The Comparative Performance of the NMS-8 in the major Competitiveness related Lisbon Indicators

András Bakács – Pál Gáspár

Presentation for the conference Competitiveness in the New Member States: the case of Hungary

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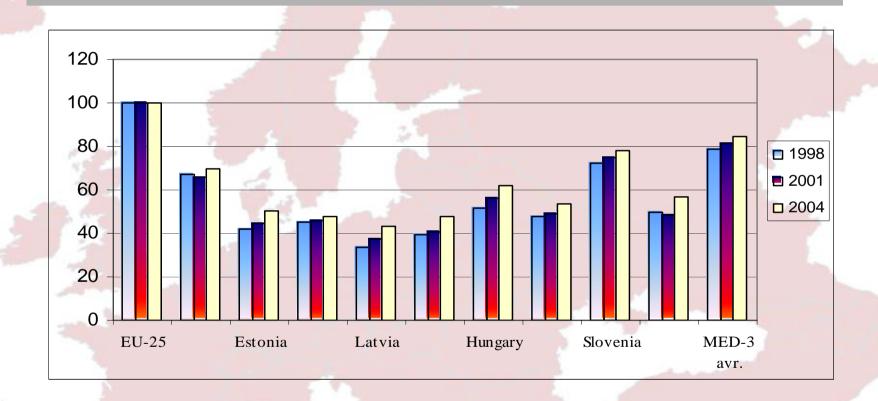
Structure of the Presentation

- Comparative Performance in Lisbon Indicators of the NMS vis-a-vis the EU-15
- The advantages and disadvantages of NMS in Lisbon indicators and competitiveness
- 3. The short-term policy issues in the Lisbon strategy of NMS countries

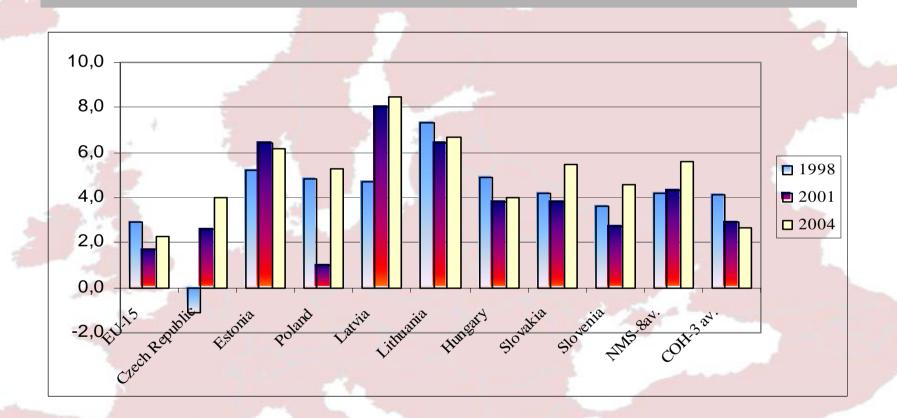
I. Comparative Performance in Lisbon Indicators of the NMS vis-a-vis the EU-15

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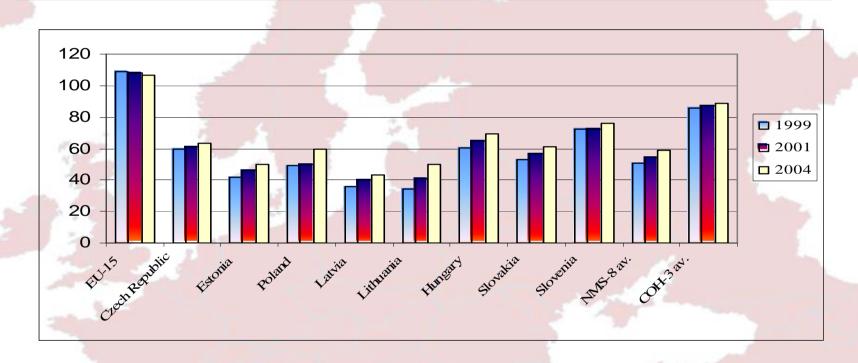
Income Indicators: GDP per capita in PPS



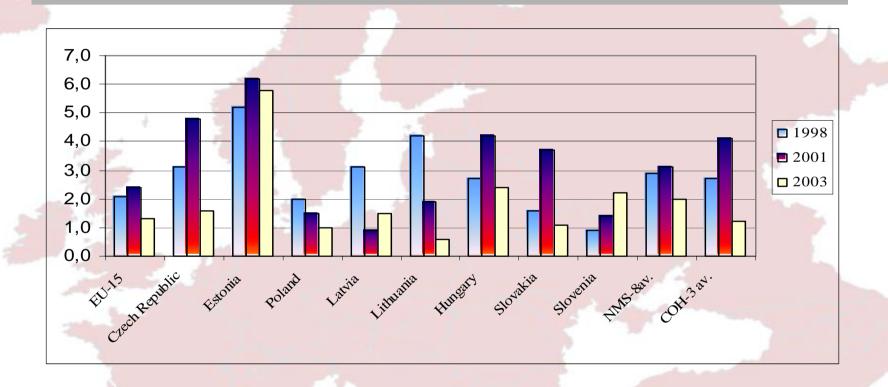
Income Indicators: Real GDP growth



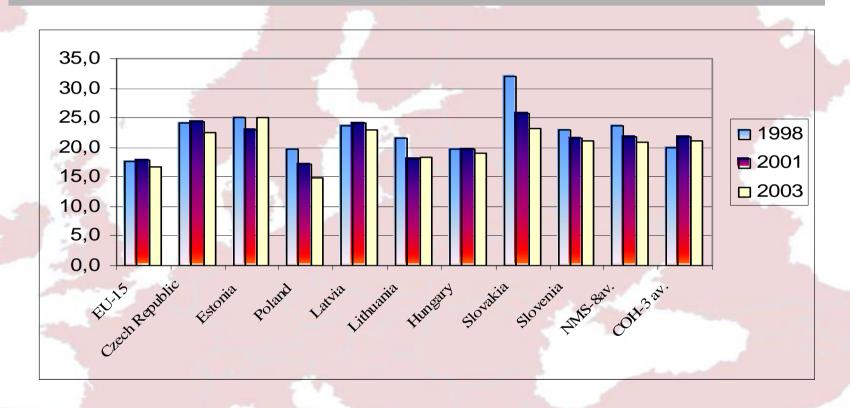
Income Indicators: Labor Productivity per Person Employed, EU-25=100



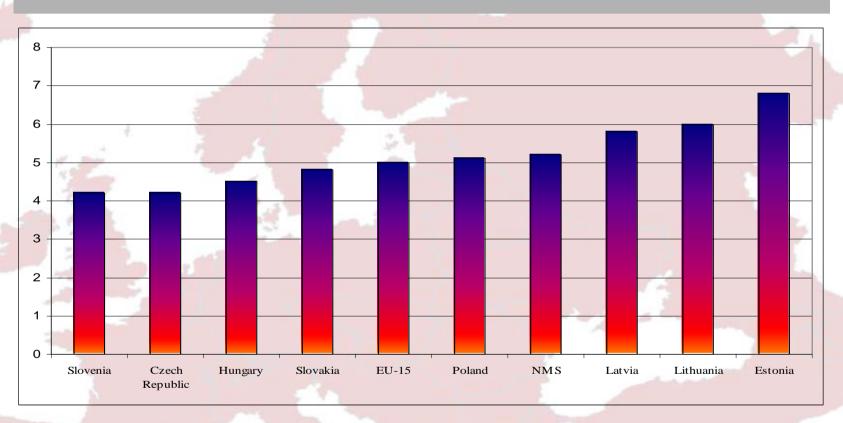
Competitiveness Indicators: FDI Intensity



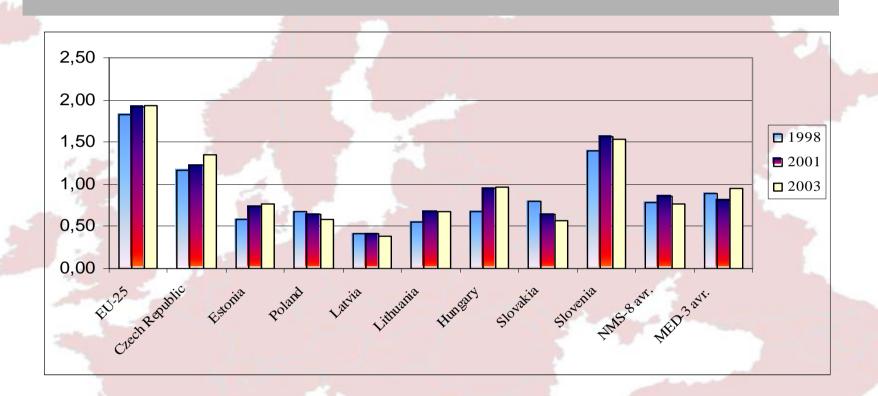
Competitiveness Indicators: Gross Fixed Capital Formation



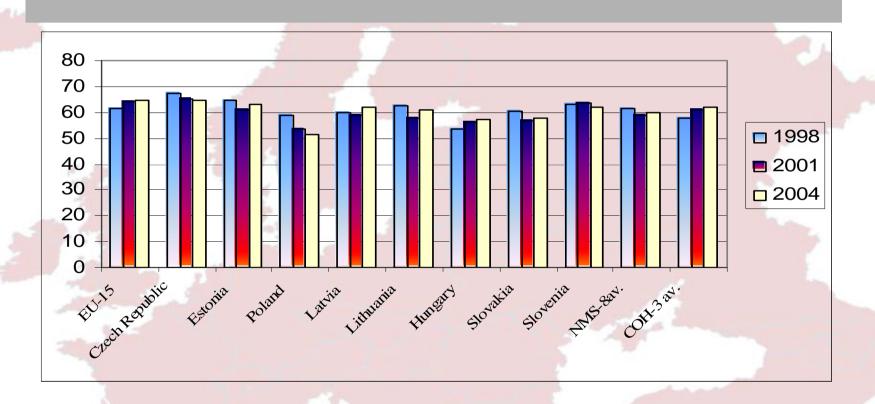
Competitiveness Indicators: Spending on Human Resources



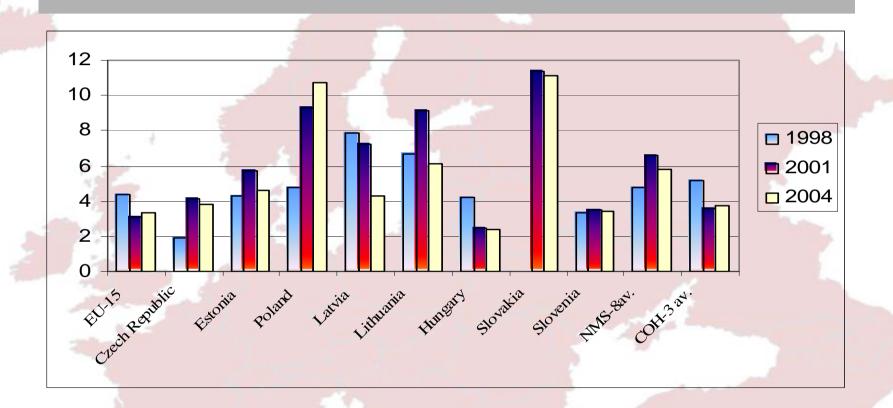
Competitiveness Indicators: GERD/GDP



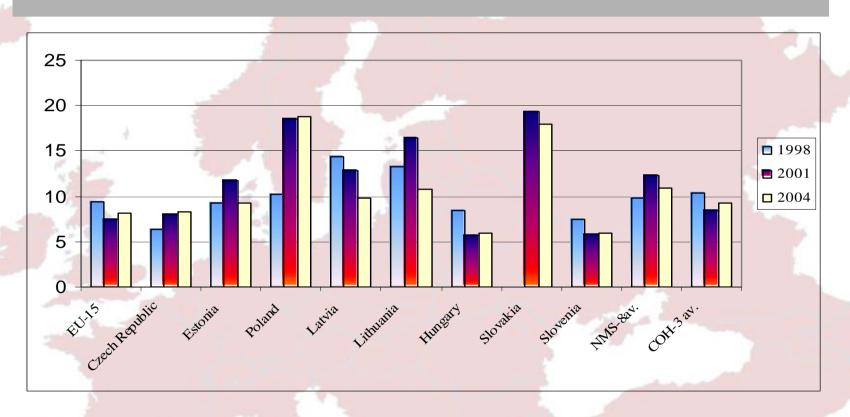
Labour Market Indicators: Employment Rate



Labour Market Indicators: Unemployment Level



Labour Market Indicators: Long-term Unemployment



IMD World Competitiveness Scoreboard 2005 Rankings (out of 60)

- 1. Estonia 26th position
- 2. Czech Republic 36th position
- 3. Hungary 37th position
- 4. Slovak Republic 40th position
- 5. Slovenia 52nd position
- 6. Poland 57th position

Summary on the Major Competitiveness related Lisbon Indicators

- Significant differences between the NMS themselves
- In several indicators fast convergence (including the productivity levels, FDI intensity among others) while the stock indicators (especially income, cost ones) show huge gaps
- Significant convergence in nominal indicators due to the imposed macroeconomic stability requirement
- Sizeable gaps in factors key to fast rise in productivity and economic growth, including R+D, labour utilisation and private capital formation
- Special competitiveness and social problems linked to employment indicators
- Much higher regional inequalities within the NMS than within the EU-15 countries which are expected to widen in the process of convergence

II. The Advantages and Disadvantages of NMS in Lisbon Indicators and Competitiveness

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The exogenous conditions of NMS influencing their performance in Lisbon indicators

- Real and nominal convergence, fast catch up of the NMS countries
- Fast and deep restructuring in the NMS in recent years
- Much more flexible factor (especially labour) markets in NMS than in the EU- 15
- Bigger real and financial openness and exposure to exogenous shocks of the NMS countries

Comparative advantages of the NMS-8 vis-a-vis the EU-15 in Lisbon Competitiveness Indicators

- Faster rise of productivity and investments due to lower capital/labour level
- Absorption of external funds and higher FDI intensity
- Good supply of human capital both in quantity and in quality
- Cost levels are low and their rise is kept under control

Comparative disadvantages of the NMS-8 vis-avis the EU-15 in Lisbon Competitiveness Indicators

- Higher levels of public sector redistribution and lower level of efficiency
- Generally low levels of gross fixed capital formation both in the private and public sectors
- Low levels of research and development spending, sometimes distorted spending on human resources
- Much lower levels of employment and associated structural problems

III. The Short-term Policy Issues in the Lisbon Strategy of NMS Countries

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Relaunch of the Lisbon Strategy - National Action Plans

- Majority of the EU member states missed the 15
 October deadline for the submission of their
 National Action Plans on economic reform
- Concerning the NMS the Commission has received NAPs only from the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary and Slovakia until the deadline

Possible risks associated with NAPs

- Since NAPs are drawn up on member state level they might not be self-critical enough
- Governments might take this opportunity to focus on indicators in which they are already good at or to show off what they have already done
- Commission does not have the power to force member states to implement the NAPs and to be ambitious

Thamk You!

ICEG European Center

6/B Dayka G. Street, Budapest, H-1118
Tel/Fax: +36 1 248-1160 e-mail: office@icegec.hu website:www.icegec.hu