


Home > [Comparative Economic Studies](#) > Article

Beyond the Crisis: Prospects for Emerging Europe

Regular Article | Published: 28 April 2011

Volume 53, pages 261–290, (2011) [Cite this article](#)



Comparative Economic Studies

[Aims and scope](#) →

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

- > **Store and/or access information on a device**
- > **Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development**

Accept all cookies

Reject optional cookies

Manage preferences

Access this article

[Log in via an institution →](#)

Subscribe and save

✓ Springer+ Basic

€32.70 /Month

- Get 10 units per month
- Download Article/Chapter or eBook
- 1 Unit = 1 Article or 1 Chapter
- Cancel anytime

[Subscribe now →](#)

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **[privacy policy](#)** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

Notes

1. The CEECCA countries that formerly belonged to the political and economic sphere of the Soviet Union have a common historical root but are rather diverse. Ten countries are members of the European Union (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia). Seven countries in the western Balkan are either EU accession candidates or potential candidates (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Kosovo under UNSC Resolution 1244/99, though we do not include Montenegro and Kosovo in our study due to lack of data). Among the 12 other former Soviet Union countries, five are major hydrocarbon exporters (Azerbaijan,

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

4. It was widely expected that countries undergoing transition would experience an initial decline in output and employment, but the depth and the length of the post-communist recession were unexpected ([Fischer, 2002](#); [Svejnar 2006](#)). The literature has proposed various explanations for this phenomenon. [Svejnar \(2006\)](#) categorises them into six main themes. First, a disorganisation among suppliers, producers and consumers associated with the central planning; second, the dissolution in 1990 of Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance), which governed trade relations across the Soviet bloc; third, difficulties of sectoral shifts in the presence of labour market imperfections; fourth, a switch from controlled to uncontrolled monopolistic structures in these economies; fifth, a credit crunch stemming from the reduction in state subsidies to firms and rise in real interest rates; and finally, tight macroeconomic policies may have played a role in the depth and length of the recession.

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to [springer.com](#) and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

8. There are clear differences within the CEECCA region, however. The CEE10 have reached the highest level of integration, followed by the countries of the western Balkans that have either EU 'candidate' or 'potential candidate' status. The six 'Eastern Partnership' countries, which were part of the Soviet Union, have reached a varying degree of integration with the EU15, while integration was generally minor for most of the other former Soviet Union countries.
9. Unfortunately, it is difficult to collect reliable data on migration for a wide range of countries and time periods.
10. For most CEECCA countries the available data start in 1989 with the exception of a few, for which data for earlier years are also available.

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to [springer.com](#) and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

Kazakhstan, South Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

15. For example, during the pre-crisis boom, rapid economic growth was accompanied by growing internal and external vulnerabilities in several CEECCA countries, which would suggest a perverse relationship between vulnerabilities and economic growth.
16. Note that this close to zero cumulative growth from 2005 to 2010 is the product of high growth in 2006 and 2007 and a deep contraction from 2007 to 2010.

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to [springer.com](#) and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

Bruegel and WIIW. 2010: Whither growth in Central and Eastern Europe? Policy lessons for an integrated Europe. Report written by Torbjörn Becker, Daniel Daianu, Zsolt Darvas, Vladimir Gligorov, Michael Landesmann, Pavle Petrovic, Jean Pisani-Ferry, Dariusz Rosati, André Sapir and Weder Di Mauro, Bruegel Blueprint, Vol. XI.

Cerra, V and Saxena, SC. 2008: The myth of economic recovery. The American Economic Review 98 (1): 439-457.

[Article](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Cihák, M and Fonteyne, W . 2009: Five years after: European Union membership and macro-financial stability in the new member states. IMF Working paper no.

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

European Commission. 2010: European economic forecast – Autumn 2010. European Economy 7/2010, Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs of the European Commission.

Fabrizio, S, Leigh, D and Mody, A . 2009: The second transition: Eastern Europe in perspective. IMF Working paper 09/43.

Falcetti, E, Lysenko, T and Sanfey, P . 2006: Reforms and growth in transition: Re-examining the evidence. Journal of Comparative Economics 34 (3): 421–445.

[Article](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Fischer, S . 2002: Ten years of transition: Looking back and looking forward. IMF Staff Papers, Vol. 49

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

OECD. 2010: The impact of the economic crisis on potential output. WP1 Working document, February.

Schadler, S, Mody, A, Abiad, A and Leigh, D . 2006: Growth in the Central and Eastern European countries of the European Union. IMF Occasional paper no. 252.

Stock, J H, Wright, J H and Yogo, M . 2002: A survey of weak instruments and weak identification in generalized method of moments. Journal of Business and Economic Statistics 20 (4): 518–529.

[Article](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

Eastern Europe: Convergence, Opportunities and Challenges’, and ECOMOD 2010, and seminar participants at Bruegel, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies for comments and suggestions. Without implicating him in any way, I would also like to thank Alessandro Turrini for his comments and suggestions. Excellent research assistance by Maite de Sola, Juan Ignacio Aldasoro and Lucia Granelli is gratefully acknowledged as well as editorial advice from Stephen Gardner. Bruegel gratefully acknowledges the support of the German Marshall Fund of the United States to research underpinning this paper.

Author information

Authors and Affiliations

Bruegel, Rue de la Charité 33, Brussels, 1210, Belgium

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to [springer.com](#) and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

- Store and/or access information on a device**
- Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development**

Accept all cookies

Reject optional cookies

Manage preferences

28 April 2011

01 June 2011

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.1057/ces.2011.10>

Keywords

[crisis](#)

[economic growth](#)

[growth regressions](#)

[transition countries](#)

JEL Classifications

[C31](#)

[C33](#)

[O47](#)

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to [springer.com](#) and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to [springer.com](#) and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)