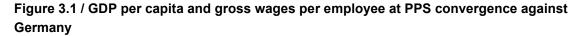
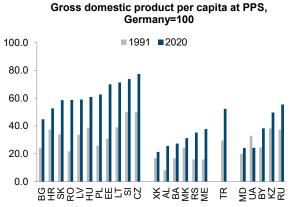
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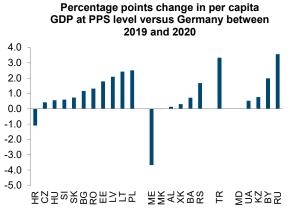
3. CESEE monitors

BY ALEXANDRA BYKOVA

3.1. CONVERGENCE MONITOR

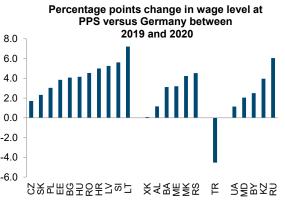






Note: Data 1991 for BA and XK refer to 2000, for ME and RS to 1995. Source: wiiw Annual Database incorporating national statistics and Eurostat.





Note: Gross wages are based on administrative data. From 2019 Lithuanian and Romanian wages include employers' social security contributions. In 2020 Croatian wages based on FTE employees. Turkey: data 2000 refer to 2003, personnel costs. Source: wiiw Annual Database incorporating national statistics and Eurostat.

													EU-
	BG	CZ	EE	HR	HU	LT	LV	PL	RO	SI	SK		CEE
GDP per capita	16,270	28,090	25,380	19,100	22,100	25,880	21,400	22,740	21,300	26,770	21,260		22,510
Gross wages	15,823	22,587	21,838	23,026	21,862	25,339	19,020	23,250	24,394	26,727	17,240		22,440
													non-
	AL	BA	BY	ΚZ	MD	ME	MK	RS	RU	TR	UA	ХК	EU
GDP per capita	9,290	9,920	13,920	18,020	8,770	13,720	11,370	12,810	20,120	19,000	8,820	7,760	17,460
Gross wages	10,491	17,837	13,335	12,228	10,610	19,142	17,272	16,177	16,976	17,308	12,221	11,478	15,921

Table 3.1 / CESEE GDP per capita and gross wages per employee at PPS, 2020

Note: Gross wages are based on administrative data. Lithuanian and Romanian wages include employers' social security contributions. Turkey wages: personnel costs.

Source: wiiw Annual Database incorporating national statistics and Eurostat.

Table 3.2 / CESEE GDP per capita and gross wages per employee at EUR, 2020

												EU-
BG	CZ	EE	HR	HU	LT	LV	PL	RO	SI	SK		CEE
8,750	20,120	20,190	12,170	13,940	17,510	15,430	13,650	11,290	22,310	16,770		14,100
8,509	16,176	17,376	14,670	13,789	17,143	13,716	13,957	12,929	22,274	13,596		13,954
												non-
AL	BA	BY	κz	MD	ME	MK	RS	RU	TR	UA	ХК	EU
4,610	5,040	5,620	7,990	3,990	6,740	5,190	6,710	8,860	7,510	3,260	3,780	7,400
5,203	9,055	5,382	5,422	4,828	9,396	7,893	8,469	7,478	6,846	4,518	5,592	6,790
	8,750 8,509 AL 4,610	8,750 20,120 8,509 16,176 AL BA 4,610 5,040	8,750 20,120 20,190 8,509 16,176 17,376 AL BA BY 4,610 5,040 5,620	8,750 20,120 20,190 12,170 8,509 16,176 17,376 14,670 AL BA BY KZ 4,610 5,040 5,620 7,990	8,750 20,120 20,190 12,170 13,940 8,509 16,176 17,376 14,670 13,789 AL BA BY KZ MD 4,610 5,040 5,620 7,990 3,990	8,750 20,120 20,190 12,170 13,940 17,510 8,509 16,176 17,376 14,670 13,789 17,143 AL BA BY KZ MD ME 4,610 5,040 5,620 7,990 3,990 6,740	8,750 20,120 20,190 12,170 13,940 17,510 15,430 8,509 16,176 17,376 14,670 13,789 17,143 13,716 AL BA BY KZ MD ME MK 4,610 5,040 5,620 7,990 3,990 6,740 5,190	8,750 20,120 20,190 12,170 13,940 17,510 15,430 13,650 8,509 16,176 17,376 14,670 13,789 17,143 13,716 13,957 AL BA BY KZ MD ME MK RS 4,610 5,040 5,620 7,990 3,990 6,740 5,190 6,710	8,750 20,120 20,190 12,170 13,940 17,510 15,430 13,650 11,290 8,509 16,176 17,376 14,670 13,789 17,143 13,716 13,957 12,929 AL BA BY KZ MD ME MK RS RU 4,610 5,040 5,620 7,990 3,990 6,740 5,190 6,710 8,860	8,750 20,120 20,190 12,170 13,940 17,510 15,430 13,650 11,290 22,310 8,509 16,176 17,376 14,670 13,789 17,143 13,716 13,957 12,929 22,274 AL BA BY KZ MD ME MK RS RU TR 4,610 5,040 5,620 7,990 3,990 6,740 5,190 6,710 8,860 7,510	8,750 20,120 20,190 12,170 13,940 17,510 15,430 13,650 11,290 22,310 16,770 8,509 16,176 17,376 14,670 13,789 17,143 13,716 13,957 12,929 22,274 13,596 AL BA BY KZ MD ME MK RS RU TR UA 4,610 5,040 5,620 7,990 3,990 6,740 5,190 6,710 8,860 7,510 3,260	8,750 20,120 20,190 12,170 13,940 17,510 15,430 13,650 11,290 22,310 16,770 8,509 16,176 17,376 14,670 13,789 17,143 13,716 13,957 12,929 22,274 13,596 AL BA BY KZ MD ME MK RS RU TR UA XK 4,610 5,040 5,620 7,990 3,990 6,740 5,190 6,710 8,860 7,510 3,260 3,780

Note: Gross wages are based on administrative data. Lithuanian and Romanian wages include employers' social security contributions. Turkey wages: personnel costs.

Source: wiiw Annual Database incorporating national statistics and Eurostat.

3.2. BUSINESS CYCLE MONITOR: MOST COUNTRIES HAVE EXCEEDED THEIR PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS

- The average value of our headline Business Cycle Index for the whole CESEE region has risen to 0.12 (from -0.01 in our previous update in spring 2021), reflecting the ongoing recovery in the first half of 2021. The region is neither overheating (values of above 1) nor underheating (values below -1). Comparison with the pre-crisis Q4 2019 for the headline index reveals that only four countries Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovakia are still slightly below their pre-pandemic values. Nevertheless, economic revival is not leading to general overheating of the economies, as for most countries the overall index remains significantly below its values for Q4 2007, which for many are the highest on record (Figure 3.2).
- Most of the visible underperformance in GDP (relative to the long-term average) identified in our previous update has vanished. On this indicator, only five CESEE economies Bulgaria, Czechia, Poland, Montenegro and Kazakhstan are still growing more slowly than their historical averages. On the more aggregated domestic economy sub-component (which also takes account of the unemployment rate and consumer price inflation (CPI)), two countries are outliers: Ukraine (with slow recovery) and Montenegro (which was badly hit by the pandemic last year). Despite the rise in inflation observed in many countries, no overheating relative to their historical average is visible yet (Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3).
- Several countries are outliers on the external finance sub-component. For those countries that are positive outliers, we see potential overheating in Montenegro and Kosovo (due to rising external debt) and in Albania (due to currency appreciation). Meanwhile, for those countries that are negative outliers

 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia we see greater sign of potential underheating, due to their high current account balances (relative to their historical averages) and/or the real exchange rate depreciation (compared to average historical performance) (Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3).
- The picture for the domestic finance sub-component is mixed. While overheating of the fiscal balance due to anti-crisis fiscal packages is easing, and in 15 of the 22 countries covered the values of this indicator have fallen since spring, the budget deficit (relative to its historical average) has grown in Czechia and Lithuania since our previous update. This is not necessarily a warning sign, given the still extremely loose monetary policy and the low real interest rates on government debt (by any historical comparison). The private credit indicator has also fallen for most of the countries since spring 2021, with Poland already posting signs of underheating. By contrast, on the broad money and property prices indicators, most of the CESEE economies have the same (or slightly higher) values as in our previous update. Overheating of property prices is becoming visible in Czechia and is intensifying in Turkey, whereas it is easing slightly in Hungary and Poland (Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3).

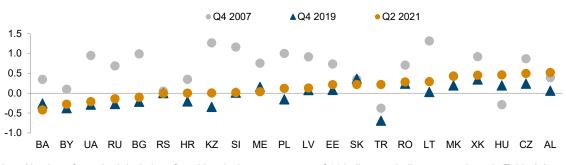


Figure 3.2 / Business Cycle Index

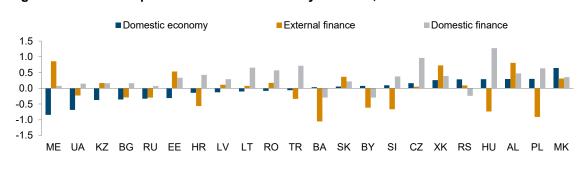
Note: Number of standard deviations from historical mean, average of 11 indicators. Indicators are those in Table 3.3. Sources: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating national statistics and Eurostat; BIS.

	Domestic economy External finance						Domestic finance						
	Real GDP	Unemployment	CPI	CA	RER	External debt	RIR	Private credit	Broad money	Fiscal balance	Property prices		
BG	-1.36	1.09	-0.80	-0.39	0.52	-1.01	-0.56	-0.43	-0.30	1.93	0.18		
cz	-1.27	1.34	0.43	-1.96	1.03	1.08	1.42	-0.72	0.73	1.96	1.42		
EE	-0.09	0.42	-1.25	0.33	1.12	0.14	-0.52	-0.40	0.67	1.96	-0.02		
HR	-0.60	1.13	-0.95	-0.65	-0.88	-0.16	0.50	-0.28	0.00	0.77	1.14		
HU	-0.12	1.14	-0.15	-0.42	-1.24	-0.56	2.01	0.52	1.72	1.85	0.29		
LT	-0.40	0.54	-0.44	-1.46	1.18	0.51	0.35	-0.60	1.27	1.77	0.49		
LV	-0.34	0.80	-0.83	-0.62	0.79	0.16	-0.21	-0.47	0.02	2.11	-0.01		
PL	-1.12	1.31	0.72	-2.00	-0.78	0.04	2.12	-1.12	1.04	-0.22	1.36		
RO	-0.61	0.96	-0.59	0.32	-0.05	0.25	0.98	-0.43	-0.29	2.21	0.37		
SI	0.38	1.02	-1.10	-1.39	-0.98	0.37	-0.39	-0.35	0.77	1.01	0.83		
SK	-0.66	1.41	-0.58	-1.58	0.82	1.86	0.58	-0.82	0.30	1.05	-0.01		
AL	0.67	1.31	-1.10	-0.55	2.04	0.94	1.35	-0.53	0.17	0.89			
BA	-0.48	1.66	-1.07	-1.11	-2.24	0.19	-0.57	-0.95	-0.42	0.76	1		
ME	-1.91	0.11	-0.73	-0.14	0.54	2.18	0.10	-0.43	-0.64	1.26			
MK	-0.25	2.12	0.07	-0.39	-0.46	1.79	1.29	-0.67	-0.71	1.71	0.17		
RS	-0.04	1.44	-0.54	-0.99	0.94	0.33	0.04	-0.40	-0.35	0.19	-0.68		
ХК	-0.22	1.42	-0.42	0.68	0.39	1.11	0.93	-0.57	-0.21	1.42			
TR	1.28	-1.37	-0.09	0.29	-2.54	1.24	0.39	0.20	0.63	-0.82	3.19		
BY	-0.63	1.43	-0.56	-1.28	-1.55	0.98	-0.04	-0.94	-1.07	0.87	1		
κz	-1.62	0.85	-0.34	1.29	-1.48	0.69	-0.53	-0.46	-0.38	2.01			
RU	-0.57	0.56	-1.00	0.75	-0.86	-0.77	0.89	-0.44	-0.73	0.74	-0.11		
UA	-0.38	-1.04	-0.64	-0.13	-0.74	0.18	-0.09	-0.87	0.06	1.50			
				neating				underheating					

Table 3.3 / Number of standard deviations from historical mean, Q2 2021

> 1 SD above historical average > 1 SD below historical average

Notes: CPI: consumer price index; CA: current account; RER: real exchange rate (EUR) CPI deflated, values more than 100 means appreciation and vice versa; RIR: real interest rate CPI deflated. Data for unemployment, current account, real interest rate, fiscal balance are inverted (as for these indicators lower values would indicate overheating). Historical mean calculated for Q4 2000 - Q2 2021. Calculations are based on four-quarter trailing averages. Sources: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating national statistics and Eurostat; BIS.





Note: Number of standard deviations from historical mean, average of indicators in each sub-component. Indicators are those in Table 3.3.

Sources: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating national statistics and Eurostat; BIS.

	Doi	nestic econo	my	E	ternal financ	e	Domestic finance					
	Real GDP	Unemployment	CPI	CA RER External debt			RIR	Private credit	Broad money	Fiscal balance	Property prices	
	%	%	% yoy	% of GDP	2015 = 100	% of GDP	%	% yoy	% yoy	% of GDP	% уоу	
BG	-0.7	5.5	0.8	-1.8	99.8	63.1	-0.8	4.9	11.7	-4.7	6.8	
cz	-1.2	3.1	2.8	3.5	109.5	72.7	-2.4	4.1	10.4	-7.5	11.0	
EE	3.2	7.3	0.2	-5.9	103.3	89.0	-0.2	4.2	18.6	-3.7	7.9	
HR	-0.5	8.9	0.6	-0.9	97.8	81.8	2.4	2.6	9.6	-5.8	6.1	
HU	1.9	4.3	3.8	-0.6	93.5	79.0	-3.0	11.3	18.2	-9.3	7.3	
LT	2.1	8.3	1.3	5.1	104.3	74.2	-1.2	-0.2	23.6	-7.8	10.3	
LV	1.4	8.1	0.3	-0.4	101.9	120.8	-0.3	-2.6	14.2	-7.8	4.8	
PL	1.3	3.5	4.0	2.0	96.1	57.0	-3.7	-0.1	13.8	-3.4	8.8	
RO	1.4	5.4	2.4	-6.5	95.4	54.3	-1.0	6.7	15.6	-9.3	2.2	
SI	3.4	5.1	0.0	6.3	98.2	100.7	0.0	0.1	11.7	-6.8	6.4	
SK	1.3	7.1	1.6	1.1	102.0	117.1	-1.5	5.1	8.8	-6.8	5.6	
AL	5.6	11.7	1.4	-7.8	115.4	63.6	-0.9	5.2	9.0	-5.8		
BA	1.6	17.0	-0.7	-3.6	93.5	63.3	0.7	-0.4	8.3	-1.7		
ME	-5.6	19.9	0.3	-19.5	98.5	76.6	5.5	3.5	-0.1	-8.5		
MK	1.8	16.1	2.1	-2.6	98.7	84.3	-0.7	5.5	7.1	-6.2	2.7	
RS	3.3	10.5	2.0	-2.4	106.6	64.8	-0.9	10.4	17.0	-2.9	1.5	
хк	3.7	25.8	0.5	-9.8	99.4	35.8	5.6	8.7	14.3	-5.3		
TR	10.4	12.9	14.5	-4.6	59.3	54.0	1.6	30.9	32.7	-0.5	30.4	
BY	1.6	4.1	7.5	0.2	77.4	63.7	0.5	14.3	2.9	-0.9		
кz	-0.3	4.9	7.2	-5.5	66.7	88.9	1.7	7.2	19.0	-4.2		
RU	1.1	5.8	4.9	3.4	89.5	29.1	-0.3	13.4	13.7	-1.7	11.4	
UA	-0.1	9.9	5.7	0.2	113.1	73.5	0.8	-3.8	25.4	-4.7		

potential overheating/instability relative to regional peers underheating/stability relative to regional peers

Notes: CPI: consumer price index; CA: current account; RER: real exchange rate (EUR) CPI deflated, values more than 100 means appreciation and vice versa; RIR: real interest rate CPI deflated.

For all indicators higher values indicate overheating, except unemployment, current account, real interest rate, and fiscal balance.

Sources: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating national statistics and Eurostat; BIS.