# Some (provocative?) thoughts on EU proposals for a reformed SGP

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#### Introduction: Change... in continuity

#### Main changes

Yet, continuity with previous policies

- 1) New indicator & reduced complexity
- 2) Focus on reforms and investment
- 3) Increased ownership & enforcement

- 1) Focus on public finance consolidation
- 2) EU Semester & RRF
- 3) Dilemma: Common rules v. specific situations

#### Plan

• 1 pattern

• 1 myth

• 2 questions



## 1) The pattern: The growing EU grip on macroeconomic policies

- The original framework: Maastricht Treaty and EMU (1992)
  - Single monetary policy (ECB) & Fiscal integration (+ SGP 1997)
  - Weak coordination of national socioeconomic policies: Broad economic policy guidelines
- Post-Eurozone crisis (2010-2012):
  - **Stricter fiscal rules**: Six-Pack; Two-Pack; Fiscal Compact...
  - Financial assistance: European Stability Mechanism (ESM)
  - Banking Union
  - Statistical harmonization: rising Eurostat prerogatives
  - Macroeconomic imbalance procedure: European Semester and CSR
- Covid-crisis: General Escape Clause & Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)
  - Conditionality & strict EU monitoring
  - **Role of CSR**: growing EU influence on domestic reforms



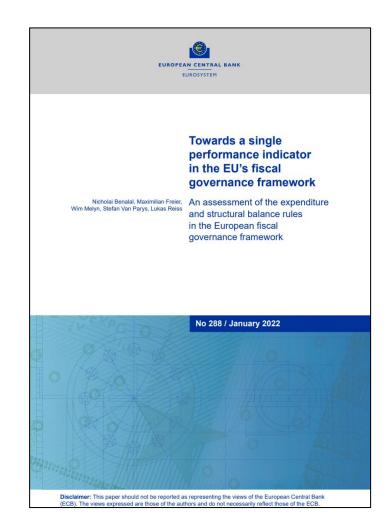
# 1) The pattern: The growing EU grip on macroeconomic policies

- Step-wise increase of EU powers, in a wide-range of macroeconomic policies: monetary, fiscal, but also banking, statistical and socioeconomic (social, investment... policies)
- Many rules = greater political discretion over the (non) implementation of measures and assessment of reforms
  - **E.g.**: negotiations with MS over the SGP, statistical requirements, (de)activation of the general escape clause, etc.
- The Commission's proposal (2022) follows this logic:
  - Single macroeconomic governance framework (fiscal policy, investments & reforms): national medium-term fiscal-structural plan
  - More automatic enforcement
  - Focus on common EU priorities and EU agenda (e.g.: "growth enhancing investment and reforms for EU priorities")
  - Latent Europeanization of economic and social reforms?



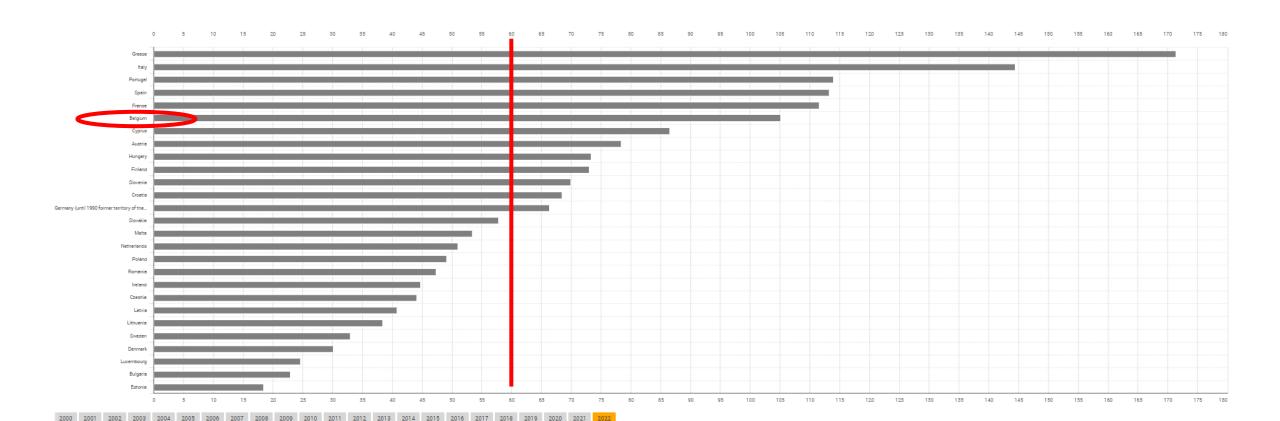
### 2) The myth of simplicity: the holy single fiscal indicator?

- Widely shared diagnosis on current SGP: Highly complex surveillance mechanism
- Proposed solution? Focus on 1 fiscal indicator : net primary expenditure
  - In line with previous reforms (e.g.: expenditure benchmark)
  - **Definition?** Expenditure net of discretionary revenue measures and excluding interest expenditure as well as cyclical unemployment expenditure
- Simple rules: holy grail or the greatest E(M)U fantasy?
  - Maintaining of the 3% and 60% limits...
  - **Political underpinnings: one-sided focus** on the budget → What about *revenues*?
  - Ownership and negotiations with MS
  - **Debt sustainability analysis:** methodological controversies (e.g.: pro-austerity stance?) & political role of models (statistical thought experiments) > **No neutral** instrument
- Conclusion? It's complex to keep it simple...
  - Transparency \neq Simplicity: still very technocratic framework
  - **Democratic issues**: not easy to understand or communicate



### 3) Q1: (How) to combine flexibility & ownership with simplicity & enforcement?

- Starting point: very contrasted national positions
  - E.g.: gross public debt



## 3) Q1: (How) to combine flexibility & ownership with simplicity & enforcement?

- Ex-ante: Medium-term approach (4-7 years): inherent tension between strict (rigid) v. flexible (loose) plans
  - What **room for negotiation** in the hands of national executives? Symmetrically, what **coordination** at EU level?
  - What interactions with **domestic elections** (democratic issue)?
- Ex-post: Better enforcement  $\rightarrow$  The dream of automatic implementation? But how?
  - More sanctions (eg: fines or shortening of the adjustment period) ≠ Better implementation → Other tools (eg. reduced EU funds)?
  - How to reinforce national fiscal institutions?
- In sum: deciding what, when and how to sanction remains a fundamentally political issue in a variegated & multilevel EU polity
  - Euro area v. EU
  - Biggest countries (IT, SP, FR, DE) v. (semi-)peripheral countries

# 3) Q2: How (environmentally) sustainable is the focus on (public finance) sustainability?

- How green is the SGP reform?
- New focus on "green"/productive public investment in line with recent EU initiatives (e.g. RRF)
- Yet, the proposed framework rests upon 3 intertwined dimensions: public finance consolidation, transition and growth
  - Underlying assumption: no contradiction between the 3 aspects
- Yet, how to prioritize in practice? What if conflicts arise between these dimensions?
- Besides, is green transition even compatible with a macroeconomic framework focus on growth, innovation & consolidation?

#### Conclusion: Old wine in new bottles?

- Long-term pattern: growing EU grip on macroeconomic policies
- The myth of simplicity & the limits of the single fiscal indicator
- Two questions (among many others...):
- Combining flexibility & ownership with simplicity & enforcement: an oxymoron?
- Is the focus on sustainability really sustainable?

#### Thank you for your attention!

#### Appendix – To go further on the Belgian case

- Piron D. 2013). « Le cadre institutionnel de l'assainissement des finances publiques en Belgique », Bulletin de documentation du SPF Finances, 73 (3), 139-180.
- Piron, D. (2019). Gouverner les régions par les finances publiques Européanisation, fédéralisation et néo-libéralisme en Belgique, Bruxelles, Larcier.
- Piron, D. (2022). « 'On ne rigole pas avec Eurostat' La disciplinarisation budgétaire saisie par l'harmonisation statistique », Gouvernement et action publique, 11 (2), 33-53.
- Piron, D. (2022). "The Special Financing Law: Tax competition and fiscal consolidation at the heart of Belgium's material economic Constitution". In Grégoire, G. & Miny, M., The Idea of Economic Constitution in Europe (pp. 659-686). Brill Nijhoff.

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