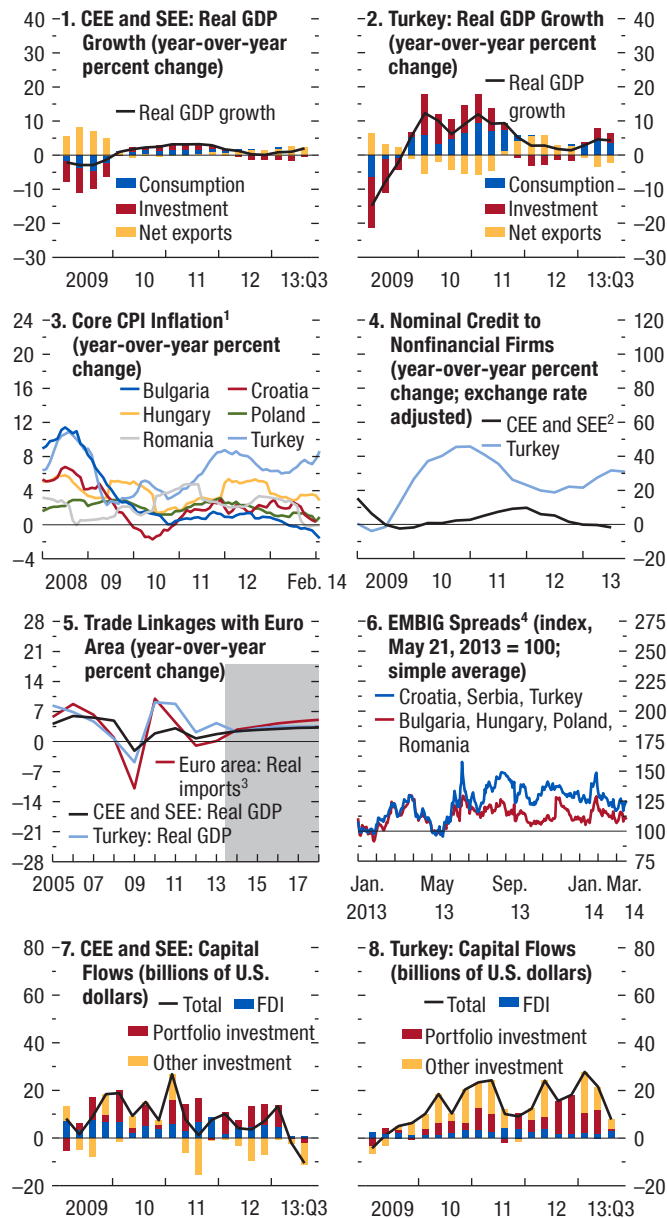


## Figure 2.4. Emerging and Developing Europe: Recovery Strengthening, but with Vulnerabilities

Growth decelerated in emerging and developing Europe in 2013, as the region contended with large capital outflows, tighter monetary conditions, and rising financial market volatility.



Sources: Bloomberg, L.P.; CEIC Data Management; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Haver Analytics; and IMF staff estimates.  
 Note: Central and eastern Europe (CEE) and southeastern Europe (SEE) include Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Kosovo, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, and Serbia, wherever the data are available. All country group aggregates are weighted by GDP valued at purchasing power parity as a share of group GDP unless noted otherwise. CPI = consumer price index; EMBIG = J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global; FDI = foreign direct investment.

<sup>1</sup>Data through February 2014 except in the case of Croatia (January 2014).

<sup>2</sup>Data through third quarter of 2013.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes Latvia.

<sup>4</sup>Data through March 25, 2014.