

CONFERENCE ON GOOD GOVERNANCE FOR COHESION POLICY







INSTITUTIONS, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND THE RETURNS OF REGIONAL POLICY

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Regional and Urban Policy







Brussels – 24 May 2018



























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Policies have generally worked

- With caveats, positive impact
- Impact growing over time (learning curve)

O But...

 Decline in returns to intervention in many of the main axes (mainly infrastructure)







AVE Toledo-Albacete



COSTABA 18.000 EUROS
DÍARIOS DE MANTENIMIENTO Y SÓLO TRANSPORTABA A 9 PASAJEROS



FT

Ciudad Real Airport

FINANCIAL TIMES

July 17, 2015 5:38 pm

Spanish ghost airport costing €1bn attracts offer of just €10,000







That's Fit to Print

The New York Times

VOL CLXII .. No. 55.918 CORRUPTION SEEN

AS STEADY DRAIN

ON ITALY'S SOUT

EUROPEANS CONCERNE

Read Project, Begun i the '60s, Is a Symbol

of Missand Aid

ROMNEY STRIVES TO STAND APART IN GLOBAL POLICY

HTS OBAMA'S RECORD

The Patent, Used as a Sword

Tech Giants' Legal Warfare Takes Toll on Innovation

Biden Up Next, Obama's Aides Plot Comeback

From 2000 to 2011, Italy received more than \$60 billion in the European Union financing to underwrite a wide array of programs, in areas including agriculture and infrastructure, most of it directed to the south, with little but a half-completed highway to show for it. Spain, which was given a little more than US\$100 billion, at least built a world-class high-speed rail network. (Greece received 50 billion, an enormous amount in per capita terms, also to a clear effect.) Rachel Donadio, NYT, Oct. 7, 2012

Motorway Salerno-Reggio Calabria

A1

Motorway

Greece

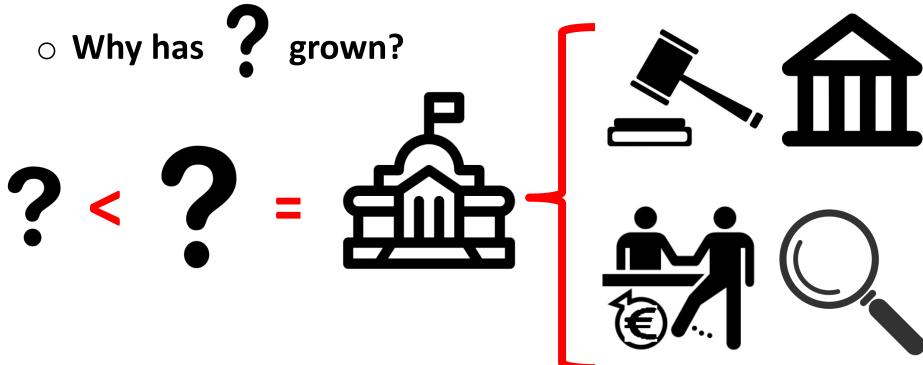










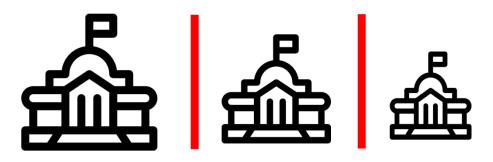


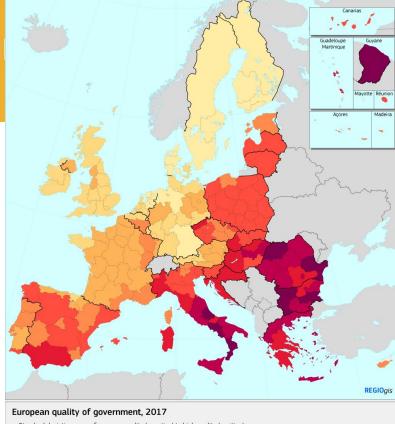




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 But quality of institutions varies enormously across European regions







© FurnGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries





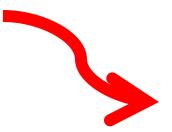
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 The implications of lack of good governance for development in the EU are both:

Direct



Indirect



Results based on thorough analysis

| Dep. Variable | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| GDP pc growth | No threshold | >80€ | >100€ | >120€ | >150€ | |
| ln GDPpc | 0.000780 | -0.0472** | -0.0621** | -0.0816*** | -0.0720*** | |
| in GD1 pc | (0.00877) | (0.0182) | (0.0197) | (0.0240) | (0.022) | |
| Cohesion expenditure pc | 3.10e-05** | 1.71e-05*** | 1.72e-05** | 2.54e-05* | 1.48e-05 | |
| | (1.24e-05) | (5.21e-06) | (6.58e-06) | (1.17e-05) | (1.65e-05) | |
| Quality of government | 0.00392 | 0.0186** | 0.0225*** | 0.0258*** | 0.0315*** | |
| | (0.00243) | (0.00611) | (0.00633) | (0.00627) | (0.00721) | |
| Cohesion exp x quality gov | -9.94e-07 | -4.07e-05** | -4.39e-05** | -5.49e-05** | -6.83e-05** | |
| | (1.04e-05) | (1.51e-05) | (1.50e-05) | (2.01e-05) | (1.94e-05) | |

The returns of greater cohesion expenditure weaken as the threshold increases

of the quality of

□ government
becomes more
and more
important
fundamental

While the impact

Time controls Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes **Country controls** Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes **Observations** 972 252 218 As does the interaction between R-squared 0.264 0.342 0.362 No. of countries 18 expenditure and quality of government 11 10

| | Quality of Government (QoG) Component: | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Dep. variable: Δ In GDP | QoG Combined Index | Control of Corruption | Rule of Law | Government Effectiveness | Government Accountability | Weak positive correlation between | |
| Ln of initial GDP | -0.129*** (0.0218) | -0.131*** (0.0232) | -0.109*** (0.0220) | -0.109*** (0.0197) | -0.0934*** (0.0213) | investments in other roads and growth | |
| Change in other roads per 1000 inhabitants | 0.000401 (0.000497) | 0.000914* (0.000516) | -0.000188 (0.000559) | 0.000859* (0.000507) | 0.000377 (0.000466) | QoG always | |
| Quality of Government (QoG) Component | 0.0595*** (0.00801) | 0.0503*** (0.00953) | 0.0272*** (0.00698) | 0.0375*** (0.00445) | 0.00835* (0.00498) | significant | |
| Interaction term (other roads investment)*(QoG) | 0.00352*** (0.00118) | 0.00374*** (0.00116) | 0.00445*** (0.00151) | 0.00273*** (0.000918) | 0.00352*** (0.00116) | The better the | |
| | | | | | | institutional quality | |
| Spatial Weight of other roads investment | 0.00299 (0.00204) | 0.00402* (0.00214) | 0.00320 (0.00194) | 0.00200 (0.00194) | 0.00317* (0.00186) | and the higher the investment in local | |
| Agricultural Employment | -0.00339*** (0.000834) | -0.00295*** (0.000889) | -0.00367*** (0.000825) | -0.00362*** (0.000759) | -0.00363*** (0.000805) | roads, the higher the economic growth | |
| Ln patents application | 0.00753*** (0.00276) | 0.00675** (0.00287) | 0.00630** (0.00300) | 0.00567** (0.00274) | 0.00495* (0.00291) | | |
| Ln of employed people with tertiary education | 0.0420*** (0.0134) | 0.0305** (0.0127) | 0.0338*** (0.0127) | 0.0338*** (0.0113) | 0.0227* (0.0119) | Weak evidence of spillover effect. | |
| Regional population | 5.04e-06 (8.77e-06) | -2.01e-05** (7.85e-06) | -1.21e-05 (8.12e-06) | 1.29e-05 (9.26e-06) | -2.19e-05** (8.89e-06) | Innovative potential and human capital | |
| time effects | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | strongly affect growth | |



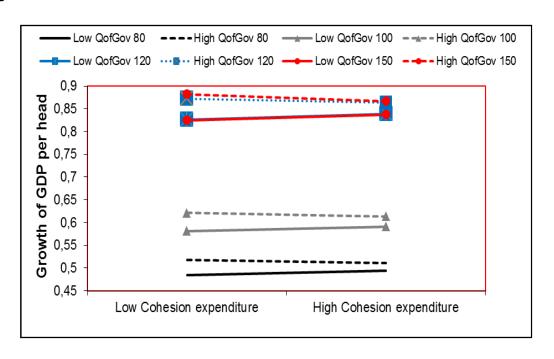


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Direct impact





Direct impact (2)

Impact on growth of one standard deviation increase

| >80€ | >100€ | >120€ | >150€ |
|------|-------|-----------|----------------|
| | | | |
| 1.93 | 1.68 | 1.59 | 1.50 |
| 6.94 | 6.93 | 5.63 | 6.89 |
| | 1.93 | 1.93 1.68 | 1.93 1.68 1.59 |

The economic returns of investing more in cohesion in Europe stop at €120

Impact of increase in quality of government is significantly greater above €80

Above €80, regions with a higher quality of government perform significantly better at the same level of cohesion expenditure

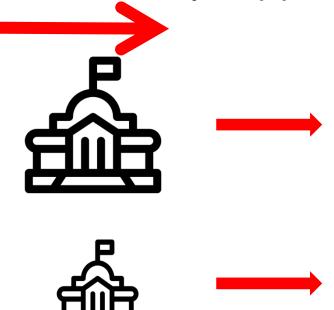
Massive increase in Cohesion budget (> 2.7 times) to overcome the problems of poor governance



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JOBS









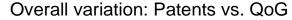


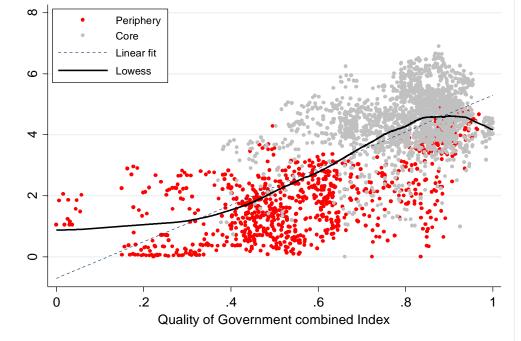


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Indirect impact











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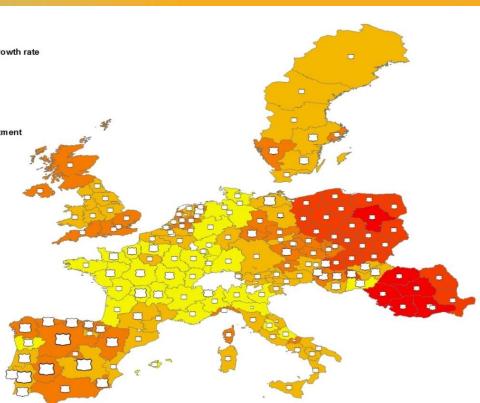
















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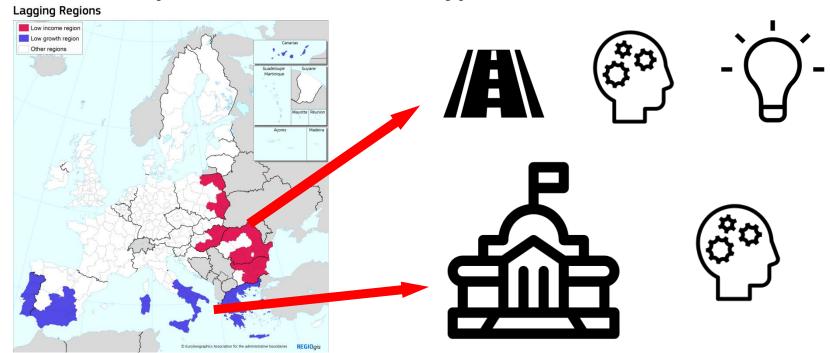




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Different policies for different types of territories







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Good governance matters

- Directly: Good governance is a fundamental factor for the economic performance of regions in Europe
- o *Indirectly:* Good governance influences the outcomes of other policies

Improvements in governance, powerful driver of growth

- Changes in governance matter more than initial levels
- Poor governance not an insurmountable barrier for jobs and growth
- Incapacity/unwillingness to improve governance is





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One-size-fits-all policies are not the solution

- Determinants of growth vary considerably across different types of regions
- Different approaches are thus needed

Governance improvements essential for low growth regions

- Benefits from improving basic growth endowments have become exhausted. Reducing corruption and gov. effectiveness the way forward
- In low income regions basic endowment shortages still the main barrier to development





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