

VECTORS OF CONVERGENCE

Jan Brůha Economic Research Division Monetary Department

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CNB's analytical role



Each year the CNB publishes:

- Analyses of Czech Republic's current economic alignment with euro area
 - Analytical document
 - most recent: December 2018
- Assessment of fulfilment of Maastricht convergence criteria and degree of economic alignment of Czech Republic with euro area – published jointly with Ministry of Finance of Czech Republic



CNB's analysis: graphical summary



ECONOMIC ALIGNMENT OF EURO AREA COUNTRIES

- Convergence of euro area countries' wealth levels
- Public finance sustainability
- Business cycle alignment
- Monetary policy transmission (interest rate channel)
- Financial cycle alignment as captured by credit growth
- Inflation alignment

+ unfinished institutional reform

CZ: DIRECT ALIGNMENT INDICATORS

- Real economic convergence
 - The Czech Republic's cyclical alignment with the euro area
- Structural similarity of the Czech economy to the euro area economy
- Trade links with the euro area
- Intensity of intra-industry trade with the euro area
- Ownership links with the euro area
- Financial cycle alignment
- Interest rate convergence vis-à-vis the euro area
- Volatility of the Czech currency against the euro
 - Alignment of the Czech koruna with the euro

CZ: FISCAL POLICY

- Cyclically adjusted general government balance
- General government debt
- Procyclical effect of fiscal policy
- Long-term sustainability of public finances

CZ: THE LABOUR AND PRODUCT MARKETS

- Geographical mobility
- Activity rate
- Share of part-time jobs in employment
- Long-term unemployment rate
- Unemployment trap
- Labour market efficiency
- Competitiveness

CZ: THE BANKING SECTOR

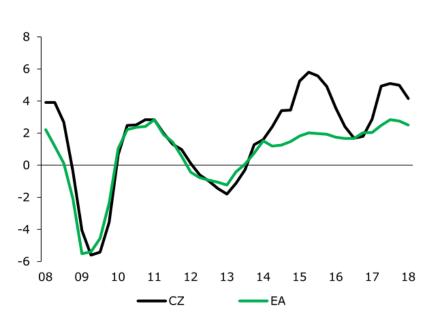
- Capital position
- Profitability
- Liquidity position
- Credit risk
- Risks to the domestic banking sector related to the phase of the financial cycle



Czech cyclical alignment with EA

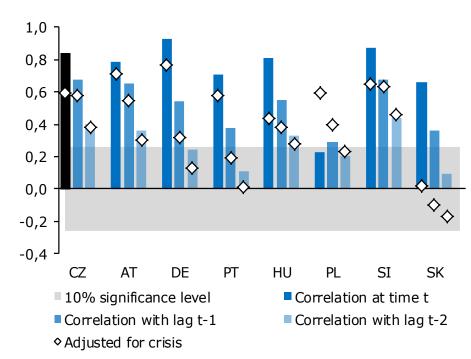






Source: Eurostat, CNB calculations.

Correlation coefficients of GDP with the euro area



- Cyclical alignment with EA was particularly strong during economic crisis and has declined during recovery.
- Alignment remains relatively high, though, owing to strong trade links.

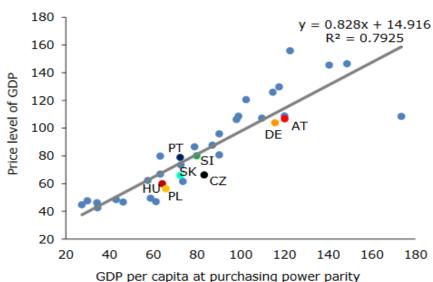


Nominal convergence

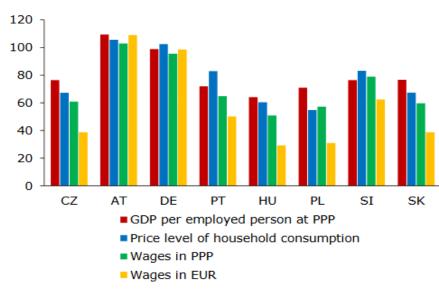


GDP per capita at purchasing power parity versus the price level

(2017, EA = 100)



Other indicators of long-term convergence (2017, EA = 100)



Source: Eurostat, European Commission, CNB calculations.

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- Czech price level is below level corresponding to GDP per capita ⇒ ample space for real exchange rate appreciation.
- Lower wage level compared to euro area average (60% of EA average in PPP and 40% in EUR terms ⇒ incomplete convergence).
- CZ Inflation may increase after euro adoption due to catching-up process (nominal appreciation not possible any more).

CNB research related to the common currency



- In addition to the two policy documents, some CNB research output* may be relevant for the questions related to euro adoption
- Examples -- two recent WPs

Jan Brůha, Jaromír Tonner: Independent Monetary Policy Versus a Common Currency: A Macroeconomic Analysis for the Czech Republic Through the Lens of an Applied DSGE Model, CNB WP 19/2018.

"euro adoption would have had positive effects on the levels of macroeconomic variables at the cost of an increase in nominal volatility"

Jan Brůha, Oxana Babecká Kucharčuková: An Empirical Analysis of Macroeconomic Resilience: The Case of the Great Recession in the European Union, CNB WP 10/2017

"common currency is not a determinant of resilience to shocks, it is quality of institutions that matters"

^{*} Note: unlike policy documents, the research outputs need not necessarily represent the institutional views

Thank you for your attention



www.cnb.cz

Jan Brůha

Director
Economic Research Division
Monetary Department
jan.bruha@cnb.cz

