

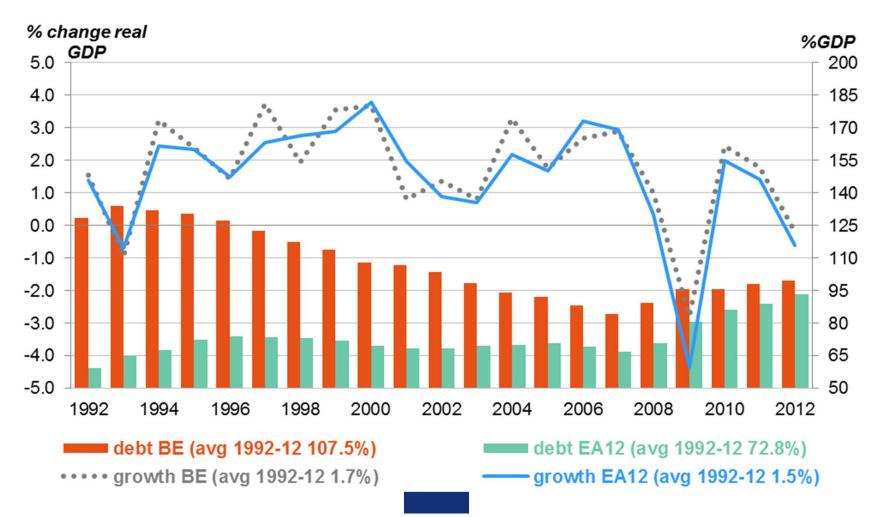
Medium term challenges for the Belgian economy

Session 1 – How to implement growth-friendly fiscal consolidation?

Discussant - Javier Yaniz-Igal
European Commission - DG ECFIN - Deputy HoU G1
(FR-HU-BE-LU)

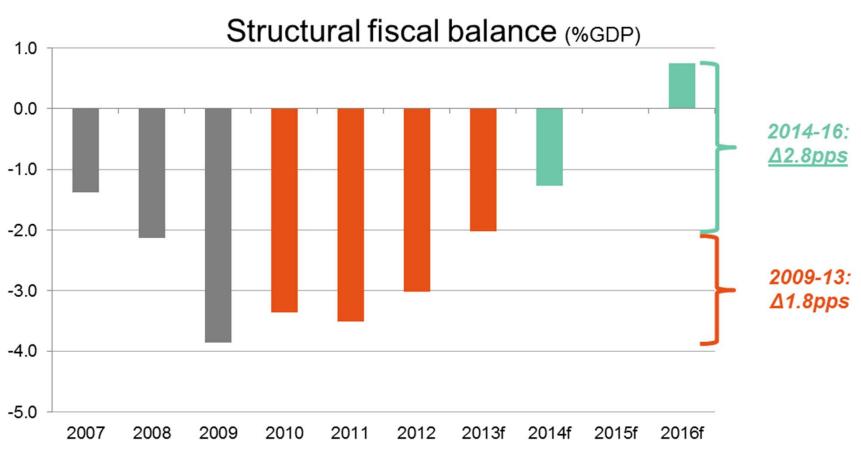


Did past consolidation erode growth?





Important fiscal effort still ahead [CSR1]

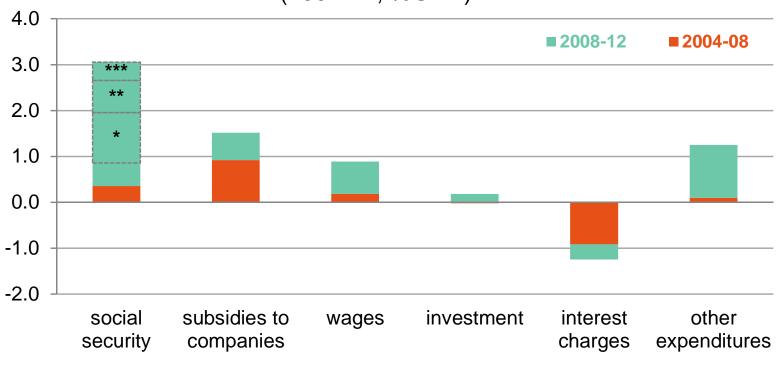




Notable evolution at expenditure side

Evolution of public expenditures

(2004-12, %GDP)



(*pensions; **healthcare; ***sickness&disability)



Some growth-friendly measures

- Tax expenditures: many, distortive, expensive
 - o mortgage loans?
 - o private pension savings?
- Service vouchers: subsidy carries high public cost
 - heavy subsidy pushes system beyond limits
 - user-price does not reflect real costs
- Modernisation of public administration
 - o does the increase in the number of civil servants point to inefficiencies or to real needs?
 - efficiency gains among administrative layers?

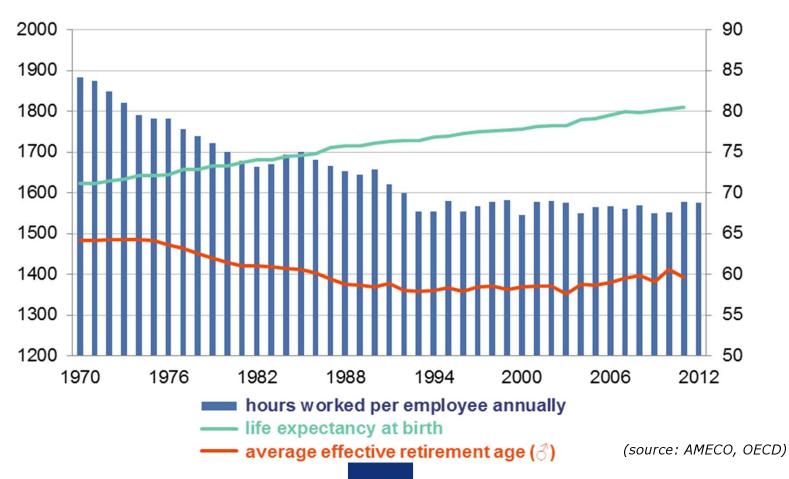


Social security cannot be exempted

- Pensions
 - o changes in indexation?
 - 'perequation' still justified?,
 - o is it necessary to include a factor on life expectancy?
- Health care
 - applicable growth rate, sizeable efficiency gains seem within reach, from current fee-for-service towards all-in financing per treated patient?
- Sickness and invalidity
 - reinforced check that recipients effectively qualify for benefits



Wider pension reform paramount to long-term fiscal sustainability [CSR2]





Wider pension reform paramount to long-term fiscal sustainability [CSR2]

- further gradual increase in minimum age for early retirement?; look at career length alternatively?
- can all exceptional regimes be justified?
- system of pre-retirement runs contrary to longer career, creates barrier for hiring older workers
- align civil servant and private pension parameters?



Align labour market policies with priority of higher employment rate [CSR6]

- replace plethora of job plans?
- narrow unemployment and low wage trap
- minimum wages vs. young workers?
- further invest in human capital?
- move from cash-benefits child support towards service-based approach?



Enrich wage setting with correction mechanism and make it less rigid [CSR3]

- introduce link between real wage growth and domestic productivity developments
- ensure smooth and automatic correction of eventual loss in competitiveness
- spread increase of health index out wider (e.g. pension schemes)?
- focus on labour cost element threatens to put other elements to background (energy price!)



Shift taxes drastically away from labour to less distortive bases [CSR5]

Tax reduction on labour to be compensated by:

- VAT
 - o justification of 12% category?; items taxed at 6% all of primary nature?
 - only slight increase in standard rate required to produce significant additional revenues
- Other contributions could come from fiscal greening
 - o diesel excise duties, road pricing, congestion charge



Thank you for your attention