Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2024

Boosting affordable and longer-term financing for governments

John Paolo R. Rivera, Ph.D.

Senior Research Fellow, Philippine Institute for Development Studies

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What makes for the good society is a sound economy. Without it, all the rest falls apart.

Llewellyn Rockwell

quotefancy

What's in it for you?
Three areas of discussion



1. Macroeconomic prospects and challenges



2. Ways to increase affordable long-term financing



3. Global megatrends

Macroeconomic prospects and challenges



1. Post-pandemic challenge most economies encountered

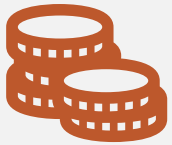
Rocky economic growth due to revenge spending, high inflation, high interest rates



2. Some observations:

Inflation for most economy has been cost-push than demand-pull

Core inflation is increasing faster than headline inflation



Two arguments by economists:

Higher-for-longer stance by monetary authorities impedes faster economic growth

Lower policy rate alone cannot generate faster and higher quality economic growth. (e.g., India)

Three key implications (1/3): REFORMS in the BETTER NORMAL



Importance of how reforms can create meaningful impacts on resource allocation and distribution



Leverage on both capacities of fiscal and monetary sector in stabilizing the economy (goal: meet internal and external balance – twin goals of the macroeconomy)



EMDEs can develop its agriculture sector in the same manner it developed its manufacturing and services sector (goal: improve food security)



Improve investment climate by guaranteeing ease of doing business, minimize corruption, reasonable tax policy, reduce red tape, among others

Importance of global peace, geopolitical stability, and economic cooperation

End war and conflict (i.e., peace is a global public good; political risk generates economic risk)

FTAs should not be limited to economic (e.g., RCEP)

Economic diplomacy is the use of government recourses to promote the growth of an economy by increasing trade, promoting investments, collaboration on bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, among others.

Three key implications (2/3):
REFORMS in the BETTER NORMAL

Three key implications (3/3):
REFORMS in the BETTER NORMAL



PROMOTING EQUALITY AND REPRESENTATION FOR ALL AND BUILDING RESILIENCE ARE KEYS TO ALLEVIATING GLOBAL POVERTY



INCREASE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND HEALTH



BUILD CLIMATE RESILIENCE; PURSUE SUSTAINABILITY; SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS



ACCESSIBLE FINANCING

Three ways to increase affordable long-term financing: FISCAL CREDIBILITY IS KEY



Efficient tax collection and prudent spending of taxpayers' money on PAPs that are productive and value-adding.



Ensure an economic environment that is conducive for investment – safe, secure, sure



A new set of financing metrics to be used by the international community

Create bandwagon effect in reducing reliance on traditional GDP and national income levels to be used by the international community in determining both the provision and allocation of concessional development financing in the form of grants, loans and debt relief.

Sustainability metrics and stakeholder-driven indicators can also be used.



Global megatrends affecting fiscal policy:
EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF SOCIETY, ECONOMY, POLITICS

Three key implications:



Governments must be adept with the evolving landscape of society, economy, and politics for new policy solutions and policy synergies.



Better reforms in the better normal are required – reforms that are stakeholder driven and goes beyond the traditional.



Governments and international development partners as investors will mean more than simply funding schools and opening borders - invest not only in the cultivation of citizen capabilities but also provide hard and soft resources and infrastructure to allow citizens to succeed at scale.

The old normal wasn'

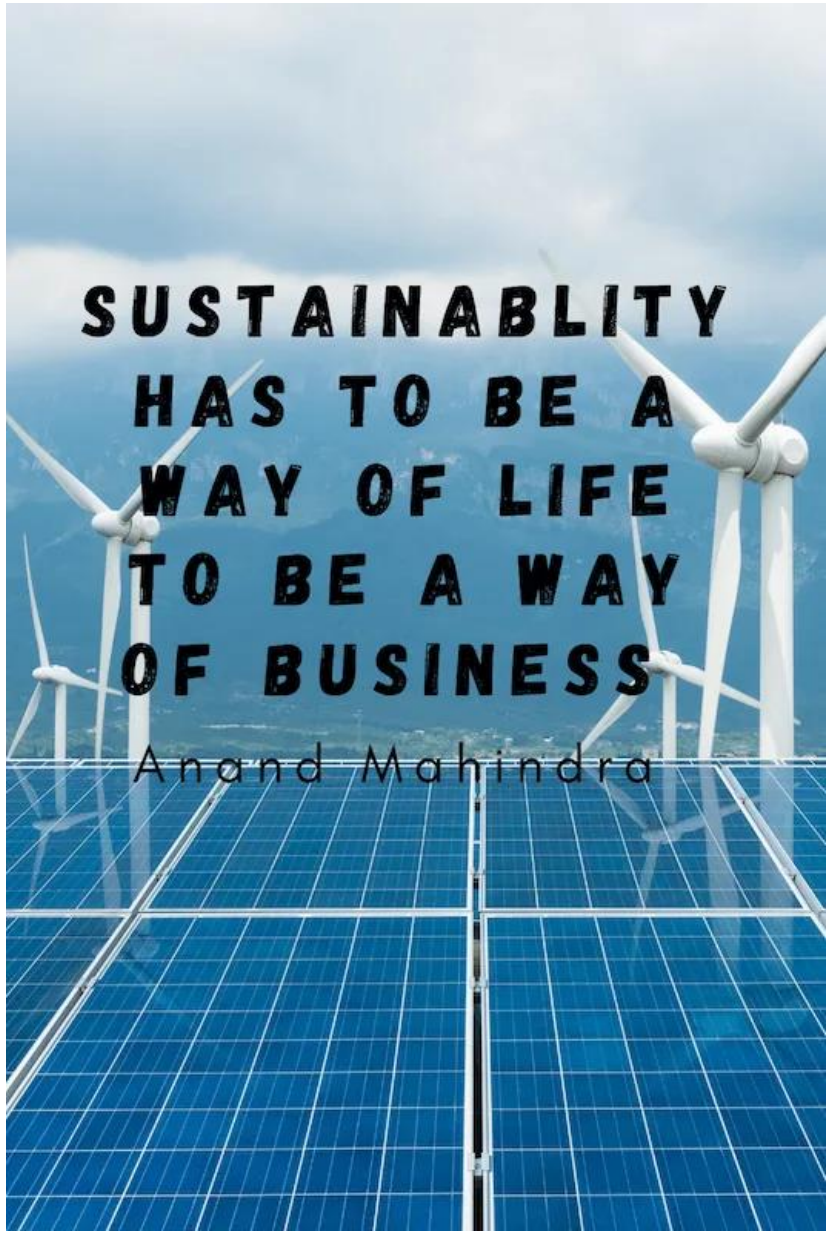
After this crisis we can build a 21st century economy and society — and save ourselves with a vision of a world made new, writes **Edward Cameron**



ACCORDING to her son, Eleanor Roosevelt said the same prayer every ght and closed with this wish: ve us from ourselves and w us a vision of a world made " This prayer reminds me in the midst of

the Bank of England announced British GDP will likely fall by 14pc — a fall last seen in 1706!

It is natural that we want this nightmare to end and that we yearn for a return to normal. But we must remember normal



THANK YOU

SALAMAT	TERIMA KASIH	ขอขอบคุณ
谢谢	고맙습니다	ありがとう
Ngā mihi nui	Спасибо	धन्यवाद
شكرا	Merci	¡Gracias!