## THE POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL PRECONDITIONS FOR (BROAD RANGING) ECONOMIC REFORM

by Val KOROMZAY,
Director, Country Studies
OECD



## I. Initiating Reform

Proposition #1: Initiating a meaningful reform is difficult! a) Why?

- b) What is economic reform anyway?
- <u>Corrolary</u>: Real opportunities for launching major reform only arise from time to time...
- But to seize these opportunities (or to create them) requires political leaderships (selling the strategy)
   Counter-proposition: Democratic governments can be counted or to do the necessary... but only after they have tried everything else!



## II. Implementing reform

<u>Proposition #2</u>: Implementing reform requires both a clear strategy, and cunning tactics: but tactical options are very situation specific.

- a) Somebody is going to get hurt. The need for and limits to compensation mechanisms
- b) Cooptation: Do not take on the teachers' union
- c) Reform by stealth: Hide your game?
- d) The suicide option
  - Does front-loading work?
  - Irrevercibility: can you bind the successor government?
- Resurrection? Politics is a repeated game, but politicians only play once (Grover Cleveland excepted)



## III. Institutionalizing reform

<u>Proposition #3</u>: Beware entropy (the reform impulse cannot be sustained without an effective and adaptive public sector)

- a) Quantity versus Quality
- b) Quangos
- c) Rule-based governance
- d) Constitutional courts and the justice system
- e) Transparency: economic analysis and public policy
- f) The role of international peer-pressure

