



Macroeconomic Convergence: What does it mean exactly, why is it needed, and what are the priorities?

Joint Conference on "Regional Integration in the EAC: Making the Most of the Common Market on the Road to a Monetary Union"



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Outline

- What does convergence mean?
- Why does it matter?
- ➢ Is the EAC different from the euro area?
- How is the EAC doing?
- The road ahead

The meaning of convergence

- Commonly refers to economic catch-up (real convergence)
- > Roots in the OCA literature (Mundell, etc)
- Application in the euro area: nominal convergence criteria

Why does it matter?

- OCA theory: reduction in scope for asymmetric shocks:
 - synchronization of business cycles
 - >trade integration
 - ▶ labor mobility
- EMU Maastricht criteria are different:
 - Deficit and debt limits
 - >Inflation limits
 - Exchange rate stability; LT interest rate convergence
- ➤ Why this difference?

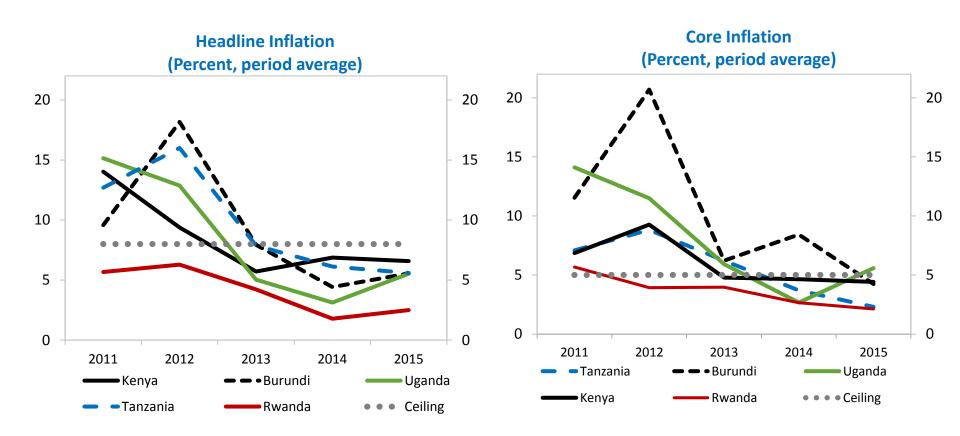
Is the EAC different from the euro area?

- Different degree of trade integration
- > Financial depth and integration
- Labor mobility?
- > Do LICs require less strong convergence?

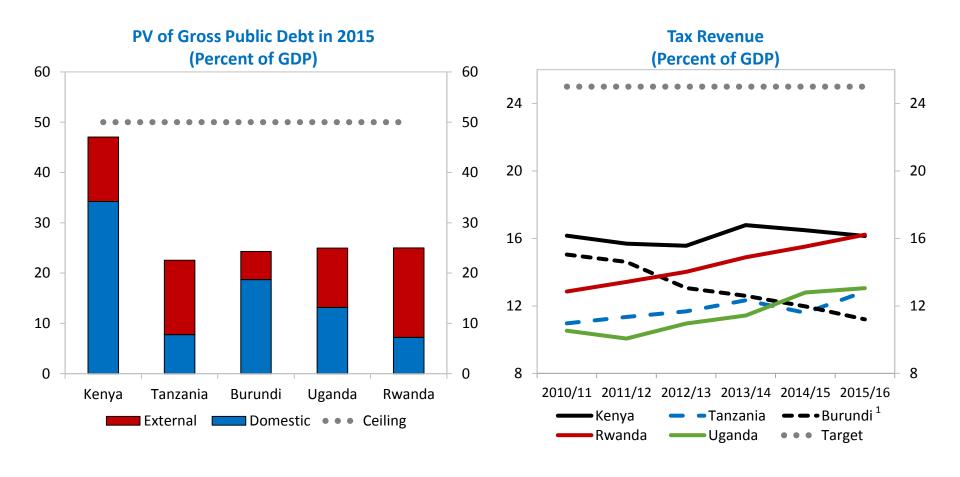
How is the EAC doing?

- ► Inflation: OK
- ➤ Debt: OK
- Deficits: too high
- > Reserves: more needed

Inflation: converging and below the ceiling

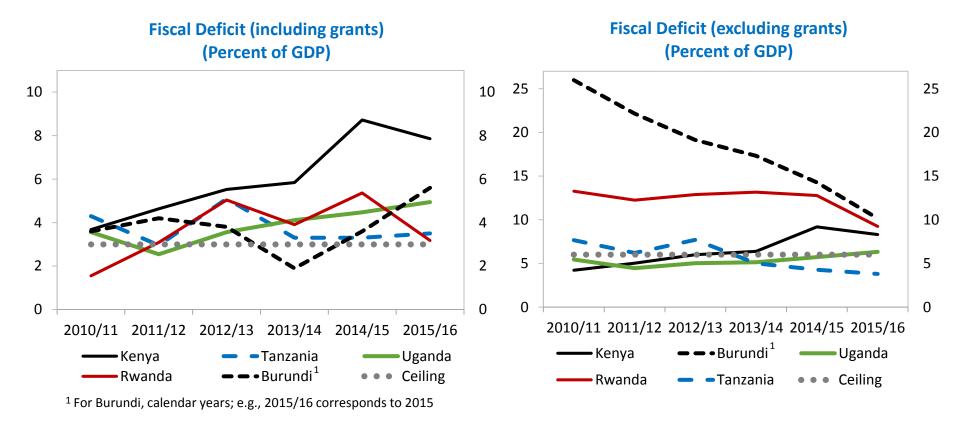


Gross Public Debt: below the ceiling Tax Revenue: below the target



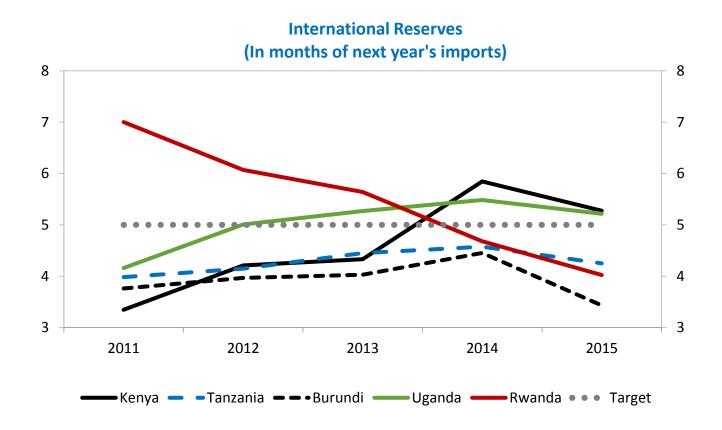
Fiscal Deficits

- 1. Substantial adjustments needed
- 2. How to reconcile with planned capital spending increases?



International Reserves

Large variations among countries
Need to build up reserves



The path ahead

- The EAMU Protocol: institutions, processes, etc
- > Lessons from the eurozone
- **→** Priorities

Thank you