

Central,
Eastern and
Southeastern Europe

Convergence:

ARE WE THERE YET?



Laura Papi and Emil Stavrev
IMF – Croatian National Bank
Conference
Dubrovnik, 11 July 2017





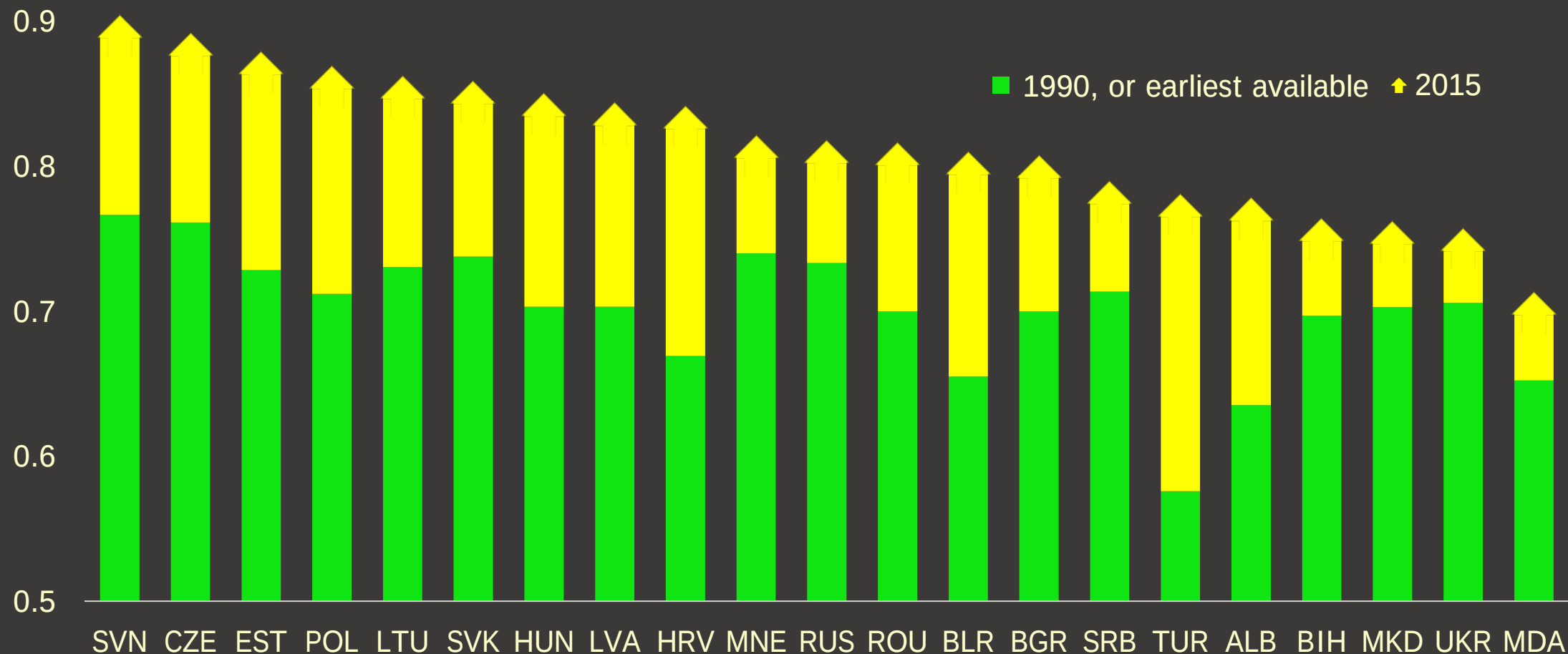
1990s



NOW

Substantial progress has been made since 1990

Human Development Index (Index, 0 to 1)

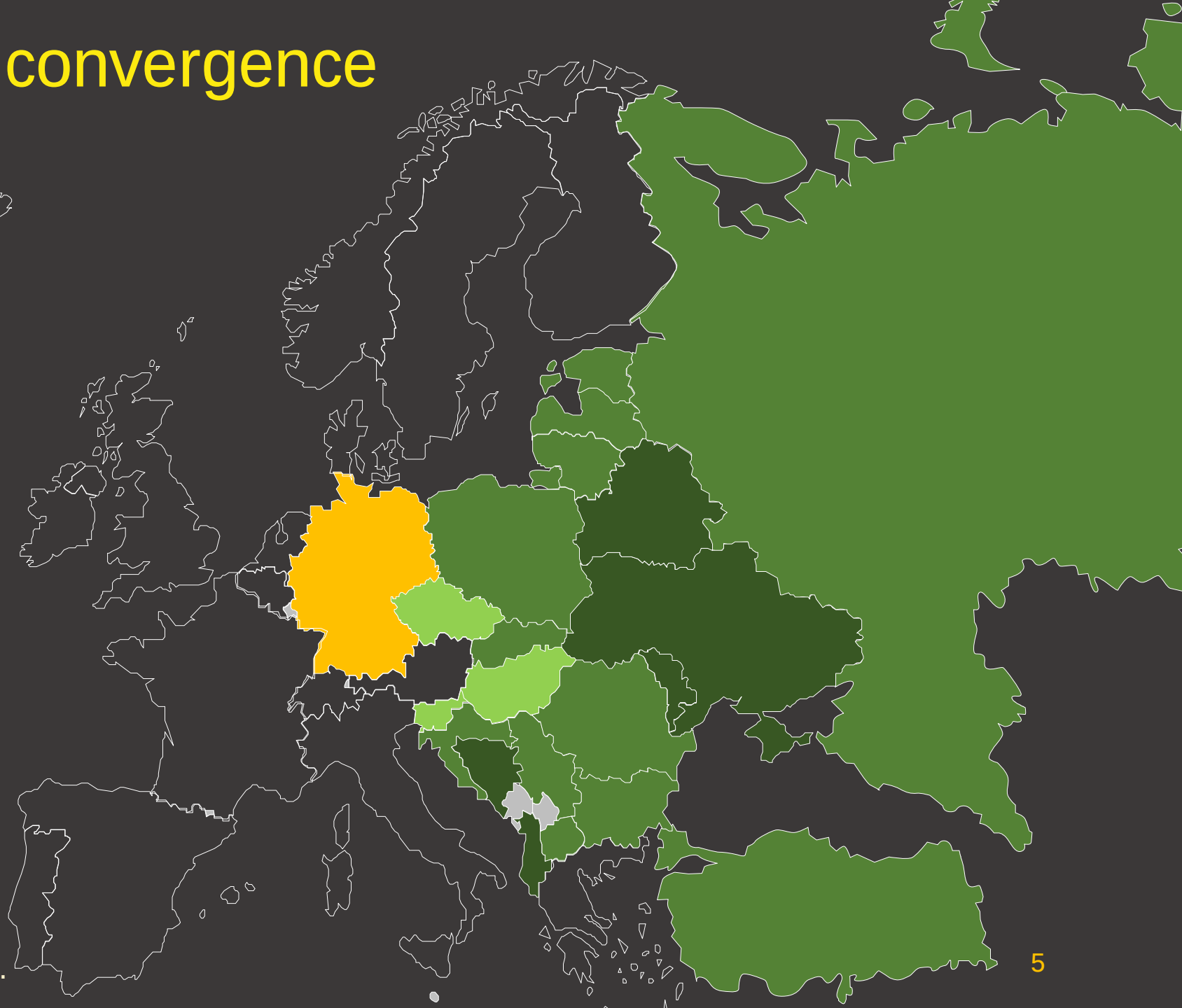
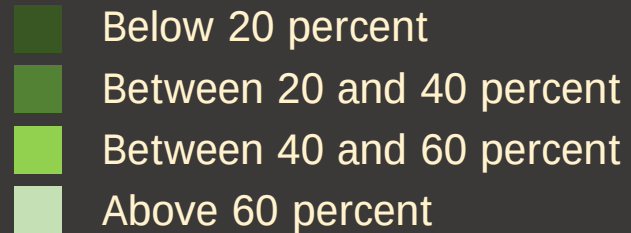


Source: UNDP Human Development Reports, Table 2: Trends in the Human Development Index, 1990-2015.

Substantial income convergence has been achieved

PPP GDP per capita
compared to Germany's

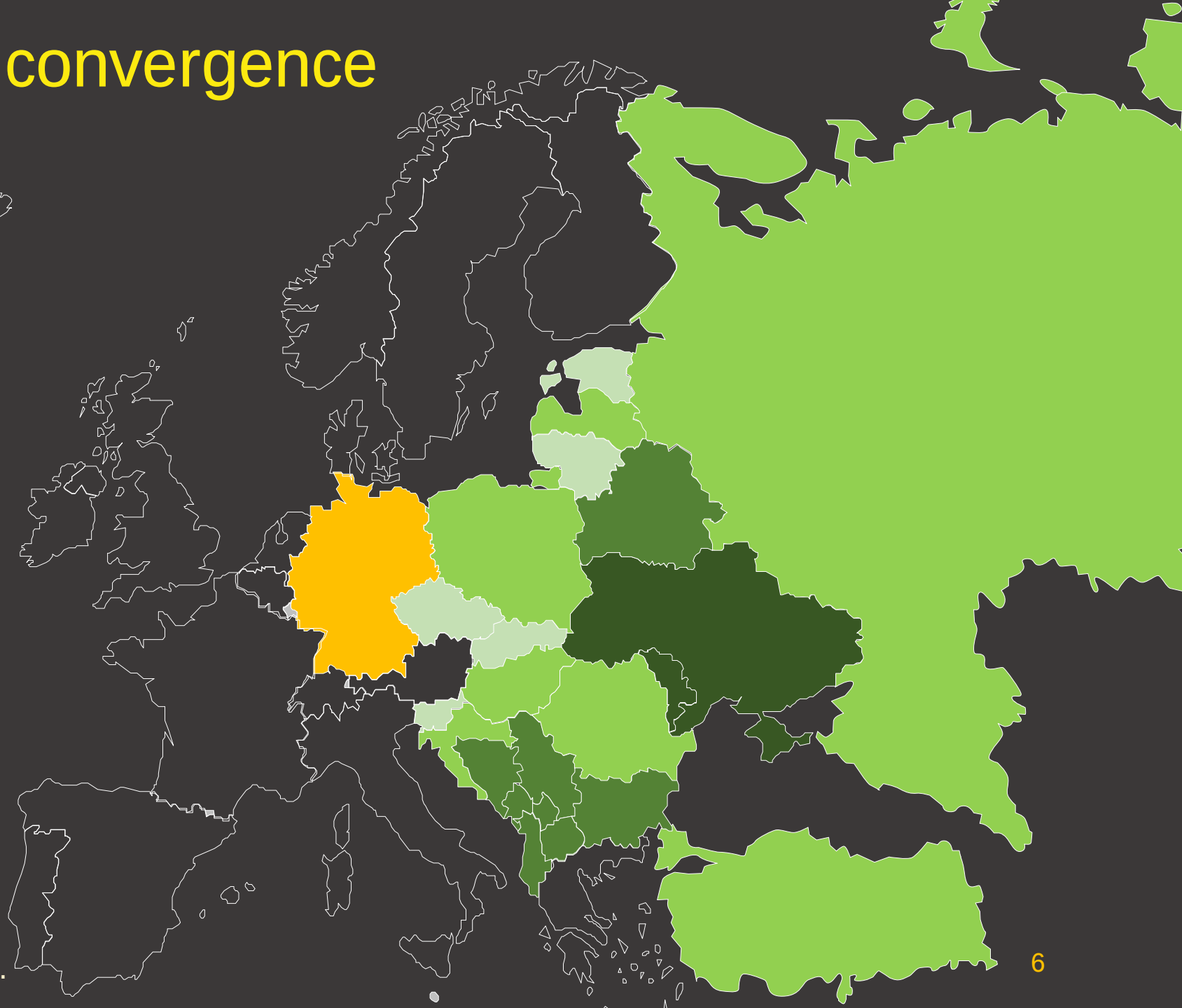
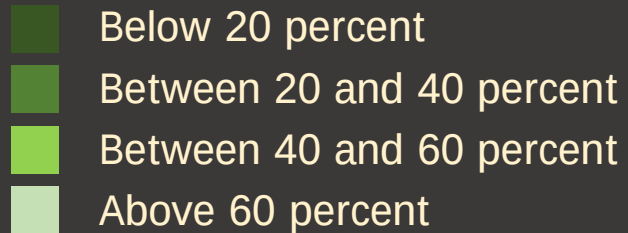
1995



Substantial income convergence has been achieved

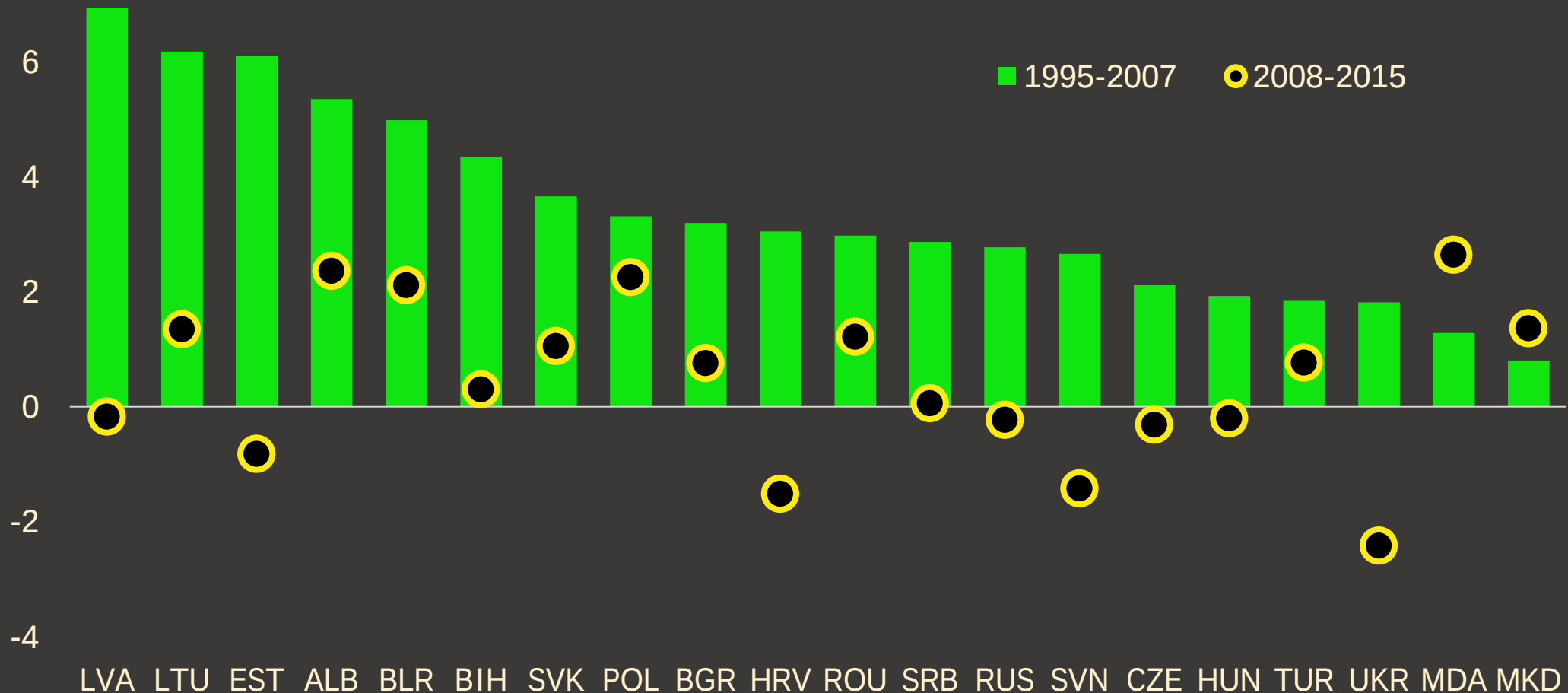
PPP GDP per capita
compared to Germany's

2015

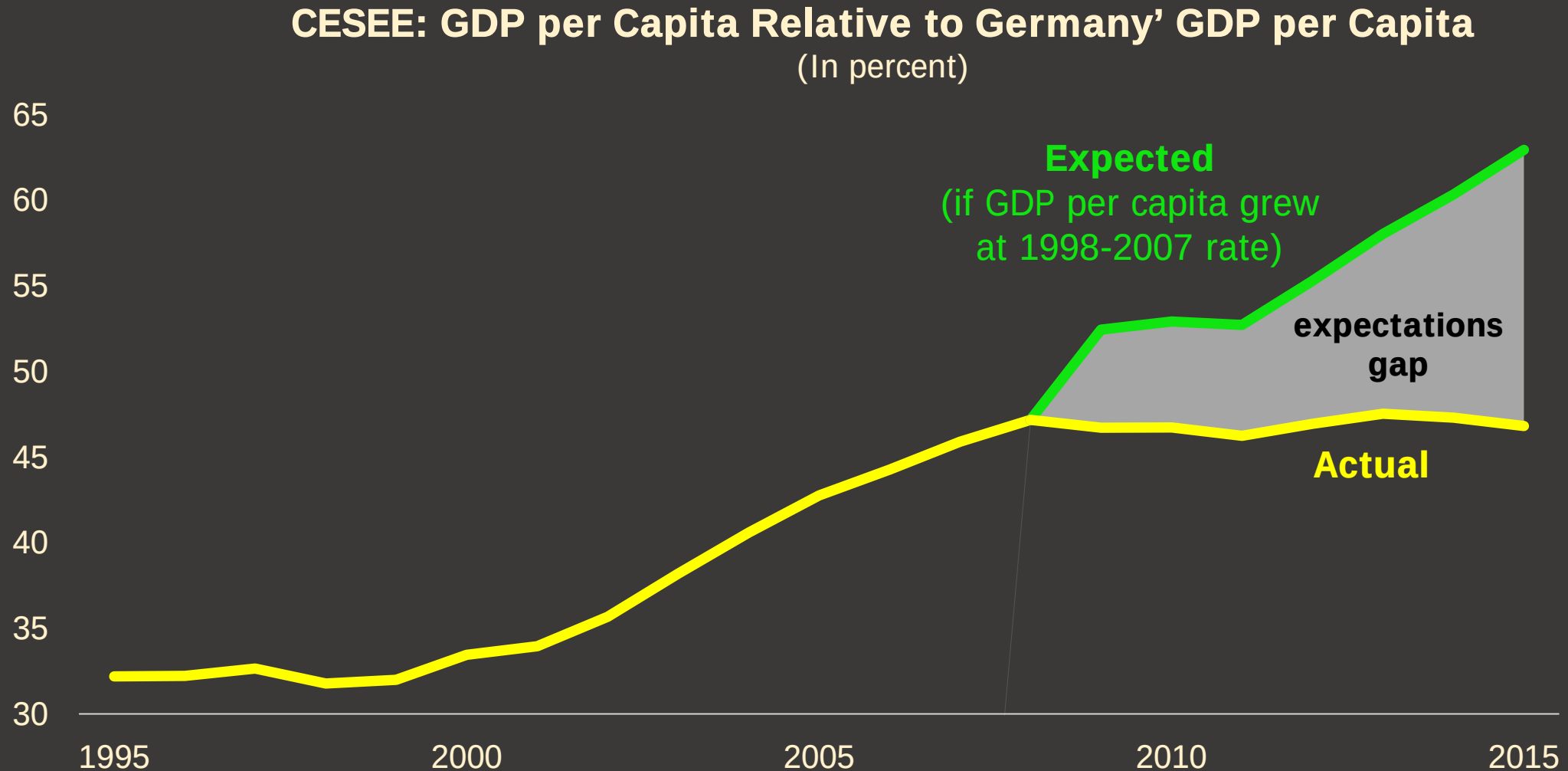


But convergence has slowed. Some divergence

Growth Differential Before and After the Crisis
(Difference in average PPP GDP per capita growth with Germany)

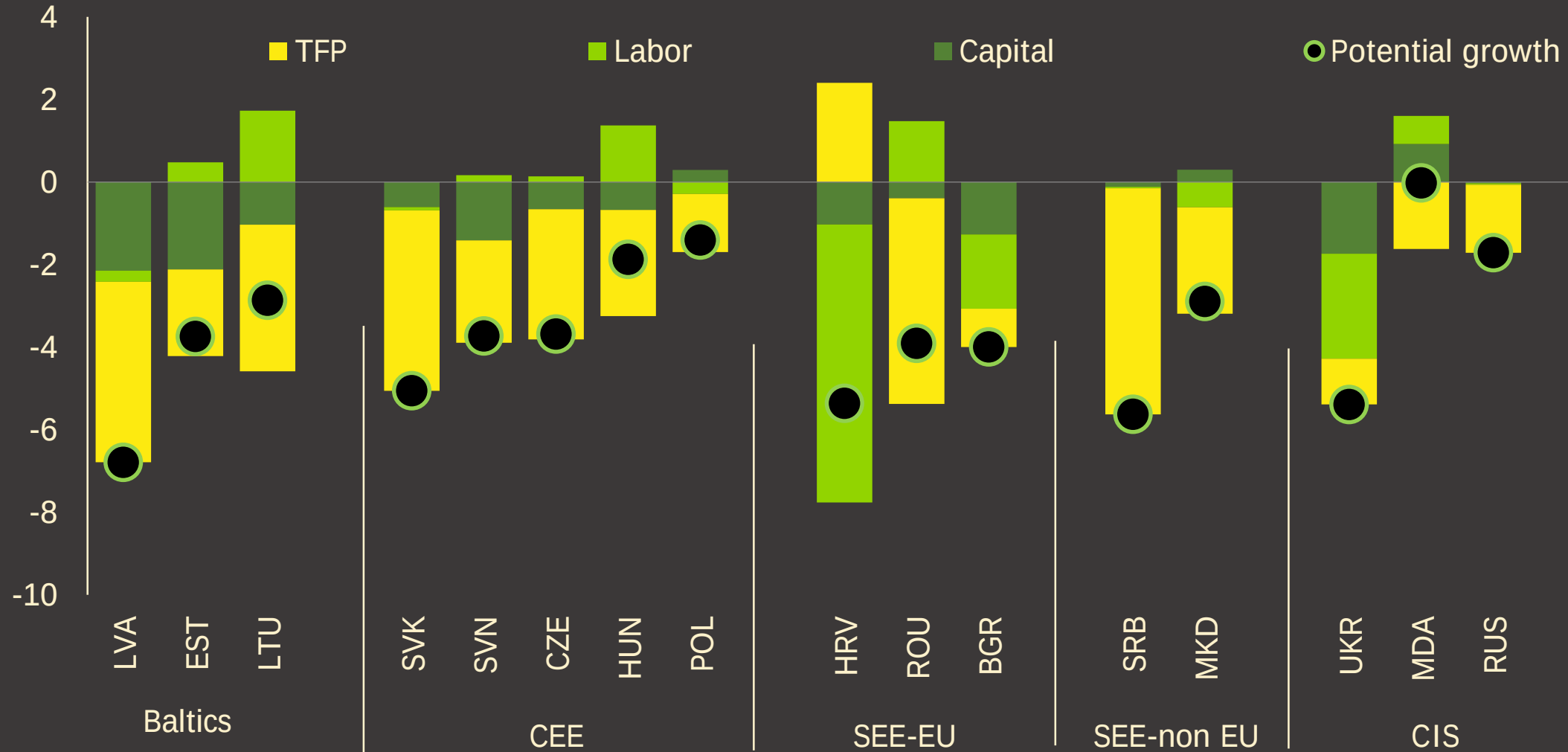


People have been disappointed



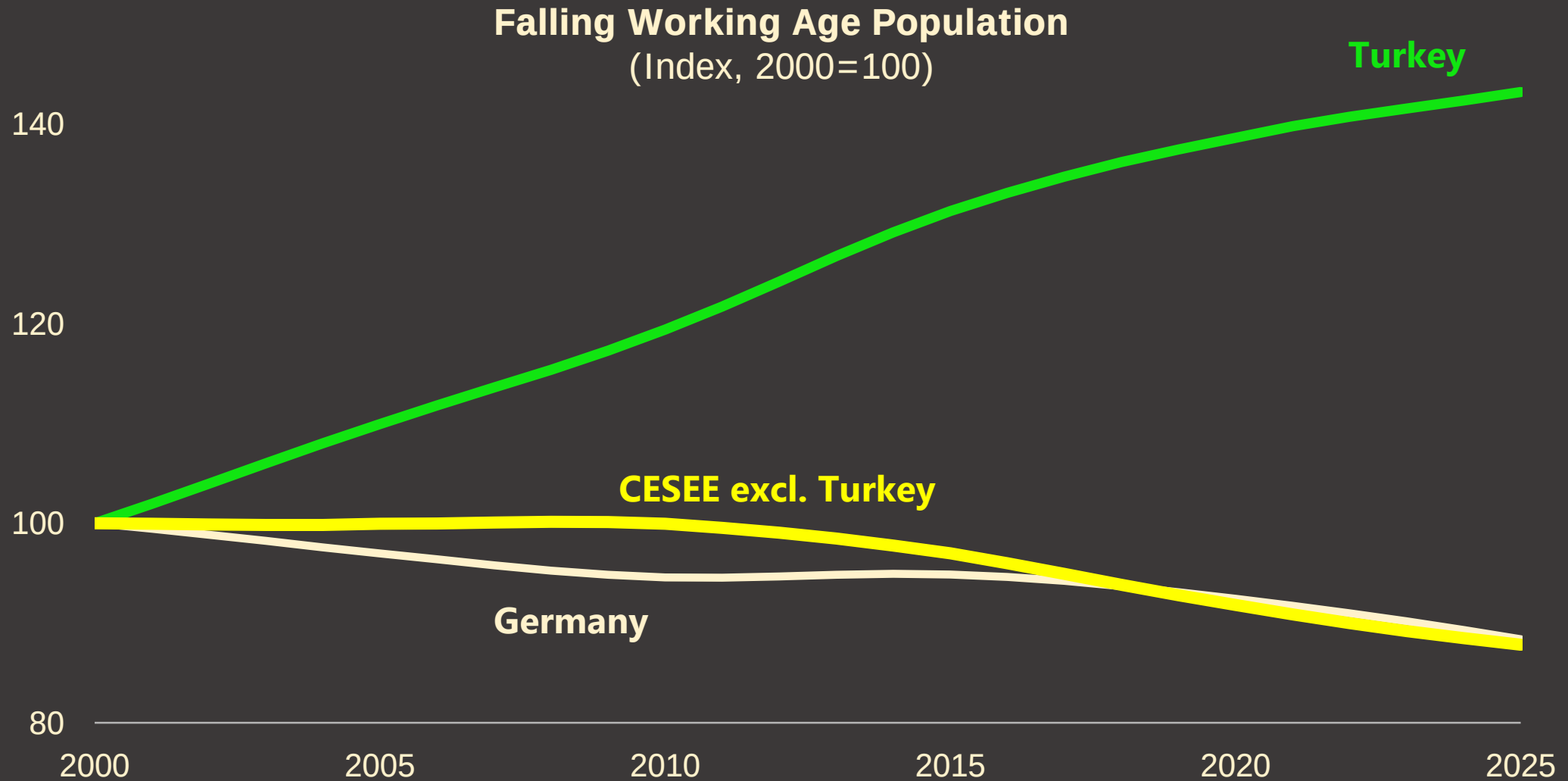
TFP behind the growth slowdown

Change over 2013-15 versus 2002-08
(Percentage points)





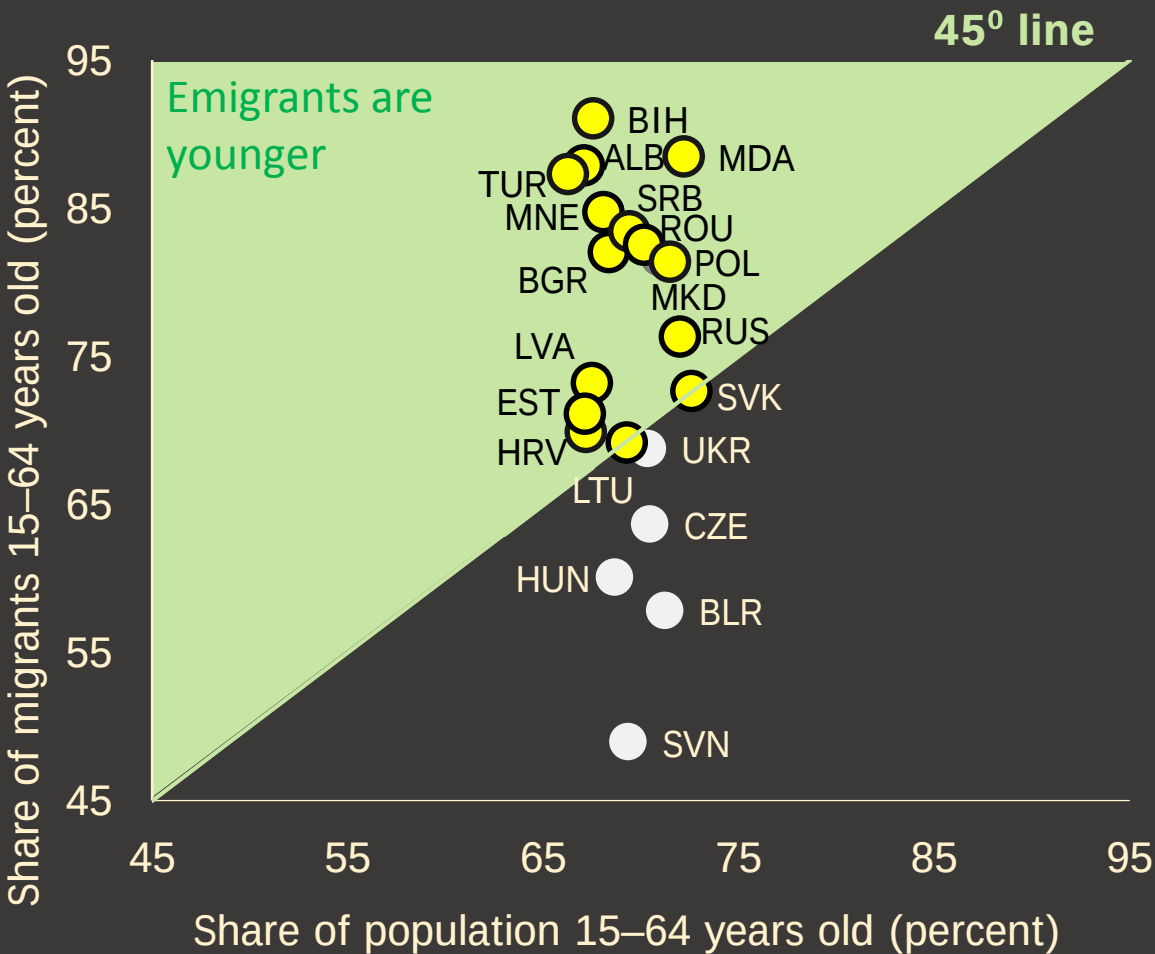
Major demographic headwinds ahead



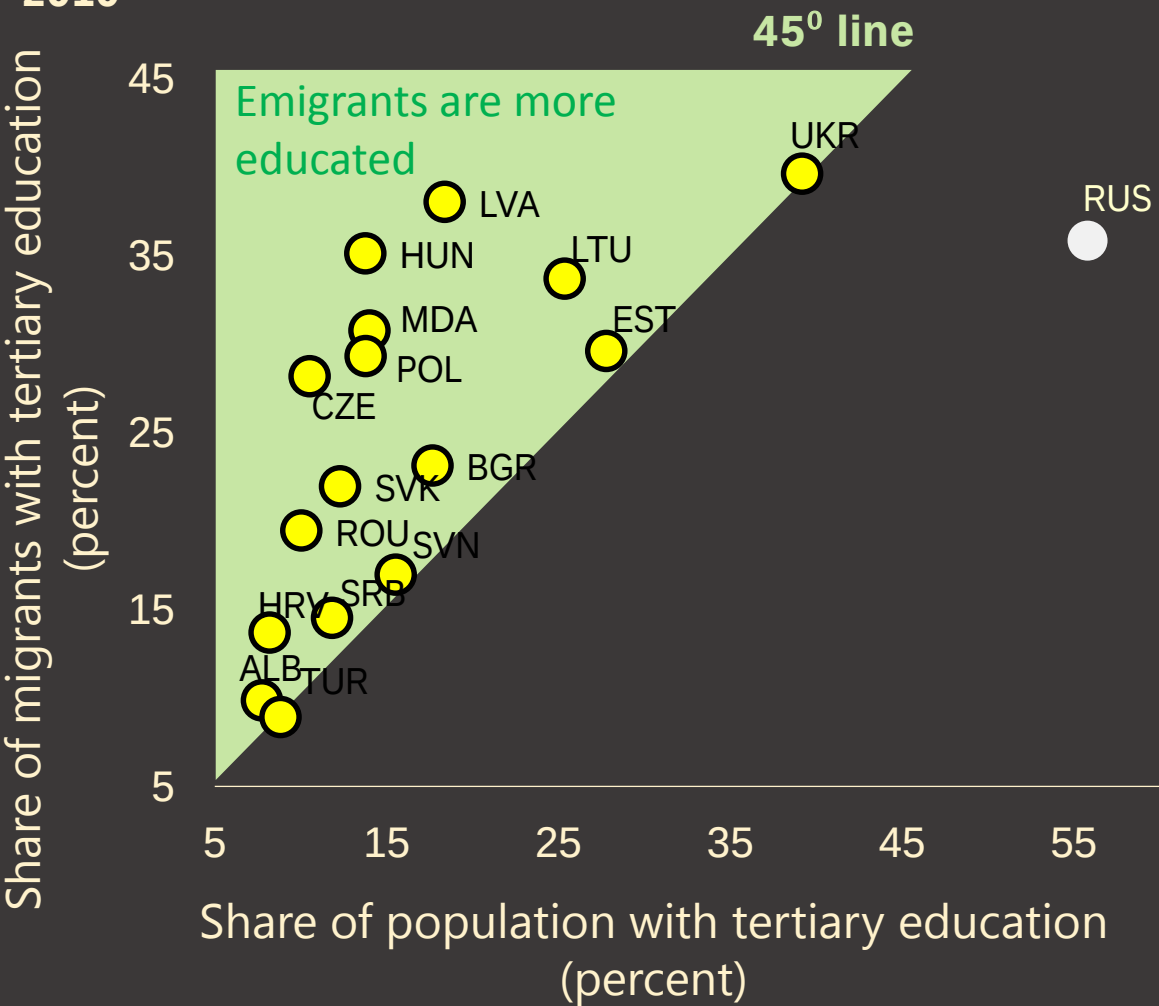
Source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2015).

Will emigration continue?

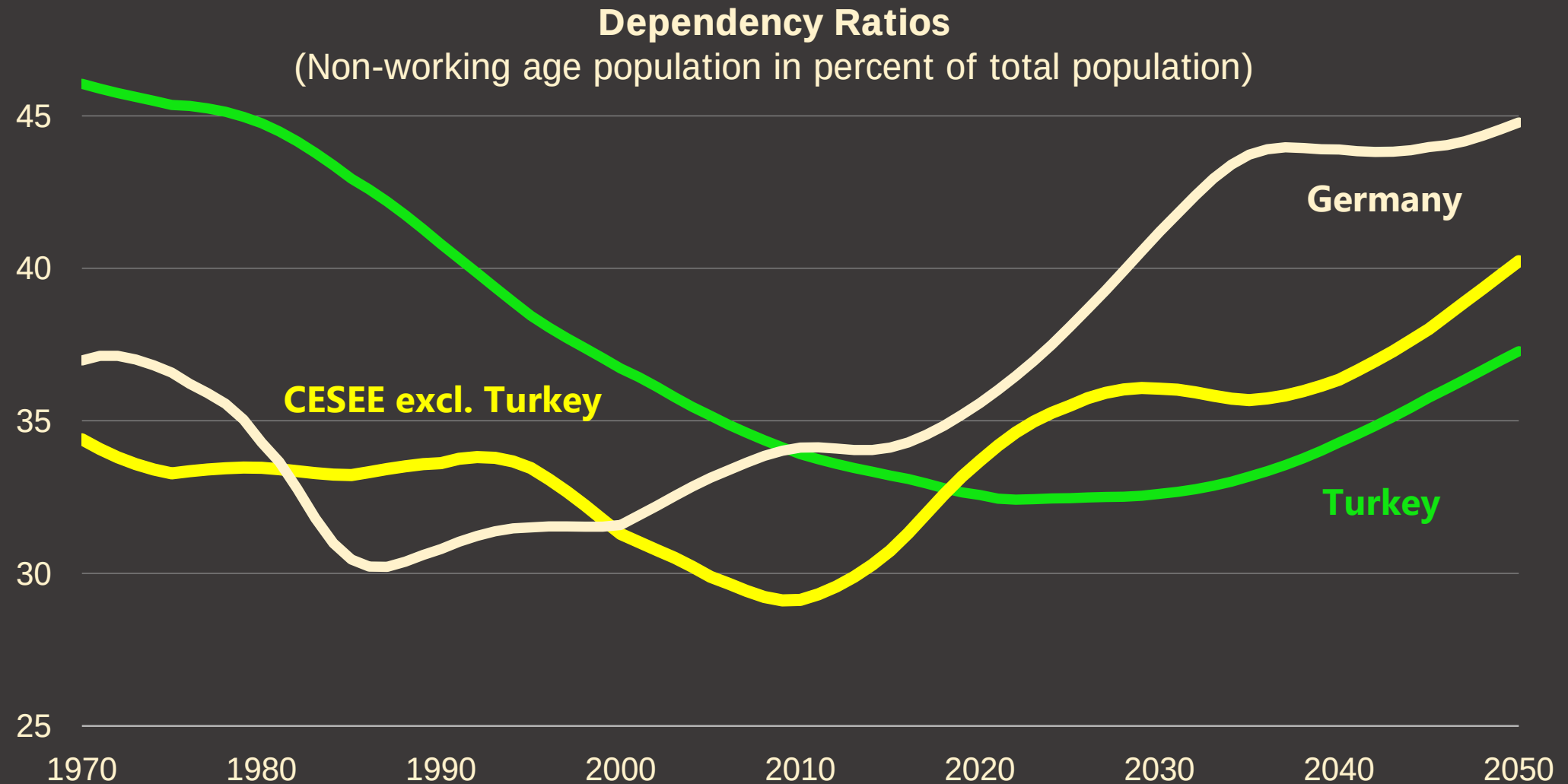
Age of Migrants and Sending Country Population, 2010



Education of Migrants and Sending Country Population, 2010

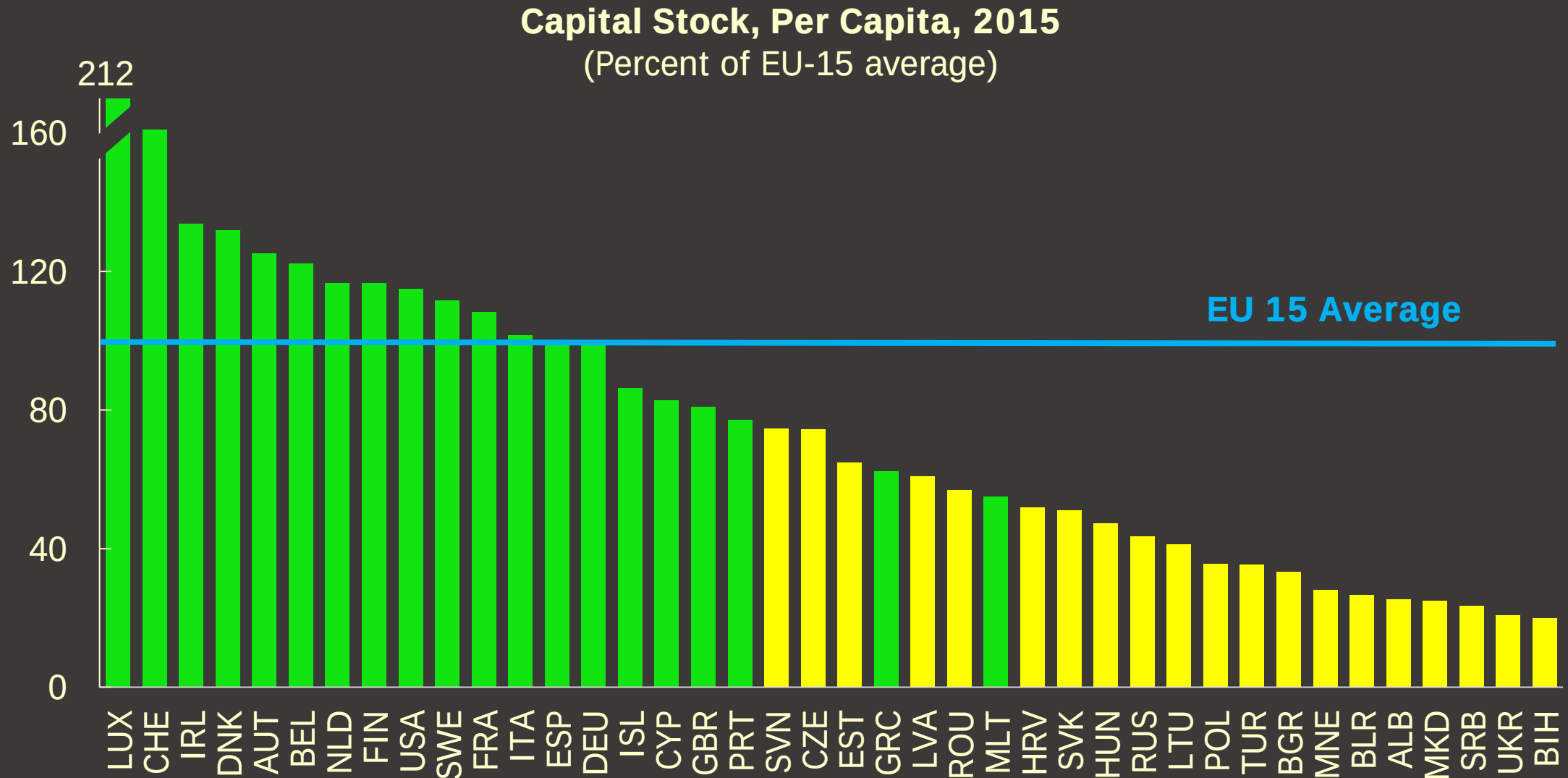


Rising dependency ratios lower saving



Source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2015).

Investment is likely to remain weak

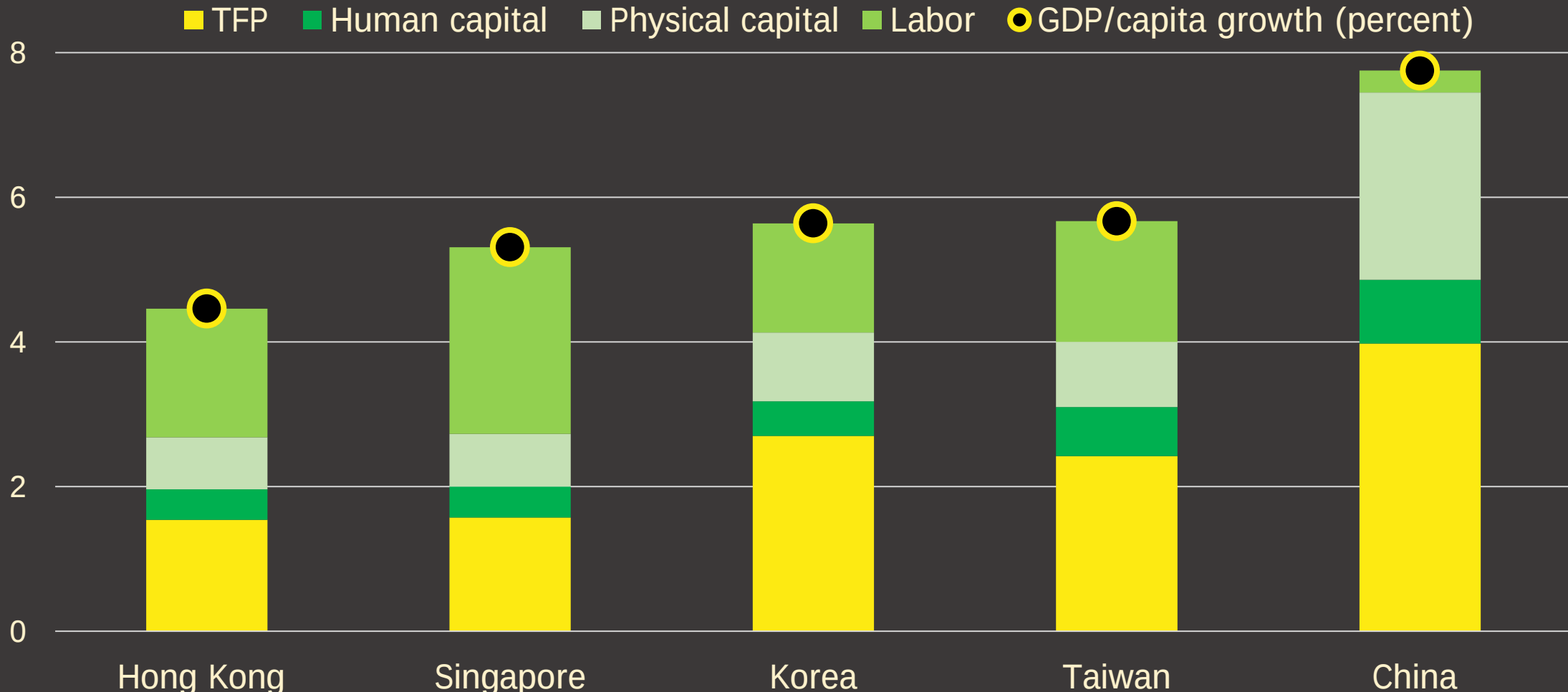


A long-exposure photograph of a multi-lane highway at night. The image shows a dense flow of traffic, with the headlights and taillights of cars creating vibrant, blurred streaks of light in various colors (white, yellow, red, blue, green) that stretch across the frame. The road is flanked by concrete pillars supporting an overpass on the right and some greenery on the left. The overall scene conveys a sense of rapid movement and high-volume traffic.

Examples of convergence from Asia

Sustained convergence requires robust TFP growth

Growth Success in Asia (Contribution to GDP growth)



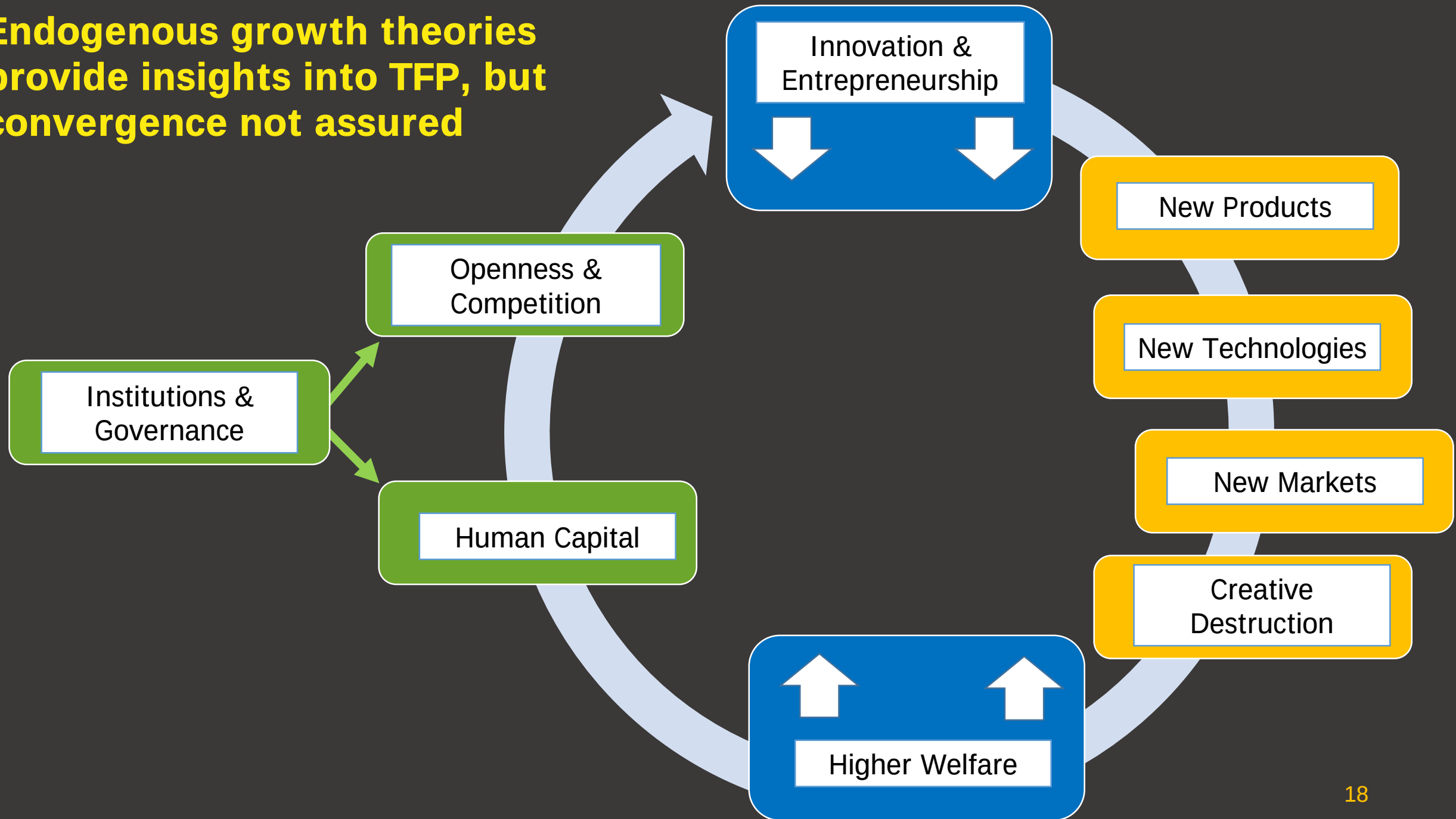
Sources: Aiyar and others, 2013, "Growth Slowdowns and the Middle Income Trap", IMF WP/13/71; and IMF staff estimates.



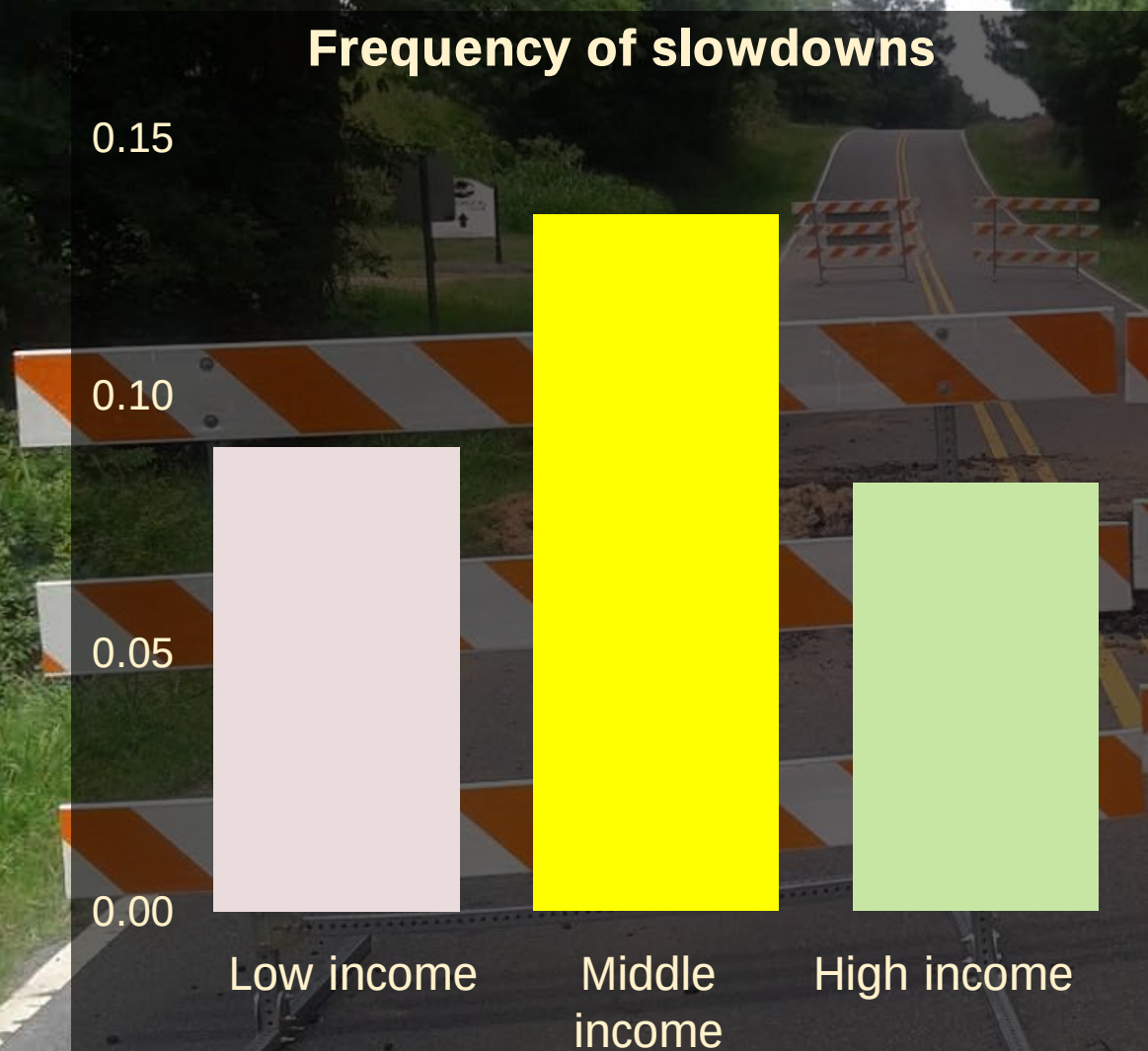
**HOW
TO INCREASE TFP?**

ASP. SPEED 100-110	13
W. X MODIO	48
W. T. P. A. E ACARWOST	57

**Endogenous growth theories
provide insights into TFP, but
convergence not assured**



IS THERE A MIDDLE INCOME TRAP?



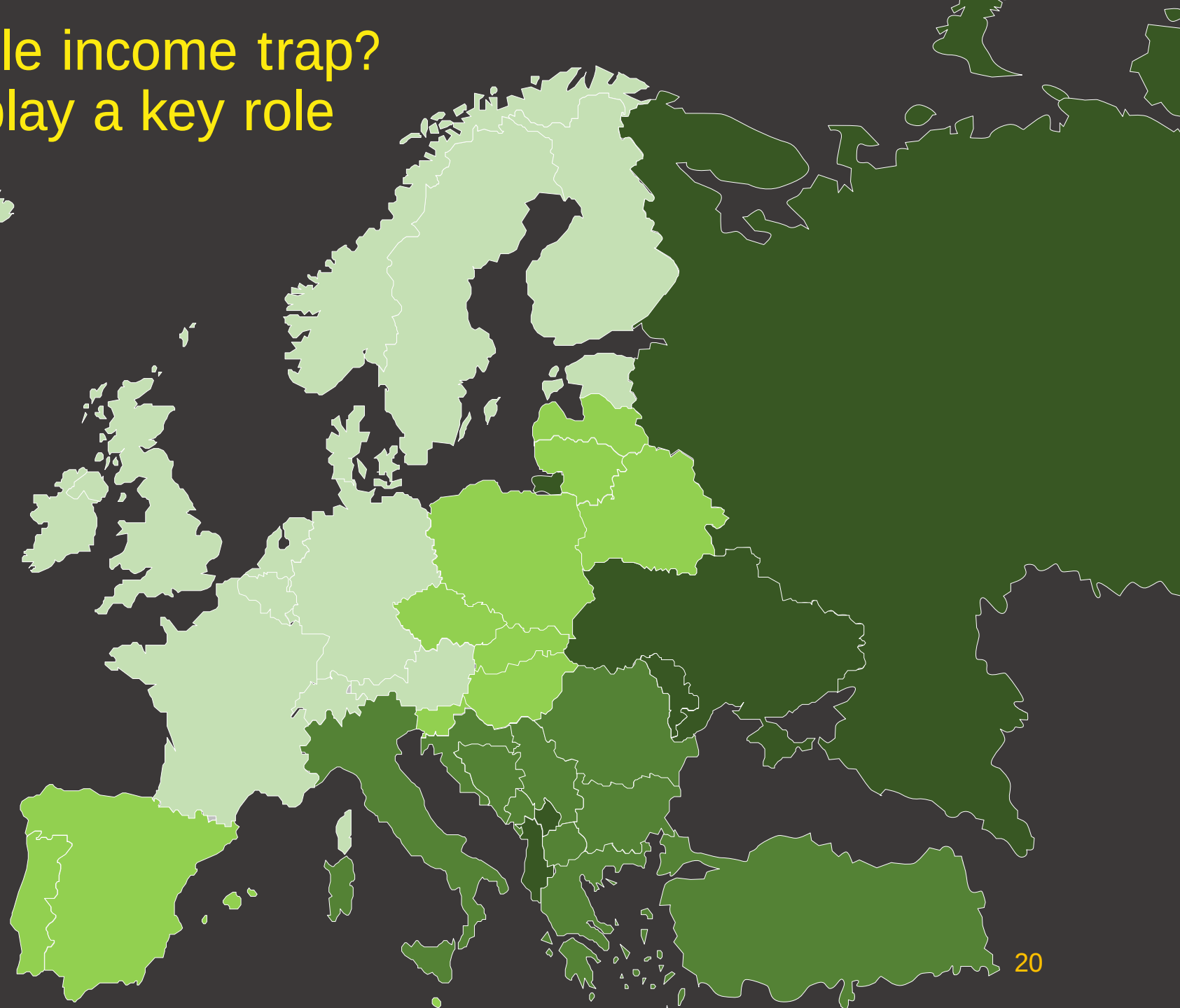
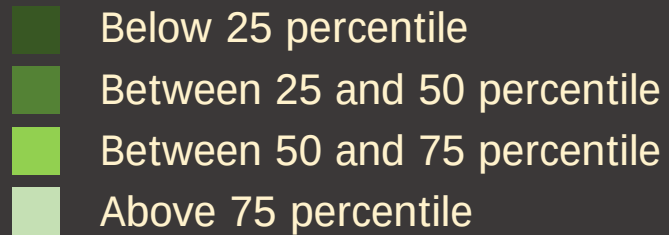
Source: Aiyar and others, 2013, "Growth Slowdowns and the Middle Income Trap", IMF WP/13/71.



How to escape the middle income trap? Better governance can play a key role

Rule of Law,
Worldwide distribution,
2015

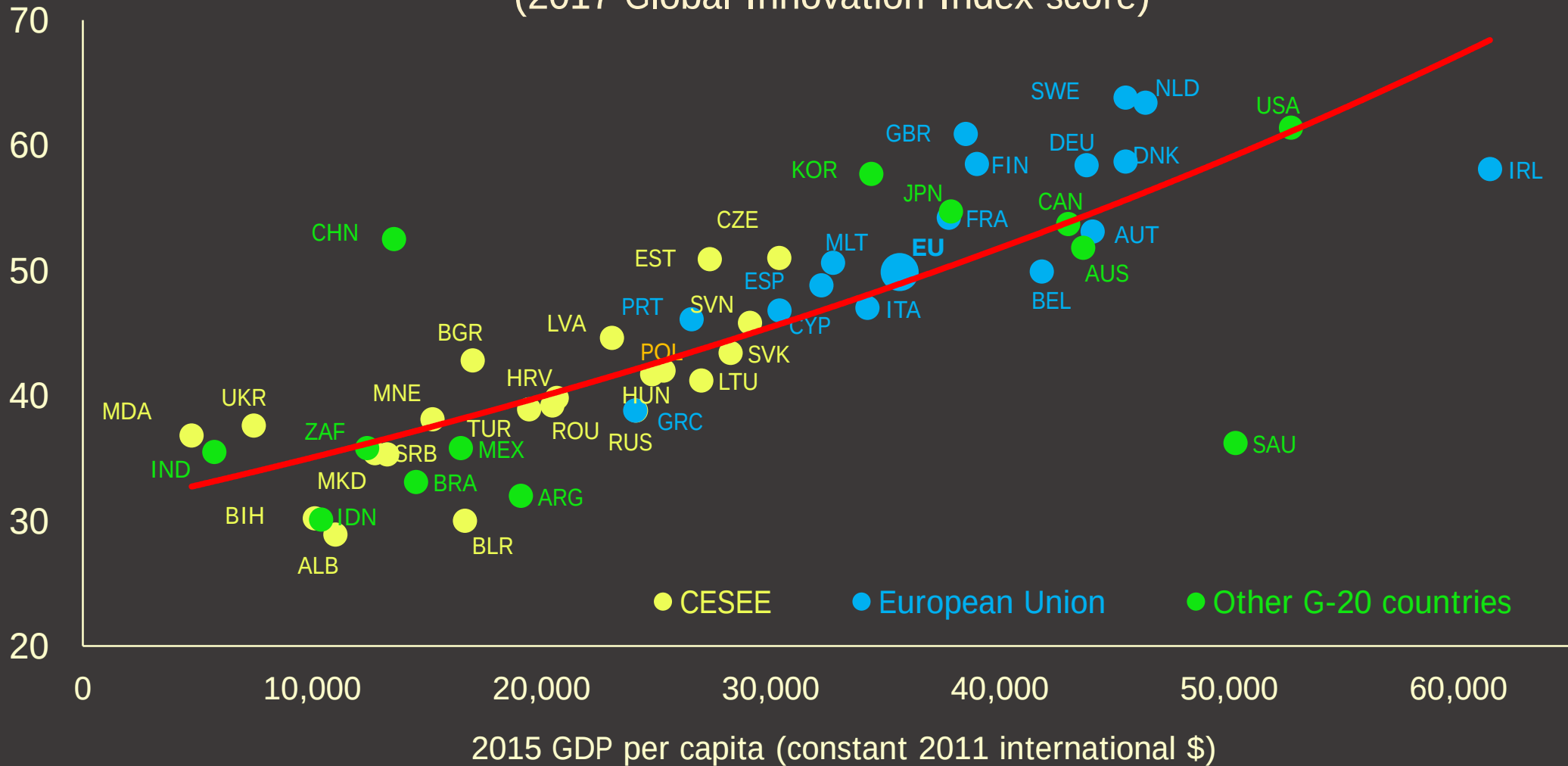
Lighter green is better



Source: World Justice Project.

The link between institutions and innovation

Where does CESEE stand on innovation?
(2017 Global Innovation Index score)

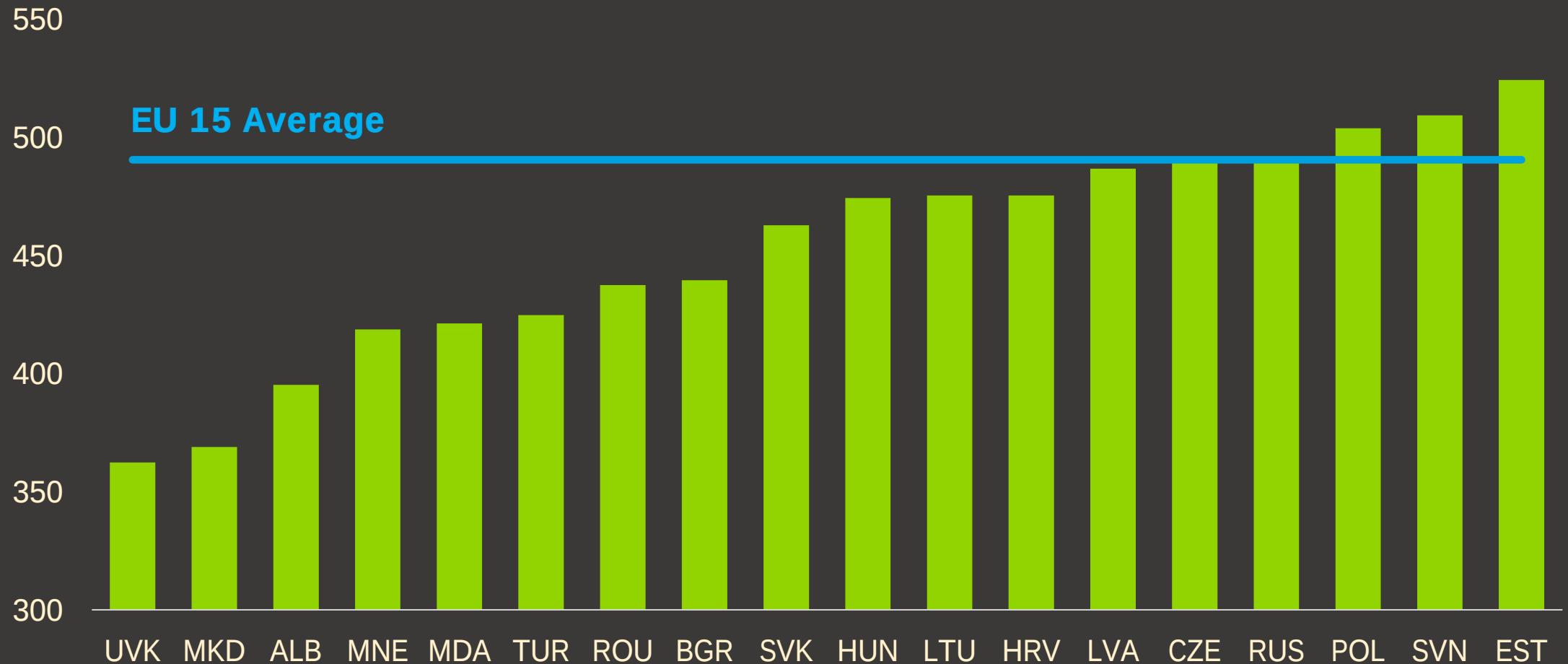


Sources: Global Innovation Index Report (2017); and World Bank Development Indicators.

Most of the region has a well educated labor force, which is more sensitive to institutions

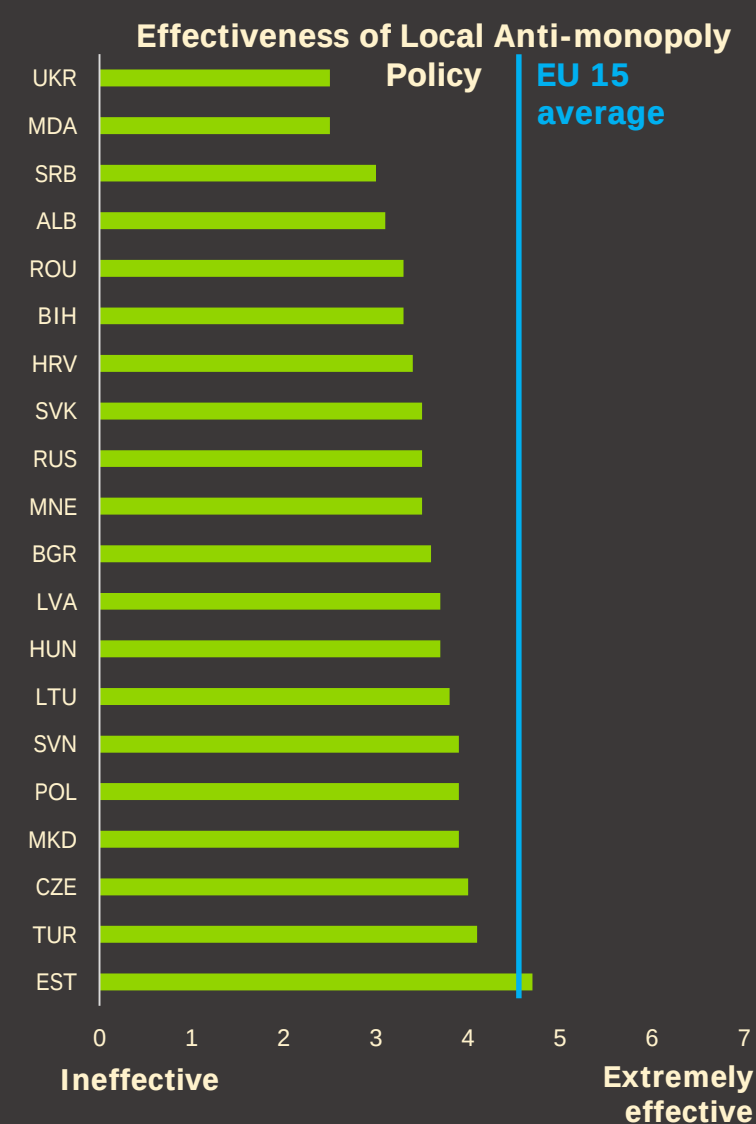
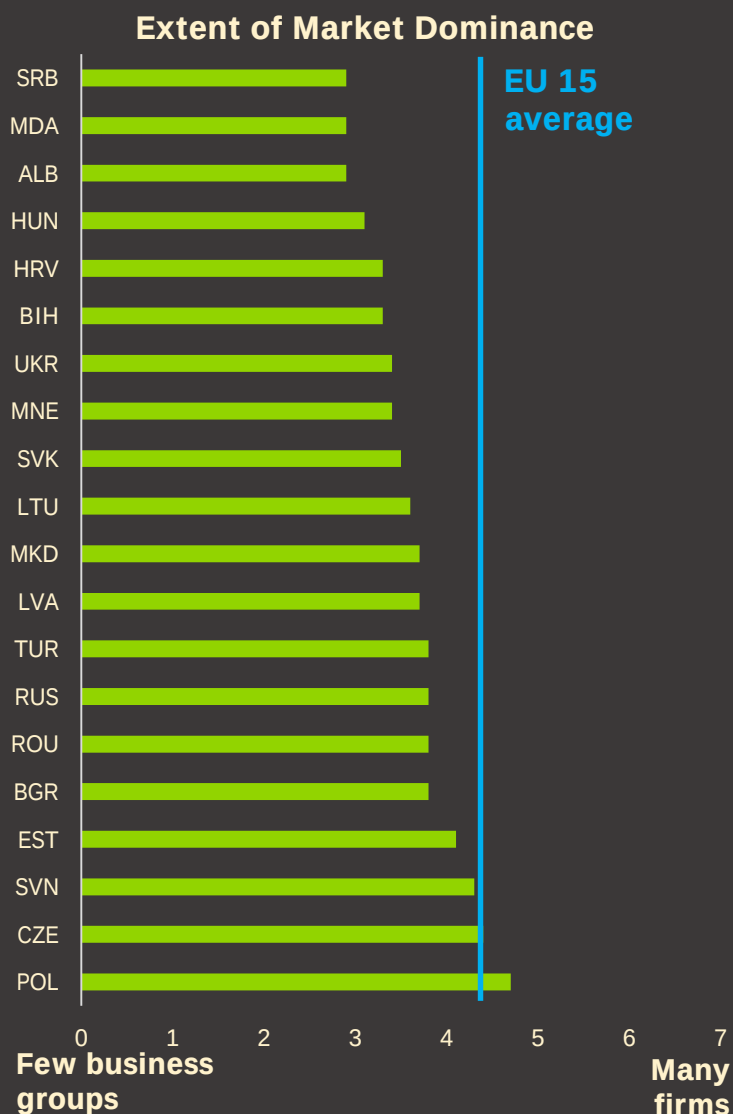
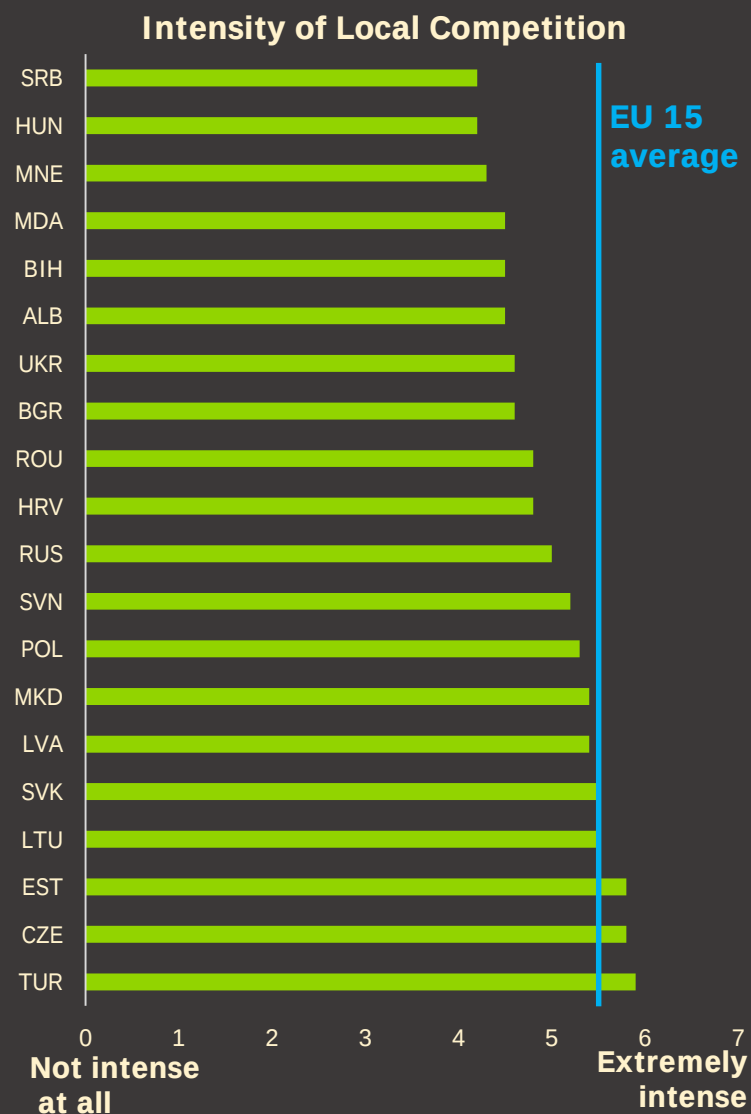
PISA Scores, 2015

(average of math, science and reading scores; min score=320, max score=565)



Source: OECD.

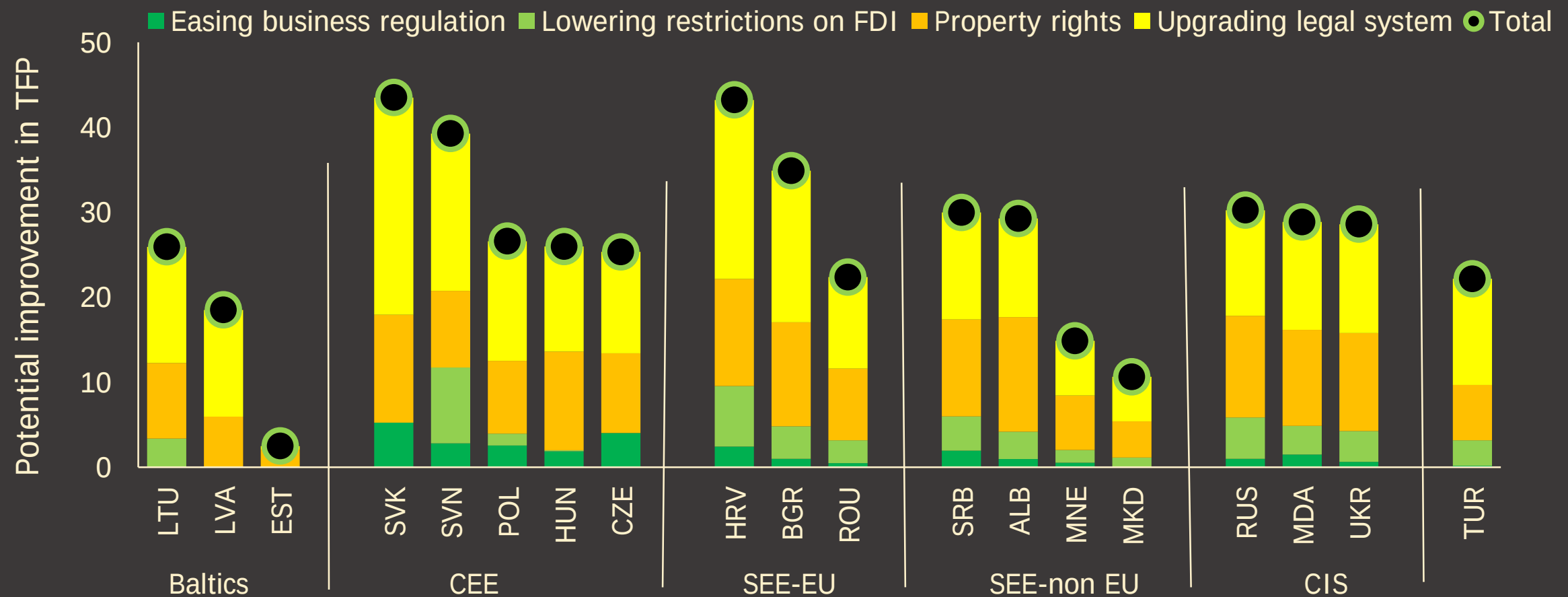
The importance of competition in fostering TFP



Source: World Economic Forum.

More effective legal systems key for moving to a higher growth trajectory

Potential Efficiency Gains from Structural Reforms
(In percent)



Key messages



A lot of progress achieved, but convergence not assured



Strong demographic headwinds ahead



Productivity growth needed for higher incomes



Better governance and institutions key to increasing productivity and spurring innovation

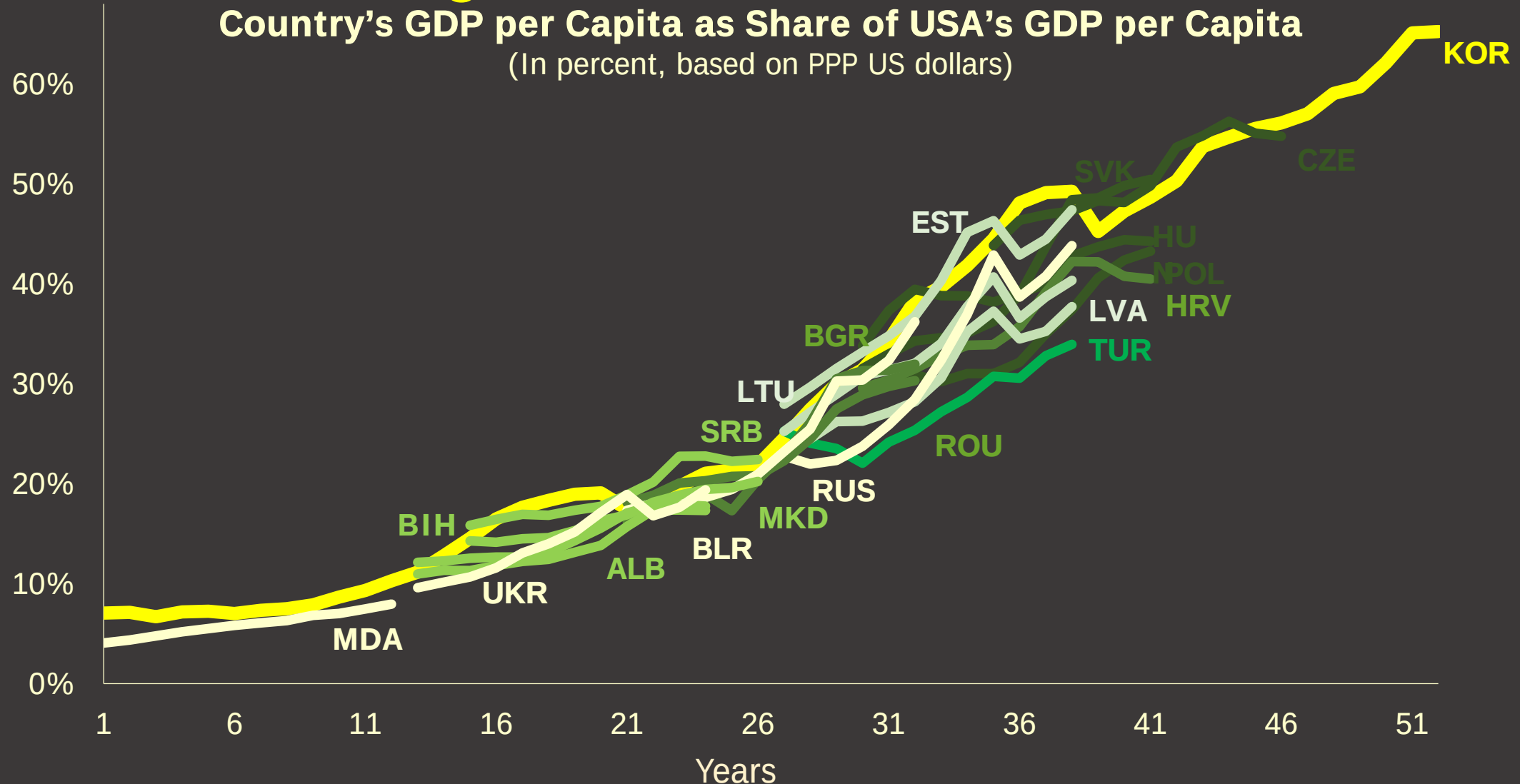


Retaining/attracting skilled workers and fostering competition are the main economic channels through which governance helps



Additional Slides

CESEE: Convergence

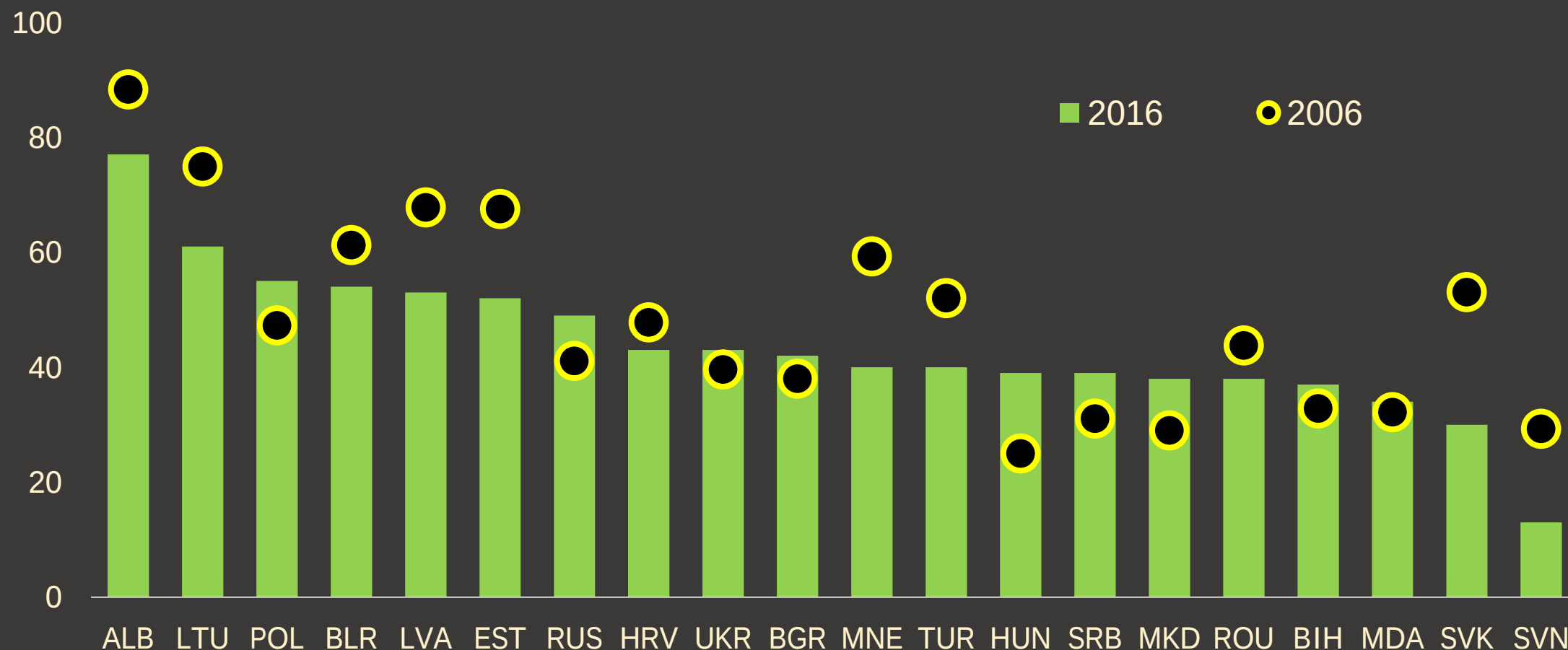


Sources: Penn World Tables, Version 8.1, Haver, and IMF staff.

Note: Each short line represents the transition path of a CESEE country over 2000-2011. The position of each CESEE line shows how its transition path compared to Korea's, when Korea was at the similar level of development. The x-axis represents years of Korea's transition from 1960 to 2011.

People have mixed expectations about the future

Will future generations have a better life than the current generation?
(Percent of respondents who agree)



Investment

Reported Adequacy of Investment in the Last 3 Years

(Percent of all firms who report investing about right or more)

