Institutions, Economic Performance and Transition
Moers, L.A.M.

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: http://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

UvA-DARE is a service provided by the library of the University of Amsterdam (http://dare.uva.nl)
Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, in 1989, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and the former Soviet Union (FSU) have been engaged in an historic transition process from centrally-planned to market economies. Economic performance among these countries has widely differed in the years since the start of the transition. So have economic policies. Of course, although the transition countries all came from a central-planning background, initial conditions also differed. Nevertheless, beyond the millions of affected lives, for the economist this is a unique 'natural experiment', giving useful data from which to distill lessons about the policies that have worked and those that have not. These may have broader significance than 'just' for the transition countries. They may also be relevant for developing countries in general, where similar issues play a role. This book researches the relative importance of the various economic policies and initial conditions for economic performance in CEE and the FSU, specifically for growth, enterprise restructuring and capital flight, which are obviously linked. The special focus is on institutional factors, such as the rule of law, which were given little attention in earlier research. Results suggest that the quality of institutions is more important than a host of variables that are generally considered significant. This implies that more stress should have been given on institution building in economic transition, certainly early in the process.

Luc Moers (see: www.tinbergen.nl/~moers) studied economics at the University of Amsterdam (UvA) and University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. After receiving an MA degree from the UvA in 1992, he worked as a staff member at the Monetary and Economic Policy department of the Dutch central bank. In 1996 he returned to the UvA, in the PhD program of the Tinbergen Institute. In its later stages he held various temporary positions at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). He completed this thesis after joining the IMF as a staff member in 2000. Currently he is in its Policy Development and Review department.