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Have we found the exit?

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1

Last Exit to Lisbon (March 2006): Overall assessment

Kok proposed a 3-legs governance:

- Strengthen incentives through the publication of league tables
- Support implementation through the EU budget
- Bolster ownership through national reform programmes
- European council (2005) retained only one:
 - No naming and shaming
 - No budgetary support, but
 - National reform programmes
- Can Lisbon walk on just one leg?

Last Exit to Lisbon (March 2006): Main findings

- 1. Uneven and insufficient ownership, especially in larger countries
- 2. Questions about the value added of the evaluation
 - Lots of good advice, but lack of consistent methodology
 - No distinction between what should be done for one's own good and what should be done in the name of common goals
 - > No transparent basis for setting EU guidelines
 - > Not clear enough how priorities are defined
 - Risk of giving wrong policy signals

=> Insufficient effectiveness to overcome the reliance on just one leg

Last Exit to Lisbon (March 2006): Main recommendations

Need to strengthen the rationale

- Less guidelines, more focus on areas of common priority

Reinforce the instruments and the process

- More transparent benchmarking
- Resume the publication of performance assessment tables
- EU budgetary support
- Clarify methodology and make it explicit
- Better use of NRPs by governments

Assessing progress to date

LAF an important step forward

- Explicit targets
- Transparent methodology
- Systematic evaluation of country performance
- Focus on determining key problem areas

Advantages

- Transparency
- Evidence-based dialogue with national policymakers
- Objective cross-country comparisons
- Time consistency

Questions on methodology: (1) Approach

Underlying theory

- Potential long list of growth determinants
- Growth accounting framework has advantages and shortcomings

Nonlinearities

- Between policy actions and outcome
 - ➢ e.g. Competition and innovation
- Complementarity across policy instruments
 - ➢ e.g. labour market institutions x spending on ALMP
- Complementarity across policy fields
 - > e.g. labour markets and product markets
- Across countries
 - Impact of investment on R&D depends on development level

Questions on methodology: (2) Implementation

 Sample: ss there sufficient variance of performance and policies within the EU?

(Question about Lisbon rather than LAF)

- Ensures better homogeneity of indicators but uneven variance may lead to underestimate policy levers
 - > Trade, competition
 - > Capital markets / product markets / labour markets
 - > Employment vs. productivity
- Information set: quantities and/or prices?
 - Priority to quantities (vs. Growth Diagnostics method of Hausmann et al.)

Different horizons

- Significant differences between e.g.
 - Participation rates
 - Market reforms
 - Education
- Example

Questions on methodology: (3) Policy impact

Priorities vs. laundry list

- Ranking of policy priorities important

Benchmarking

 Could be used to improve comparative assessment, requires political support

Ownership

Will governments develop stronger ownership because the methodology is better?

Suggestions

Check robustness

- Larger sample
- Alternative methods
- Various horizons

Use key findings for transparent benchmarking

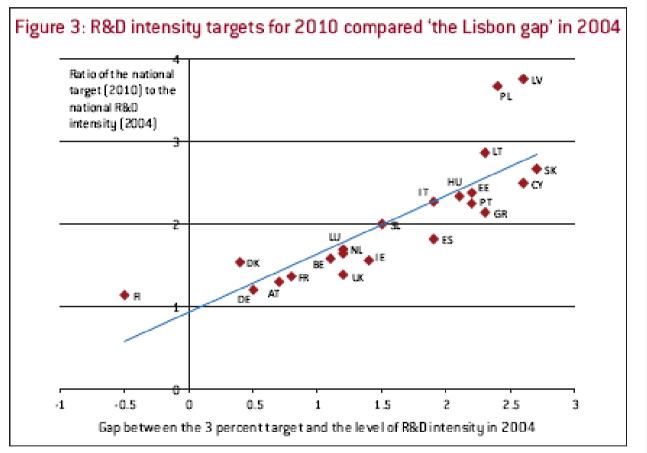
Thank You For Your Attention

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jean.pisani-ferry@bruegel.org

www.bruegel.org

Irrealistic targets



Source: Bruegel based on European Commission, National Reform Programmes and annual reports on implementation. Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Romania and Sweden not included as we were not able to find an explicit R&D target in the National Reform Programmes of those countries.

Growth effect of three series of policy initiatives (Aghion et al 2007) - France

