MAREK DABROWSKI

YANA MYACHENKOVA

1 Introduction

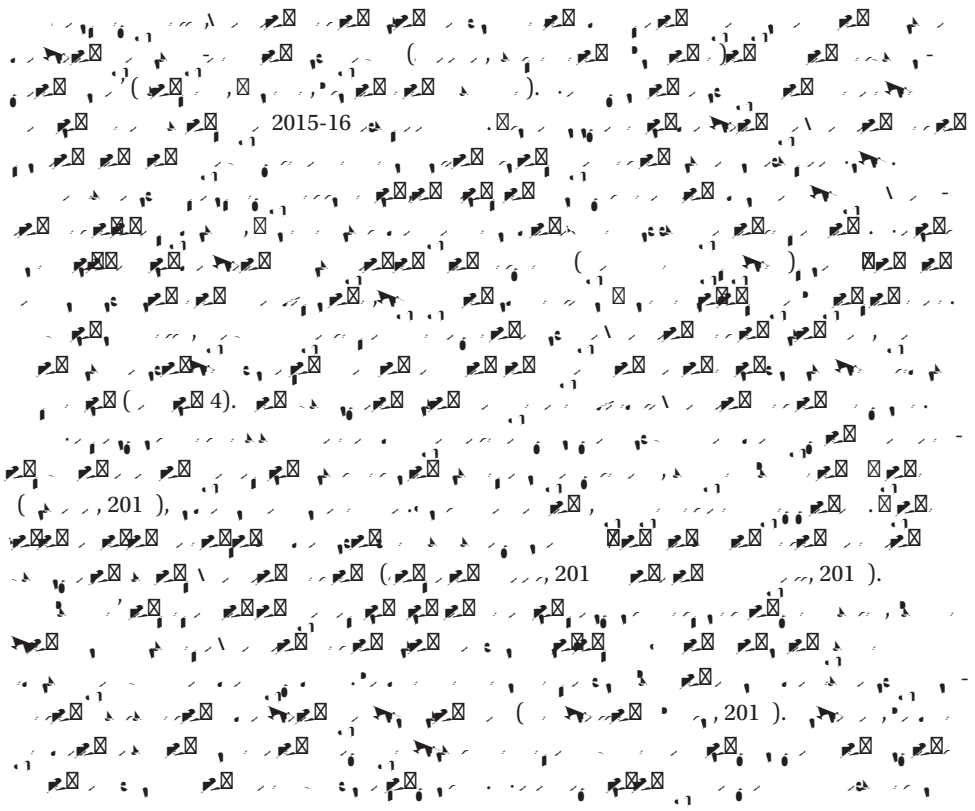
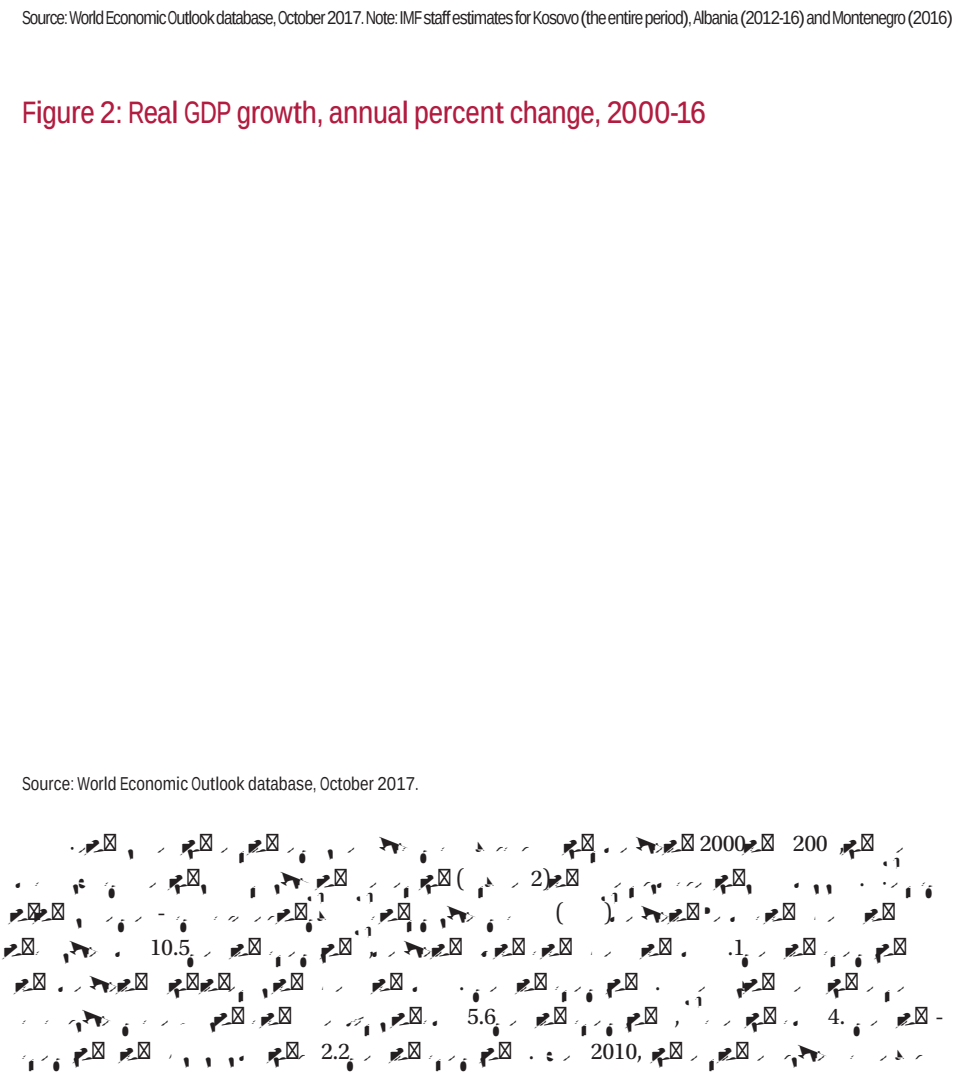


Figure 1: GDP per capita in current international $, PPP adjusted, Germany = 100%, 2000-16



Source: World Economic Outlook database, October 2017. Note: IMF staff estimates for Kosovo (the entire period), Albania (2012-16) and Montenegro (2016)

Figure 2: Real GDP growth, annual percent change, 2000-16

Source: World Economic Outlook database, October 2017.

2000 2016 - (10.5), (.6), (.3), (6.2), (5.3) (3.4). 2

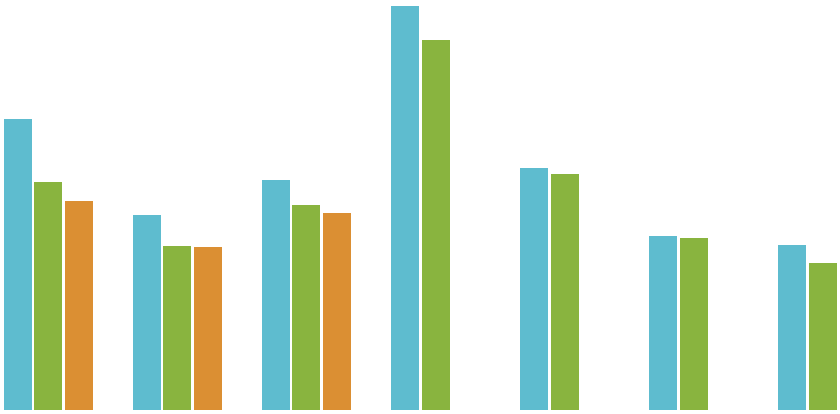
3.2 Social challenges

1 200 $1. 0, $3.20 $5.50 2011). $1. 0 $3.20 2010. $3.20 $5.50 (2013 2005) 2002 2013

Table 2: Unemployment rates for people with basic, intermediate and advanced education (% of total labour force in respective education group)

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Figure 6: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)



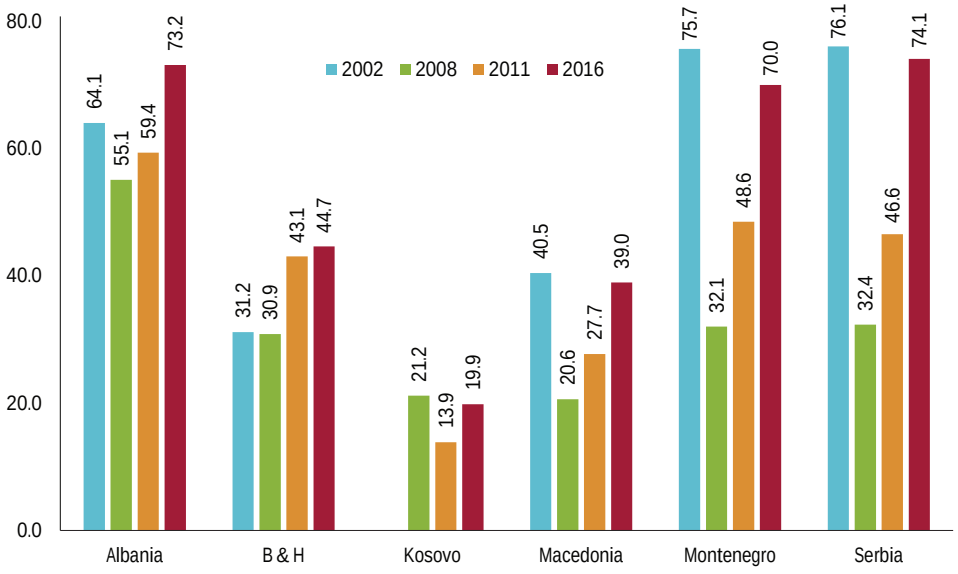
(2013),

3.4 Fiscal accounts

Table 4: General government net lending/borrowing, percent of GDP, 2000-17

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database, October 2017.

Figure 8: General government gross debt, % of GDP, 2000-16



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database, October 2017.

4 External economic relations and the role of the EU

4.1 Trade

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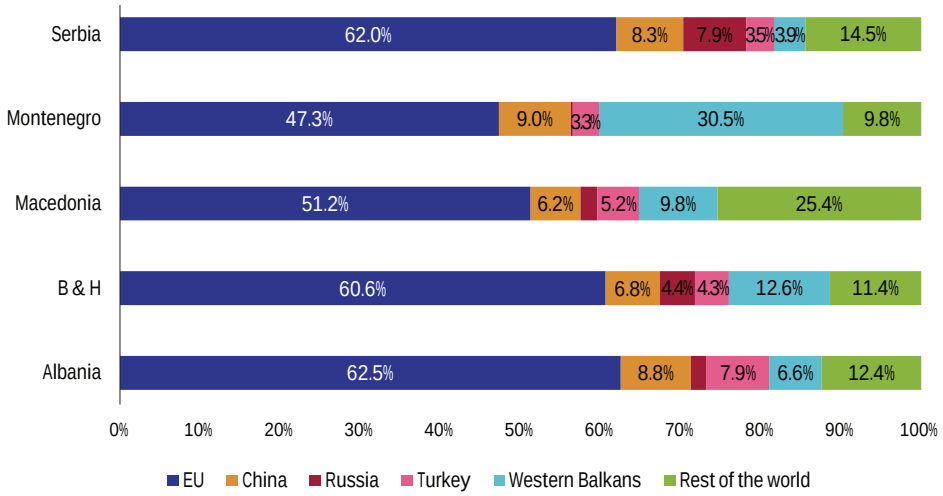
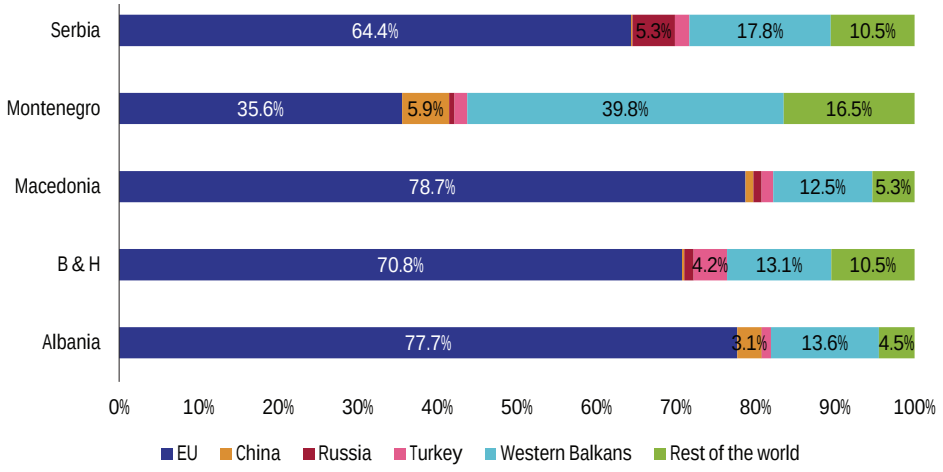
Figure 13: Geographical structure of imports, % of total, 2016



Source: International Trade Center (Trade Map). Note: Kosovo is omitted because of missing data.

Figure 14: Geographical structure of exports, % of total, 2016



Source: International Trade Center (Trade Map). Note: Kosovo is omitted because of missing data.

Figure 15: Share of the EU28 in the total stock of FDI in Western Balkan countries, %, 2014

5 Institutional challenges

(201 .1 -20), 2013, [13] 1 6(1).

Figure 18: Average EBRD transition scores: Western Balkans and central and eastern European countries*

Source: Bruegel based on EBRD. Notes: EBRD transition score is calculated as the simple average of six EBRD indicators: price liberalisation, trade and foreign exchange system, small-scale privatisation, large scale privatisation, governance and enterprise restructuring, and competition policy, each rated on a scale from 1 (no reform) to 4.33 (maximum reform). Data for Kosovo is missing. * Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

1 1, (1) 1 0 *et al* (2016),

Table 8: Ease of Doing Business, rankings out of 190, 2018

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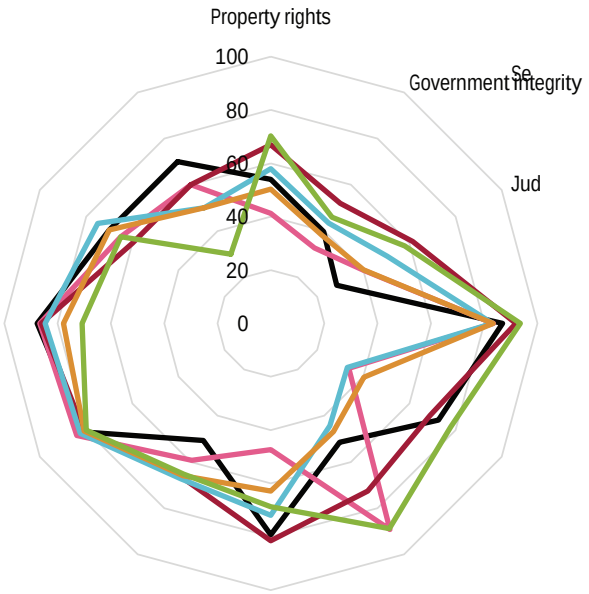
Source: World Bank Doing Business 2017 survey, http://www.doingbusiness.org/Rankings.

Figure 19: Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom by components, 2017



Source: Heritage Foundation, https://www.heritage.org/index/explore. Note: The score range is 1-100. The higher the score, the better is the country performance.

7 Summary and conclusions

Public procurement, company law, intellectual property law, enterprise and industrial policy, judiciary and fundamental rights, justice, freedom and security, science and research, education and culture, customs union, external relations, ýnancial control, and other issues

References

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