



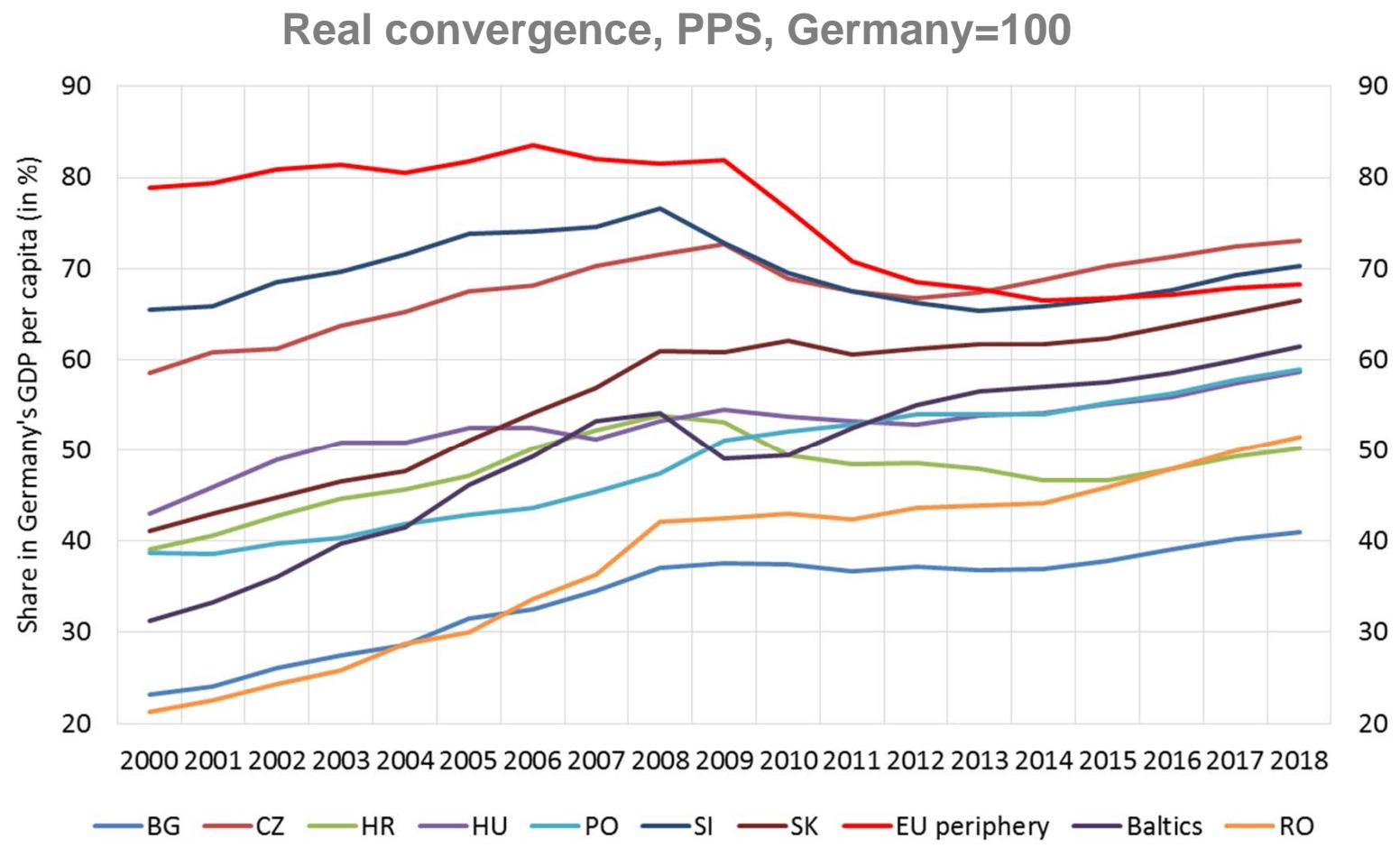
CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK

Institutional quality and sustainable economic convergence

October, 2017

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Has convergence been taken for granted?

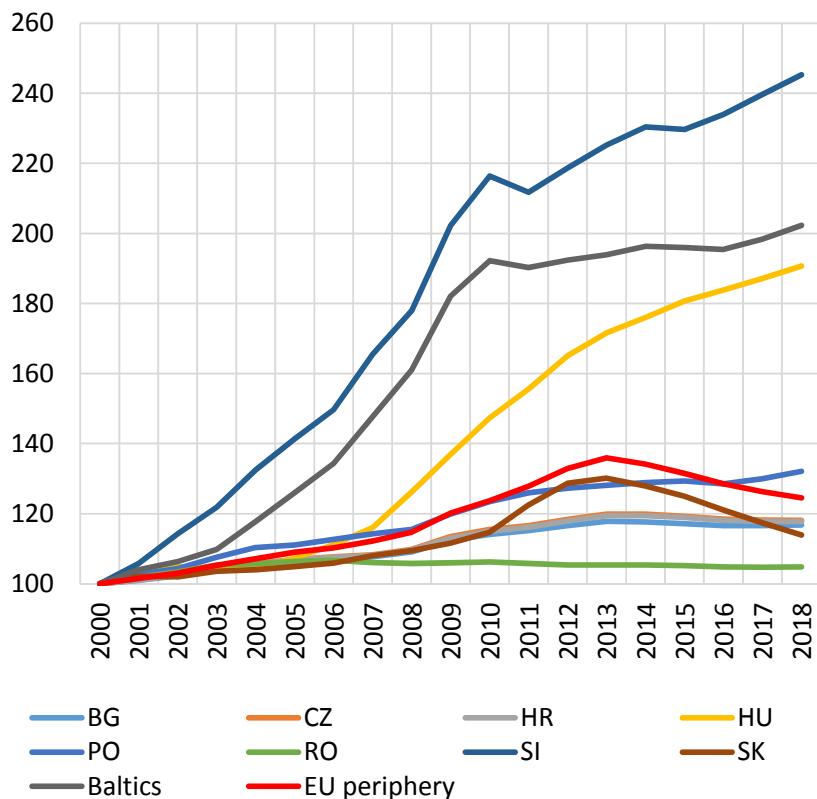


EU periphery – Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece

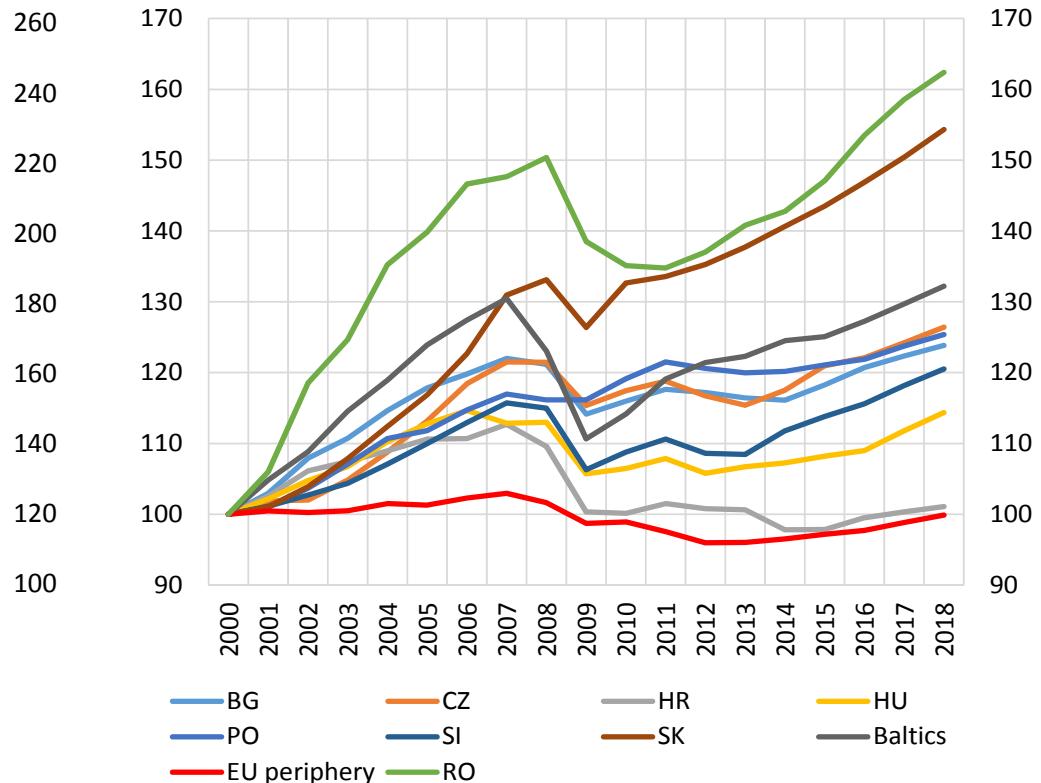
Source: AMECO

What do we know about the TFP?

Net capital stock per person employed, 2000 = 100



Total factor productivity, 2000 = 100

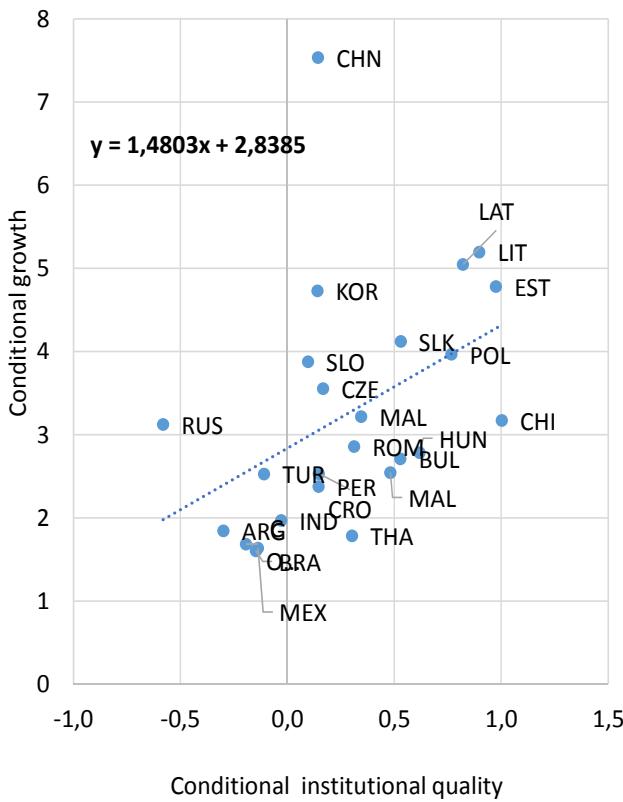


EU periphery – Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece

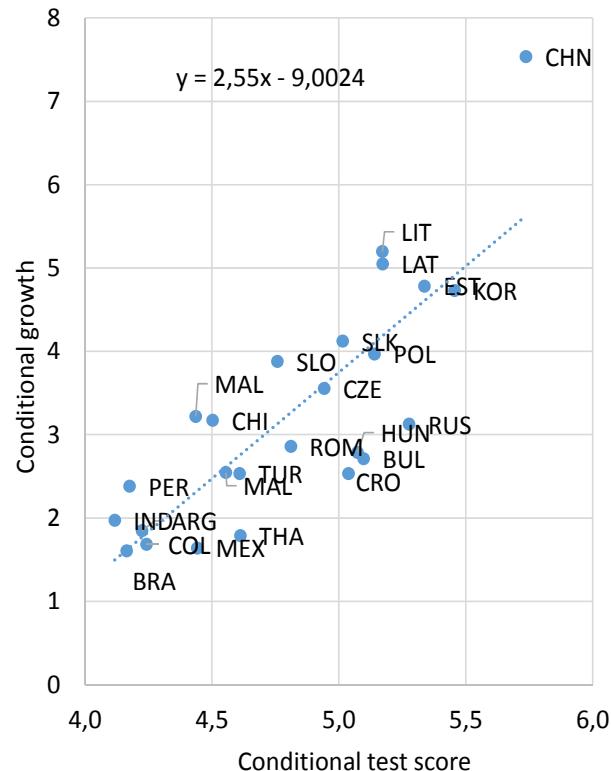
Source: AMECO

Total factor productivity – is the truth out there?

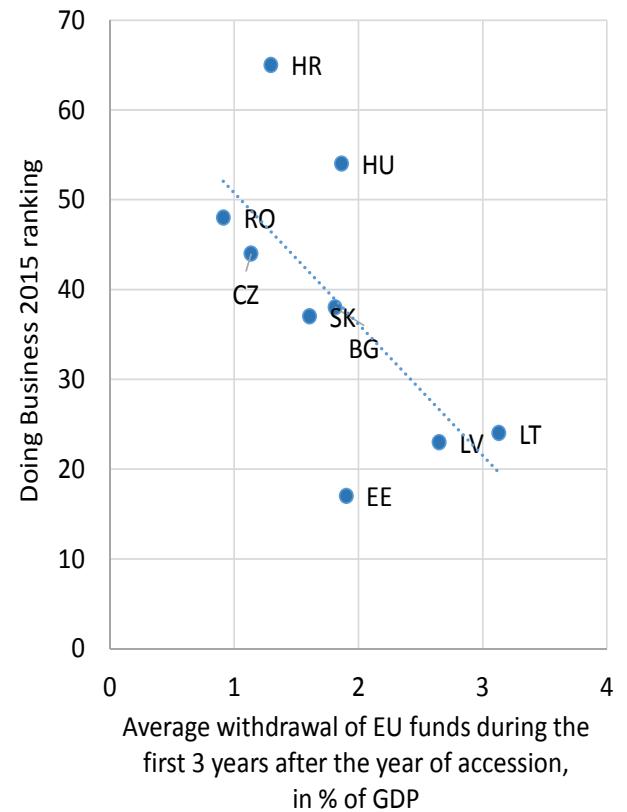
Institutions quality vs growth



Human capital vs growth



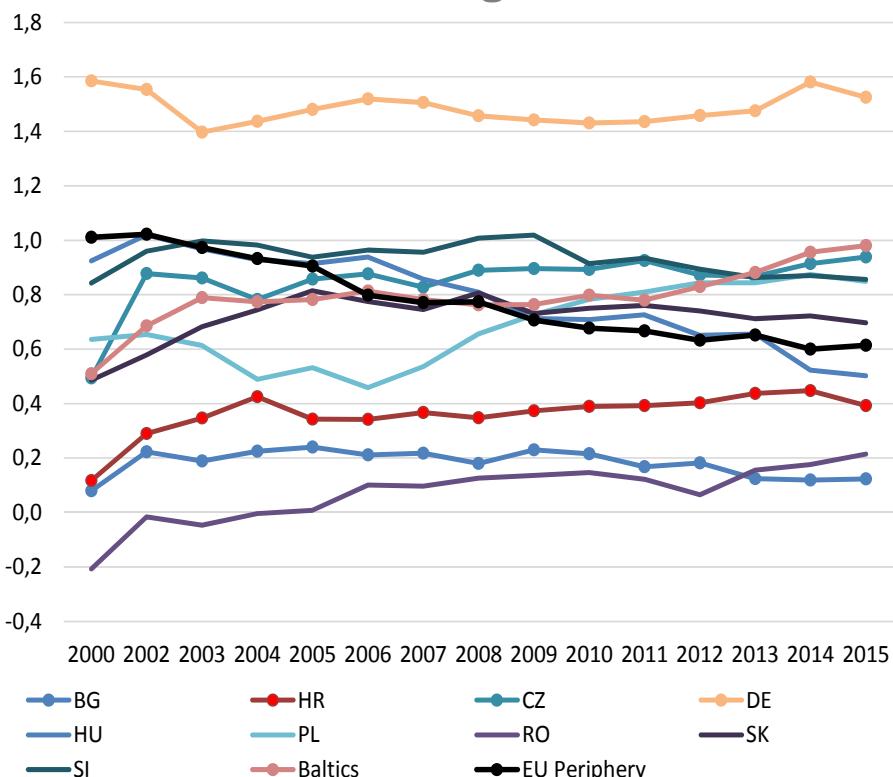
Institutions quality and EU funds withdrawal



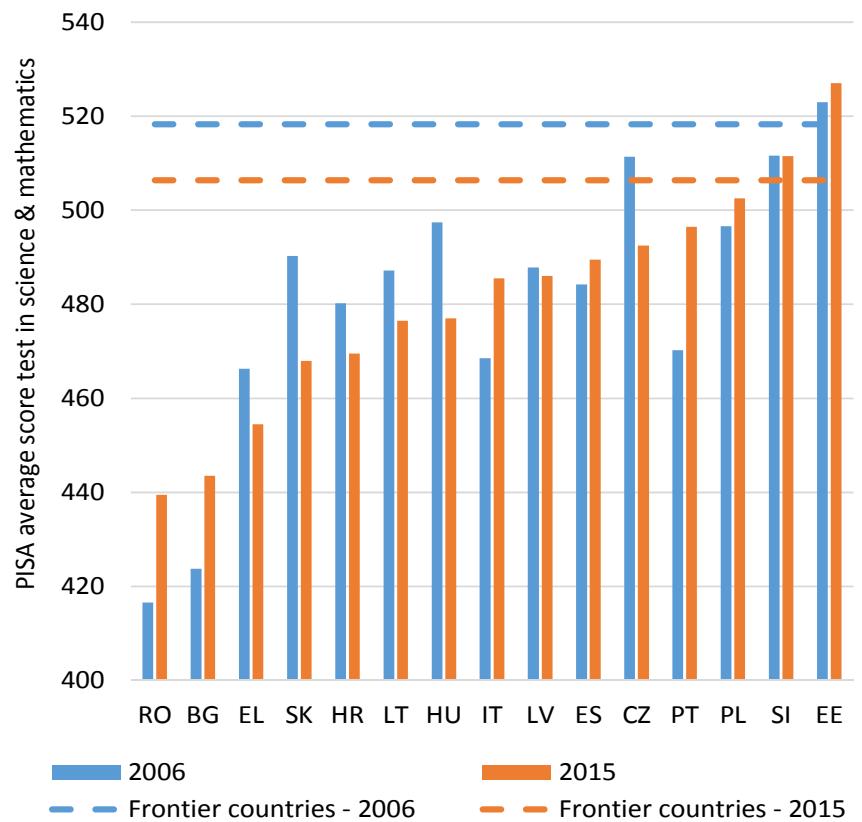
Sources: World Bank; OECD; EC

Large room for improvement but progress has been slow

Quality of institutions – no convergence



Human capital – still below frontier



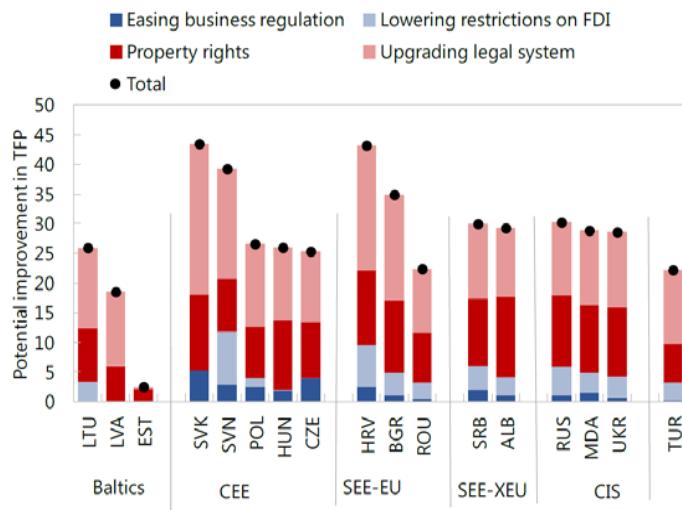
Note: Estimate of governance performance ranges from -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong).

Source: World Bank

Source: OECD

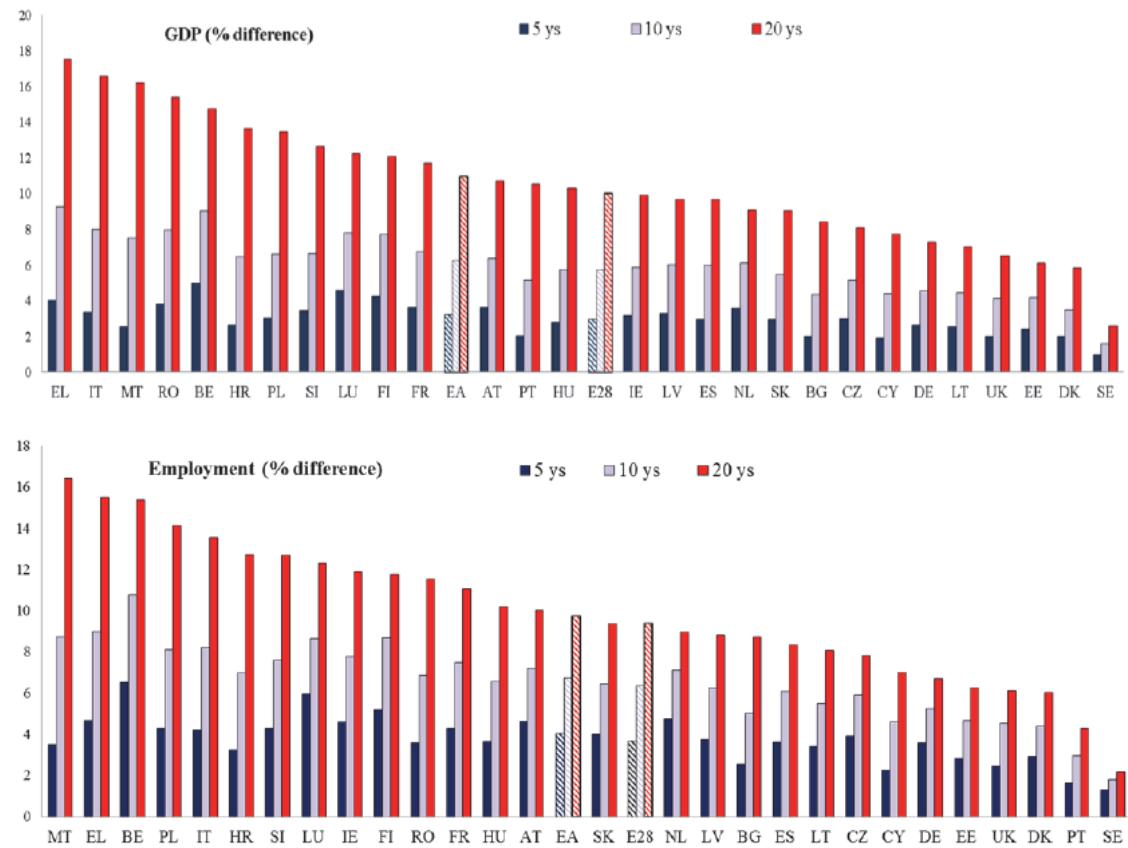
Potential gains from structural reforms are significant but...

Potential efficiency gains from structural reforms (Percent)



Source: IMF, CEESEE Economic Issues, May 2016

Macroeconomic impact of structural reforms (Stand-alone reforms, difference from baseline)



Source: EC (2014) The potential growth impact of structural reforms in the EU

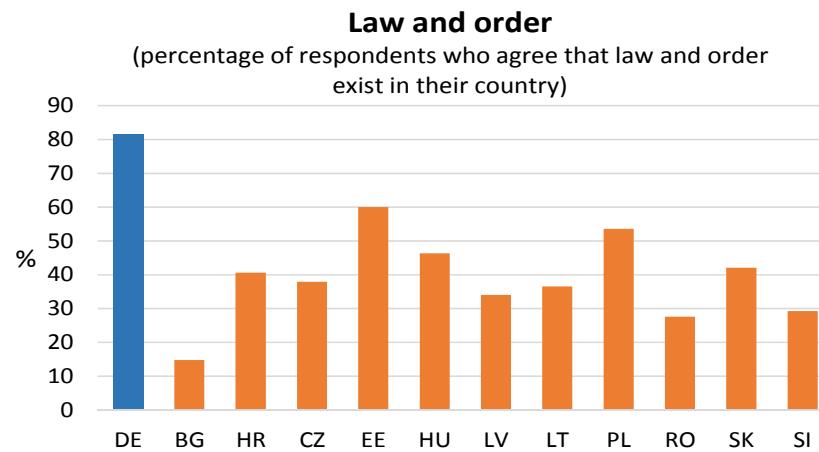
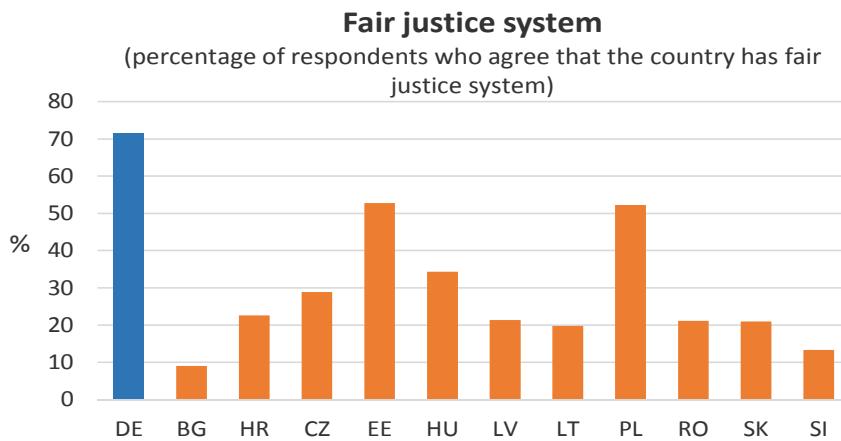
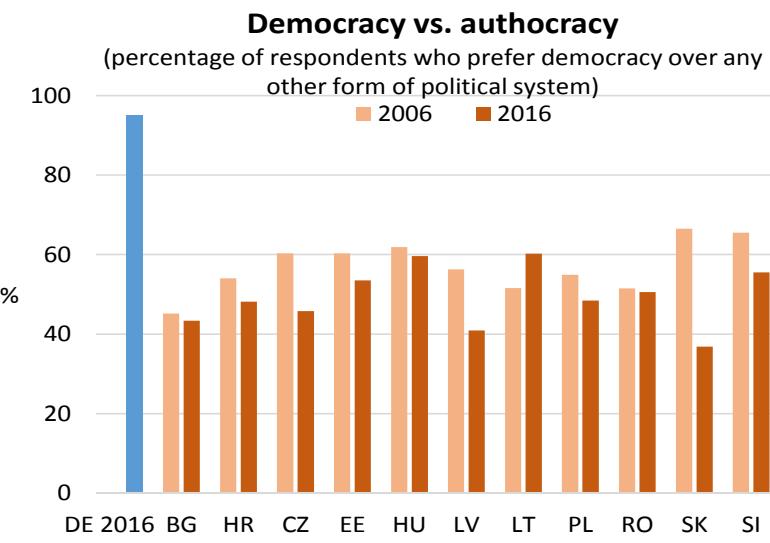
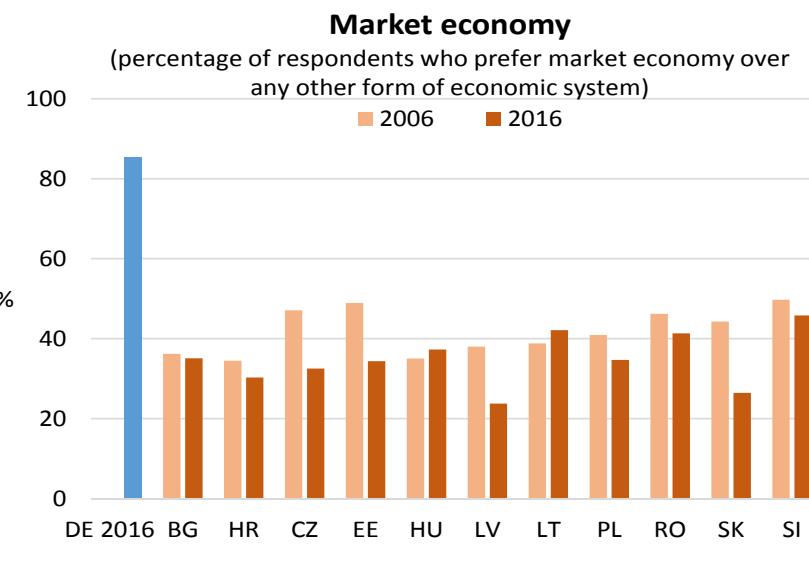
...how to get them right?

- Two dimensions of structural reforms:
 - Moving closer to the efficiency frontier – reallocation of resources, more efficient usage of inputs.
 - Potential growth rate – expanding the efficiency frontier.
- But many policies:
 - Product market reforms, Competition policy, Labour market reforms, Public finance and taxation (including Social security system), Human capital development, Innovation policy, ...
- Do economist really understand all the mechanisms at play:
 - synergies and complementarities of reforms;
 - diminishing marginal effects of reforms?

No guarantees, but reforms remain the safest bet

- No guarantees that convergence will gain momentum again
- Closest thing to a recipe for reducing probability of being caught in middle income trap:
 - High quality of human capital - education reform
 - Facilitate private sector investment in physical capital and know-how
 - Adequate access to finance for SMEs
 - Friendly business environment
- Keep in mind that political economy also matters

Limited political inclusiveness might hinder support for the reforms



Source: EBRD Life in transition Report (2016)

Thank you!