Trade, Development and Structural Change
Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe
Common Fallacies in the Debate on the Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe
Economic Transition in Central Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
Economic Transition from a Non-market to a Market Economy in Central and Eastern Europe
Trade, Development and Structural Change

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The Transition in Central and Eastern Europe: Understanding Economic Development Disparities
From Plan To Market
Privatisation and Its Limits in Central and Eastern Europe
Does Democracy Facilitate the Economic Transition?
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"The authors show how development of non-plan trading relations was based on supplies of scarce, aid-subsidised goods which provided the means for local authorities, enterprises and individuals to convert their positions of political and social power into capital. They further highlight the ways in which new, market-oriented trade relations emerged in symbiosis with the planning system and continue to influence the economic structure and institutions today. Economic Transition in Vietnam outlines the many problems currently facing Vietnam, not least how new global forms of integration are affecting future development." – BOOK JACKET.

Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe
World Bank Technical Paper No. 336. Presents the results of consultative surveys undertaken in 36 rural and urban communities across Nigeria. The study examines the effectiveness and accountability of local institutions in local decision-making and participation, as well as some common limitations such as the narrowness of membership and goals and their limited technical and managerial capacities.

Common Fallacies in the Debate on the Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, Central European economies have been moving rapidly toward a common set of goals: political democracy, market-oriented economies and integration into the European and international business community. For businesses, Central Europe offers a unique window of opportunity and, in particular, two comparative advantages: a low-cost qualified workforce and stronger growth rates than mature Western European economies. This opportunity, seized by local entrepreneurs and foreign enterprises alike, is a significant competitive threat to companies not present in the region, or who have not found alternative strategies for increased growth and competitiveness. This book addresses economic transitions in Central Europe and analyzes the problems of Central European integration in the European Union.

Economic Transition in Central Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
Hella Engerer analyses the emergence, evolution and theory of property rights and establishes the limits for privatization of state owned enterprises in the transitional economies of Eastern Europe. She counters the assumption that reduction of the state establishment is the basic foundation for the development of a private economy in the region. She shows how development of non-plan trading relations was based on supplies of scarce, aid-subsidised goods which provided the means for local authorities, enterprises and individuals to convert their positions of political and social power into capital. They further highlight the ways in which new, market-oriented trade relations emerged in symbiosis with the planning system and continue to influence the economic structure and institutions today. Economic Transition in Vietnam outlines the many problems currently facing Vietnam, not least how new global forms of integration are affecting future development."

Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe

Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe
Trade, Development and Structural Change

From Economic to Energy Transition
This paper describes some common fallacies presented in analysing and assessing the experiences and issues involved in the transition from a non-market to a market economy in central and eastern Europe. These include: General conceptual or logical mistakes; Fallacies specific to the debate on economic transformation; The misuse of empirical models in general discussion of economic transition; Fallacies in the debate on inflation and stabilisation; Uncritical use of statistical data; Misunderstandings related to social and political aspects of economic transition.

Economic Transition in Vietnam

Trade and Growth in Post-communist Countries
Provides a comprehensive view of the economic heritage of the reforming countries, of the reforms that are necessary, both from a theoretical and a practical viewpoint; and of the responsibilities of the West.

Inequalities During and After Transition in Central and Eastern Europe

Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe
This book examines the evolution of trade and trade patterns in Central and Eastern European countries (CEEC) and assesses the implications of these patterns on structural change and economic development of these economies. Taking the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989 as a starting point, the authors discuss the transition of former communist CEE countries from centrally planned to market-driven economies, arguing that trade was the primary engine for the economic growth and transition process they experienced. The chapters in this book incorporate the results of previous studies – some of which are based on original research conducted by the authors – dedicated to the integration process of international and European trade. More importantly, the authors look at the broader aspects of structural change and economic development, indeed the whole process of economic transformation. Thus, the book moves well beyond the core 'trade and growth' framework to look at technological progress, foreign investment, institutional development and structural change in Central and Eastern European countries.

Currency Convertibility and Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe

Poland and Hungary

Trends in Health Status, Services, and Finance: The transition in Central and Eastern Europe

Transition Report Update 1999
This book examines energy transition issues within the Central and Eastern European (CEE) region. The European Union is aiming for an almost complete decarbonization of its energy sector by 2050. However, the path towards a carbon-free economy is full of challenges that must be solved by individual EU members. Across 18 chapters, leading researchers explore challenges related to energy transition and analyse individual EU members from Central and Eastern Europe, as well as the region as a whole. To further explore this complex issue, the volume also includes several countries from South East Europe in its analysis. As perspective members, these countries will be important contributors to the EU's mid- and long-term climate and energy goals. The focus on a variety of issues connected to energy transition and systematic analyses of the different CEE countries make it an ideal reference for anyone with a general interest in the region or European energy transition. It will also be a useful resource for students looking for an accessible overview of the field. Matúš Milík is Assistant Professor at the Department of Political Science at Comenius University in Bratislava. His main research interests include energy security in the EU and the role of perception within EU decision-making mechanisms. He is the author of External Energy Security in the European Union (2019) and has published in major energy policy journals. Veronika Oravcová is Research Assistant at the Department of Political Science at Comenius University in Bratislava and Research Fellow at the Slovak Foreign Policy Association. Her research interests are centered on energy transition and energy security in Central and Eastern Europe."

Changes in the Wage Structure During Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe
The book deals with the key aspects of social and economic inequalities developed during the transition of the formerly planned European economies. Particular emphasis is given to the latest years available in order to consider the effects of the global crisis started in 2008-2009.
Acces PDF Economic Transition In Central And Eastern Europe Planting The Seeds By Alfred Steinherr

Transition Economies The Czech Republic and Economic Transition in Eastern Europe is the first in-depth, comparative analysis of the Czech Republic's economic transition after the fall of the Communist bloc. Edited by Jan Svejnar, a principal architect of the Czech economic transformation and Economic Advisor to President Vaclav Havel, the book poses important questions about the Republic and its partners in Central and Eastern Europe. The thirty-five essayists describe the country's macroeconomic performance; its development of capital markets; the structure and performance of its industries; its unemployment, household behavior, and income distribution; and the environmental and health issues it faces. In this in-depth, comparative analysis of the Czech Republic's economic transition, an international team of thirty-five essayists examine the Republic and its partners in Central and Eastern Europe. Important questions and issues permeate the essays. For example, prior to 1939 the Czech Republic possessed the most advanced economy in the region; is it capable of reestablishing its dominance? Relative to its neighbors, the Republic ranked especially high on some economic indicators but low on others. What economic effects are related to the 1993 dissolution of the Czech and Slovak governments? And what can be learned by comparing the economic outcomes of two countries that shared legal and institutional frameworks? Data describe the country's macroeconomic performance; its development of capital markets; the structure and performance of its industries; its unemployment, household behavior, and income distribution; and the environmental and health issues facing it. Its most important contributions are its clarifications of the transition process. The authors included in Transforming Czechoslovakia combine the best available data and techniques of economic analysis to assess the replacement of the inefficient but internally consistent central planning system with a more efficient market system. These authors, among whom are central European economic analysts, senior U.S. economists, and Czechoslovakian professors and economic researchers, discuss the country's macroeconomic performance; its development of capital markets; the structure and performance of its industries; its unemployment, household behavior, and income distribution; and the environmental and health issues facing it. The essential contributions of this book are its presentations of history and policy and technical examinations of data. Together they offer the most comprehensive and detailed assessment of the country's economic transformation in print. This book is important because its essayists compile results and reach conclusions that are broad and credible. The empirical data were gathered on the ground and have been subjected to advanced methodologies, including game theory, industrial organization, and Granger-Sims causality.

Winds of Change In October 1999, economists, World Bank and IMF officials, international bankers, and other architects of post-Communist economic policies gathered in Warsaw to congratulate themselves on the success of the economic plans they engineered a decade before. Consisting of papers and discussions from that conference, this book integrates theoretical and empirical analyses of the economic transition in Central and Eastern Europe. It considers factors like economic growth, stabilization, and the reformation of social safety nets. c. Book News Inc.

The Political Economy of Transition in Central and Eastern Europe Annotation World Bank Technical Paper No. 341. This cross-national study provides empirical evidence of some of the trends in health status, health services, and health care financing that have occurred in countries undergoing economic transition in Central and Eastern Europe. Evidence shows that the transition has led to a significant reduction in resources devoted to health care in many of these countries. Moreover, in those countries where health care spending, the resources have not been properly mobilized or have not led to improved quality in care. Also available: "Trends in Health Status, Services, and Finance: The Transition in Central and Eastern Europe". Volume II. World Bank Technical Paper No. 348. January 1997. 152 pages. Stock no. 13828 (ISBN 0-8213-3828-5).

The Czech Republic and Economic Transition in Eastern Europe Lessons from the Economic Transition This interdisciplinary study offers a comprehensive analysis of the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Providing full historical context and drawing on a wide range of literature, this book explores the continuous economic and social transformation of the post-socialist world. While the future is yet to be determined, understanding the present phase of transformation is critical. The book's core exploration evolves along three pivots of competitive economic structure, institutional change, and social welfare. The main elements include analysis of the emergence of the socialist economic model; adaptations through the twentieth century; discussion of the 1990s market transition reforms; post-2008 crisis development; and the social and economic diversity in the region today. With an appreciation for country specifics, the book also considers the urgent problems of social policy, poverty, income inequality, and labor migration. Transition Economies will aid students, researchers and policy makers working on the problems of comparative economics, economic development, economic history, economic systems transition, international political economy, as well as specialists in post-Soviet and Central and Eastern European regional studies.

Industrial Policy Supporting Economic Transition in Central-Eastern Europe The Return of Mitteleuropa Transition from central planning to a market economy, involving large-scale institutional change and reforms at all levels, is often described as the greatest social science experiment in modern times. As more than two decades have passed since the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union, it is now an excellent time to take stock of how the transition process has turned out for the economies that have moved on from socialism and the command economy. This new handbook assembles a team of leading experts, many of whom were closely involved in the transition process as policymakers and policy advisors, to explore the major themes that have characterized the transition process. After identifying the nature of initial conditions and the strengths and weaknesses of institutions, the varying paths and reforms countries have taken are fully analyzed – from the shock therapy, privatization or gradualism of the early years to the burning issues of the present including global integration and sustainable growth. Topics covered include the socialist system pre-transition, economic reforms, institutions, the political economy of transition, performance and growth, enterprise restructuring, and people and transition. The country coverage is also extensive, from the former Soviet Union to the satellite states of Central and Eastern Europe to the Asian countries of China, Vietnam and others. The rise of China as a key actor in the drama is chronicled, along with the emergence of a new, more confident, oil-rich Russia. The comparative prosperity of the Central European countries such as Poland and the Czech Republic is contrasted with the mixed fortunes of the former USSR, where some countries are stagnating while others boom. This Handbook of the Economics and Political Economy of Transition is the definitive guide to this new order of things in the former Communist world.

Central and Eastern European Economies

The Social Safety Net During Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe This book, a third edition, has been significantly expanded and updated. It revisits the process of institutional change: its characteristics, determinants and implications for economic performance. New chapters address the significance of Post-Communist transition, the differences and importance of initial conditions in institutional building, and, social norms, values, and happiness. Other chapters have been expanded to include, for example, a focus on the Washington consensus, commentary on the 2008 financial crisis, state capacity and corruption, and new findings on redistribution and inequality. With specific focus on Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, this revised edition examines the process of development, and its interdependence with institutions.

Problems of Economic Transition The social, political and economic transformations experienced by the formerly socialist countries of central and eastern Europe since the beginning of the 1990s have resulted in abrupt shifts in demographic trends, whose consequences on nuptiality, fertility, mortality and migration will be significant and irreversible. The present study analyses and offers explanations about this process and compares these developments with the demographic changes that occurred earlier in Europe. A thorough knowledge of these demographic trends offers an essential tool for social policy makers and researchers and the comprehensive approach of this study furnishes our understanding of the underlying processes taking place in all European countries.

When is Transition Over?

Economics of Institutional Change Problems of Economic Transition consists of papers presented at a colloquium held in April 1991 by experts in various aspects of regional development from 10 countries of Europe (Eastern and Western), USA and Canada. These papers present an overview of problems at national, regional and local levels and possible solutions.

What Markets Can and Cannot Do This book, a second edition, has been significantly expanded and updated. It revisits the process of institutional change: its characteristics, determinants and implications for economic performance.

Changes in the Wage Structure During Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe

The Handbook of Economics and Political Economy of Transition First published in 1998, this volume contributes to the debate after the fall of the Soviet Union on the
transition of Eastern European, former Soviet countries to a market economy. The transition was an enterprise as daring in practice and historically unprecedented as it is an analytical laboratory subject to constant reflection. The first two chapters address foreign direct investment in Central and Eastern European countries. The rebuilding of social insurance systems is then addressed, with a focus on state pension schemes. The subsequent two chapters examine the political and demographic features of transition countries, highlighting media reform as a key aspect for the consolidation of a democratic, law-based, market economy and society. Focus then turns to Poland, the country which is considered to display the most progress in the political economy of transition. Finally, the controversial issue of the electoral successes of former Communist parties in Central and Eastern Europe is discussed.

Parliamentary Responsibility for Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe

Demographic Consequences of Economic Transition in Countries of Central and Eastern Europe: Fifteen years ago, twenty-seven countries in Europe and Central Asia embarked on their economic transition paths. For some, the outcome was a considerable success. Several others are still struggling to shed the inheritance of the past and to correct more recent policy mistakes. Why were post-Communist recessions so long in some countries and growth disappointing? Why was fiscal performance so different? Was democracy a factor, which facilitated reforms or rather slowed them down? This book discusses these questions in the context of new empirical evidence, including a critical examination of the main themes in the economics of transition literature.

Agriculture and Rural Transition: This book is a collection of studies that examine the path of transition of central and southern European countries, the implications of EU enlargement for the acceding countries and the remaining European countries yet to join. It also discusses reactions of eastern European stock markets to news of financial crisis in emerging markets.

Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe: Understanding Economic Development Disparities: This book provides relevant and timely information addressing a significant aspect of the economic, political, and social transition in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) over the last several decades, integrating historical data with the most recent political and economic reporting based on the author's analysis. Analysis include assessments, opinions, and experience (where appropriate) as scholars, researchers, consultants, and global citizens, from an introduction to the historical context for European integration, including the political structures and economic relationships forged in the post-WWII period, to the relationship between the European Union and the economies of states in CEE, examining the political, economic, and security considerations that complicated the federalist relationship in each state, and end with a brief discussion of the adoption of the euro. This book also discusses the economic impact of integration of CEE countries as they attempt to make their economic transition and to integrate with the European Union and other free-market economies. The authors look at the economic growth and challenges these countries face, as well as how the indebtedness of the advanced economies are impacting these economies and prompting them to launch economic countermeasures to protect their own economies.

From Plan To Market: This clear and accessible text explores Vietnam's successful transition from neo-Stalinist central planning to a market economy—"Vietnamese style." After describing the north Vietnamese system prior to 1975 and its colonial and pre-colonial antecedents, the authors uncover the mechanisms of that changeover. They contend that the Vietnamese transition was largely bottom-up in character and that it evolved over a long enough period for the country's political economy to adjust. This explains in part the rapid shift to a high-growth, externally oriented development path in the early 1990s, despite the loss of Soviet aid and the lack of significant Western substitutes until 1992–1993. Based upon extensive in-country experience, a wealth of primary materials, and wide comparative knowledge of development issues, the book challenges many preconceived notions, both about Vietnam and about the general nature of transition processes.

Privatisation and Its Limits in Central and Eastern Europe: Analysing the key problems facing the transition countries in Central and Eastern Europe, this accessible book describes the legacy of the central planners, the progress achieved so far and the need for further reforms. It documents the outstanding successes and failures, and analyses why certain approaches to transition have worked and others have not. It tests where transition is over and shows how some countries have graduated from "transition" to "integration" through their efforts to join the European Union (EU). It discusses the costs and benefits of the eastern enlargement of the EU. The specific experiences of German unification, the Soviet Union's disintegration, and Russia's complex reforms are examined, as are the specific issues that need to be addressed in the Balkans. The book concludes by indicating how the expanding EU could help the poor performers through inclusion in a continent-wide integrated economic area.

Does Democracy Facilitate the Economic Transition?: Offers a progress report on the state of the post-Communist revolution, ten years on, in Central Europe, concluding that the transition to democracy and markets for these countries has been bumpier and longer than might have been expected 10 years ago. Early chapters concentrate on the overall transition process in the region, and later chapters deal with specific cases. Subjects include economics of mass media, the information society model, the Czech experience in educational change, and women's employment in Poland. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe: An attentive reader embarking on this book might wonder what "the" economic transition to which the title refers might be. In this century almost all countries have gone through periods of economic transition; but which period of economic history can claim to embody the notion or represent the era of "the" transition? Definitely, no country or group of countries has experienced anything comparable to the economic upheavals that the fall of communism has brought about in a large portion of the world in just three years (1989 to 1991). No other "transition" to date has prompted more interest and more studies among economists, academics and policy-makers than has the transformation of centrally planned economies into market-based systems. It is this transformation that has come to define "the" transition. Early in the transformation process (in November 1990), with the support of the Centre for Co-operation with the Economies in Transition (CCET), I launched a conference to examine the challenges faced by these countries. About six years have gone by and a new economic landscape has emerged in that part of the world. The difficulties in transforming these economies have exceeded all expectations, and economic performances have varied considerably across countries. The time has come, therefore, to make a first evaluation of progress and problems, with a view to extracting useful policy lessons to guide policy-makers in successfully completing the transition in the near future.

Entrepreneurship and Economic Transition in Central Europe

Transiton Report

Economics of Institutional Change: Empirical analysis shows that democracy has facilitated economic liberalization in 25 postcommunist countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The existence of a vibrant civil society at the start of the transition has the most explanatory power in this team's regression.

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