

Towards Stability and Growth in the Portuguese Economy



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Towards Stability and Growth in the Portuguese Economy

Outline

- I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)
- II. The global crisis and the closure of markets (2007-11)
- III. The Economic Adjustment Programme (2011-14)
- IV. Looking beyond 2014



I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)

The Portuguese crisis: A tale of...

2 Shocks

- Monetary and financial integration
- EU enlargement and globalization

2 Policy mistakes

- Imprudent fiscal behaviour
- No macroprudential policy

2 Illusions / misperceptions

- The CA doesn't matter
- The EMU governance model

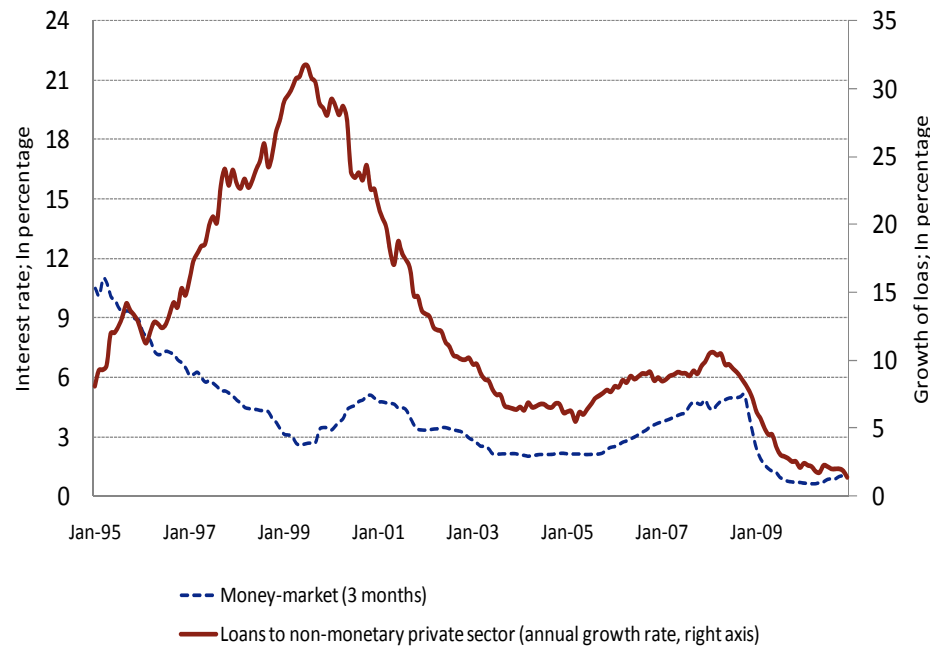


I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)

Shock 1: Monetary and financial integration

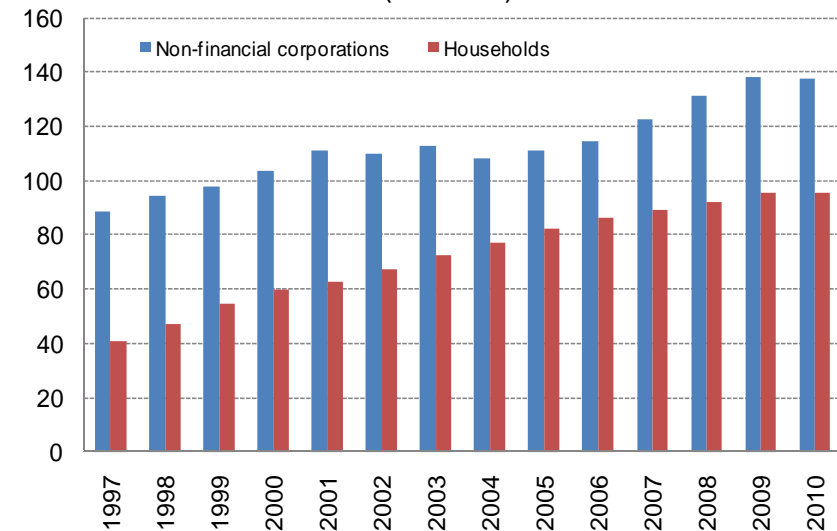
EMU enlarged the financing possibilities of domestic agents

Interest rate and loans to the private sector



Sources: ECB and Banco de Portugal.

Indebtness of the non-financial private sector (% of GDP)



Sources: INE (Statistics Portugal) and Banco de Portugal.



I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)

Shock 1: Monetary and financial integration

Higher spending not matched by higher income

Portugal - Composition of Expenditure

(average rate of real growth)

	GDP	Private consumption	Public consumption	GFCF	Exports	Imports	<i>p.m. EA12</i> GDP
1996-2010	1,9	2,3	2,4	1,1	4,3	4,3	1,7
1999-2010	1,2	1,9	2,1	-1,3	3,5	2,8	1,5
1996-2001	3,8	3,8	3,9	7,0	6,2	7,8	2,6
2002-2007	1,0	1,6	1,3	-1,6	5,0	3,6	1,1
2008-2010	-0,4	0,8	1,7	-5,5	-1,0	-1,1	-0,7

Source: INE and AMECO.

Unfavourable expenditure composition

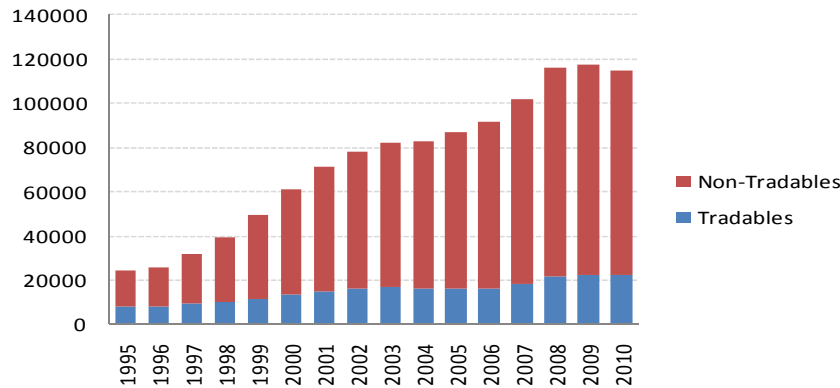


I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)

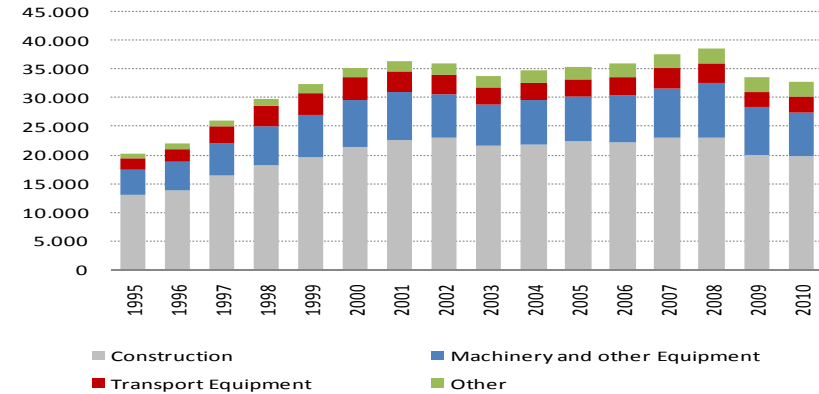
Shock 1: Monetary and financial integration

A growing weight of the non-tradable sector...

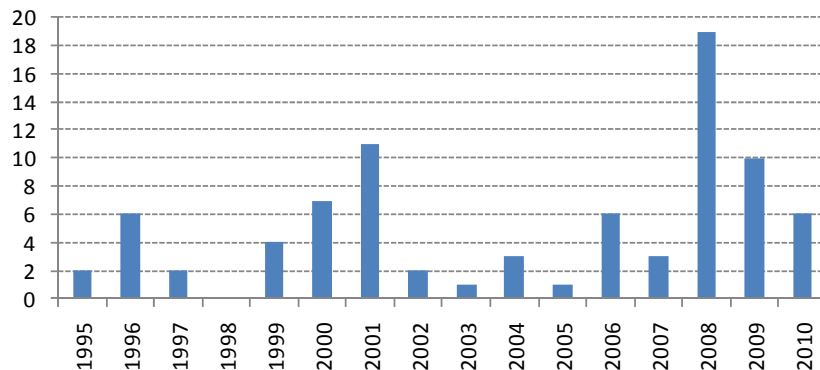
Loans to Non-Financial Corporations
Million euro



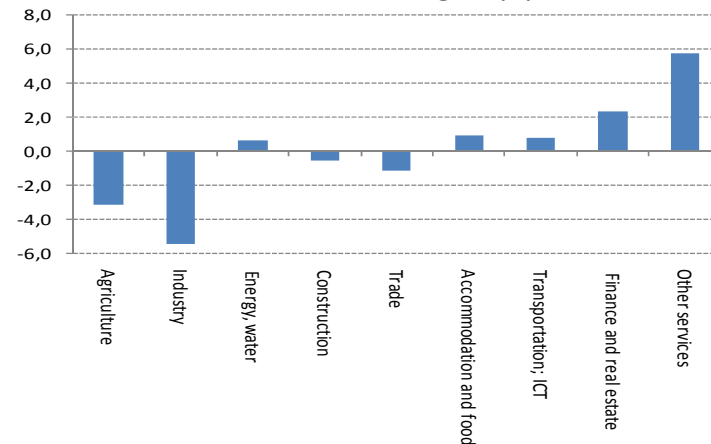
Investment by Type of Goods
Current prices; Million euro



PPPs and Concessions
Number of projects launched



Weight in GVA
2010-1995; Change in p.p.



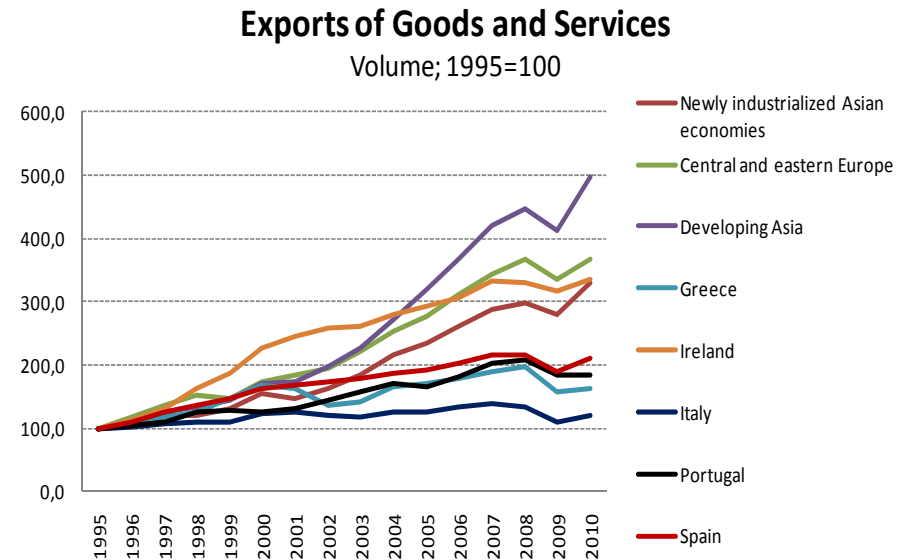
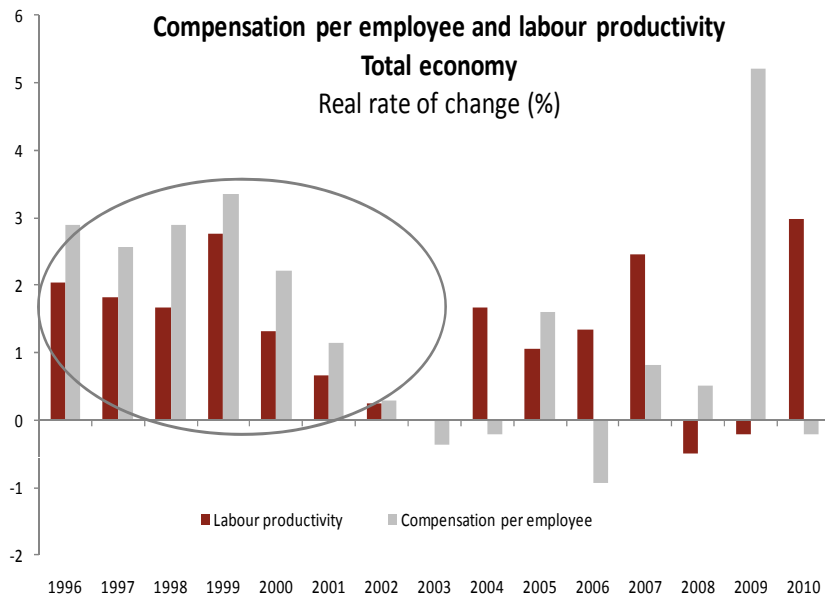


I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)

Shock 2: EU enlargement and globalisation

Lower productivity and wage pressures hurt competitiveness

Impact compounded by EU enlargement and globalisation



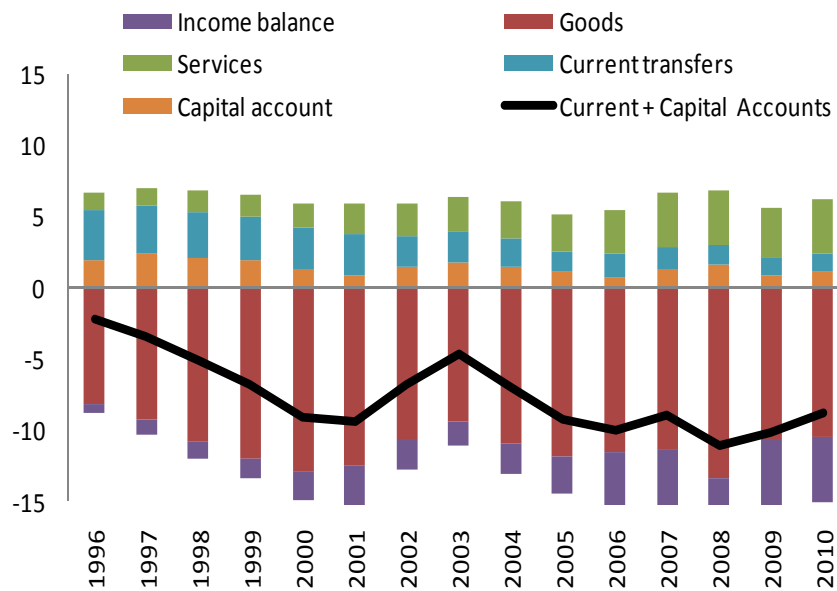
Sources: INE and Banco de Portugal.



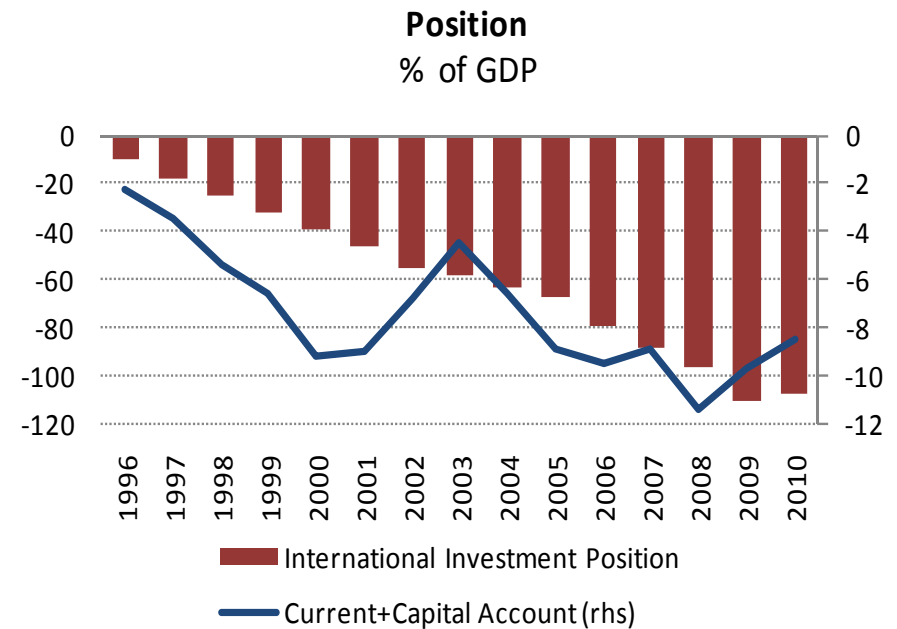
I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)

Shocks 1+2: Persistent CA deficit and increasing external debt

Current and Capital Accounts
% of GDP



External Accounts and International Investment





I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)

Two policy mistakes ...

Imprudent fiscal policy

No macroprudential oversight

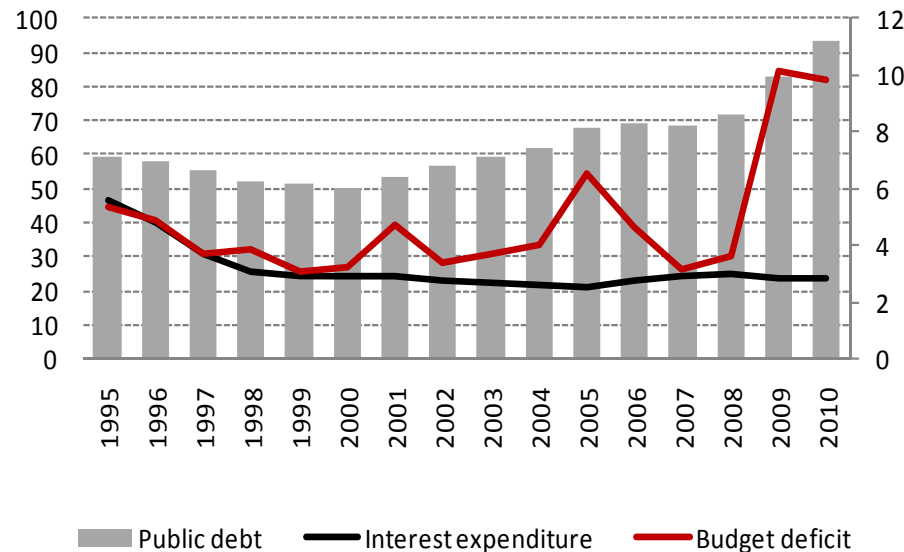


I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)

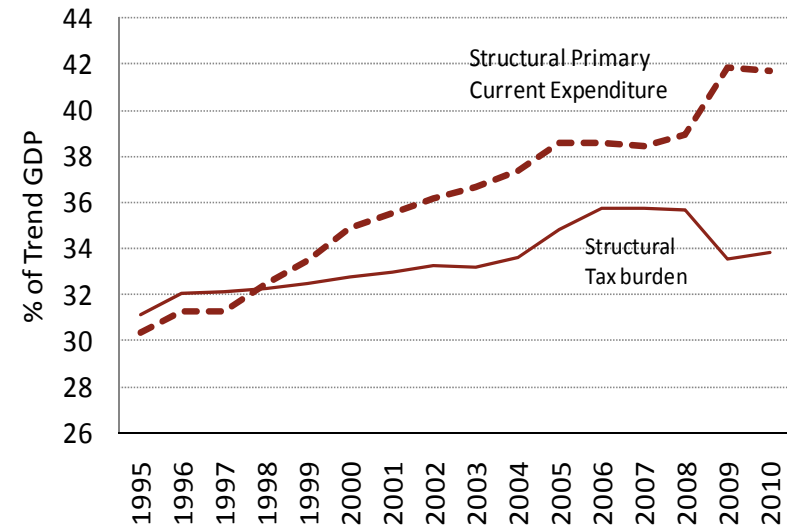
Policy mistake 1

Imprudent fiscal policies led to unsustainable public finances

PT - Public Accounts
% of GDP



Tax Burden and Structural Current Expenditure
% of Trend GDP



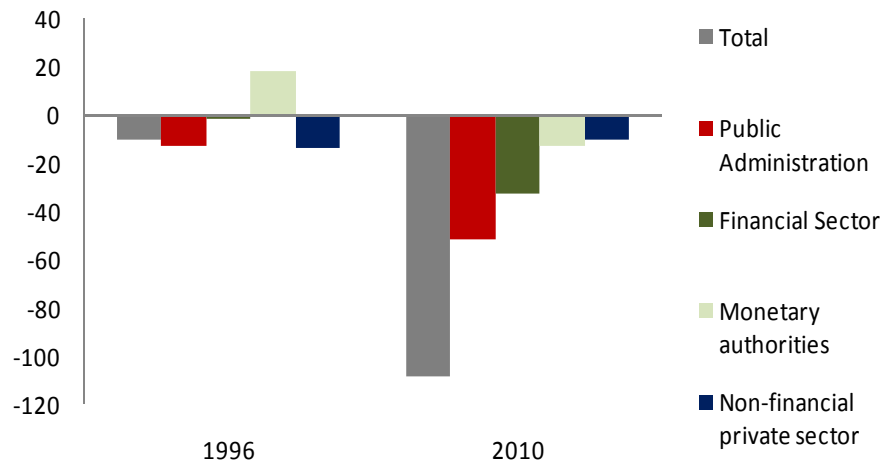


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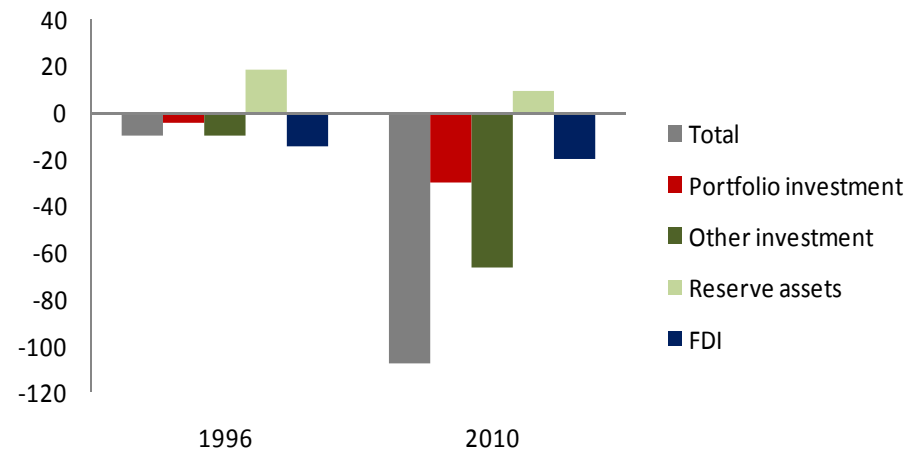
Policy mistake 2

No macroprudential policy

International Investment Position by sector
% of GDP



International Investment Position by instrument
% of GDP

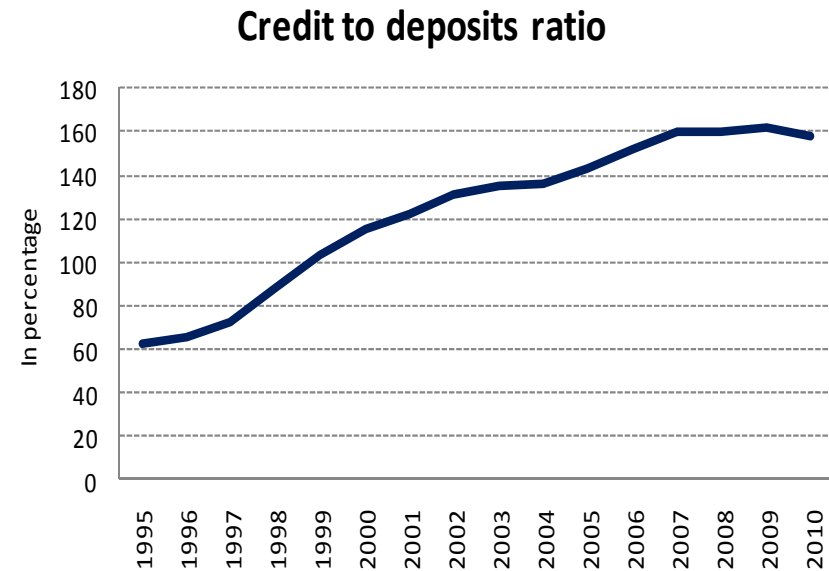
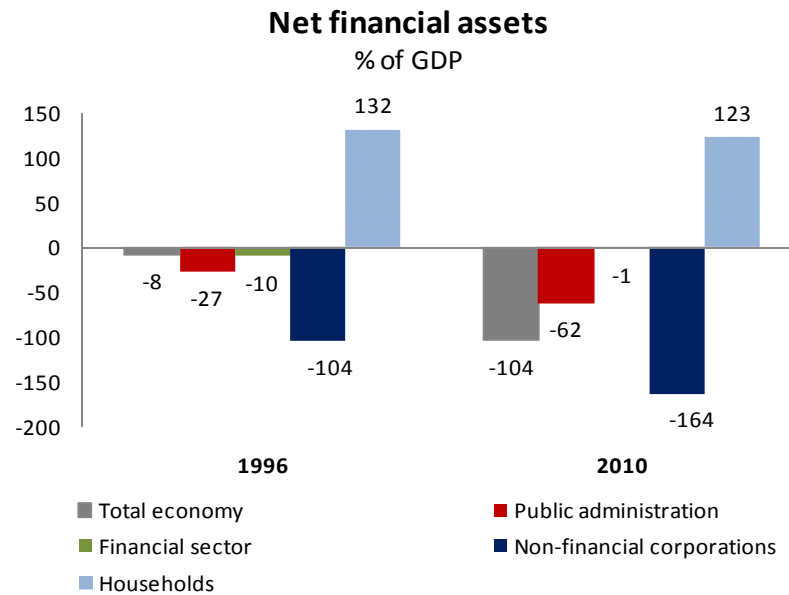




I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)

Policy mistake 2

No macroprudential policy





I. The seeds of the Portuguese Crisis (1995-2010)

Two ilusions / misperceptions ...

Current account deficits don't matter

*“The fact that both Portugal and Greece are members of both the European Union and the euro area ... and the fact that they are the two poorest members of both areas, suggest a **natural explanation for today's current account deficits.***

”
...

Blanchard, O. and F. Giavazzi (2002), “*Current account deficits in the euro area: The end of the Feldstein-Horioka Puzzle?*”



I. The seeds of the Portuguese Crisis (1995-2010)

Two illusions / misperceptions ...

The EMU governance model

- Fiscal sovereignty
- No default
- No bail-out
- No exit



I. The seeds of the Portuguese crisis (1995-2010)

The outcome

Unsustainable financial position and allocation of resources

Financial imbalances

- High public and private indebtedness
- Excess banking sector leverage
- Growing external deficits and debt

Real imbalances

- Growing demand-supply gap
- Lower productivity / trend GDP growth
- Excessive weight of non-tradables in terms of GVA and employment



II. The global crisis and the closure of markets (2007-11)

Policy mistake 1 – take 2:

Huge fiscal expansion in 2007-2010

Fiscal indicators 2007-2010

% of GDP	2007	2008	2009	2010	Change 2010-2007
Total balance	-3,1	-3,6	-10,2	-9,8	-6,7
Structural balance	-4,3	-6,2	-11	-13,2	-8,9
Structural primary balance	-1,4	-3,2	-8,2	-10,3	-8,9
Public debt	68,3	71,6	83,1	93,3	25

Source: INE and Banco de Portugal.

- *Success in stabilising the economy was short-lived*
- *Not timely-targeted-temporary*
- *Risk of refinancing grossly underestimated*



II. The global crisis and the closure of markets (2007-11)

Macroeconomic imbalances came to the spotlight in the context of the global economic and financial crisis

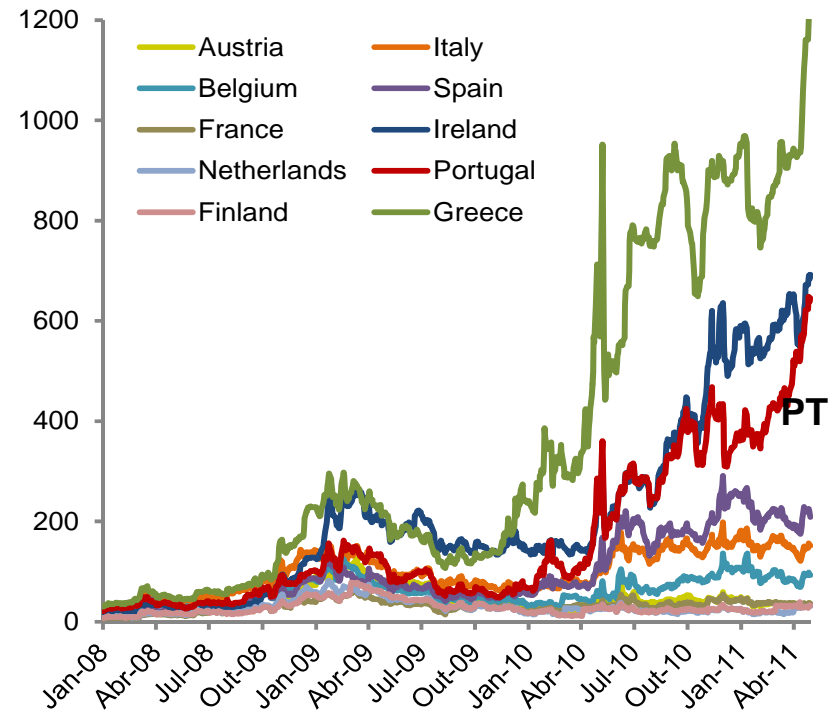
Unsustainable public finances

Over-indebtedness and excessive bank leverage

Anemic economic growth and low productivity

Markets question the ability of Portugal to repay its debts

10-year Government bond yields
Spread against Germany in basis points

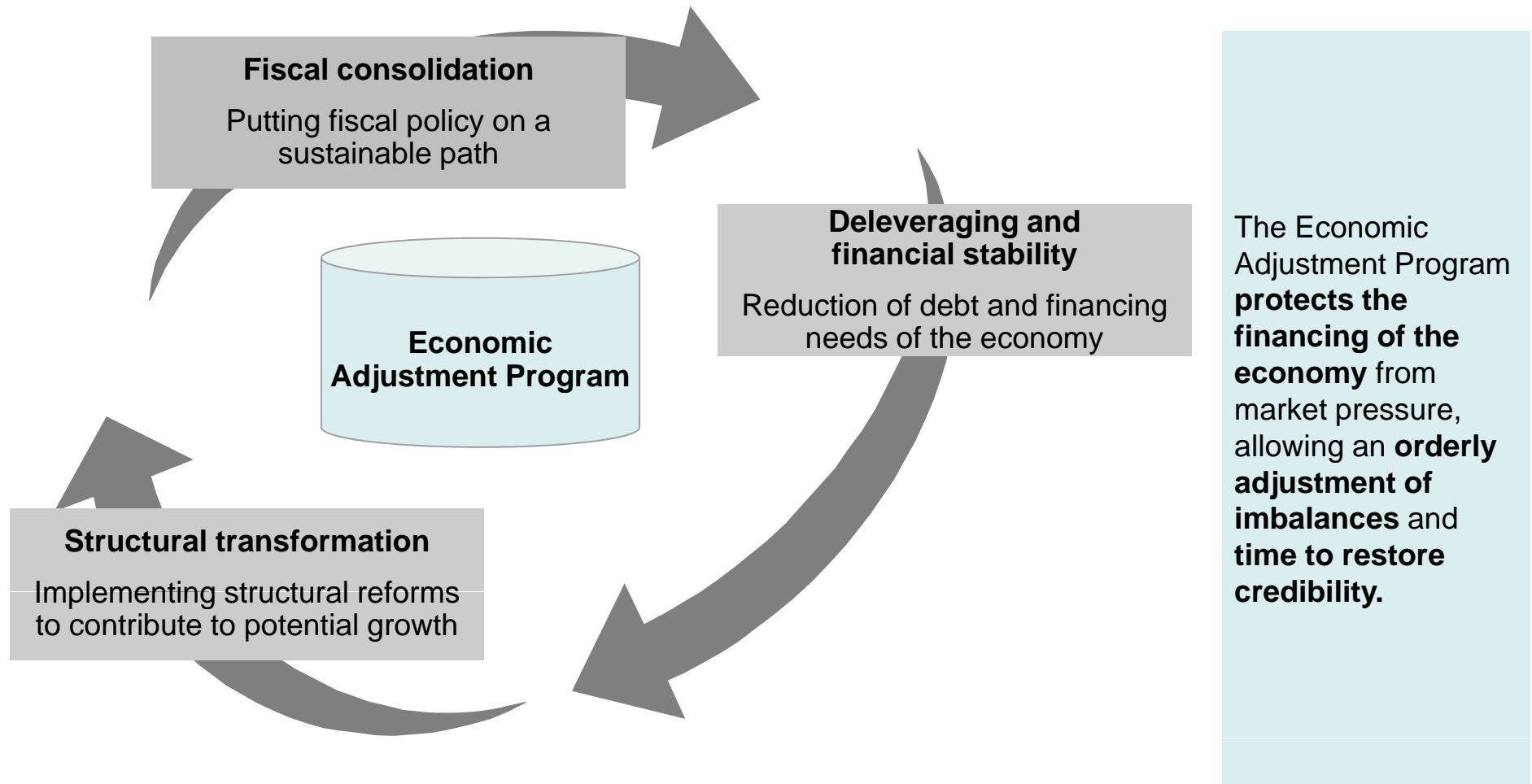


Source: Bloomberg



III. The Economic and Financial Adjustment Program (2011-14)

Addressing the challenges of the Portuguese economy: A strategy for sustainable growth in the euro area

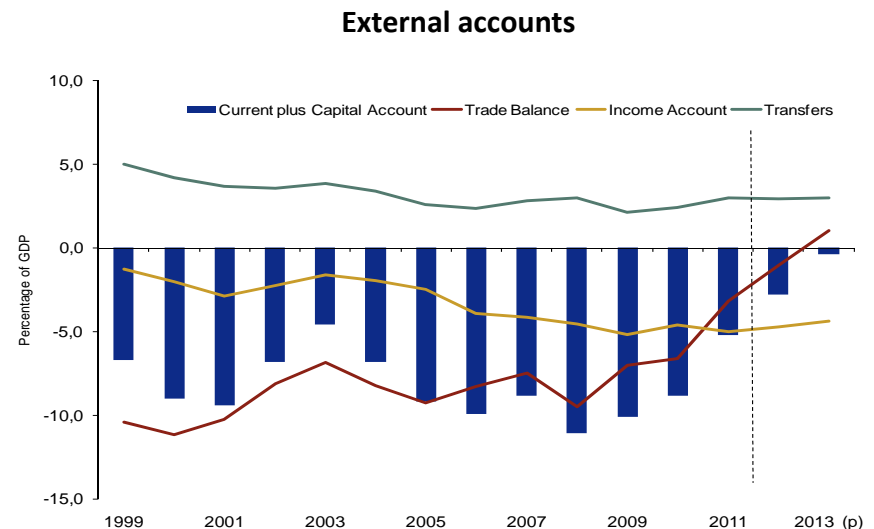
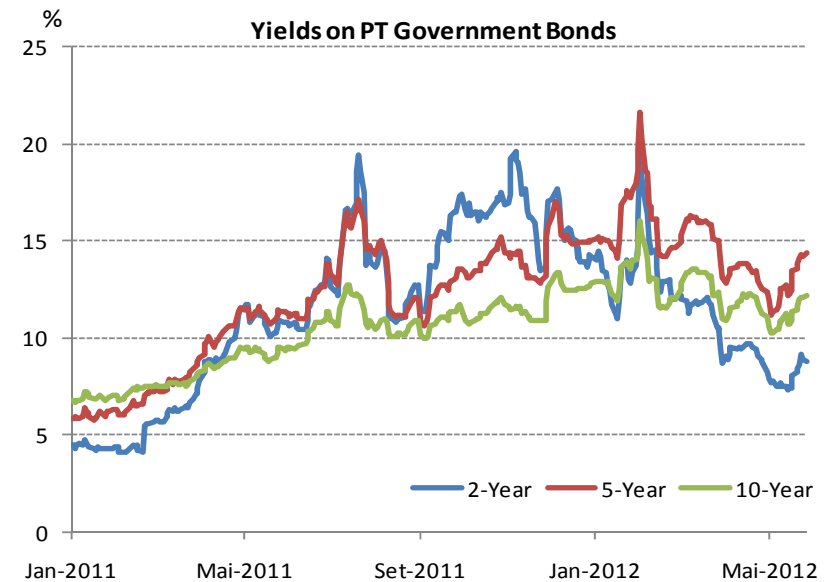




III. The Economic and Financial Adjustment Program (2011-14)

Portugal is delivering on all fronts...

- Banks more capitalized and less leveraged
- Significant structural adjustment of public accounts
- Structural reforms under way:
 - ✓ Fiscal framework
 - ✓ Privatization
 - ✓ Labour market
 - ✓ Utilities
 - ✓ Justice
 - ✓ Housing market



Sources: INE (Statistics Portugal) and Banco de Portugal.



III. The Economic and Financial Adjustment Program (2011-14)

The near term challenges...

- ***Keep momentum on program implementation***
 - Reform design and enforcement are key
- ***Key concerns***
 - Labour market developments
 - Financing of the economy
- ***Return to markets in Sep 2013***
 - Depends also on EU institutional developments
 - Precautionary / contingent mechanism needed



IV. Looking beyond 2014

The longer-term challenge

How to turn the PT economy na attractive location to invest and work?

- Debt levels will remain high
- Consolidating a new economic model
- Re-balancing resource allocation
- An investment-friendly institutional framework
 - The State as a referee not a player
 - Highly qualified public administration
 - Stable tax system
 - Efficient labour market: flexibility and “safety nets”



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Any comments / questions welcome!