Macroeconomic Stability and Long-Term Growth: Lessons from Jordan

CID Speaker Series February 7, 2020



Jordan Team (2018-2019)

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Outline



- About the Project
- What did we learn about Jordan?
- Impact of our Research
- Q&As

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About the Project: The Challenge





Middle East Media Research Institute

Protests In Jordan Following Austerity Measures – Including ...

Introduction. For years, Jordan has been in economic crisis, with a budget deficit and a large public debt. Most of the revenue for the budget comes from aid in ...

Feb 21, 2018





The Arab Weekly

Jordan price hikes add to instability fears I AW staff I AW

LONDON - Jordan is increasing the prices of fuel and bread as it seeks revenues ... sparked protests during which demonstrators called for the cabinet to resign.

Feb 4, 2018





Al Jazeera America

Jordan's economic crisis threatens political stability

Jordan's debt has now reached \$40bn and its debt-to-gross-domesticproduct ratio ... "People are protesting in several areas in the country and demanding the ...

Feb 14, 2018





IT Jordan Times

Syrian refugee population increases slightly last year

AMMAN — The overall number of registered Syrian refugees in Jordan slightly increased from 655,344 in 2016 to 655,624 in 2017, while the number of Syrian ...

Feb 19, 2018

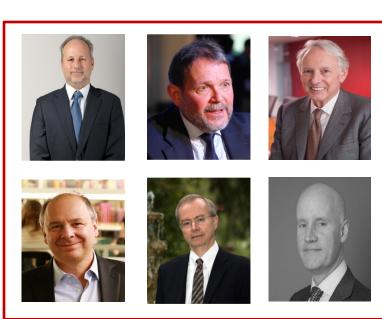


About the Project: The Team



Growth Lab (11)





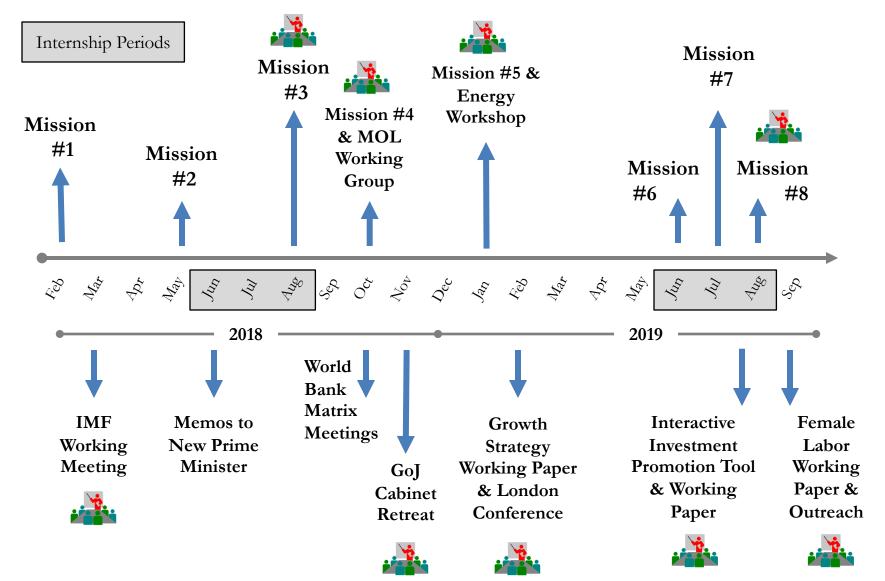




Summer Interns & SYPAs (6)

About the Project: Timeline





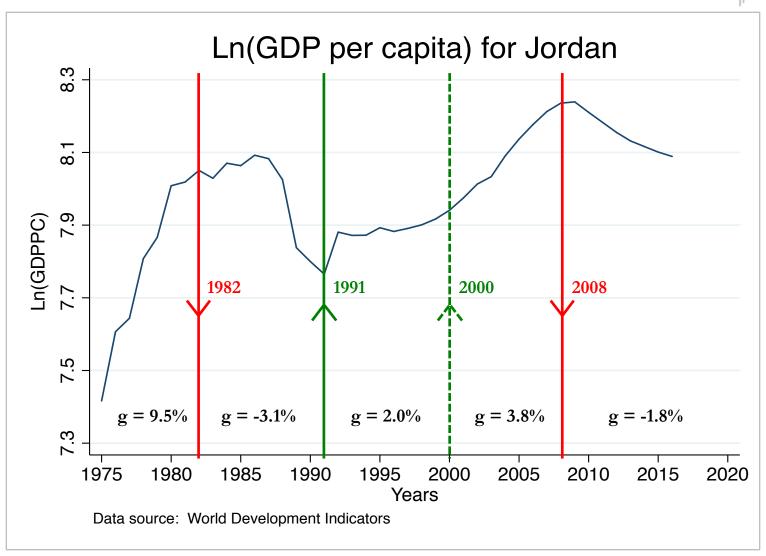
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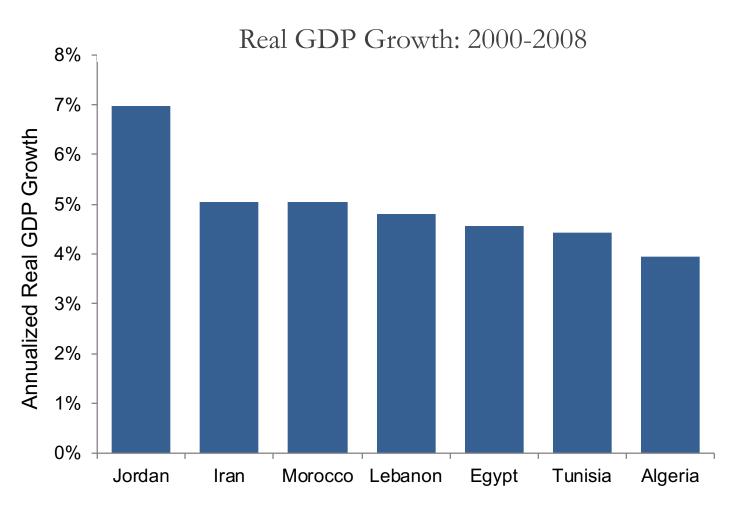
Per capita income has fallen over the last decade





Jordan is capable of achieving strong growth

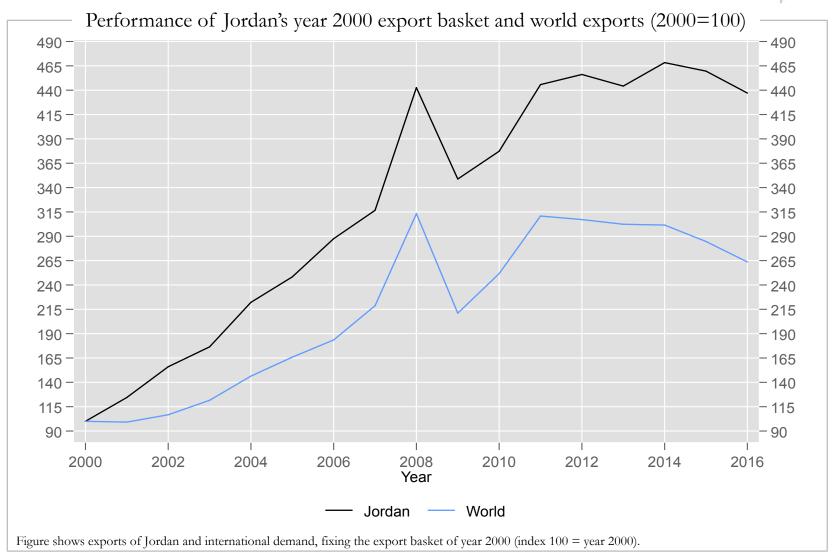




Note: Comparators here include other middle-income MENA countries, excluding Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, and the West Bank & Gaza. Source: CID calculations based on World Development Indicators

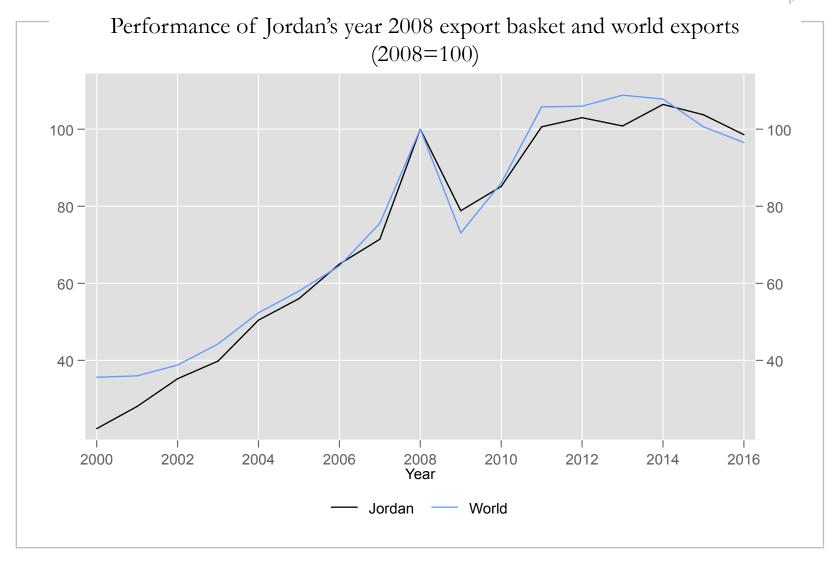
The export boom was not just good luck ...





And the bust was not Jordan-specific

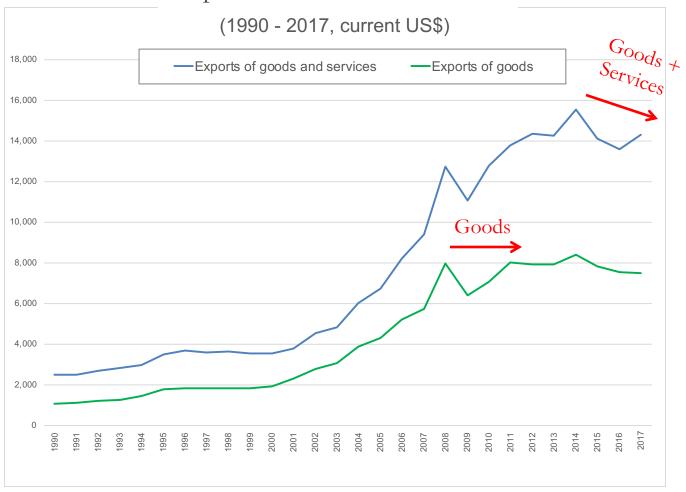




Exports were hit by global (2008) and regional (2011) shocks



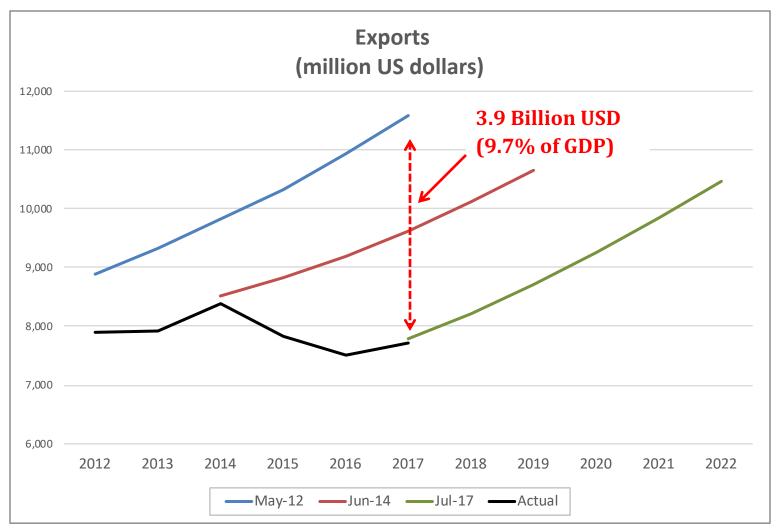




Source: Central Bank of Jordan

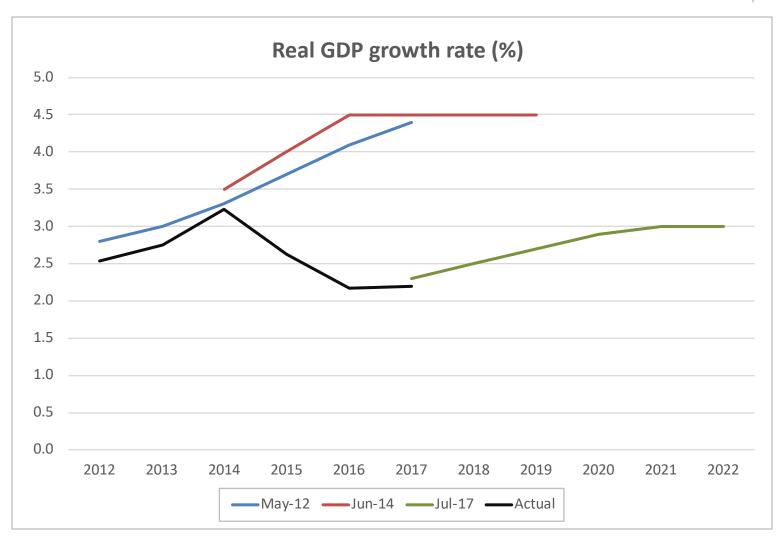
As a result, exports underperformed expectations





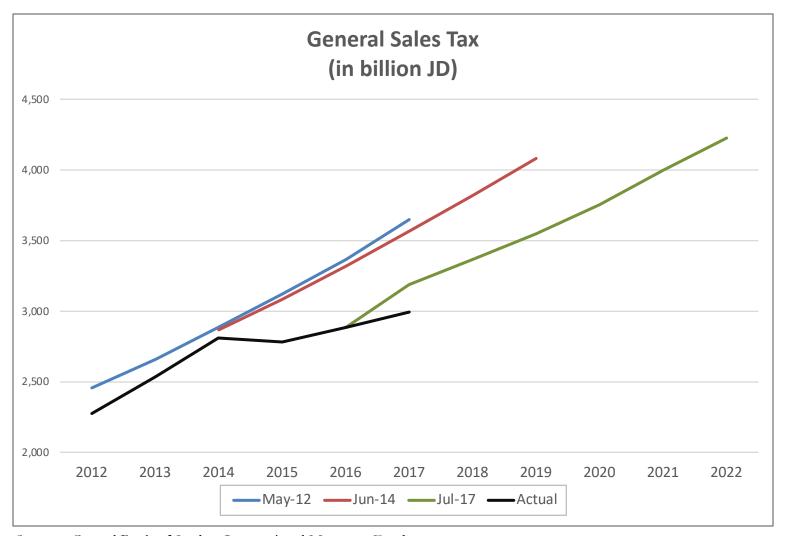
... growth underperformed expectations





... and tax revenue underperformed expectations

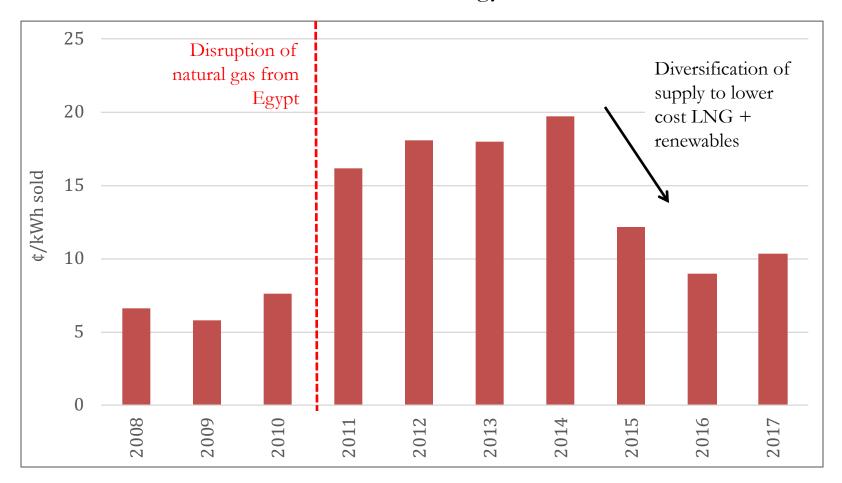




All while energy prices in Jordan skyrocketed



NEPCO's Cost of Energy Purchased

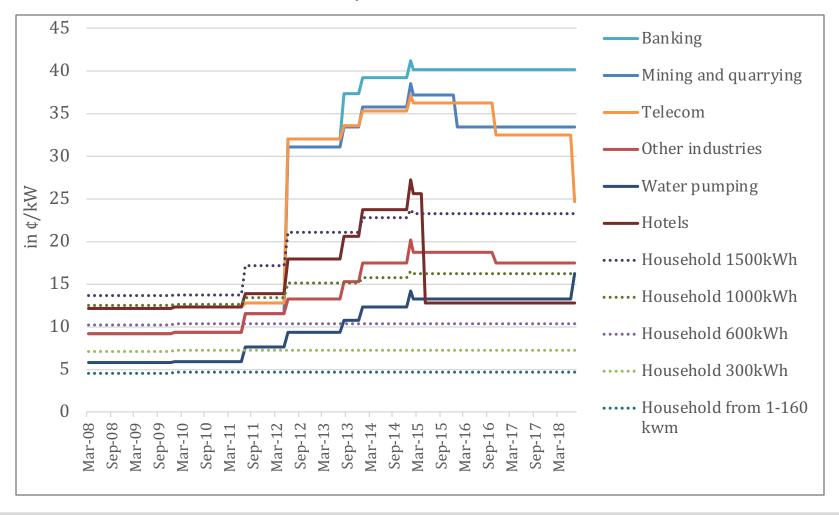


Sources: NEPCO and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

... forcing Jordan to adjust energy prices...



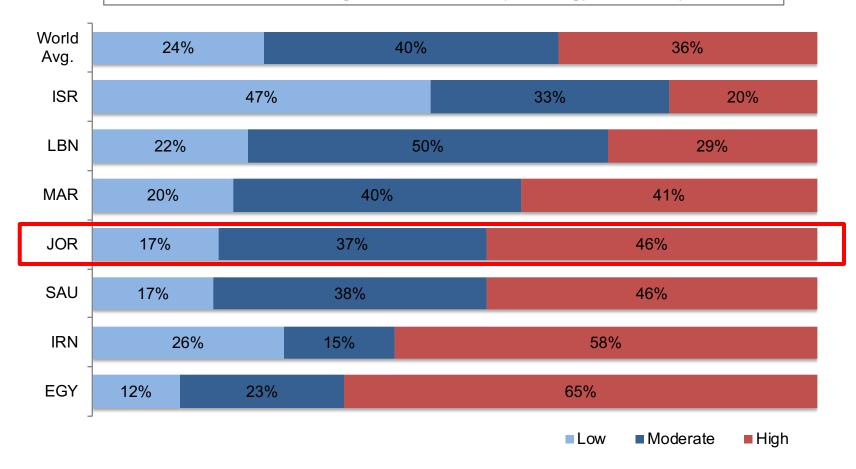
Electricity Tariffs over Time



... impacting Jordan's energy-intensive manufacturing



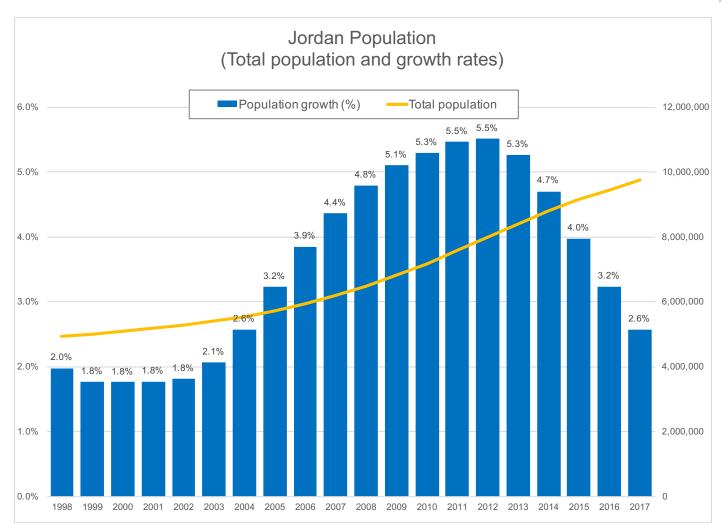
Share of Manufacturing Value Added by Energy Intensity, 2010



Source: UNIDO, 2010

Refugee inflows increased Jordan's population by 50% (2011-17)





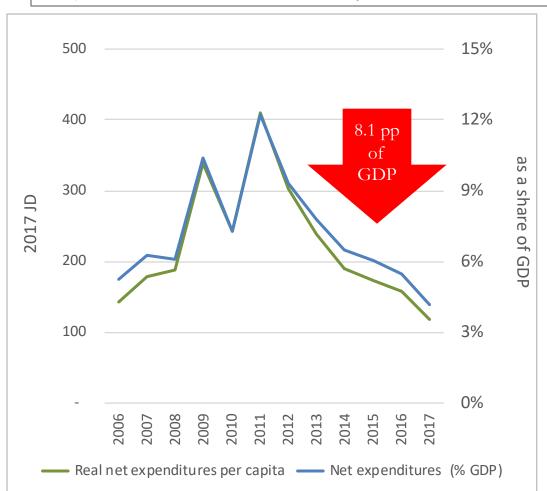
Source: World Development Indicators

The response was a world-class fiscal adjustment



Net expenditures

= (total expenditures – interest payments on the external debt) - (total revenues – grants)



Country	Period expenditure contraction*	
Jordan (with NEPCO & WAJ)	11 - 17	13.0
Greece	10 - 16	10.7
Jamaica	09 - 15	8.5
Jordan	11 - 17	8.1
Portugal	10 - 16	6.1
Spain	09 - 15	4.6

^{*} In percentage points of GDP

Sources: MOF Monthly Bulletins; WDI

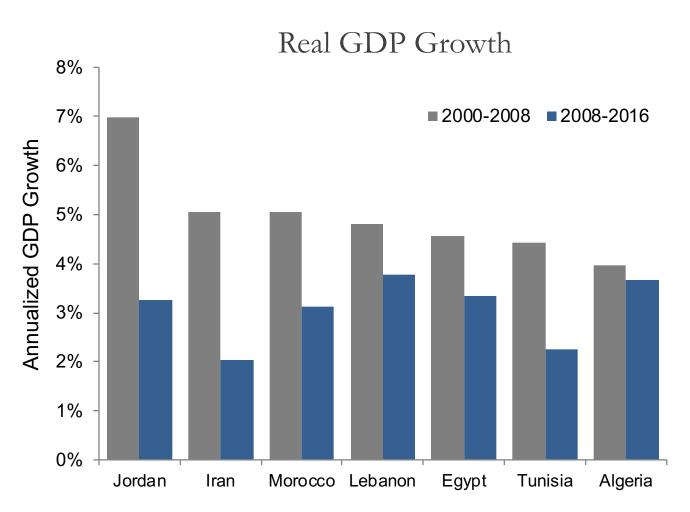
With the economy proving extraordinarily resilient



Country	Period	Net Expenditure Contraction	CAGR (constant 2010 \$)
Greece	2010-2016	10.7	-3.3%
Jamaica	2011-2017	9.8	0.6%
Jordan	2011-2017	8.1	2.5%
Portugal	2010-2016	6.1	-0.5%
Spain	2010-2016	4.6	0.4%

Growth has been in line with that of the region

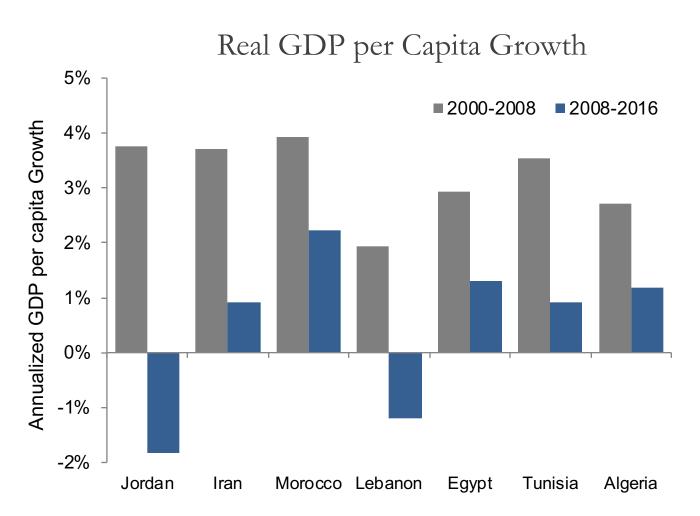




Note: Comparators here include other middle-income MENA countries, excluding Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, and the West Bank & Gaza. Source: CID calculations based on World Development Indicators

But given population growth, GDP per capita fell

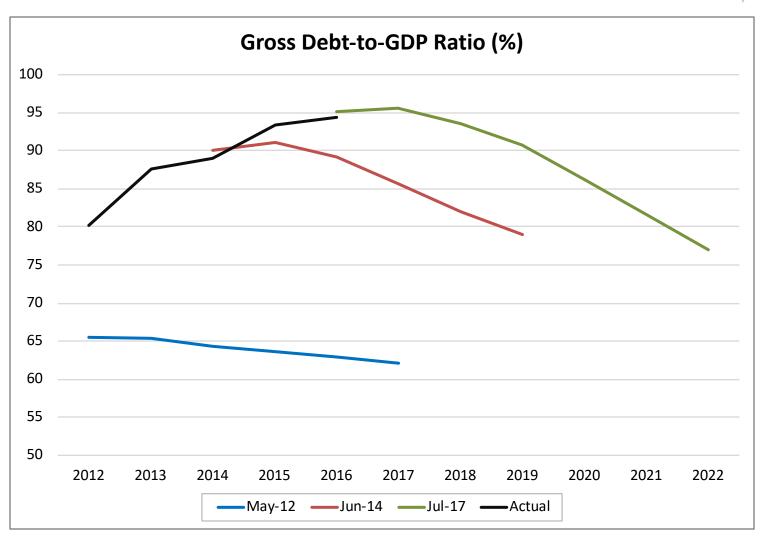




Note: Comparators here include other middle-income MENA countries, excluding Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, and the West Bank & Gaza. Source: CID calculations based on World Development Indicators

Despite the large fiscal adjustment, debt-to-GDP rose





To reverse this trend, three things are needed



Bringing the debt/GDP to a more comfortable level will require:

- Continued fiscal consolidation
- Grants and official lending to keep interest rates low
- Faster growth

Primary balance (including grants) required

to bring down the debt from 95% of GDP in 2017 to 77% by 2025

nominal interest rate

	4%	5%	6%	7%		
0%	5.8%	6.6%	7.5%	8.4%		
1%	4.8%	5.7%	6.6%	7.5%		
2%	4.0%	4.8%	5.7%	6.5%		
3%	3.1%	3.9%	4.8%	5.7%		
4%	2.2%	3.1%	3.9%	4.8%		
5%	1.4%	2.2%	3.1%	3.9%		
6%	0.6%	1.4%	2.2%	3.1%		
	1% 2% 3% 4% 5%	0% 5.8% 1% 4.8% 2% 4.0% 3% 3.1% 4% 2.2% 5% 1.4%	0% 5.8% 6.6% 1% 4.8% 5.7% 2% 4.0% 4.8% 3% 3.1% 3.9% 4% 2.2% 3.1% 5% 1.4% 2.2%	0% 5.8% 6.6% 7.5% 1% 4.8% 5.7% 6.6% 2% 4.0% 4.8% 5.7% 3% 3.1% 3.9% 4.8% 4% 2.2% 3.1% 3.9% 5% 1.4% 2.2% 3.1%		

Source: CID calculations based on Central Bank of Jordan and Ministry of Finance data

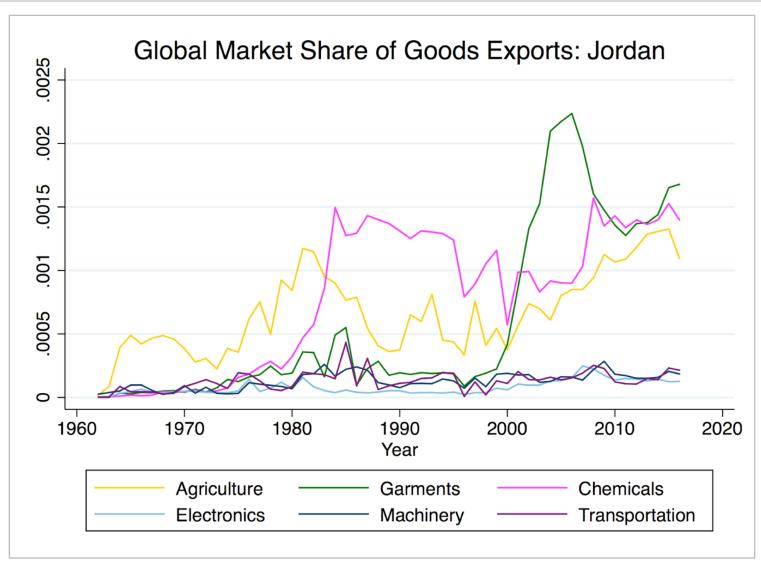
Implications for the Growth Strategy



- It must be driven by exports and export-driven investments
 - There is no space for fiscal stimulus
 - Greater domestic demand without larger exports would lead to a wider external deficit
 - Growth engines must be tradable and globally competitive
- It must leverage the country's changing factor endowment
- And transform energy from a constraint to an opportunity

Past export growth was led by garments & agriculture

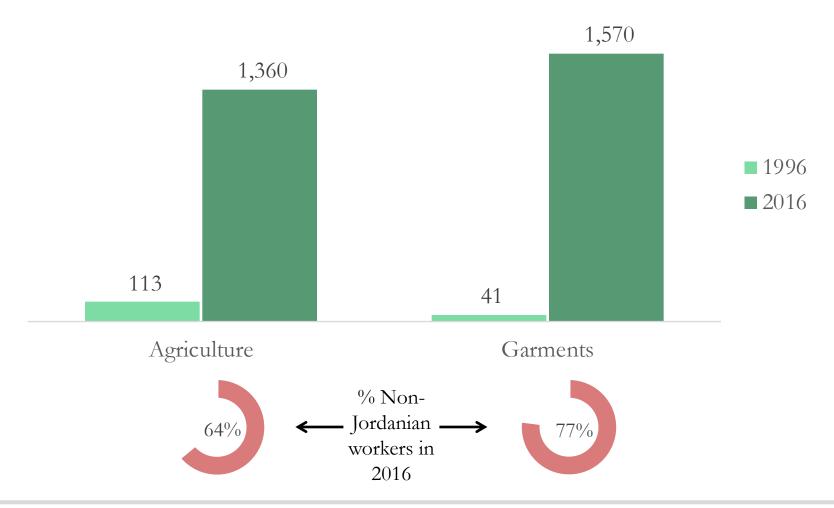




Which have relied on low-skill, foreign labor

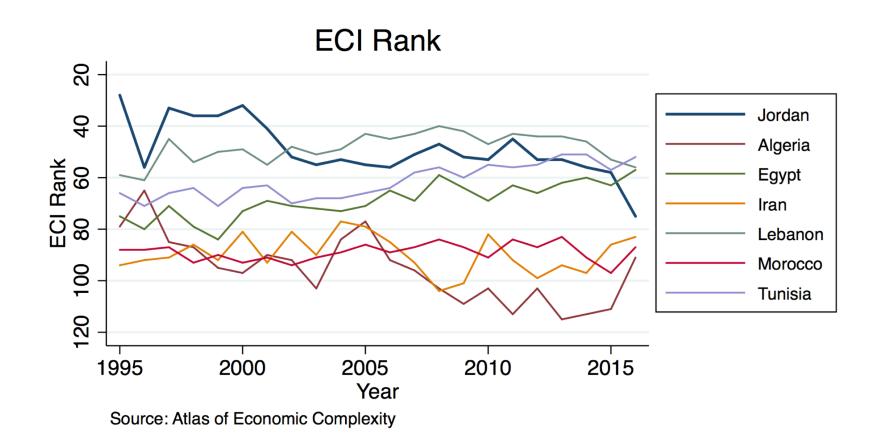






Economic complexity has fallen over two decades

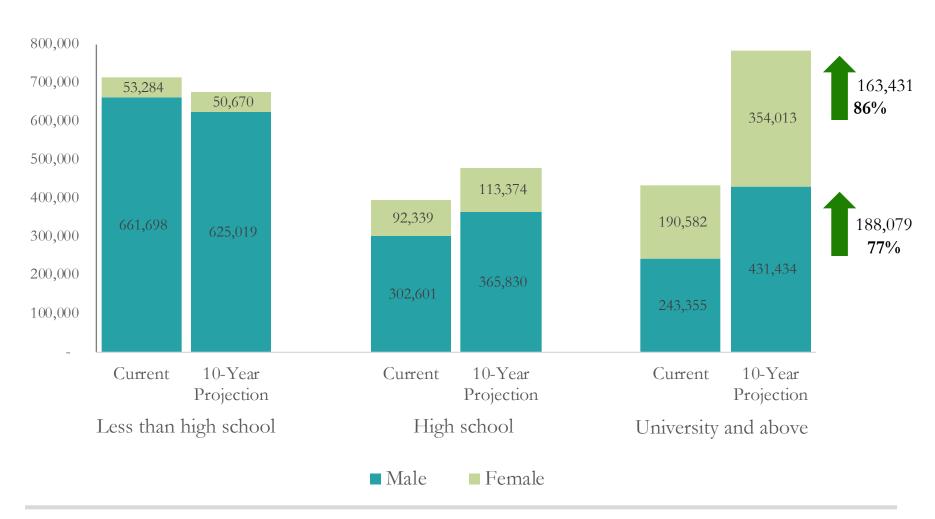




But the country is increasingly high-skilled



The Changing Jordanian Labor Force

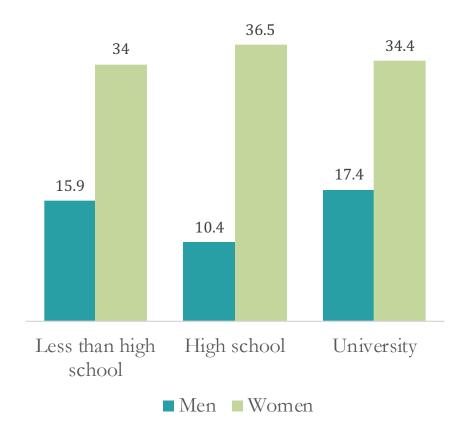


Source: Projections based on Jordan Labor Market Panel Survey (2016) and World Development Indicators

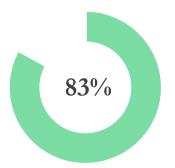
Result: High unemployment and emigration



Jordanian Unemployment Rate by Education Level



Jordanian Managers in Saudi Arabia as a Share of Jordanian Managers in Jordan

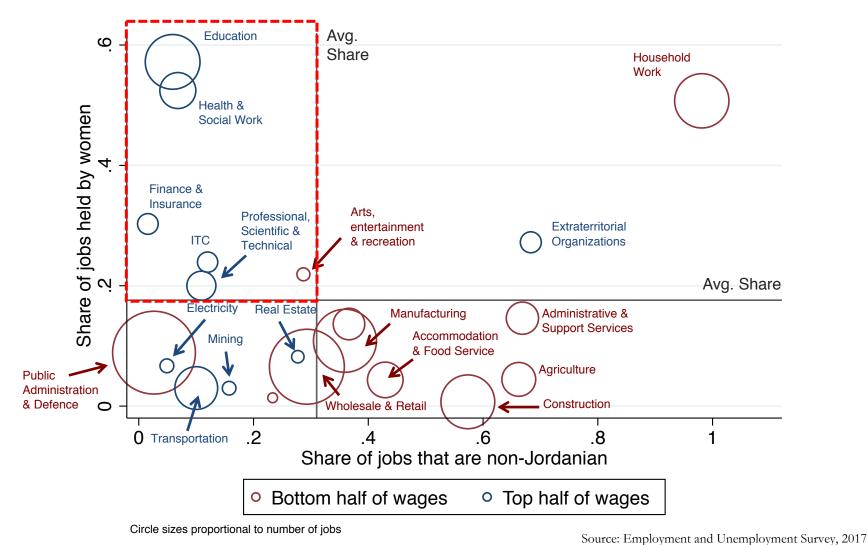


Jordanian Managers Median Monthly Earnings (Saudi Arabia / Jordan)



Solution: Skill-intensive exports that hire women

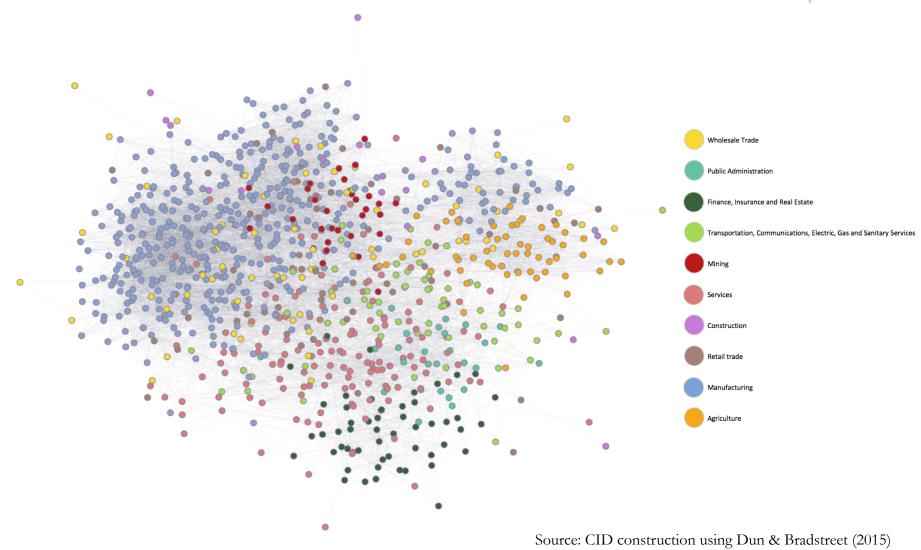




CID Speaker Series: Macroeconomic Stability and Long-Term Growth: Lessons from Jordan

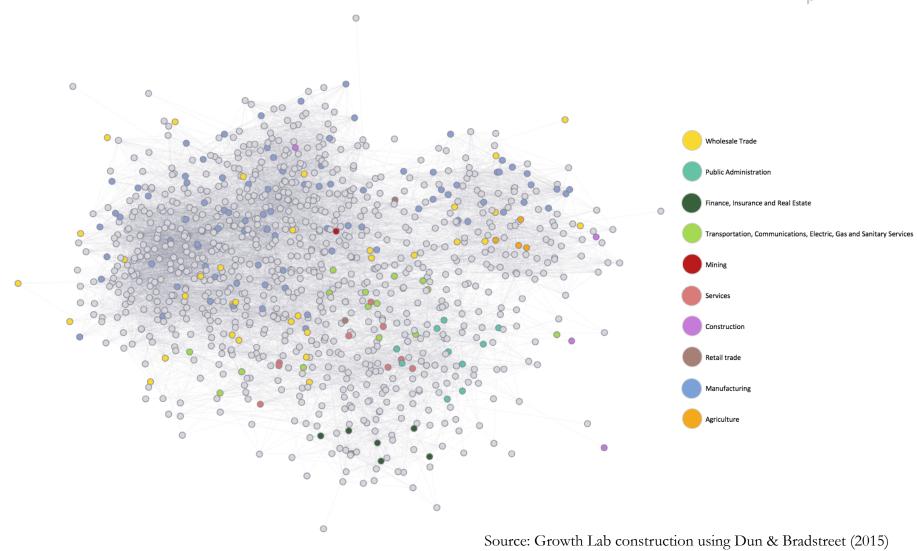
Exploring services required an Industry Space





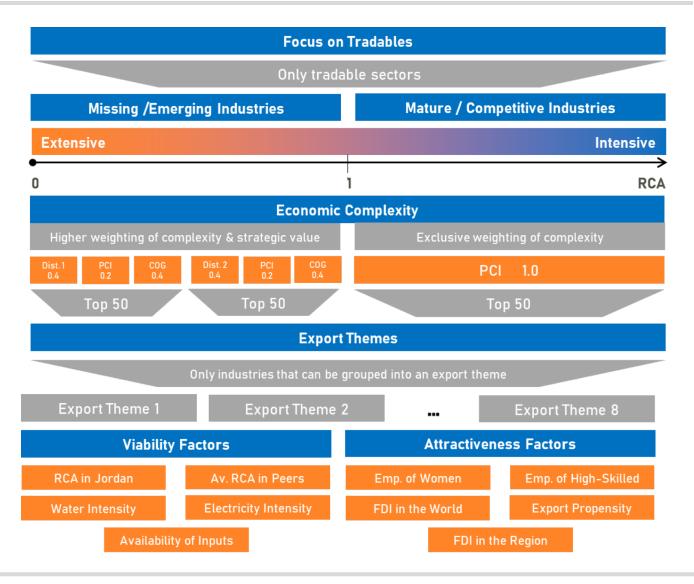
Jordan's Position in the Industry Space





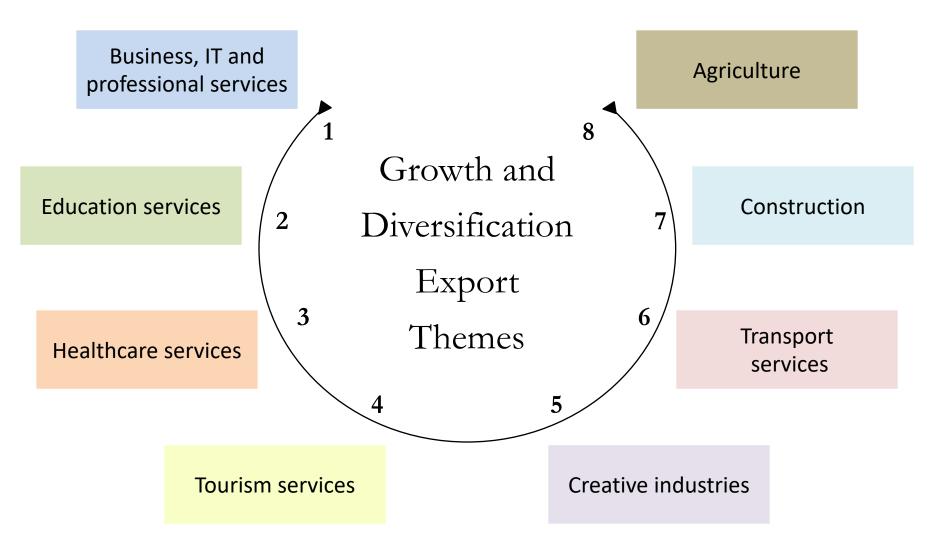
A process to identify promising export activities





Results naturally grouped into 8 export themes





Growth and Diversification Export Themes (I)



Business, IT and Professional Services

Dusiness, 11 and Professional Services		
Industry	RCA	
• Computer maintenance&repair	0.07	
• Legal services	0.13	
 Accounting and auditing 	0.20	
 Management consulting 	0.33	
 Insurance agents and brokers 	0.36	
 Computer programming 	0.60	
 Office of holding companies 	0.61	
 Engineering services 	0.68	

Education Services		
Industry	RCA	
 Vocational schools 	0.25	
 Technical institutes 	0.26	
• Schools and educational services	1.42	
 Colleges and universities 	3.46	

Healthcare Services Industry RCA Clincs of dentists 0.01 Clinics of doctors of medicine 0.02 Medical laboratories 0.55 General medical-surgical hospital 0.68 Specialty hospitals 1.14

Tourism Services		
Industry	RCA	
• Lodging houses	0.18	
 Rooming and boarding houses 	0.31	
 Museums and art galleries 	0.33	
 Hotels and motels 	0.84	
• Travel agencies	1.18	
Passenger car rental	1.49	

Growth and Diversification Export Themes (II)



Creative industries		
Industry	RCA	
 Commercial photography 	0.00	
 Theatrical productions 	0.02	
• Commercial art and graphic des	0.06	
 Advertising agencies 	0.11	
 TV broadcasting stations 	0.41	
 Motion pictures and video tape 	0.41	
 Newspaper publishing/printing 	1.22	
Radio broadcasting stations	4.72	

Transport Services		
Industry	RCA	
Refrigerated warehousing	1.04	
Truck trailers	1.68	
Air transportation	3.40	
Airports and flying fields	3.55	

Construction		
Industry	RCA	
 Water, sewage, pipelines 	1.10	
 Public building and furniture 	1.20	
• Highway and street construction	1.32	
 Heavy construction 	1.32	
• Flat glass	1.34	
 Special trade contractors 	1.38	
Structural metal work	1.44	
 Cold-rolled steel sheets and bars 	1.58	
 Wood furniture for offices 	1.92	
 Elevators and moving stairways 	1.96	
 Ready-mixed concrete 	1.98	
 Prefabricated wood buildings and components 	3.26	
Wood kitchen cabinets	3.42	

Growth and Diversification Export Themes (III)

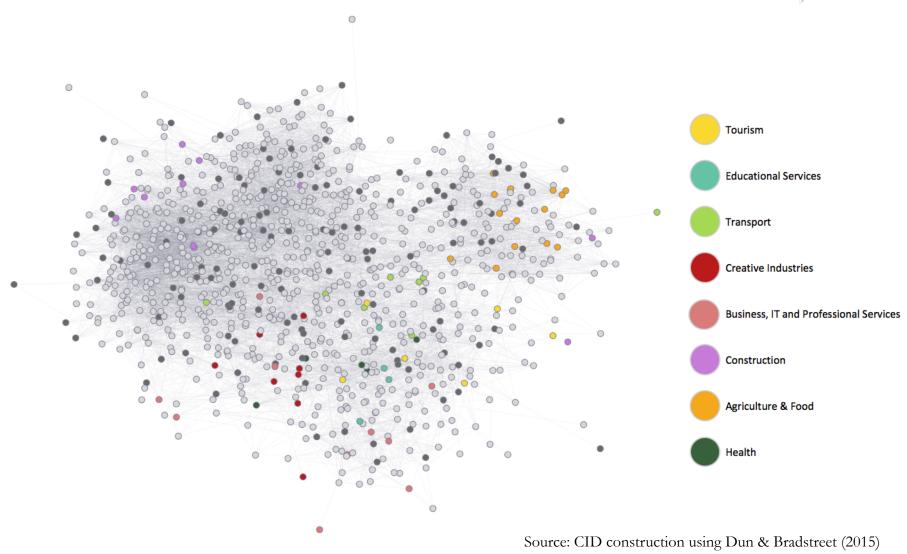


Agriculture		
Industry	RCA	
 Vegetables and melons 	0.00	
 Sheep and goats 	0.07	
• Dairy farms	0.11	
 General farms 	0.14	
 Poultry and eggs 	0.23	
 Natural and processed cheese 	0.25	
 Bread and other bakery products 	0.44	
 Sausages and other products 	2.42	

Agriculture		
Industry	RCA	
 Dried and dehydrated food 	3.09	
 Meat packing plants 	3.55	
 Livestock services 	4.33	
 Ice cream and frozen desserts 	4.97	
 Poultry slaughtering/processing 	9.13	
 Crop harvesting 	12.98	
 Chocolate and coca products 	13.23	

Strategic industries' location in the Industry Space



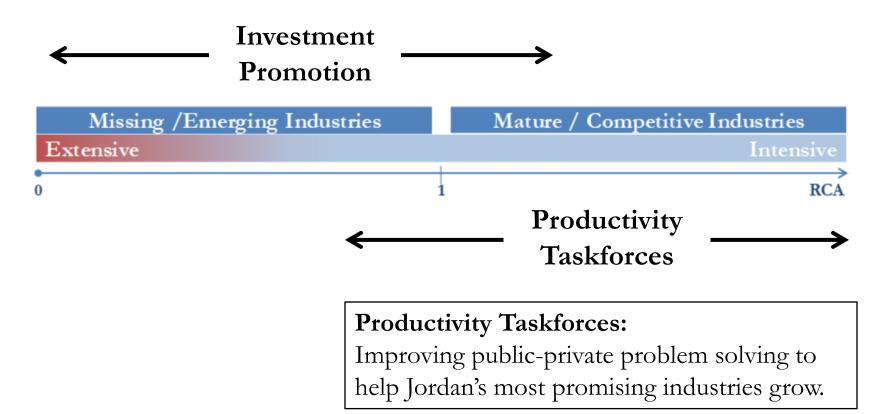


Two necessary dimensions for strategy



Investment Promotion:

An active approach to attracting business investment targeted to diversify Jordan's exports and provide more good jobs.

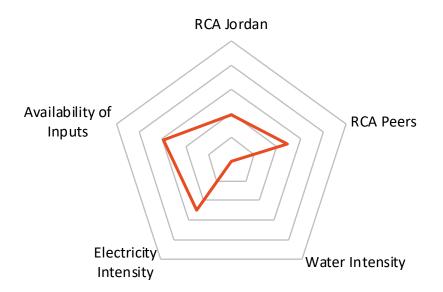


Moving from high-level to high-definition strategy



Vegetables & Melons

Viability Factors



Vegetables & Melons

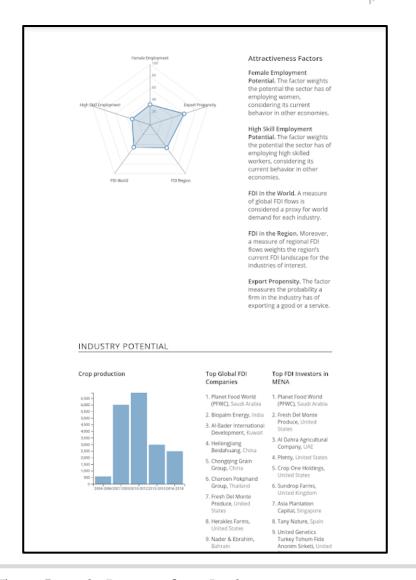
Attractiveness Factors



Moving from high-level to high-definition strategy

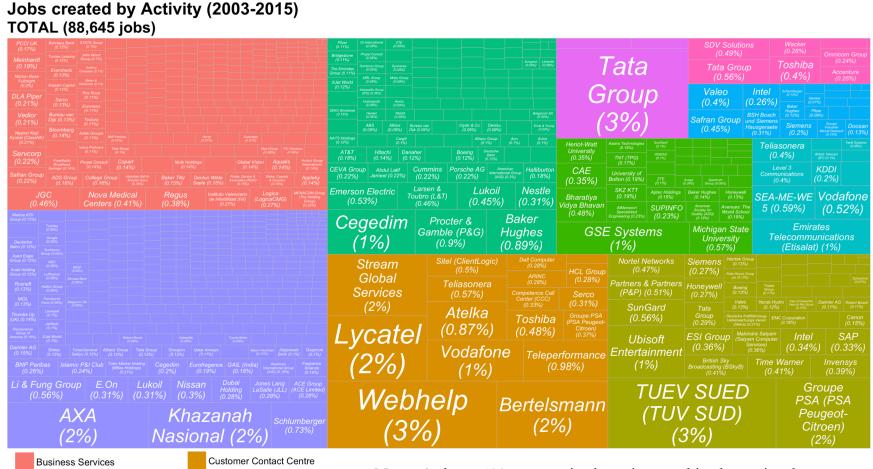


Productive Development Strategy for Jordan: Results from Economic Complexity Analysis The following tool displays the results of the complexity analysis inclusive of services applied to the Jordanian economy and undertaken by the Center for International Development at Harvard University. The objective of the analysis is the identification of export themes with the highest potential to drive growth in Jordan while supporting increasing wage levels and delivering positive spillovers to the non-tradable economy. The methodology used to identify and prioritize high potential industries is summarized here. In addition to the key results of the complexity analysis, this tool presents recent trends in foreign direct investments and an overview of the presence of the identified industries in the Jordanian labor market. Select an industry Vegetables and Melons **OVERVIEW** Within the export themes that were identified as having the highest potential to drive growth, specific industries were prioritized through the analysis of key factors that influence their viability and attractiveness. Some of these factors are specific to Jordan, as the identification process seeks to capitalize on the country's competitive advantages and avoid the main restrictions it faces. Viability and Attractiveness scores were calculated by aggregating five factors for each category, and were ultimately used to define prioritization phases for each industry. This industry is in Phase 3 of prioritization. With an RCA of 0.00, the industry does not have a real comparative advantage in the country. The industry has below median viability in comparison with the other 119 analyzed industries. Its below average ranking is explained by the low score in the Water Intensity and RCA in Jordan categories. The industry has below median attractiveness in comparison with the other 119 analyzed industries. Its below average ranking is explained by the low score in the High Skill Employment Potential and Female Employment Potential categories. RCA ≥ 1 Vegetables and Melons



Jordan has untapped potential to attract more FDI





Note: At least 600 companies have invested in the region but not in Jordan since 2008 in related activities, creating ~90k direct jobs.

Source: CID analysis of fDi Markets

Education & Training

ICT & Internet Infrastructure

Sales, Marketing & Support

Technical Support Centre

Design, Development & Testing

Research & Development

Shared Services Centre

Headquarters

High-skill Jordanians and high-skill foreigners



Substitutes?





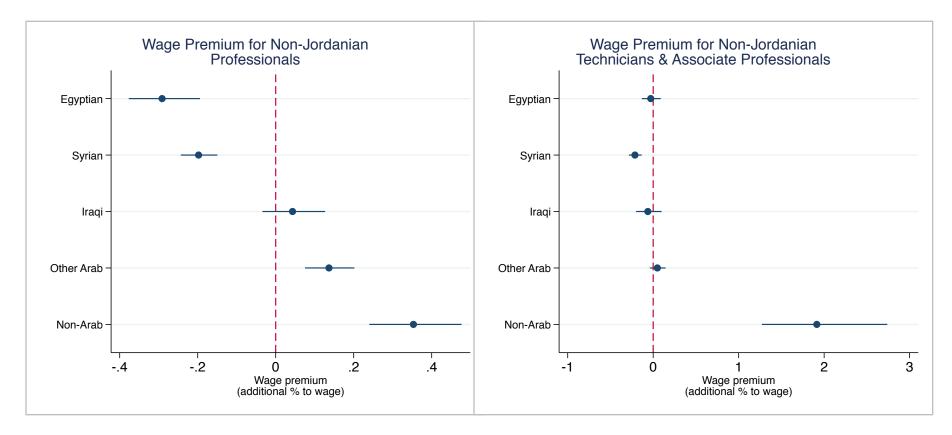
Complements?





...But high-skill firms faced high-skill restrictions





Note: Wage premium calculated through a Mincer regression that controls for education levels, experience, gender, and industry fixed effects. Estimate and 95% confidence interval are shown.

Source: Own calculations using Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2017

High-skill Jordanians and high-skill foreigners



Substitutes?







Complements?









Jordan's Most Abundant Natural Resource



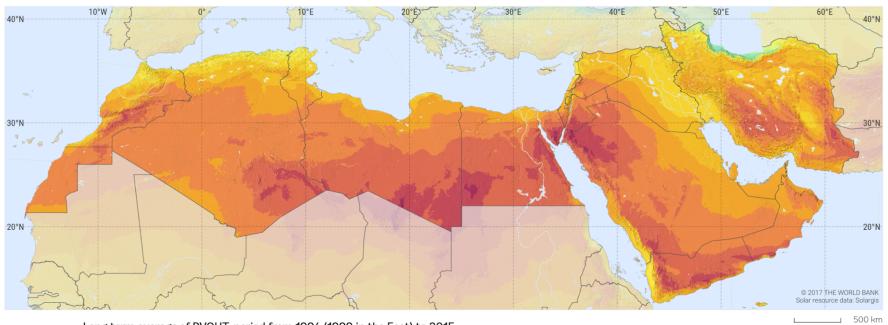
SOLAR RESOURCE MAP

PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER POTENTIAL

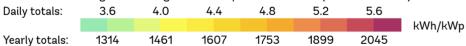
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA







Long term average of PVOUT, period from 1994 (1999 in the East) to 2015



This map is published by the World Bank Group, funded by ESMAP, and prepared by Solargis. For more information and terms of use, please visit http://globalsolaratlas.info.

Energy opportunity: from constraint to advantage





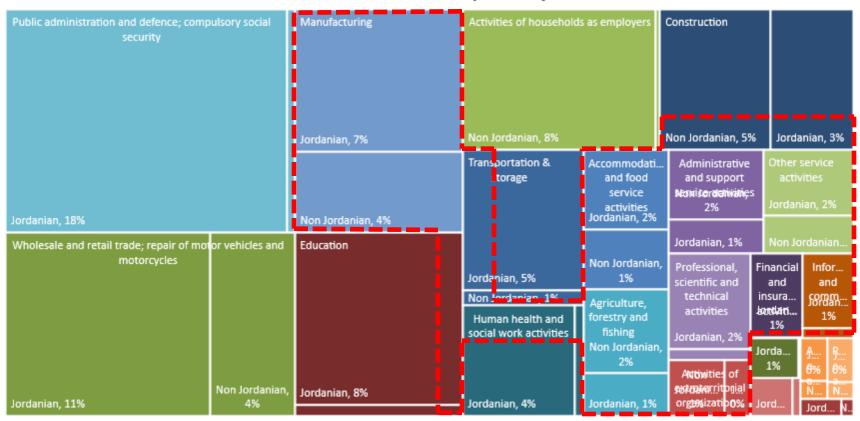
R1 (2014): 16.9 cents/kWh

Main Fuel Source	Piped NG Egypt	Light and Heavy Fuel Oil	LNG	Piped NG Noble & Egypt
Share of total fuel sources	90%	81%	86%	95%
Cost of energy (cents/kWh sold)	5.8	18.0	9.1	7.4

Note: Solar rounds dates refer to PPA signing dates



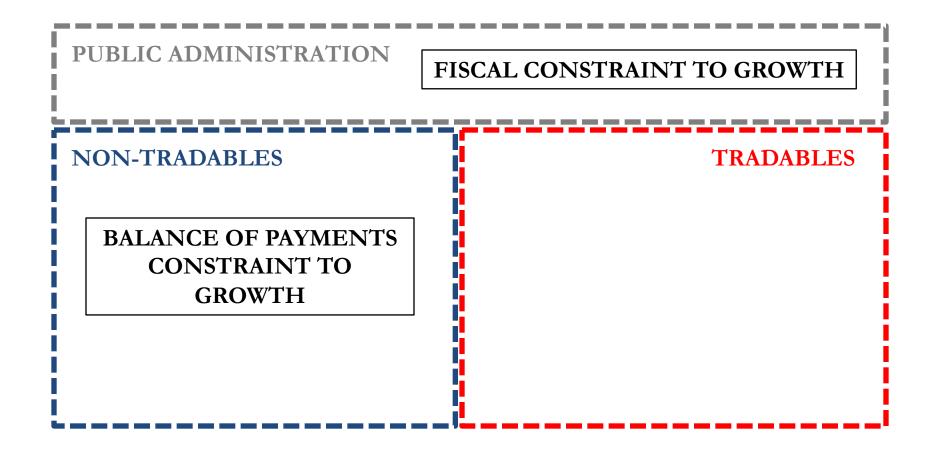
Jordan Labor Force by Industry



~TRADABLES

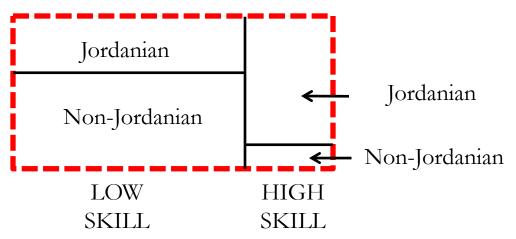
Source: Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2017



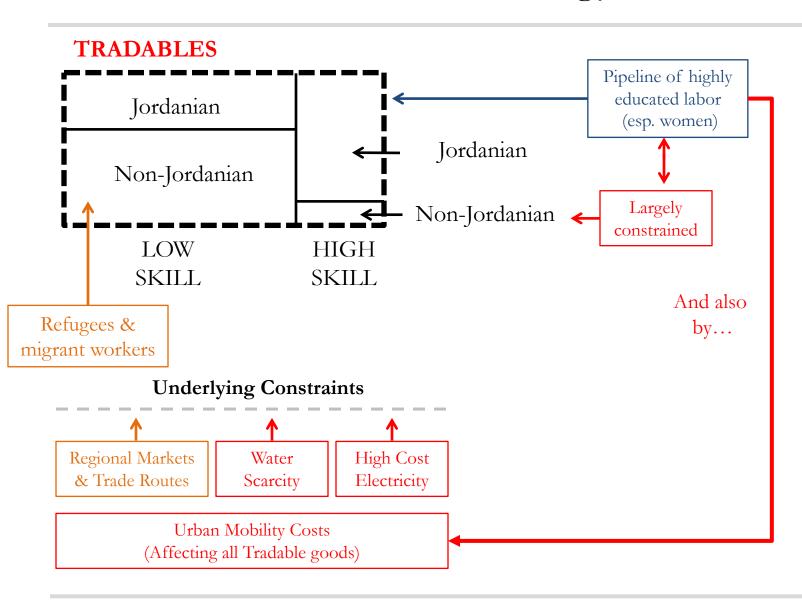




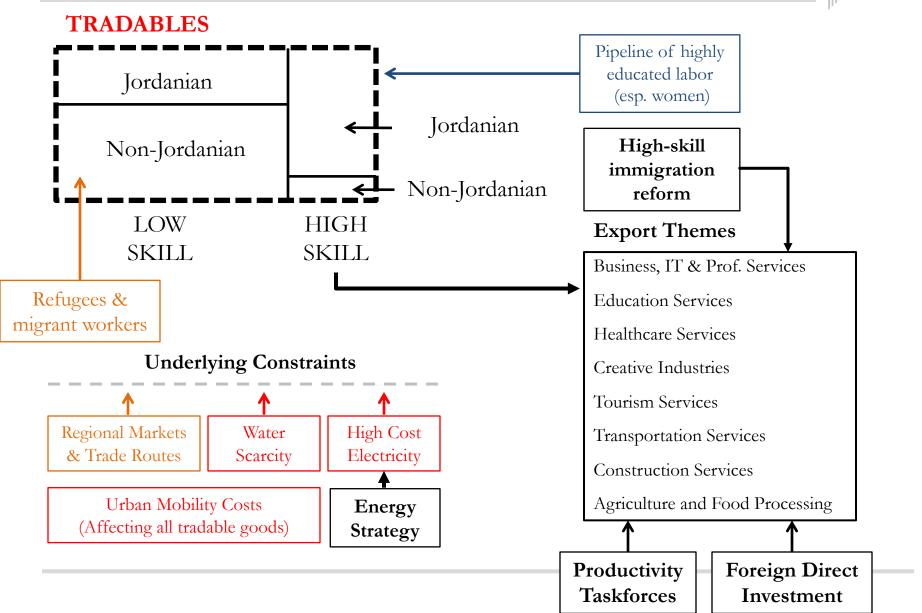
TRADABLES



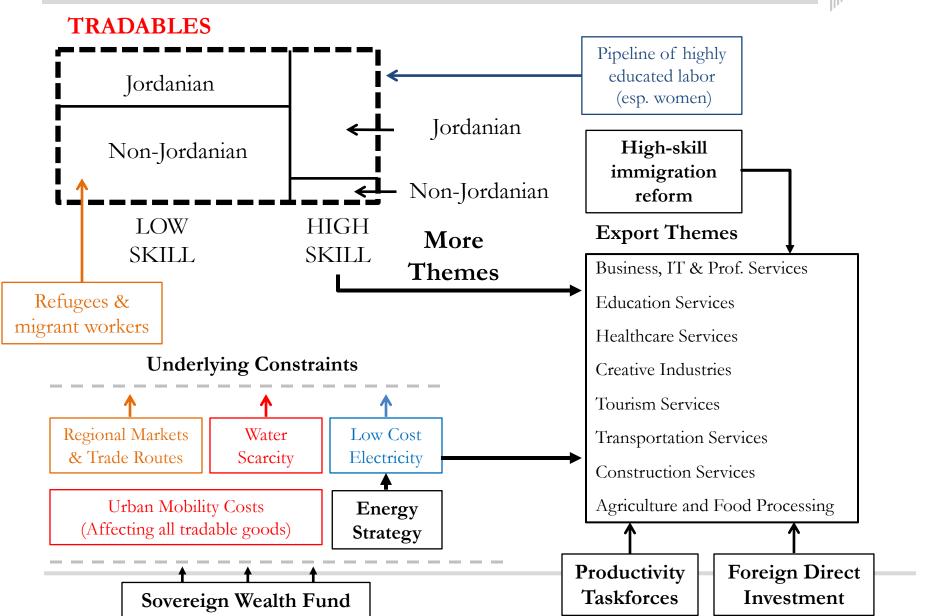




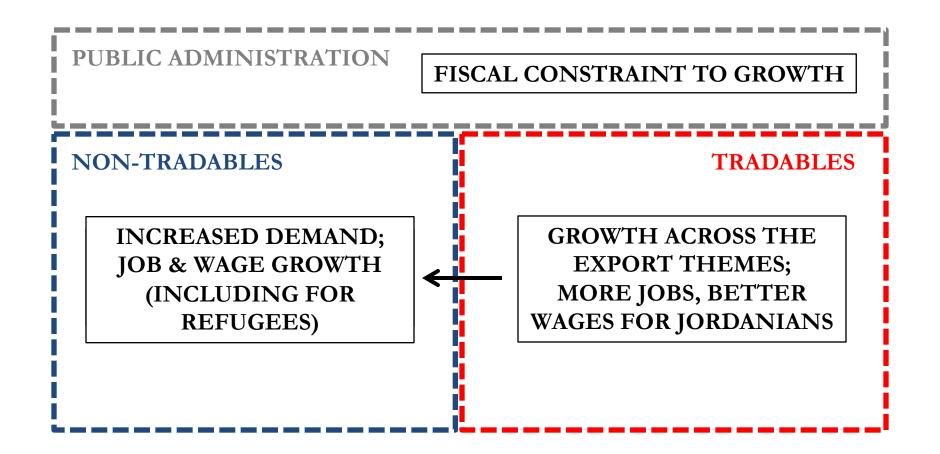














FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY & BETTER PUBLIC SERVICES PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TAX **REVENUE NON-TRADABLES TRADABLES GROWTH ACROSS THE INCREASED DEMAND;** JOB & WAGE GROWTH **EXPORT THEMES;** MORE JOBS, BETTER (INCLUDING FOR WAGES FOR JORDANIANS **REFUGEES)**

Outline

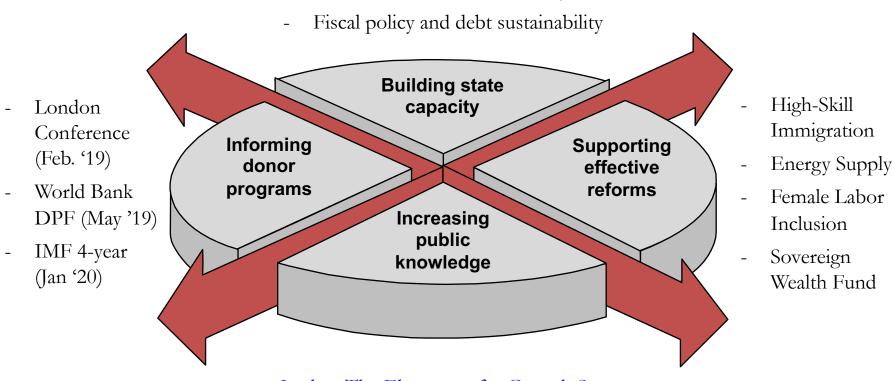


- About the Project
- What did we learn about Jordan?
- Impact of our Research
- Q&As

Our work influenced Jordan through four channels



- Ministry of Labor (PDIA)
- Investment Promotion & Productivity Taskforces



- <u>Jordan: The Elements of a Growth Strategy</u>
- Female Labor in Jordan: A Systematic Approach to the Exclusion Puzzle
- A Roadmap for Investment Promotion and Export Diversification: The Case of Jordan

Shaping high-level public discourse King Abdullah II, London Conference (Feb. 2019)



"As you will hear today, our economic strategy prioritizes service sectors, that benefit directly from Jordan's highly valued human capital... these sectors are right for growth, and provide the better paying jobs can meet the pressing needs of Jordanians workers...

"We are also aggressively shifting to greener energy, by leveraging Jordan's comparative advantages in solar and wind...

"We are actively working with the international community to ensure the fiscal space that is needed for economic growth. Access to concessional finance is essential...



"You will hear today about ready-to-invest opportunities, streamed by our project pipeline, a Jordan-led effort in partnership with the IFC to develop bankable opportunities with the legal and financing structuring that investors expect...

Shaping high-level public discourse

Prime Minister Omar Al Razzaz, World Economic Forum (Feb. 2019)





"We have a pipeline of projects that will support our growth, moving to renewable energy, as well as in other sectors such as business services, back office services for the Gulf region, but also creative industries, IT and tourism... Jordan has the potential to become a hub for business in the region

"We have a vision, it's about renaissance... it's about renewable energy, and moving away from traditional, fossil fuels and exploiting our comparative advantages in renewables...

"Jordan has made hard choices over the previous years, decreasing our public expenditure by 8% of GDP, among the biggest shifts... even when compared to Spain, and Portugal and Greece... and in spite of that we continued growing... we had to do it to create a stable macroeconomic environment...

"We really have a tremendous comparative advantage in business services, companies pay five times more for Jordanian talent working in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf...

Influence of the project continues



Omar Al Razzaz: Jordan's youth at the centre of reform efforts

> Jordanian prime minister discusses progress so far and the kingdom's regional concerns in interview with The National



Jordanian Prime Minister Omar Al Razzaz addresses a panel session at the 50th annual meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland on January 22, 2020. EPA



Thanks!