

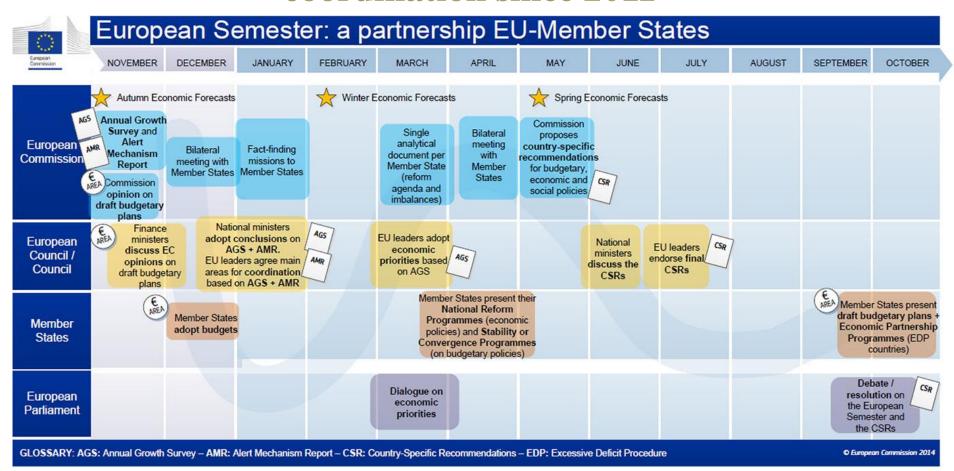
The European Semester and National Decisionmaking Processes and the Country-Specific Recommendations (CSRs)

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The European Semester: Yearly cycle of economic policy coordination since 2011





The role of CSRs in national context

- Creates link between EU 2020 (LT) and the Semester (Y/Y)
- Useful, external mirror, if it is fair and objective
- Increasing national ownership is still an important goal
- Stronger ownership>> more efficient implementation!
- Better focus on formulation of policy goals Leave more (flexible) room for implementation



The role of CSRs in national context

- Greater involvement of national parliaments
- Strengthening multistakeholder approach
- More time for preparations and expert dialogue between EC and national governments
- Need for dialogue multilateral
- Common interest of MS and COM!



CSR 2014 HUN

Specific Hungarian CSR in 2014:

 "Reduce the tax wedge for low-income earners, inter alia by improving the efficiency of environmental taxes"



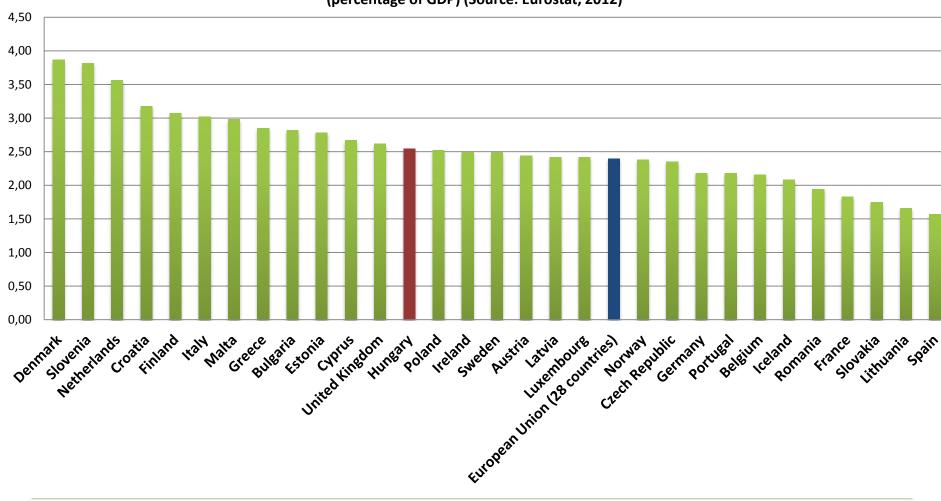
Environmental fiscal reform

- Greening (economic and environment policy integration) of EU Semester
- Might help easing the "trade-offs": between short-termism and long-term ecological perspective
- Excellent main report and case studies by the EC on environmental fiscal refoms in 14 Member States
- The European Commission's continuous main message in this field:
 - Tax shifting from labour to consumption and environment related taxes
- OECD approach: Getting prices right, taxing "bads" and not "goods"
- Key challenge: Smarter use of Polluter Pay Principle and User Pay Principle taking into consideration distributional impacts



Environmental tax revenues

(percentage of GDP) (Source: Eurostat, 2012)





Green Tape: "Environmental regulations may not cost as much as governments and businesses fear"

(The Economist, published on 3rd January 2015)

- The article based on 2 OECD recent studies on impacts of environmental policies on competitiveness and productivity growth
- Conclusion: environmental taxes play an important role to provide signals and change the behaviour of the polluters but environmental regulation and welldesigned mix of both can contribute to achieving environmental policy objectives
- Quality of regulationmatters: burdensome vs competition friendly.





Thank You for Your Attention!