsibility scope, the implementation flexibility and the penalty mechanisms.

## **Sektorale und berufsspezifische Ausbildungsstrategien und Übergangsmuster nach der dualen Ausbildung**

*Katarzyna Haverkamp, Holger Seibert und Mirko Wesling*

### **Abstract**

Based on the Integrated Employment Biographies data (IEB) of the Institute for Employment Research, the study compares the transition patterns after completion of vocational training in craft trades and in other sectors of economic activity. According to Soskice (1994) and Steedman (1993), dual training in the craft sector exhibits some distinctive features that can be expected to increase the risk of non-smooth transitions and to inhibit labor market integration of its apprentices. The analysis shows that currently almost all apprentices manage to enter regular employment within one year after graduation. However, apprenticeship graduates from craft trades are more likely to be affected by temporary unemployment. Additionally, the wage disadvantages associated with a job change are significantly higher in craft trades than in other occupations. Further analysis reveals that these average effects mask large differences at the occupational level. We conclude, that future research should draw more attention to transition risks on occupational rather than on sectoral level.

JEL-Klassifikation: I21; J24; J31; J44; J62; J64

Keywords: Apprenticeship training, job mobility, unemployment, wage differentials, crafts occupations.

Schlüsselwörter: Duale Ausbildung, Berufswechsel, Arbeitslosigkeit, Lohndifferenzen, Handwerk.

## **The Regional Nudger: Wie Erkenntnisse der Verhaltensökonomie die Regionalpolitik und die politische Praxis auf Länderebene verbessern können**

*Sebastian Kunte*

### **Abstract**

In many cases, behavioral economics has been advancing public policy. This is usually being done in one of two ways: First, behavioral sciences offer explanations for social phenomena that may not be explained by traditional economic

analysis (diagnostic function). Second, they extend the decision maker's "political toolbox" (therapeutic function). This potential has not yet been fully exploited for regional policy and politics. Thus, in the second part of this paper we outline specific suggestions how behaviorally informed regional policy might look like and how regional politics can benefit from the so-called "behavioral turn". The two critical premises are open-mindedness and courage.

JEL-Klassifikation: A12, D90, R50

Stichworte: Verhaltensökonomie, Regionalpolitik, Landespolitik

Keywords: Behavioral economics, regional policy, regional politics