European Fiscal Board

Panel discussion Sixth ECB biennial conference on fiscal policy and EMU governance

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....worrying underlying expenditure trends persist

- Net expenditure growth slowed: Covid support measures phased out and smaller energy support measures phased in
- However, excluding temporary measures (Covid, energy)
 expenditure growth accelerated
- In high and very high debt countries underlying expenditure grew well above prudent benchmark rate, although latter almost doubled due to inflation

Net expenditure growth



Baseline debt projections with and without cost of ageing



Source: 2023 European Commission spring forecast and 2021 Ageing Report 2021



Economic governance review:

- Governments should agree on a reform
- Otherwise, old rules will apply as of 2024
 - Additional safeguards increase complexity and do not necessarily increase credibility
- Enforcement will be key:
 - Needs to be applied early on to be credible
 - When will debt-based EDP be opened, and what is role of other relevant factors and compensation account?

Economic governance review:

- Potential to extend adjustment period may water down enforcement based on numerical criteria, e.g. role of investment and reform as other relevant factors?
- Can revised rules be designed to stimulate green investments?
 - Danger of "green washing"
 - Sustainability is based on comprehensive budget

Alternative proposal Bakker-Beetsma, VoxEU, Nov. 3

https://cepr.org/voxeu/columns/eu-wide-investment-conditionaladherence-fiscal-structural-plans:

- EU Fund dedicated to investments with cross-border benefits (e.g., hydrogen, high-speed trains)
- Countries have an envelope within fund
- Conditional on adherence to fiscal rules, they can draw (joint with other "virtuous" countries) resources from fund for investments that benefit multiple countries
- Failure to come up with good plans or to adhere to the fiscal rules will lead the remainder in envelope to be redistributed over the other envelopes
- Two benefits: incentive for fiscal discipline and encouraging investments with public good character

- Huge needs for investments in digital and energy transition
- At the same time aggregate savings will fall with the progression of the demographic trend towards more retirees, who dissave
- Ceteris paribus fewer savings will be available for more investment needs
- savings need to be channeled where their positive contribution to welfare and well-being is highest

Role of the Independent Fiscal Councils and EFB

- Reformed EU fiscal framework relies more on "national ownership"
 - Gov. need come up with own fiscal-struct. plan
 - National IFIs larger role in fiscal surveillance
 - Makes sense: have more info about national economy and political process than COM
- Important: timing between IFI and COM assessment
 - Once COM has spoken, IFI has lost its leverage
 - Ideally, IFI provides COM with assessment before
 COM assesses budget and proposed fisc-str plan

Are IFIs up to their tasks?

- Surveys suggest mostly yes for *current* tasks
- Always some are struggling
- Minimum standards (resources, timely access to info, comply-or-explain, etc.) essential
- IFI's not always loved by Ministries of Finance not surprising, you do not love your critics
- Even governments from countries with a strong discipline culture do not want them strengthened
- Even though they would benefit from more discipline elsewhere
- Role for COM (tried in 2017; new opportunity now)

On the EFB:

- Can play useful role in revised framework
- Can consist of current roles plus
 - assess the technical trajectories and the agreed fiscal-structural plans across countries in a horizontally comparable way across countries
 - Analyse and give an advice on invoking general escape clause
 - EFB could give a view on whether the application of the national escape clauses is done in a horizontally consistent way

Thank you for your attention

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