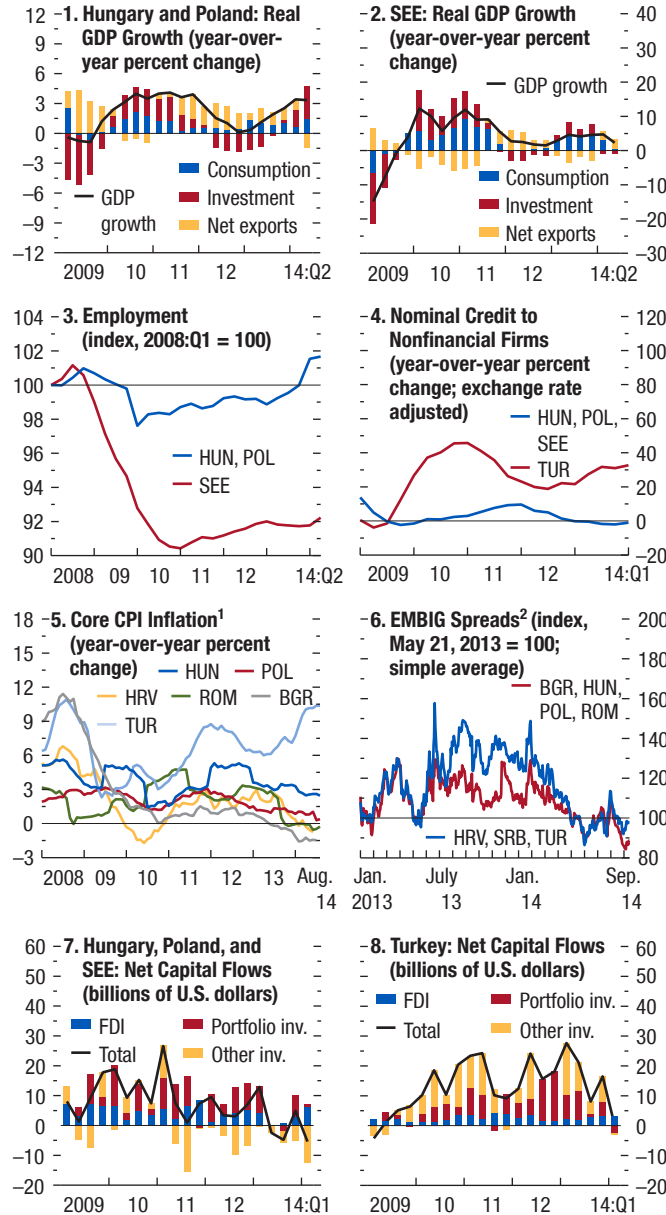


Figure 2.4. Emerging and Developing Europe: Domestic Demand Taking Hold

Prospects remain uneven in emerging and developing Europe, with strong growth and improving employment in Hungary and Poland, but continued weakness in southeastern Europe. Financial conditions are still broadly supportive, but credit growth remains weak except in Turkey.



Sources: Bloomberg, L.P.; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Haver Analytics; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: Southeastern Europe (SEE) includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia, wherever 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. Data labels in the figure use International Organization for Standardization country codes. CPI = consumer price index; EMBIG = J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global; FDI = foreign direct investment; inv. = investment.

¹Data through August 2014 except in the cases of Bulgaria (July 2014) and Croatia (June 2014).

²Data through September 22, 2014.