

PORTUGAL 2020 | MACROECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

WORKSHOP *Avaliação de Políticas Públicas* | GPEAR1

26th November 2021



OUTLINE

1. Introduction
2. Goals and evaluation questions
3. Methodology
4. Descriptive analysis
5. Impact of Portugal 2020

1. INTRODUCTION

- **Portugal 2020** is the **Partnership Agreement** between Portugal and the European Commission setting the programming principles for the implementation of the **European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)** for the 2014-2020 period.
- The ESIF consist of five funds:
 - the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF);
 - the Cohesion Fund (CF);
 - the European Social Fund (ESF) including the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI);
 - the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD);
 - the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF).
- The ***Portugal 2020 Macroeconomic Impact Assessment*** is promoted by the Agency for Development and Cohesion (AD&C), as part of the set of program evaluations.

2. GOALS AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

- **Evaluation Questions**

- **EQ1:** What is the macroeconomic impact of Portugal 2020?
- **EQ2:** What is the macroeconomic impact of Portugal 2020 on the Portuguese NUTS II regions?



- **Goals:** to assess the impact of **Portugal 2020** regarding the main **macroeconomic aggregates** and related variables of interest:
 - at the national and the regional level (NUTS II regions), and at the sectoral level;
 - focusing both on short-term effects (emphasis on the demand side and a period of up to 5 years) and in the medium- and long-term (interaction between demand and supply effects, horizons of 5 to 50 years);
 - comparing with the previous programming period (QREN).

3. METHODOLOGY

- Assessment of the impact of ESIF by **numerical simulation** of two **general equilibrium dynamic macroeconomic models** (European Commission), with the following steps:
 1. The categories of **ESIF intervention domains or measures/sub-measures** were converted into **intervention fields** that, in turn, were mapped into **policy shock instruments**.
 2. The ESIF intervention, mapped into these shock instruments, constituted **the set of exogenous shocks applied to each of the models** in the simulation exercise.
 3. The **reaction of the models to these exogenous shocks** allowed, in turn, the measurement of the macroeconomic impact of the ESIF, comparing the values of the variables of interest in the scenarios with and without the shocks (*steady state*) resulting from the intervention of the ESIF.

METHODOLOGY

- **Data collection:** for the accomplishment of this project, we relied on the **information provided** by **AD&C** on the amounts executed and projected of the ESIF – CF, EAFRD, EMFF, ERDF and ESF – for the programming cycle of Portugal 2020, as well as on the amounts executed for the QREN period;
 - CF, ERDF, and ESF: data collected by **AD&C** from QREN and Portugal 2020 Information Systems (fed by Program Management Authorities);
 - FEAMP: data collected by **Directorate General for Maritime Policy/Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Planning** (*Direção-Geral de Política do Mar/Ministério da Agricultura, do Mar, do Ambiente e do Ordenamento do Território*) (fed by Management Authority of MAR Operational Program);
 - FEADER: data collected by **Office for Planning, Policy and General Administration/Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Planning** (*Gabinete de Planeamento, Políticas e Administração Geral/Ministério da Agricultura, do Mar, do Ambiente e do Ordenamento do Território*) (fed by Management Authorities of Rural Development Programs).

METHODOLOGY

- **Dynamic general equilibrium macroeconomic models with microeconomic foundations**, specific to each EQ:
 - **EQ1 → QUEST III** model
 - New-Keynesian dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model, tailored for a small open economy within the Euro Area.
 - **EQ2 → RHOMOLO** model
 - Spatial computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, considering the 268 NUTS II regions of the EU (implemented by JRC-Seville)

METHODOLOGY

- Mapping of intervention field into shock instruments (examples):

Intervention field	Instrument-shock in model		Shock calibration
	QUEST	RHOMOLO	
INFR Infrastructure	$\Delta^+ \text{IG}$ <i>(infrastructure directly related to production processes, e.g., ICT, energy efficiency, water treatment, health, education)</i>		Increase in public investment by the amount of the ESIF public expenditure (% GDP)
	$\Delta^+ \text{G}$ <i>(infrastructure related to quality of life, e.g., protection of nature and biodiversity)</i>		Increase in public consumption by the amount of the ESIF public expenditure (% GDP)
INFR-TRNSP Transport Infrastructure	$\Delta^+ \text{IG}$ <i>(infrastructure directly related to transport, e.g., roads)</i>	$\Delta^- \text{TCOST}$ <i>(infrastructure directly related to transport, e.g., roads)</i>	Increase in public investment by the amount of the ESIF public expenditure (% GDP)
HC Human Capital	$\Delta^+ \text{G}$ <i>(expenditure related to sustainable services, e.g., health care and social services, social entrepreneurship and social and solidarity economy, local development strategies)</i>		Increase in public consumption by the amount of the ESIF public expenditure (% GDP)
	TRAIN / TRAINH		Increase in human capital efficiency of human capital promoted by the ESIF public expenditure (per worker)
RTD Research and Development	$\Delta^- \text{RPREMA}$ <i>(expenditure related to research and innovation processes that reduces the risk premium of intangible capital)</i>		Investment subsidy that reduces the user cost of capital by the amount of the ESIF public expenditure (% GDP), modelled through a reduction in the risk premium of intangible capital

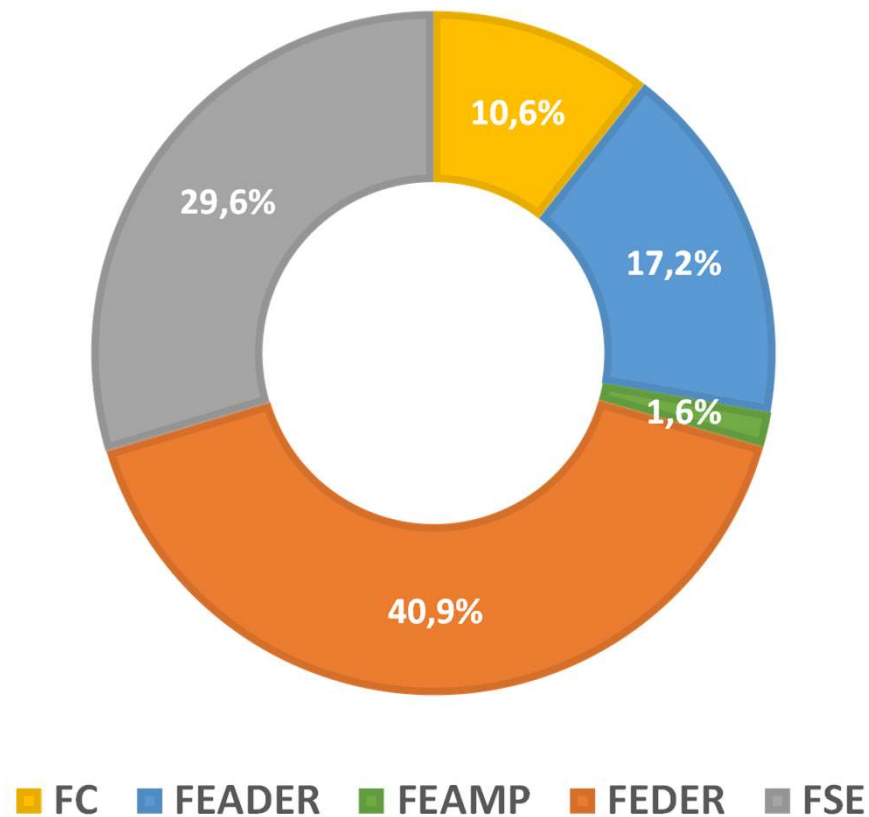
METHODOLOGY

- **Caveats:**

- The macroeconomic effects of ESIF intervention are necessarily **indirect** and of an eminently **unobservable** nature. → Any evaluation exercise leads to **estimates of the impact** of the ESIF.
- This evaluation exercise is based on the **simulation** of macroeconomic analytical models. → The estimates will be influenced by the respective **assumptions of analysis**, related to the inner structure of the models and to the identification and quantification of the shocks.
- The analytical differences between the QUEST III and the RHOMOLO model imply that **their results are generally not directly comparable**.
 - The structure of the RHOMOLO model tends to expand the effects of the aggregate demand side, which, together with the spatial interaction effects, leads sometimes to the estimation of quantitatively more significant and/or more persistent impacts.
 - The impact estimates generated by the two models can be interpreted as corresponding to alternative scenarios of analysis: **'high' scenario** (RHOMOLO) and **'low' scenario** (QUEST III) of the Portugal 2020 macroeconomic impact.

4. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

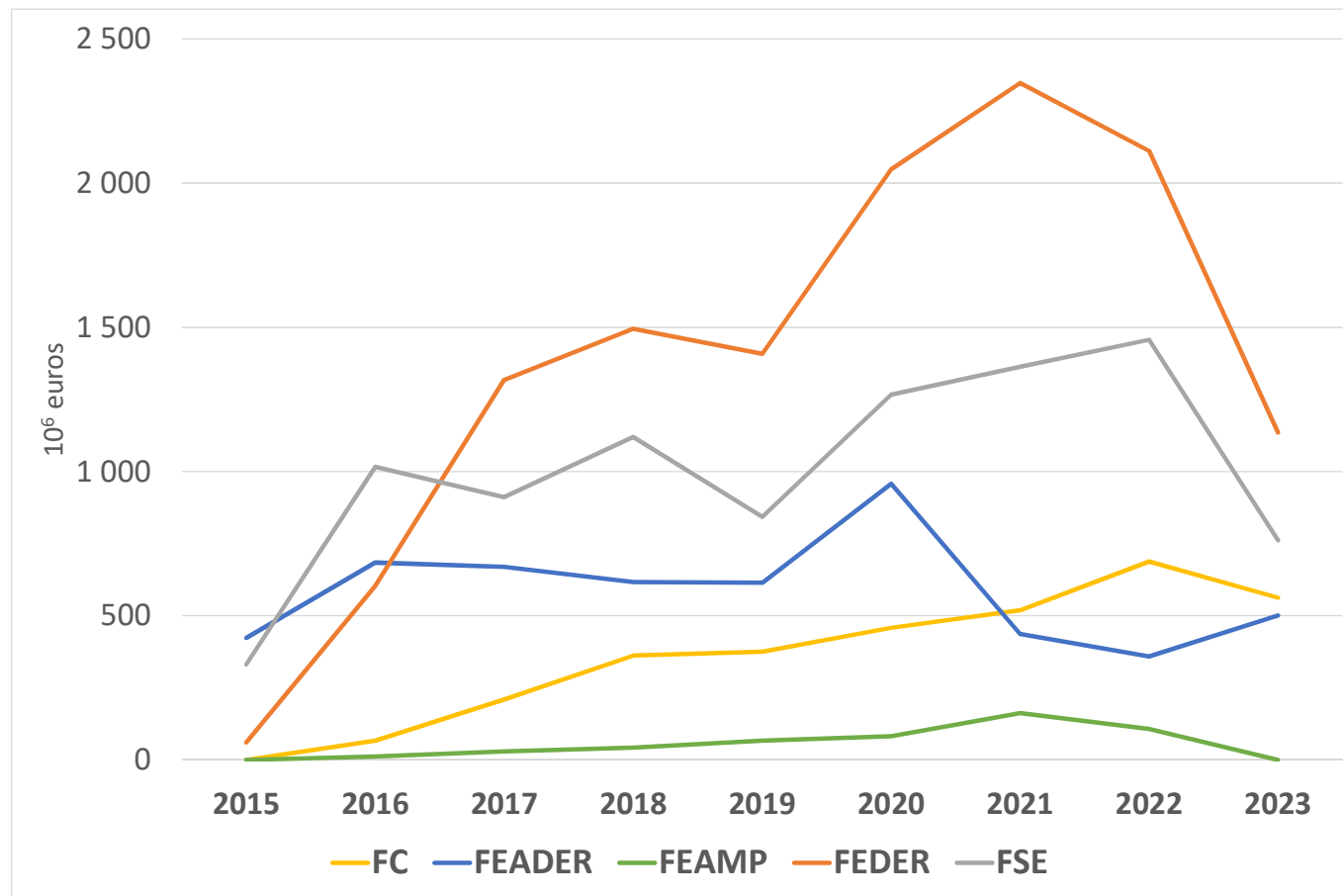
Figure 4: Portugal 2020 – Public financing executed/planned by fund, 2015-2023 (accumulated values)



- Total public funding within the scope of Portugal 2020 amounts to **30.6 billion euros**, with a community funding of **26 billion euros** (85.1%).
- **ERDF** and **ESF** together capture almost **71%** of public funding.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Figure 9: Portugal 2020 – Public financing executed/planned by fund, 2015-2023 (annual values)



Fonte: elaboração própria com base nos dados disponibilizados pela AD&C.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Table 5: Portugal 2020 – Public financing executed/planned by fund and NUTS II region, 2015-2023 (accumulated values)

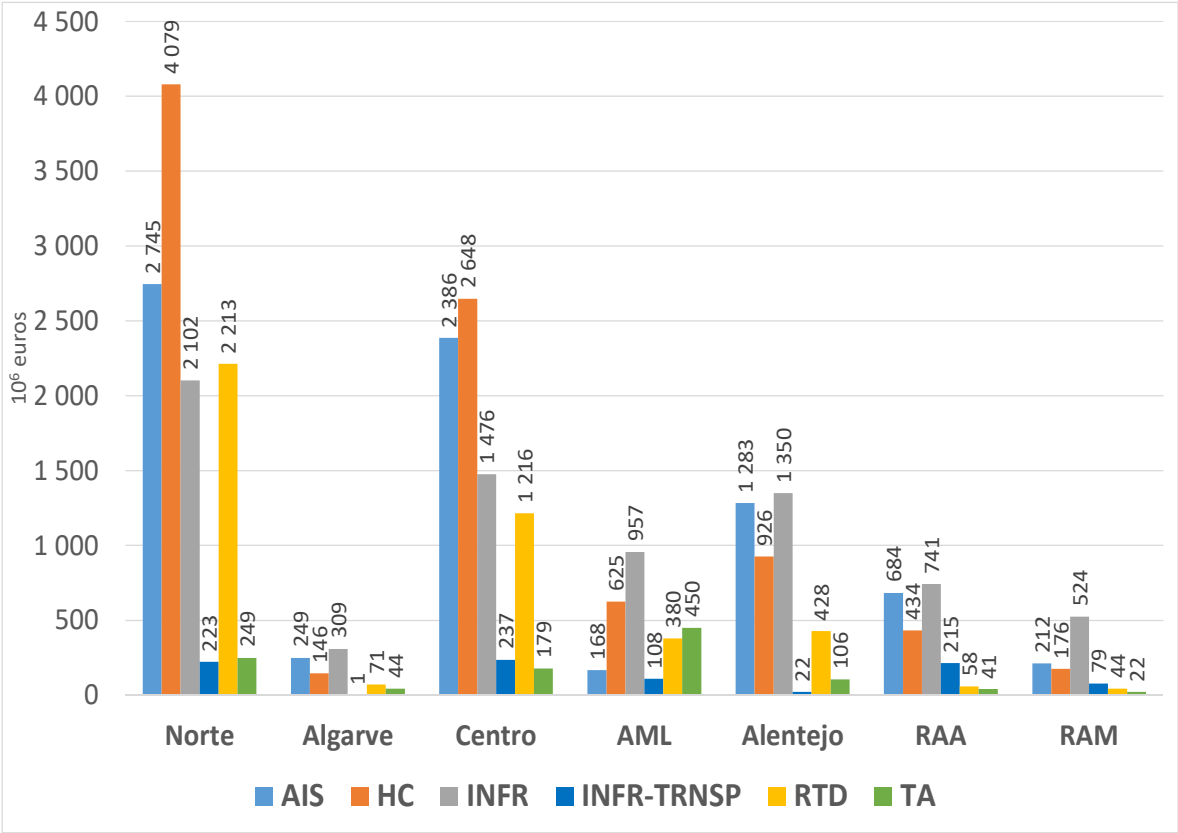
<i>euros</i>	Norte	Algarve	Centro	AML	Alentejo	RAA	RAM	Total
FC	862 593 958	168 855 135	909 473 132	513 490 877	293 128 842	188 636 103	303 670 838	3 239 848 884
	26,6%	5,2%	28,1%	15,8%	9,0%	5,8%	9,4%	
FEADER	1 437 480 279	174 853 304	1 067 358 835	197 759 149	1 591 583 288	572 676 940	220 821 241	5 262 533 036
	27,3%	3,3%	20,3%	3,8%	30,2%	10,9%	4,2%	
FEAMP	90 880 920	63 434 148	95 917 690	122 326 250	12 298 327	82 213 223	36 843 106	503 913 664
	18,0%	12,6%	19,0%	24,3%	2,4%	16,3%	7,3%	
FEDER	5 111 137 250	265 516 482	3 401 822 045	1 231 328 541	1 301 327 035	895 804 264	320 177 796	12 527 113 414
	40,8%	2,1%	27,2%	9,8%	10,4%	7,2%	2,6%	
FSE	4 107 893 757	147 158 628	2 667 487 821	623 173 677	916 358 779	432 793 767	174 626 646	9 069 493 076
	45,3%	1,6%	29,4%	6,9%	10,1%	4,8%	1,9%	
Total	11 609 986 165	819 817 698	8 142 059 522	2 688 078 494	4 114 696 271	2 172 124 297	1 056 139 628	30 602 902 074
	37,9%	2,7%	26,6%	8,8%	13,4%	7,1%	3,5%	

Fonte: elaboração própria com base nos dados disponibilizados pela AD&C.

- **Norte** and **Centro** regions capture most of the public funding (**37.9%** and **26.6%**, respectively), although, in terms of public funding per capita, the **RAA** stands out with the highest value.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Figure 13: Portugal 2020 – Public financing executed/planned by NUTS II region e intervention field, 2015-2023 (accumulated values)



- The North and Center regions are dominated by the intervention fields Human Capital (HC) and Aid to the Private Business Sector (AIS).
- In the remaining regions, the intervention group with the greatest relative importance is Infrastructure (INFR).

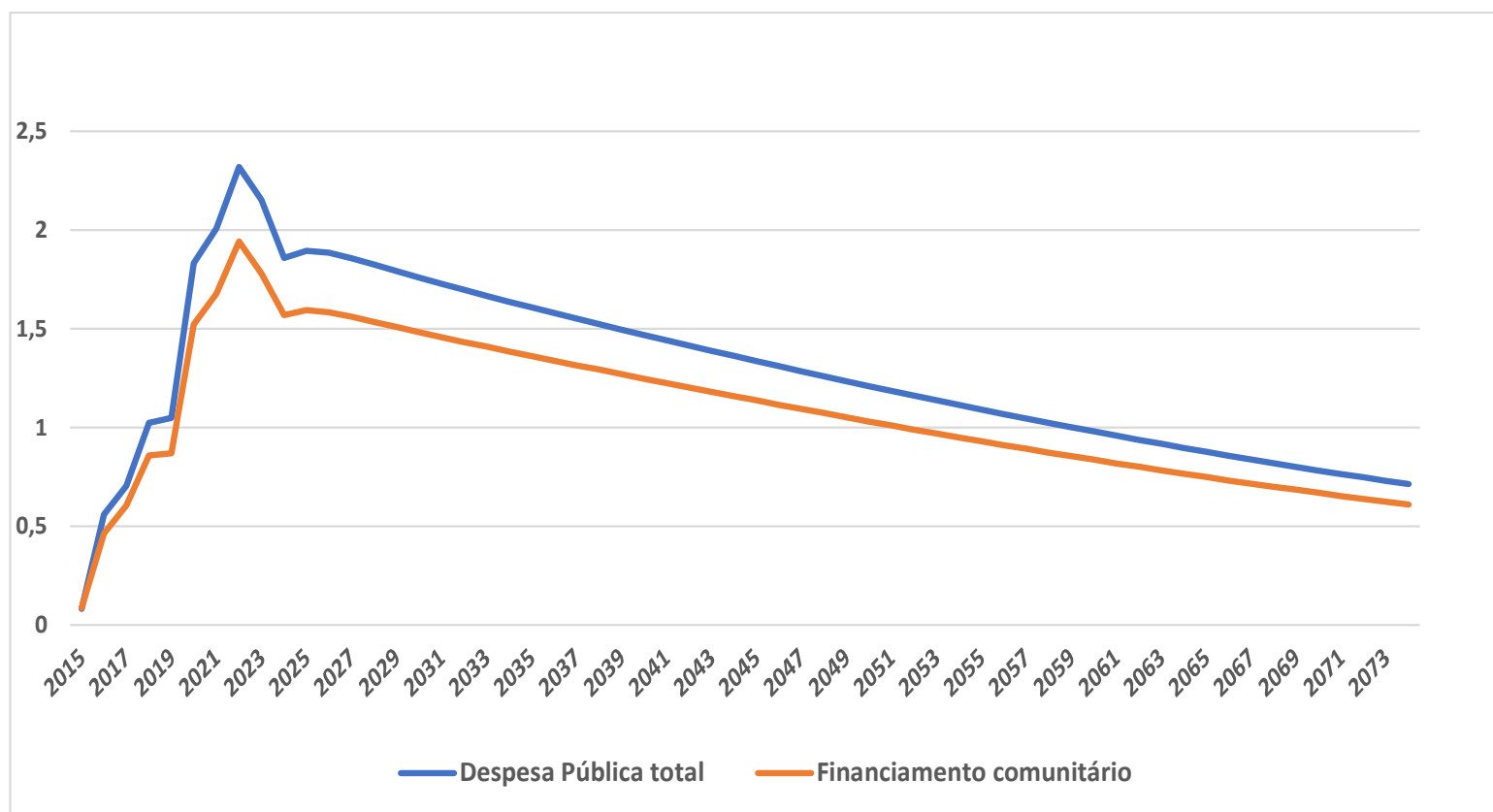
Fonte: elaboração própria com base nos dados disponibilizados pela AD&C.

5. IMPACT OF PORTUGAL 2020

- **Assessment of the impact of ESIF** within the scope of Portugal 2020 on the main macroeconomic aggregates, addressing the Evaluation Questions:
 - **EQ1** → impact of ESIF at **national level** → analysis of simulation results of the **QUEST III model**.
 - **EQ2** → impact of ESIF at the level of **NUTS II regions** and by **economic sector** → analysis of the simulation results of the **RHOMOLO model**.
- Comparative analysis **Portugal 2020** vs. **QREN**.

IMPACT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Figure 18: Impact of ESIF on GDP, 2015-2073 (% change vs *steady state*)



Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo QUEST III
Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

IMPACT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Table 7: Cumulative multiplier of the impact of FEEI on GDP (accumulated GDP vis-à-vis steady state/accumulated public expenditure vis-à-vis steady state)

	2015-2023	2015-2033	2015-2053	2015-2073
Despesa total	0,88	1,78	2,68	3,01
Financiamento comunitário	0,87	1,75	2,65	2,98

Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo QUEST III
Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

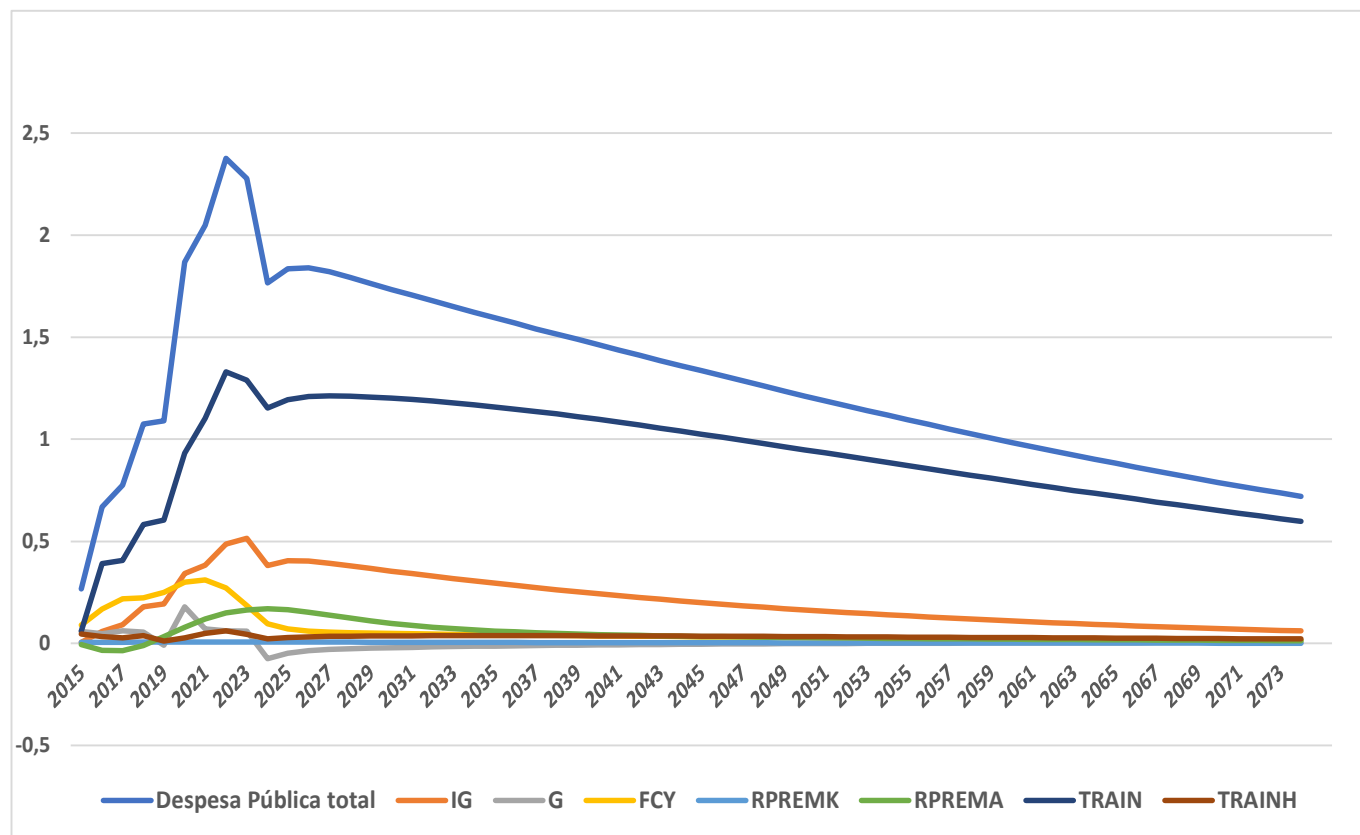
IMPACT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Table 8: Impact of ESIF on selected variables, 2015-2073

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2033	2043	2053	2063	2073
PIB (PT_Y)	0,08	0,56	0,71	1,02	1,05	1,83	2,01	2,32	2,15	1,67	1,39	1,14	0,92	0,73
Consumo Privado (PT_C)	0,40	0,46	0,51	0,59	0,72	0,85	1,02	1,19	1,35	1,44	1,16	0,92	0,72	0,57
Consumo Público (PT_G)	0,23	2,79	2,91	3,70	2,87	5,85	5,12	5,01	2,82	1,34	1,11	0,91	0,73	0,58
Investimento Privado (PT_I)	-0,18	-0,35	-0,39	-0,33	-0,16	0,09	0,48	0,93	1,36	1,59	1,30	1,06	0,85	0,67
Investimento Público (PT_IG)	2,10	6,54	8,74	12,15	11,49	16,24	14,67	14,92	10,66	1,34	1,11	0,91	0,73	0,58
Stock de Capital Público (PT_KG)	0,05	0,29	0,75	1,36	2,04	2,78	3,61	4,34	4,92	3,41	2,33	1,68	1,26	0,96
Stock de Capital Privado (PT_K)	-0,01	-0,03	-0,06	-0,08	-0,09	-0,08	-0,05	0,01	0,10	0,97	1,21	1,18	1,05	0,88
Inflação (PT_INFLATION) (pp)	0,09	0,00	-0,01	-0,06	-0,02	-0,11	-0,11	-0,13	-0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Emprego Total (PT_L)	0,11	0,18	0,10	0,11	0,10	0,24	0,11	0,03	-0,15	-0,06	-0,04	-0,03	-0,02	-0,01
Emprego <i>high-skill</i> no setor de bens finais (PT_LHY)	-1,55	-2,52	-3,10	-3,08	-2,87	-2,04	-1,42	-0,61	-0,20	0,12	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00
Emprego <i>low-skill</i> (PT_LLY)	0,12	0,19	0,14	0,15	0,15	0,25	0,13	0,02	-0,15	-0,07	-0,04	-0,03	-0,02	-0,01
Emprego <i>medium-skill</i> (PT_LMY)	0,07	0,12	0,01	0,04	0,01	0,21	0,07	0,03	-0,14	-0,06	-0,04	-0,03	-0,02	-0,01
Emprego <i>high-skill</i> no setor de tecnologia (PT_LRD)	7,95	12,03	13,74	13,78	12,64	10,02	6,41	2,72	0,04	-0,63	-0,17	-0,08	-0,05	-0,04
Salário real médio (PT_WR)	0,18	0,31	0,48	0,64	0,89	1,09	1,35	1,51	1,65	1,54	1,28	1,04	0,84	0,66
Salário real <i>high-skill</i> (PT_WRH)	1,46	2,18	2,49	2,61	2,73	2,64	2,32	1,89	1,57	1,53	1,31	1,07	0,86	0,69
Salário real <i>low-skill</i> (PT_WRL)	-0,02	0,06	0,29	0,48	0,73	0,89	1,27	1,55	1,82	1,61	1,33	1,08	0,86	0,68
Salário real <i>medium-skill</i> (PT_WRM)	0,10	0,17	0,31	0,46	0,74	0,98	1,27	1,43	1,56	1,50	1,25	1,02	0,82	0,65
Taxa de Desemprego média (pp)	-0,10	-0,15	-0,09	-0,10	-0,09	-0,21	-0,09	-0,03	0,13	0,06	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,01
Taxa de Desemprego <i>high-skill</i> (pp)	-0,41	-0,49	-0,40	-0,42	-0,35	-0,45	-0,21	-0,08	0,13	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00
Taxa de Desemprego <i>low-skill</i> (pp)	-0,11	-0,17	-0,12	-0,13	-0,13	-0,22	-0,11	-0,02	0,13	0,06	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,01
Taxa de Desemprego <i>medium-skill</i> (pp)	-0,06	-0,11	-0,01	-0,03	0,00	-0,18	-0,06	-0,03	0,13	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,01
Dívida Pública em % do PIB (PT_B/PT_Y) (pp)	2,14	0,70	0,05	-1,91	-2,57	-7,54	-10,42	-13,97	-14,70	-10,61	-6,74	-4,80	-3,66	-2,84
Saldo Orçamental em % PIB (PT_GBY) (pp)	-0,01	-0,10	-0,20	-0,13	-0,15	-0,07	-0,08	0,03	0,08	0,03	-0,01	0,00	-0,01	-0,01
Exportações (PT_EX)	-0,27	-0,39	-0,26	-0,13	0,11	0,27	0,73	1,14	1,55	1,42	1,22	1,03	0,84	0,68
Importações (PT_IM)	0,37	0,88	0,92	1,06	0,93	1,38	1,16	1,06	0,62	0,35	0,24	0,17	0,12	0,08
Balança de Bens e Serviços (PT_TBY) (pp)	-0,17	-0,37	-0,36	-0,42	-0,35	-0,56	-0,44	-0,40	-0,21	-0,14	-0,10	-0,07	-0,05	-0,03
Termos de Troca bens finais (PT_TOTY)	0,20	0,30	0,24	0,10	-0,10	-0,35	-0,72	-1,11	-1,45	-1,41	-1,22	-1,02	-0,84	-0,68
Posição Líquida de Investimento Internacional em percentagem do PIB (pp)	-0,12	1,45	4,19	7,13	9,59	14,03	18,37	22,35	24,32	18,01	12,54	8,76	6,09	4,20
Patentes (PT_PAT)	0,60	1,72	3,03	4,29	5,38	6,16	6,54	6,50	6,14	2,43	1,49	1,10	0,84	0,65
Produtividade média (PT_Y/PT_LY)	0,05	0,50	0,75	1,05	1,08	1,69	1,96	2,32	2,30	1,73	1,43	1,17	0,94	0,74
Intensidade de Capital (PT_K Total/PT_L)	-0,11	-0,15	-0,02	0,05	0,17	0,15	0,45	0,69	1,04	1,44	1,44	1,29	1,10	0,91

IMPACT AT NATIONAL LEVEL, BY INSTRUMENT

Figure 20: Impact of ESIF on GDP, by instrument, 2015-2073 (% change vs steady state)



Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo QUEST III
Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

IMPACT AT NATIONAL LEVEL, BY INSTRUMENT

Table 10: Cumulative multiplier of the impact of FEEI on GDP, by instrument (accumulated GDP vis-à-vis steady state/accumulated public expenditure vis-à-vis steady state)

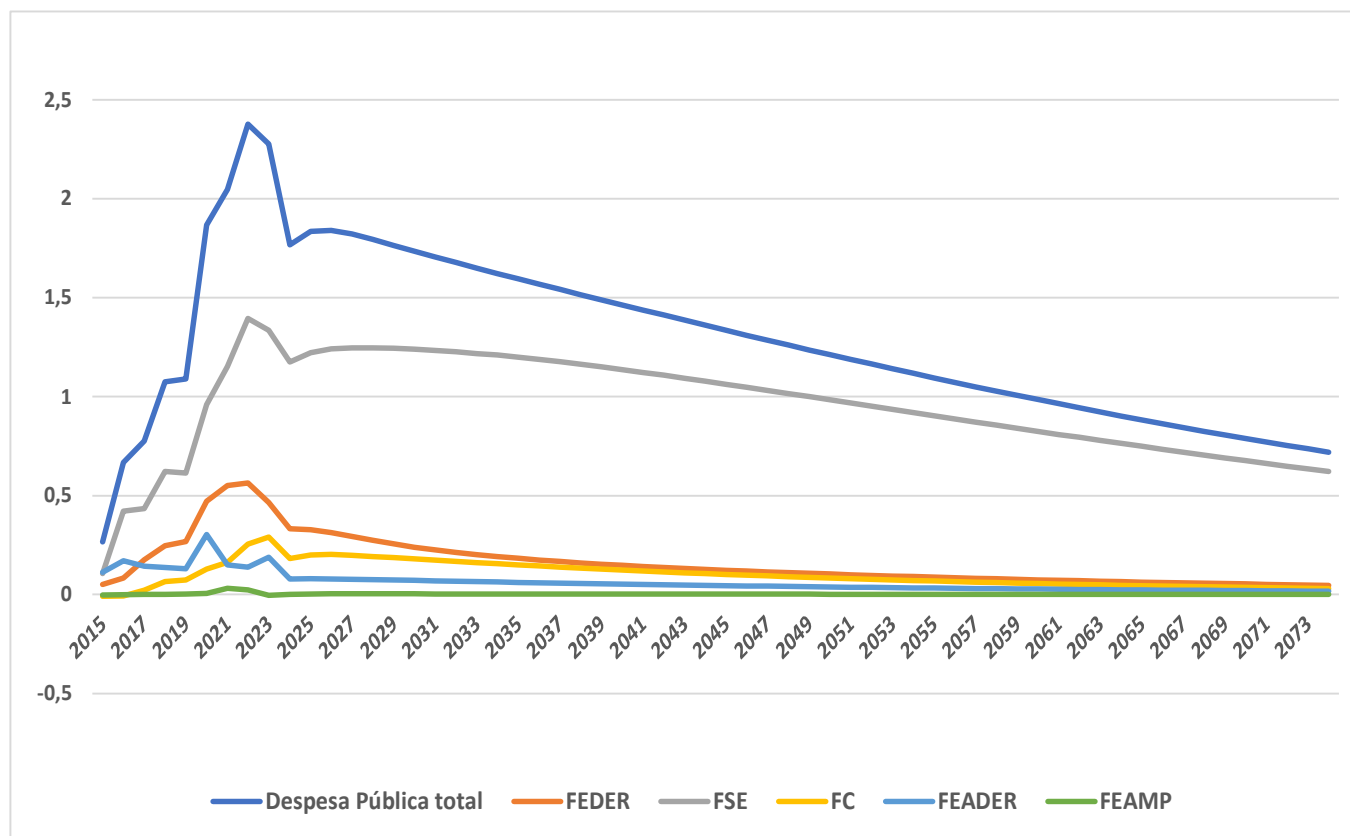
	2015-2023	2015-2033	2015-2053	2015-2073
Despesa total	0,93	1,81	2,71	3,04
G	0,19	0,12	0,10	0,11
IG	0,85	1,77	2,48	2,66
RPREMA	0,27	0,67	0,85	0,90
RPREMK	0,34	0,58	0,76	0,81
FCY	0,86	1,02	1,16	1,20
TRAIN	1,99	4,34	7,00	8,06
TRAINH	0,62	1,07	1,67	1,91

Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo QUEST III

Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

IMPACT AT NATIONAL LEVEL, BY FUND

Figure 24: Impact of ESIF on GDP, by fund, 2015-2073 (% change vs *steady state*)



Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo QUEST III
Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

IMPACT AT NATIONAL LEVEL, BY FUND

Table 21: Cumulative multiplier of the impact of FEEI on GDP, by fund (accumulated GDP vis-à-vis steady state/accumulated public expenditure vis-à-vis steady state)

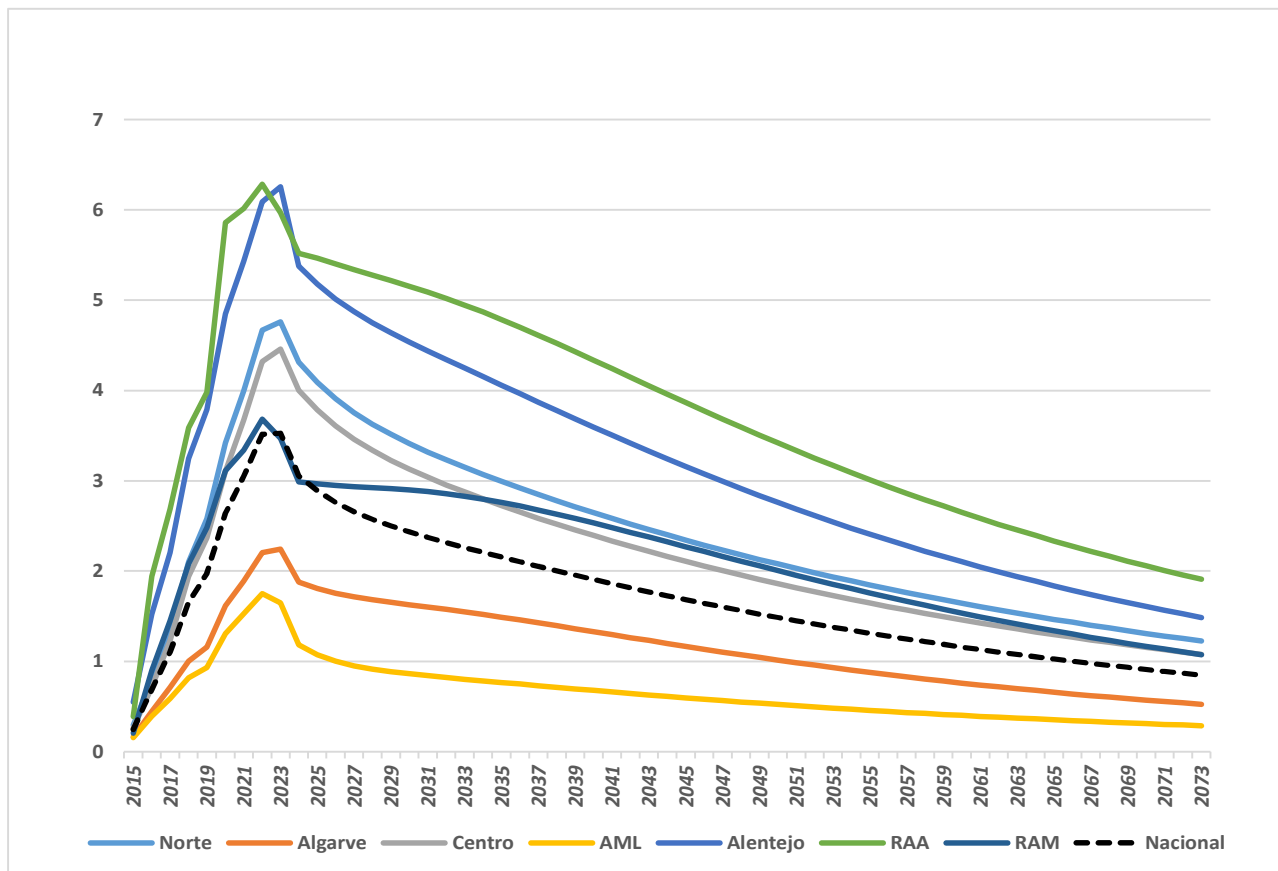
	2015-2023	2015-2033	2015-2053	2015-2073
Despesa total	0,93	1,81	2,71	3,04
FEDER	0,52	0,84	1,06	1,12
FSE	1,78	3,85	6,21	7,14
FC	0,73	1,65	2,36	2,54
FEADER	0,58	0,78	0,96	1,01
FEAMP	0,27	0,40	0,52	0,55

Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo QUEST III

Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

IMPACT AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Figure 26: Impact of ESIF on GDP, by NUTS II region, 2015-2073 (% change vs steady state)



- Four regions, among the least developed, markedly **exceed the national average**:
 - First, RAA and Alentejo, followed by Norte and Centro.
 - RAM is only slightly above average.
 - Algarve and AML are clearly below average.

Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo RHOMOLO
Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

IMPACT AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Table 24: Cumulative multiplier of the impact of FEEI on GDP, by NUTS II region (accumulated GDP vis-à-vis steady state/accumulated public expenditure vis-à-vis steady state)

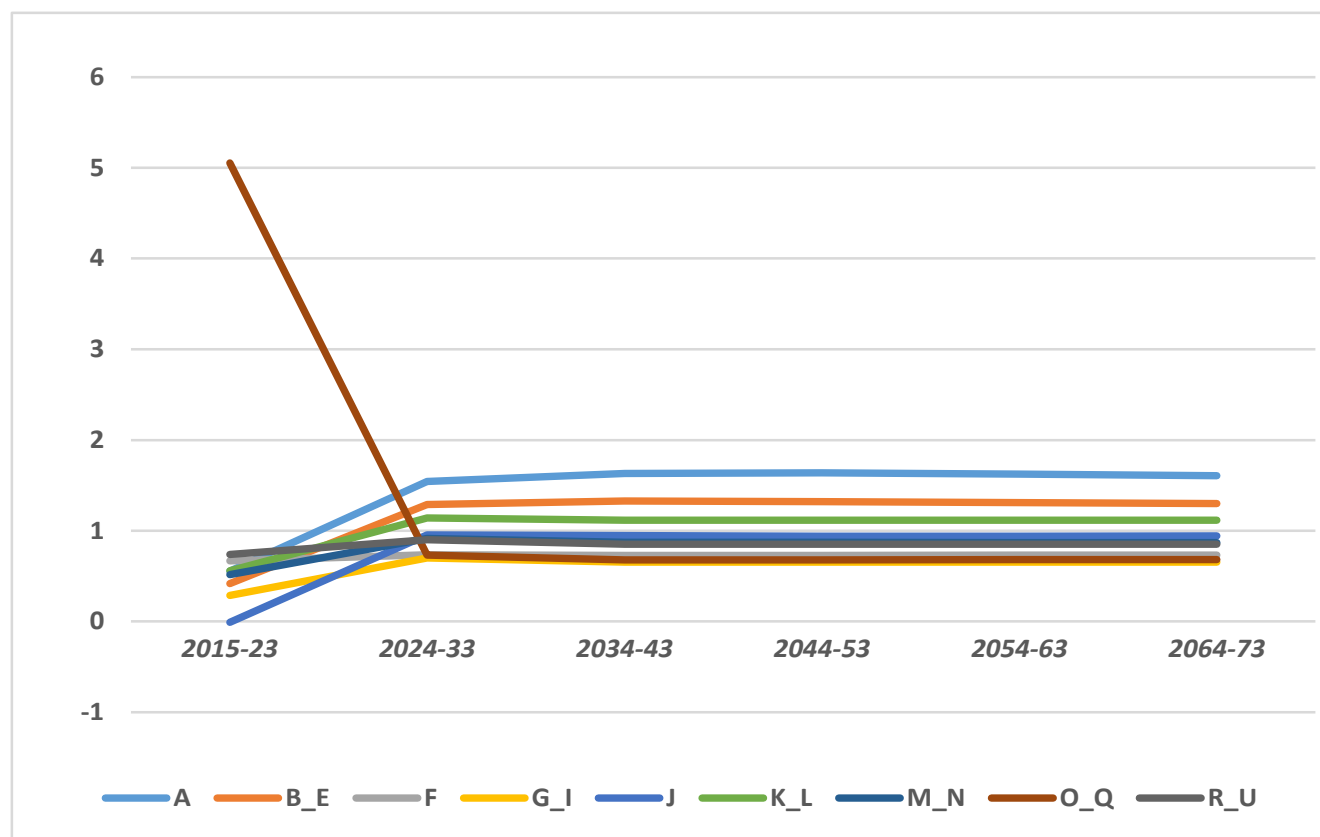
	2015-2023	2015-2033	2015-2053	2015-2073
Média Nacional	1,21	2,56	3,78	4,19
Norte	1,11	2,46	3,66	4,07
Algarve	1,12	2,43	3,69	4,09
Centro	0,95	2,09	3,09	3,43
AML	2,36	4,28	5,98	6,54
Alentejo	0,99	2,08	3,10	3,42
RAA	0,65	1,37	2,11	2,36
RAM	0,86	1,82	2,84	3,18

Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo RHOMOLO.

Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

IMPACTO A NÍVEL SETORIAL

Figura 32: Impacto da despesa pública total executada/projetada dos FEEl no PIB por setor de atividade, 2015-2073 (rácio entre variação % face ao *steady state* por região e variação % face ao *steady state* na média nacional)



Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo RHOMOLO.
Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

PORTUGAL 2020 VS. QREN

Table 38: Portugal 2020 versus QREN – impact of ESIF on GDP, annual average of the considered periods (% change vs *steady state*)

		Período de execução dos FEEI	Até 10 anos após o fim da execução dos FEEI	Até 30 anos após o fim da execução dos FEEI	Até 50 anos após o fim da execução dos FEEI
PORTUGAL 2020	Despesa Total	1,27	1,56	1,47	1,28
	Fundos Comunitários	1,06	1,31	1,25	1,09
QREN	Despesa Total	1,60	1,86	1,74	1,51
	Fundos Comunitários	1,21	1,43	1,34	1,16

Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo QUEST III

Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

PORTUGAL 2020 VS. QREN

Table 39: Portugal 2020 *versus* QREN – cumulative multiplier of the impact of FEEI on GDP, by NUTS II region (accumulated GDP vis-à-vis steady state/accumulated public expenditure vis-à-vis steady state)

		Período de execução dos FEEI	Até 10 anos após o fim da execução dos FEEI	Até 30 anos após o fim da execução dos FEEI	Até 50 anos após o fim da execução dos FEEI
PORTUGAL 2020	Despesa Total	0,88	1,78	2,68	3,01
	Financiamento Comunitário	0,87	1,75	2,65	2,98
QREN	Despesa Total	0,95	1,87	2,77	3,09
	Financiamento Comunitário	0,88	1,74	2,59	2,89

Nota: elaboração própria, a partir dos resultados de simulação do modelo QUEST III

Fonte dos dados de base: informação disponibilizada pela AD&C.

THANK YOU!