

# Fiscal Surveillance in EMU New Issues and Challenges Introduction

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### \* EU fiscal framework: rules and surveillance Rules:

- Numerical (3% GDP budget balance and 60% GDP general government debt).
- Procedural (Excessive Deficit Procedure)

#### **Surveillance:**

- What are the reasons for budgetary imbalances?
- Are imbalances of temporary or structural nature?
- Impact on fiscal sustainability
- Impact on economy (e.g. output, inflation)

#### \*Fiscal Surveillance: evolution in EMU

- From focus on short-run compliance to assessing the credibility of the medium-term adjustment path
- Analysis of long-run sustainability, absent in 2000, became important part of the assessment in 2004
- Compliance with debt criterion assessed in relatively few cases, both in 2000 an 2004
- More attention for quality of fiscal adjustment (Lisbon) and institutional issues (e.g. national stability pacts; national expenditure rules); degree of assessment still low however
- Increase in transparency: assessments now publicly available
- Ongoing efforts to improve data quality and availability



#### Challenges in Fiscal Surveillance

In addressing causes of budgetary imbalances, fiscal surveillance must incorporate:

- changes in the economic and geo-political environment (e.g. enlargement, fiscal decentralisation);
- trends directly affecting the outlook for fiscal policy (e.g., ageing; risk exposures in fiscal policy);
- behavioural response of fiscal authorities to fiscal rules (e.g., the tendency to carry out one-off budgetary operations)

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#### Purpose of the Workshop

Upgrading the quality of fiscal surveillance requires research, analysis, discussion and – at the end of the process – informed economic judgement

#### Topics:

- Enlargement
- Fiscal decentralisation
- Measurement issues
- Lisbon: trade-offs in public finances?

Challenges in fiscal surveillance need to be addressed irrespective of SGP reform