



Comparative study on the effects of the global economic crisis on the economic activity in the EU member states

Conference on the challenges for the Southeastern European countries in the enduring economic and financial turbulences in the eurozone

20th Anniversary of the Monetary Independence of the Republic of Macedonia

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The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the Bulgarian National Bank.



Structure of the talk

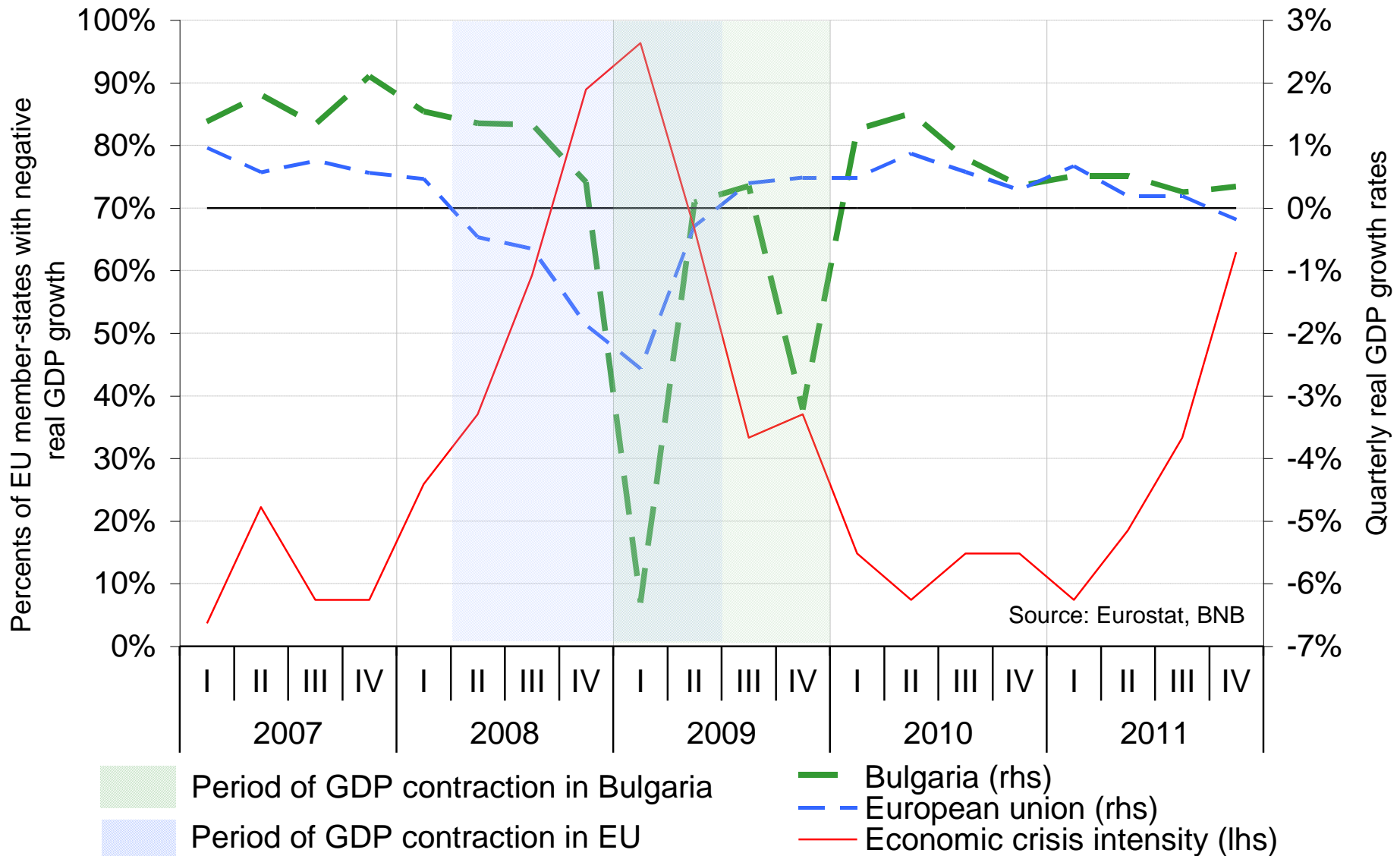
- Motivation
- Methodology
- Main results
- Conclusion
- Further research



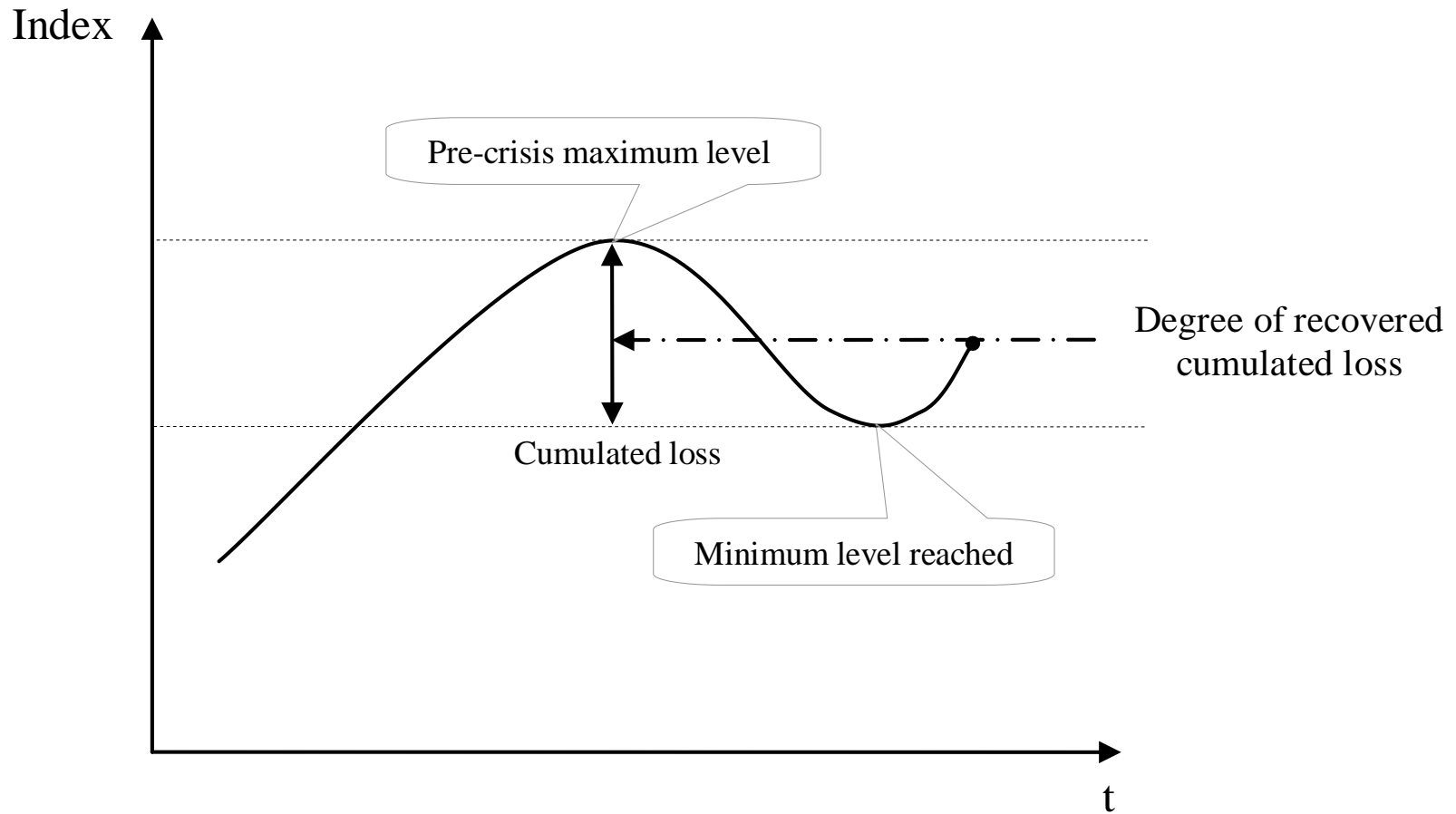
Motivation

- In 2010 the world economy started recovering from the global economic crisis.
- In 2010 the average growth rate for the EU and the euro area was 2.0 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively while for Bulgaria it was 0.4 per cent.
- Comparing these data, it seems that the Bulgarian economy has been recovering at slower pace lagging behind its major trading partners.

Motivation



Methodology





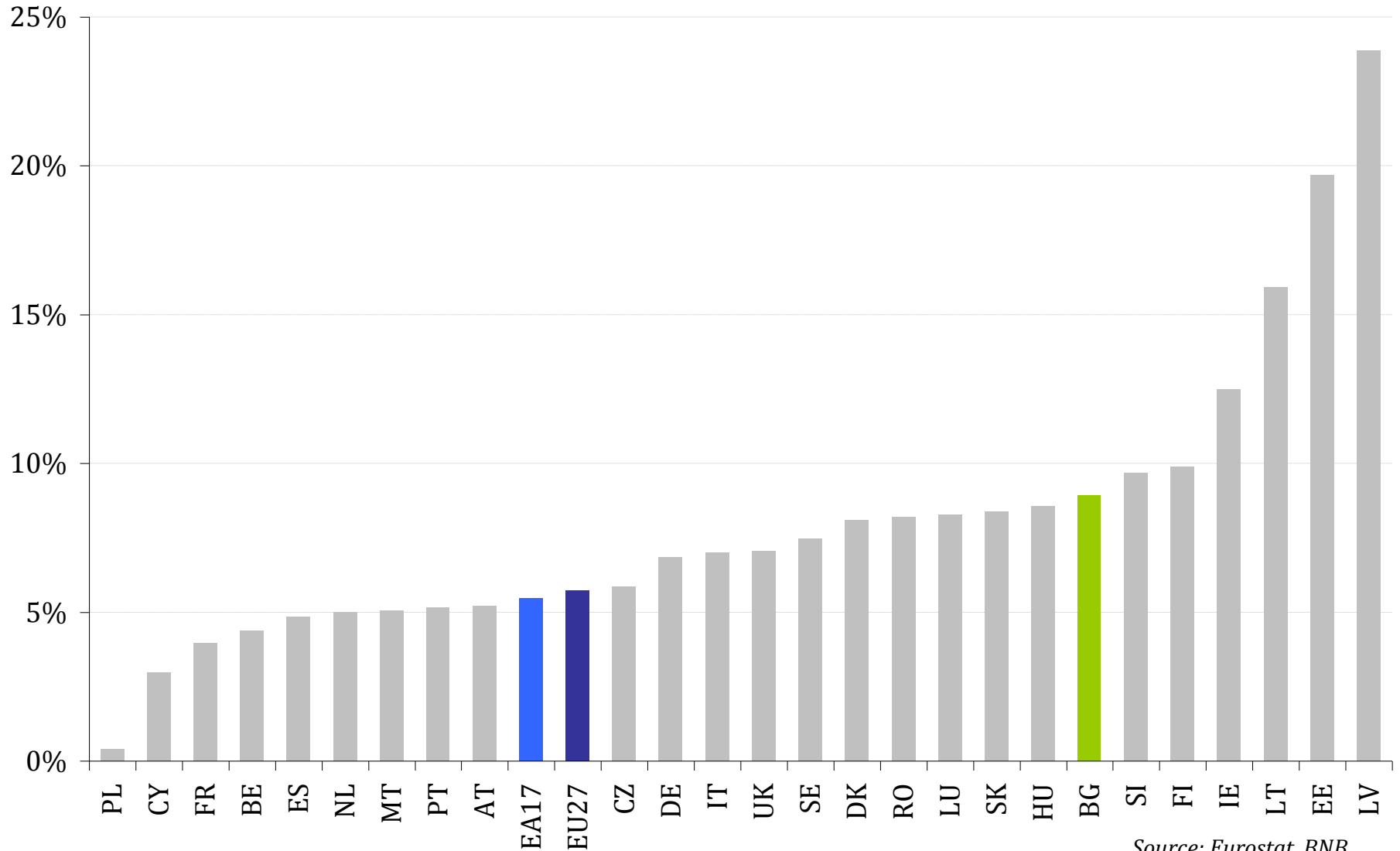
Main results

- Gross Domestic Product
- Domestic Demand
- Exports of goods and services



Gross Domestic Product

Cumulated GDP loss as compared to the maximum pre-crisis level

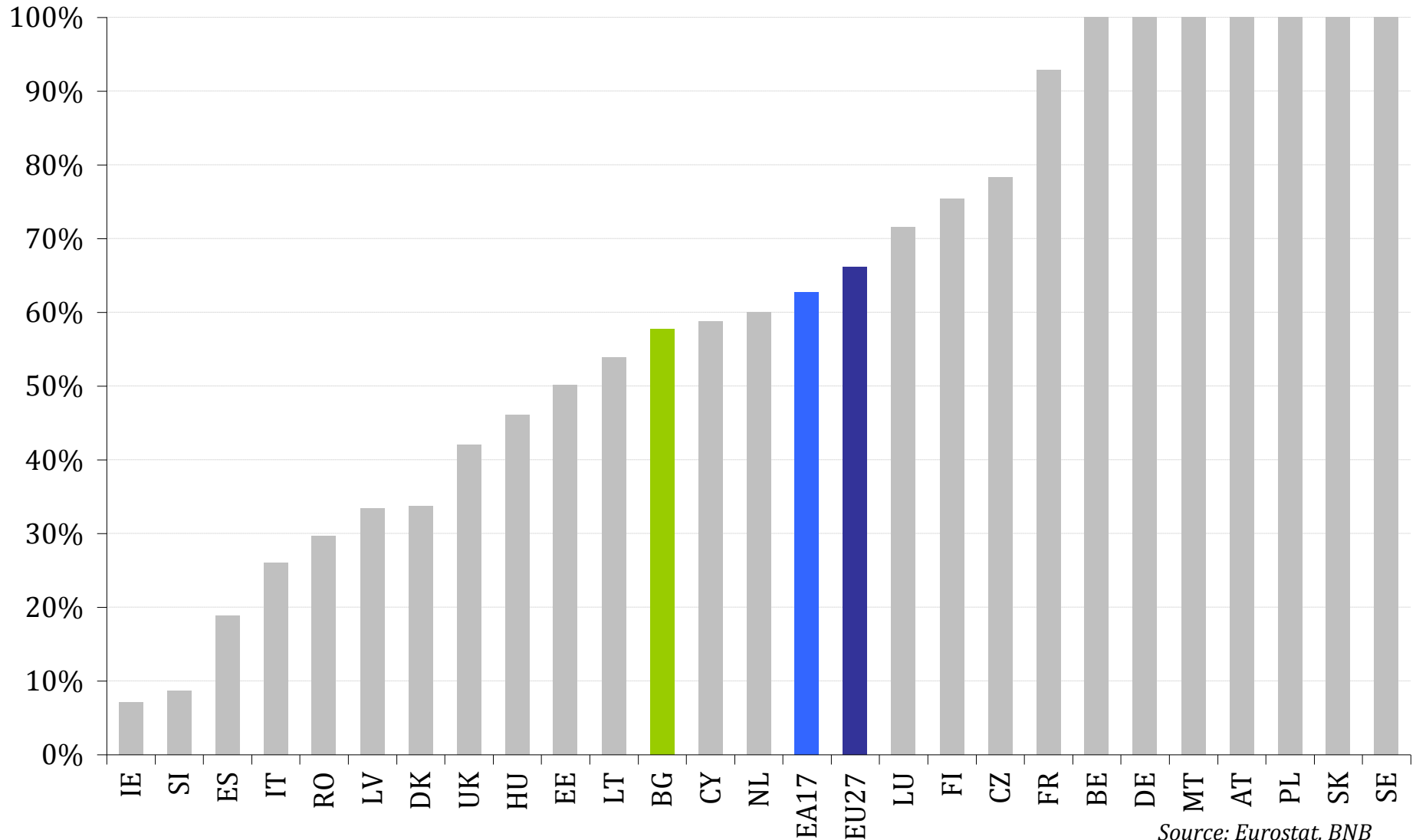


Source: Eurostat, BNB



Gross Domestic Product

Degree of recovered cumulated GDP loss

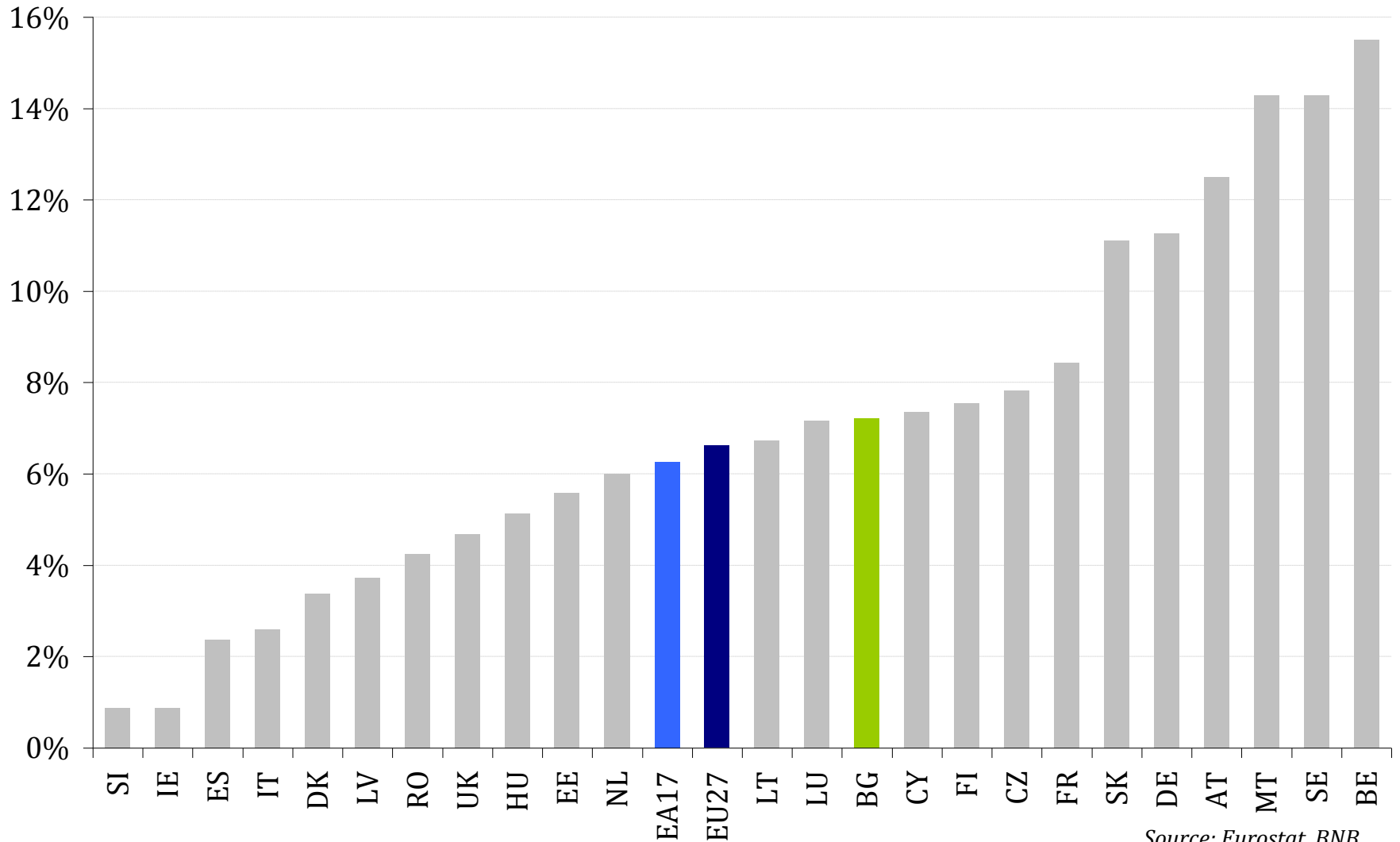


Source: Eurostat, BNB



Gross Domestic Product

Index of average speed of recovery (% of recovered cumulated GDP loss per quarter)

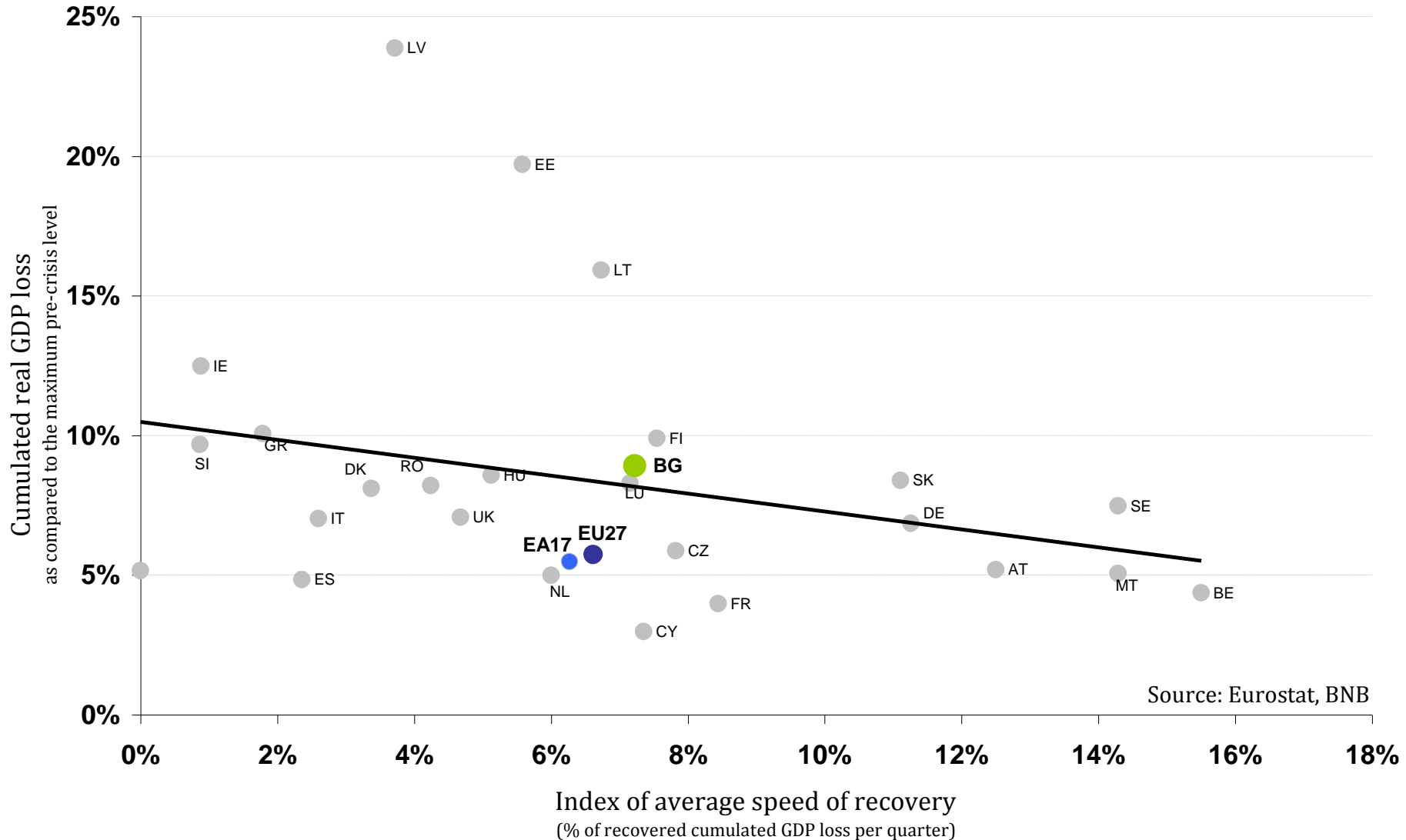


Source: Eurostat, BNB



Gross Domestic Product

Relationship between cumulated GDP loss and average pace of recovery

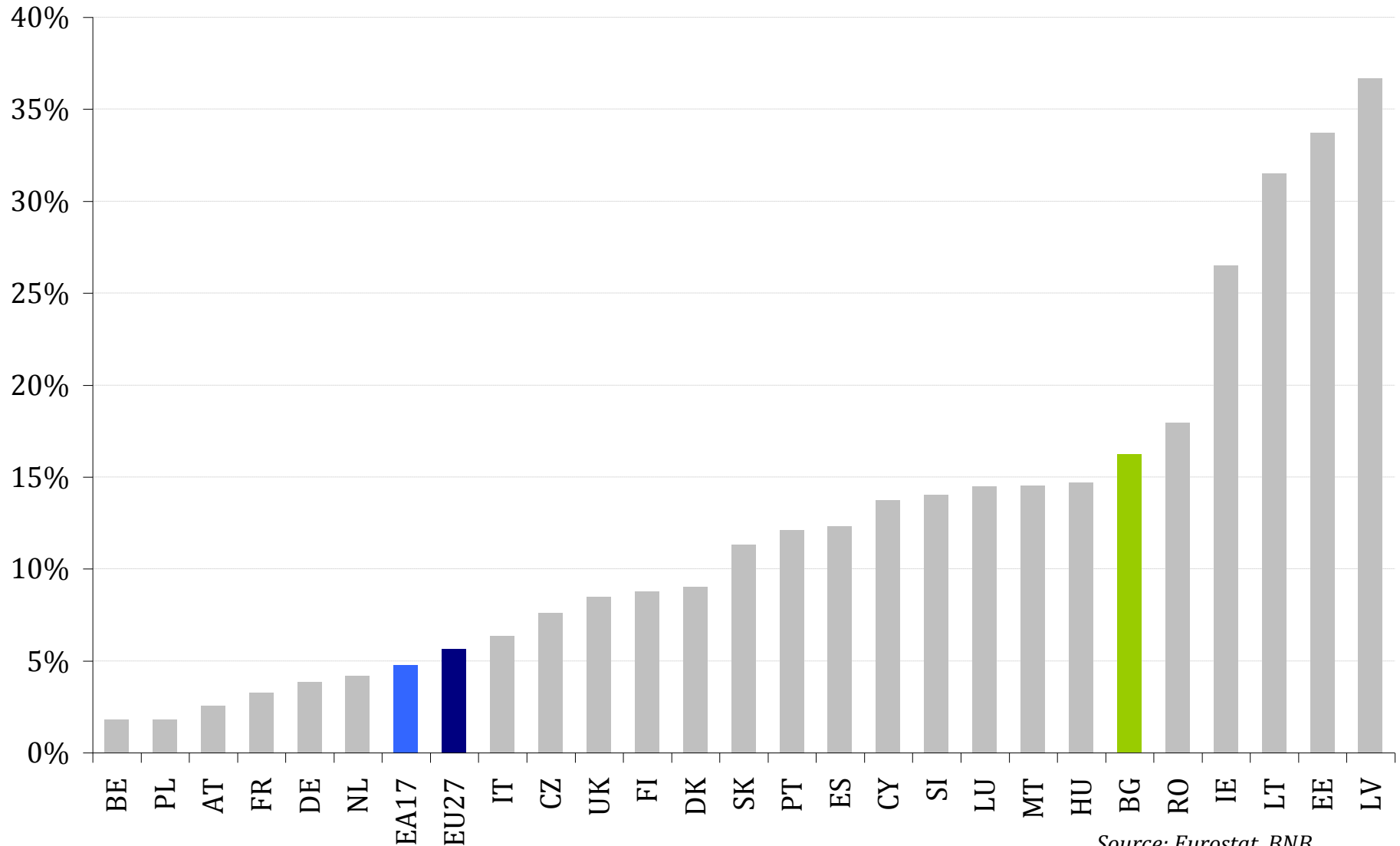


Source: Eurostat, BNB



Domestic Demand

Cumulated loss as compared to the maximum pre-crisis level

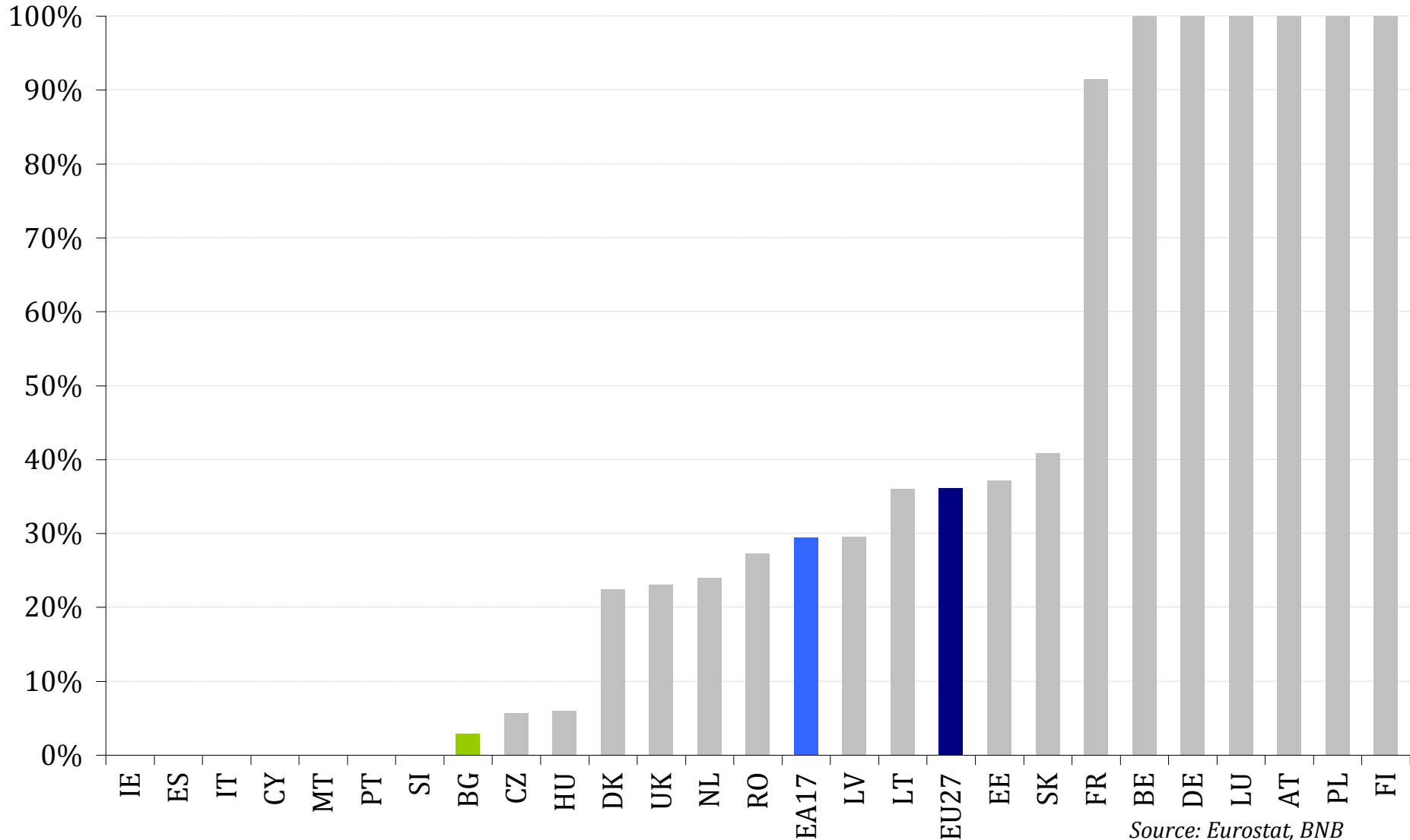


Source: Eurostat, BNB



Domestic Demand

Degree of recovered cumulated loss

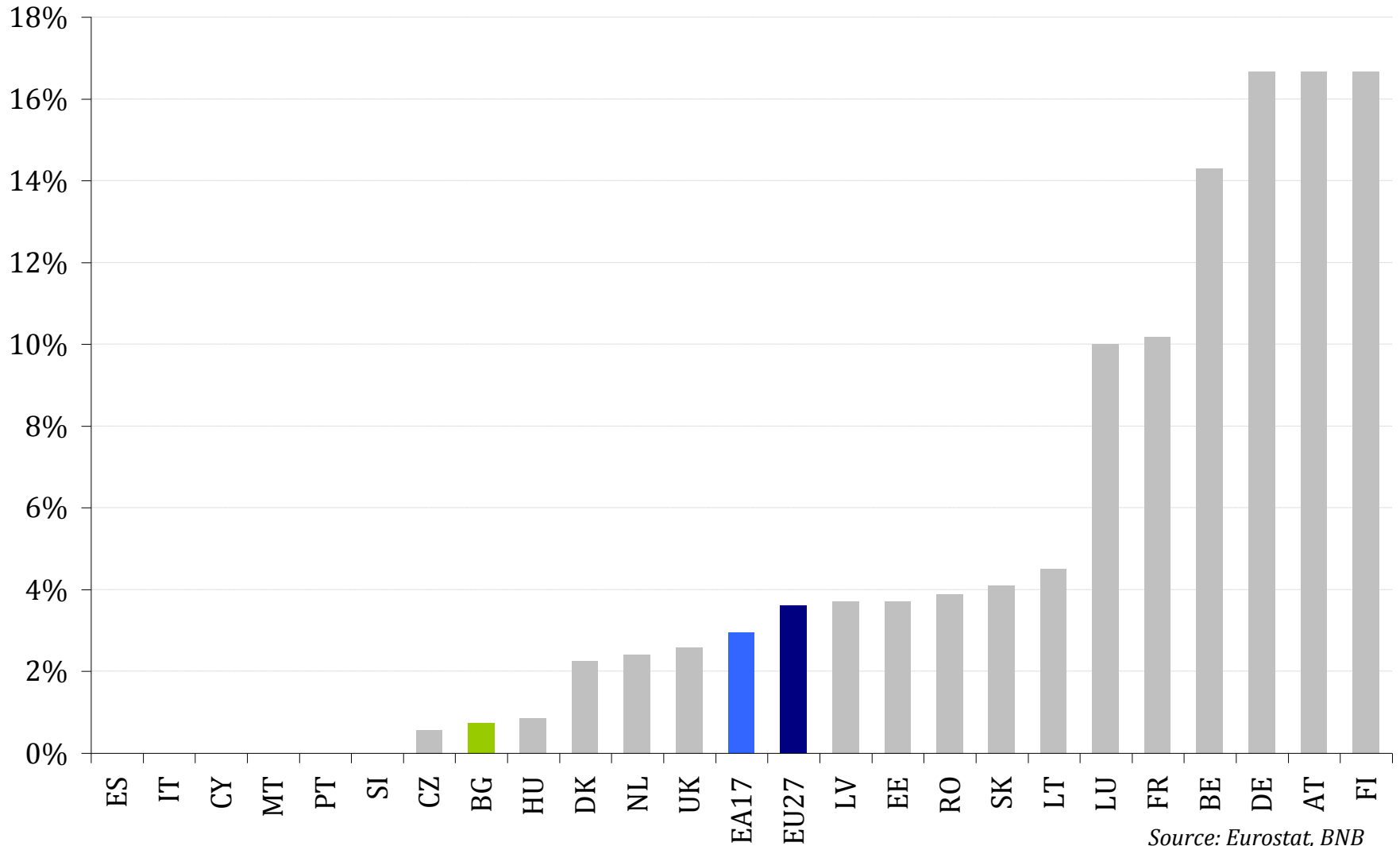


Source: Eurostat, BNB



Domestic Demand

Index of average speed of recovery
(% of recovered cumulated loss per quarter)

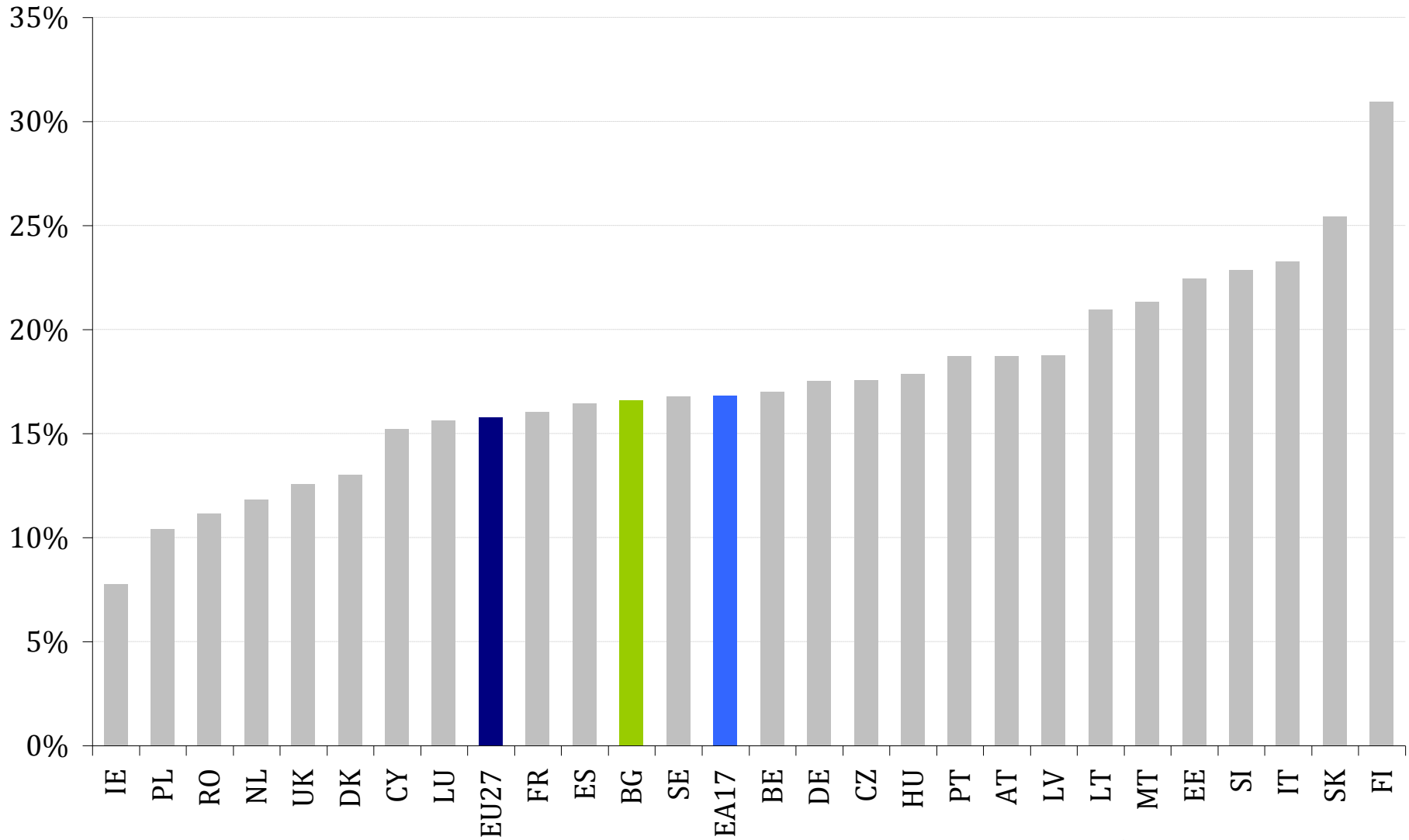


Source: Eurostat, BNB



Exports of goods and services

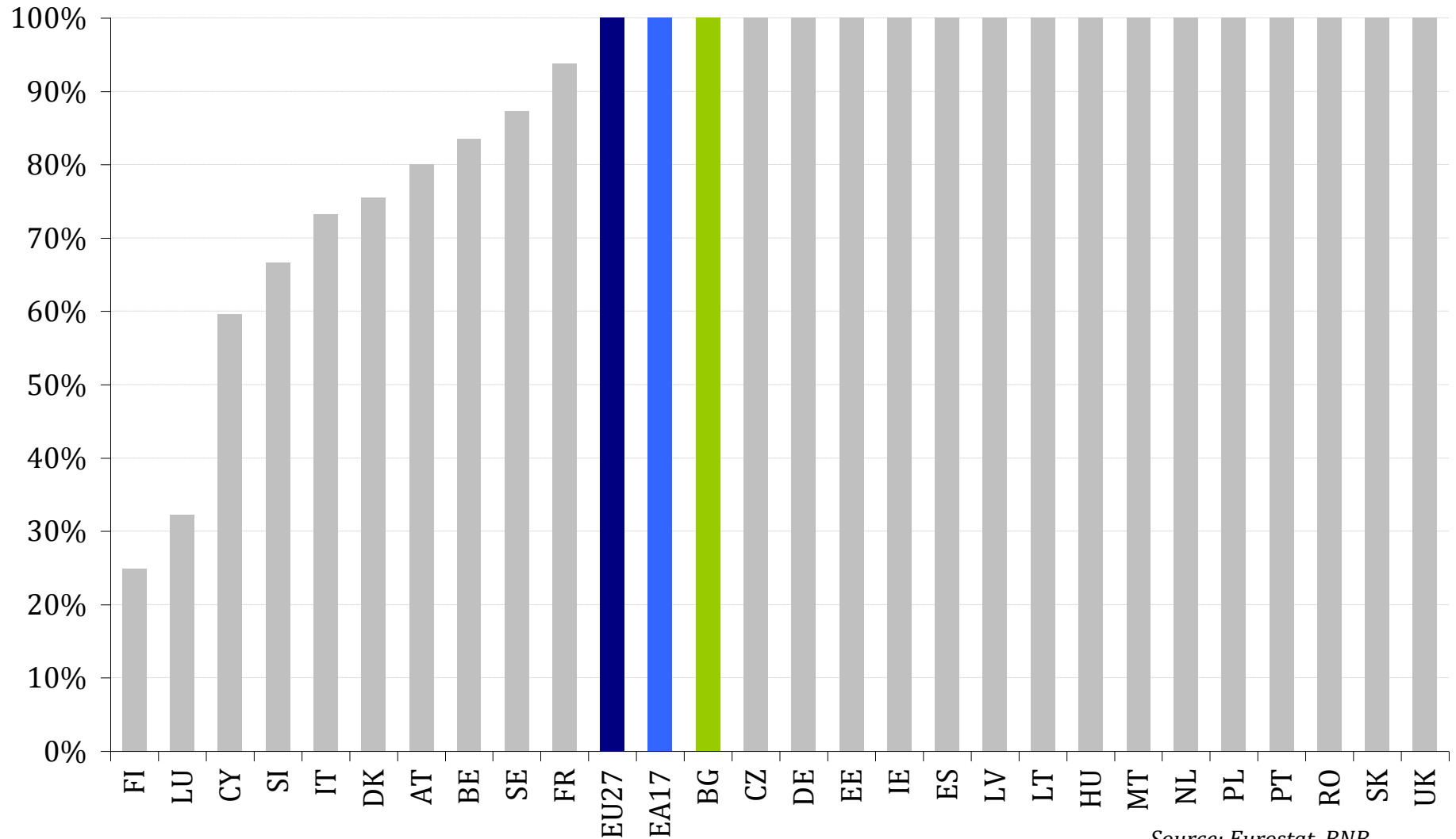
Cumulated loss as compared to the maximum pre-crisis level



Source: Eurostat, BNB

Exports of goods and services

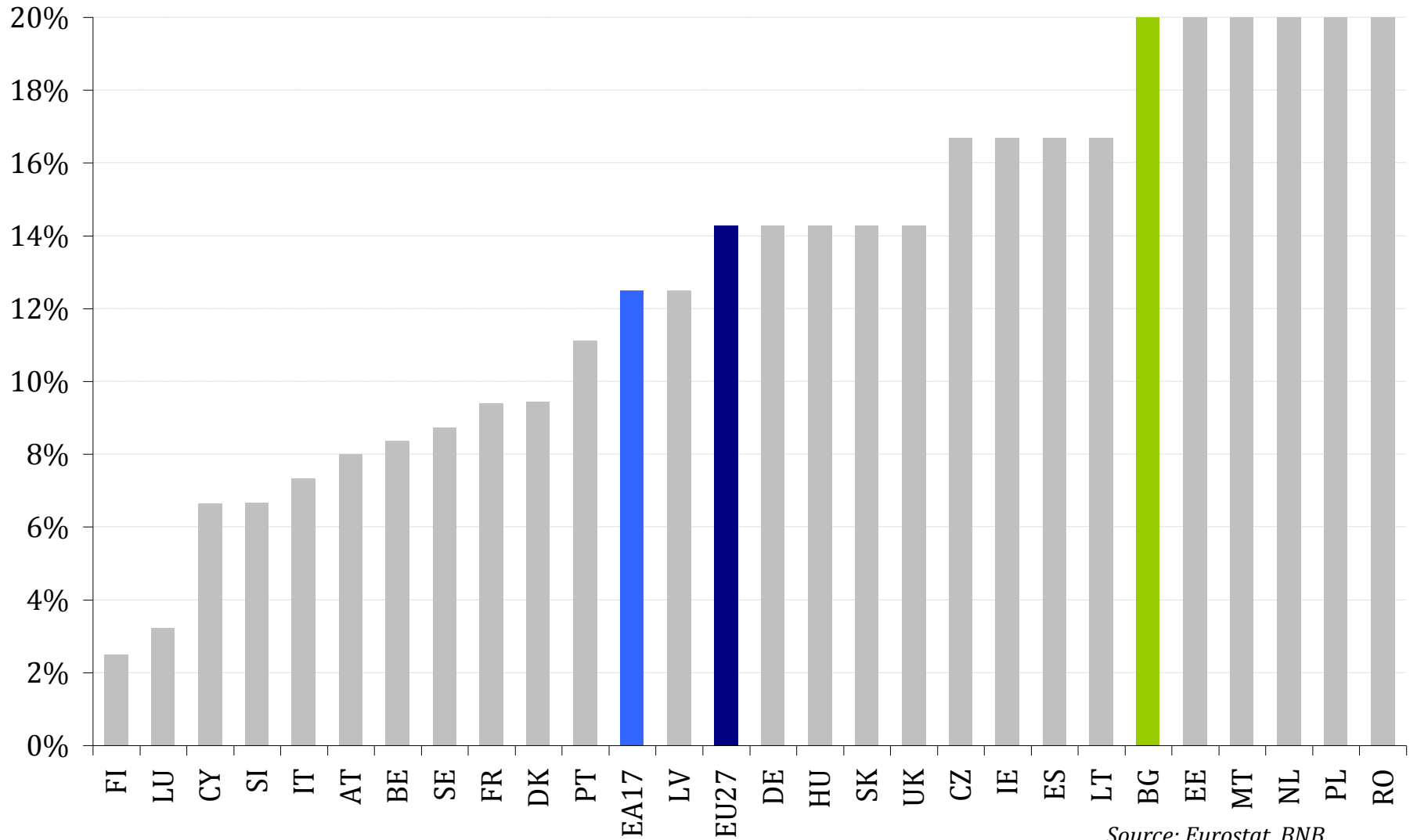
Degree of recovered cumulated loss



Source: Eurostat, BNB

Exports of goods and services

Index of average speed of recovery
(% of recovered cumulated loss per quarter)



Source: Eurostat, BNB

Conclusion

- Exports appear to have responded in a similar and synchronous way among EU member-states
- Unlike exports, developments in domestic demand differed substantially
- Domestic demand recovery is lagging behind
- The bigger the cumulated loss in economic activity, the slower the average pace of recovery



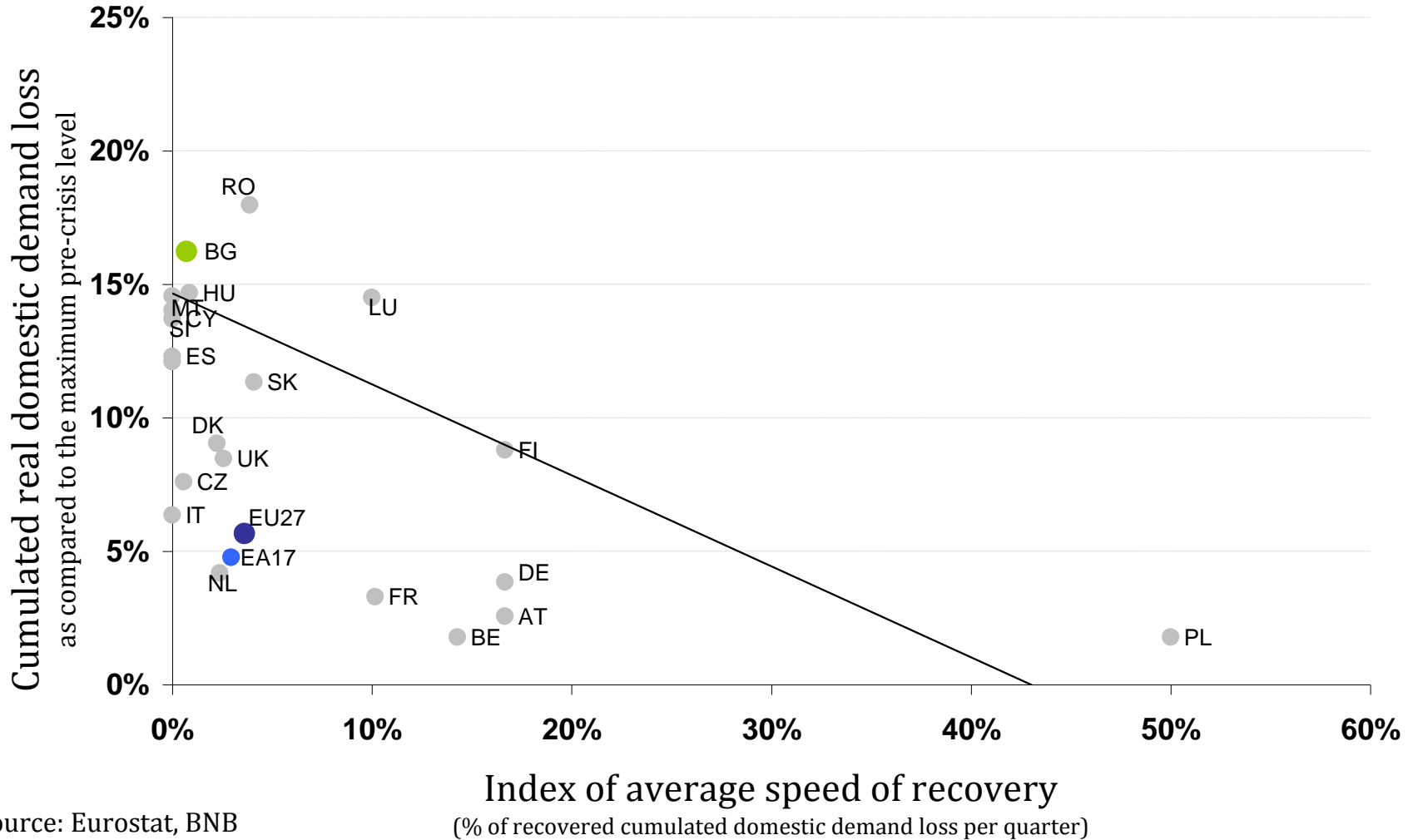
Further research

- Factors determining different developments in domestic demand?
- Drivers of better performance of exports in some countries?
- Structural changes to growth models in EU member-states after the crisis?



Thank you for the attention!

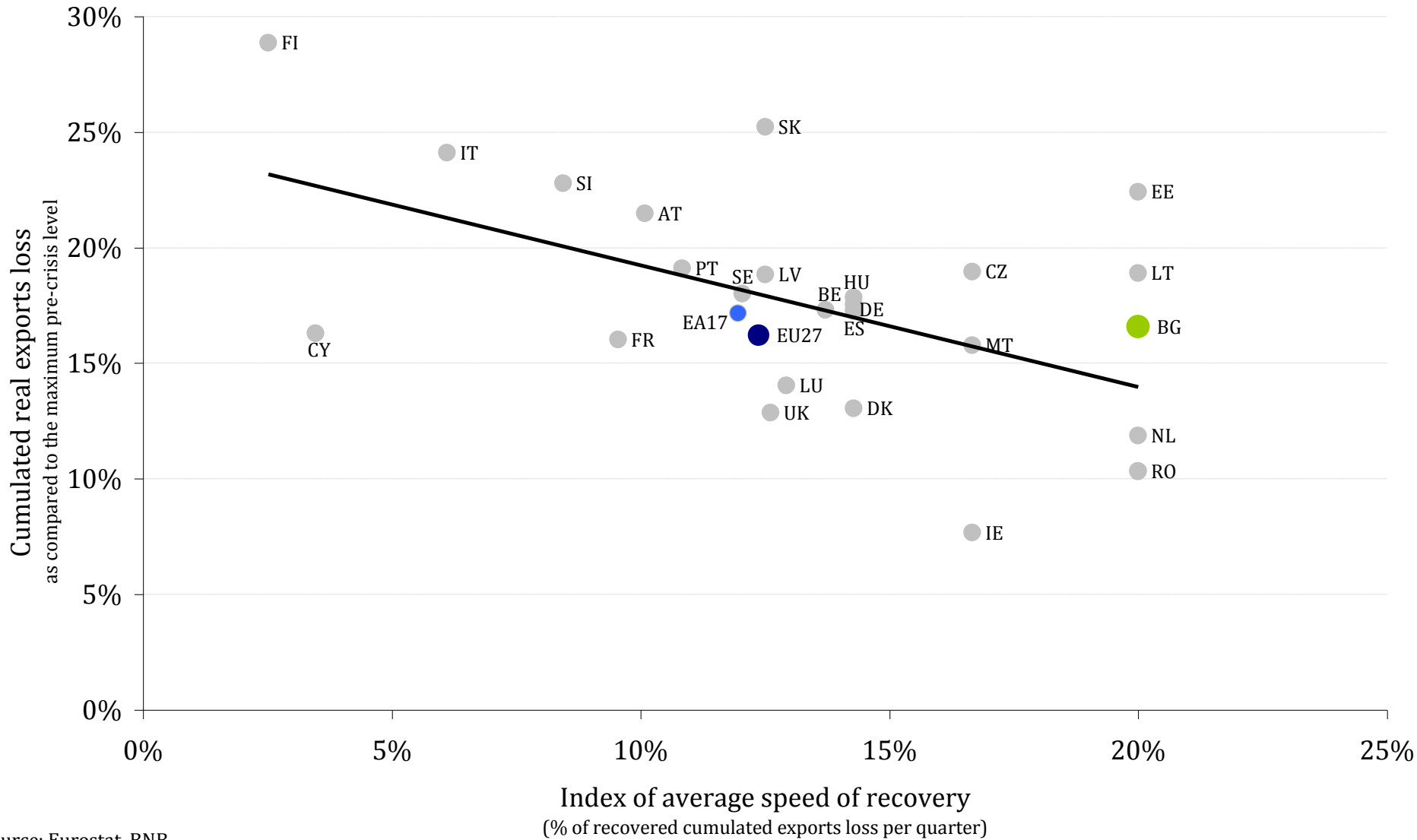
Domestic Demand



Source: Eurostat, BNB

Index of average speed of recovery
(% of recovered cumulated domestic demand loss per quarter)

Exports of goods and services



Source: Eurostat, BNB