



EURC

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

LIECHTENSTEIN-INSTITUT

Exploring Liechtenstein's and Poland's Perspectives on European Integration

Dependent Market Economies in East Central Europe

– Differentiated European Integration Perspective

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STRUCTRUTURE

INTRO

DIFFERENTIATED INTEGRATION

DEPENDENT MARKET ECONOMY

EMPIRICAL DATA presentation & analysis

CONCLUSIONs

European Integration DIFFERENTIATION

derogations opt-outs exemptions transitional periods enhanced cooperation constructive abstention special clauses additional protocols

DIFFERENTIATION Europe a la carte flexible integration multi-speed Europe

Europe of variable geometries concentric circles

hemispheres

- socio-political -related factors

🛛 H1

Differentiation increases in polities with proportional more Euro-skeptic citizenry than Euro-friendly population.

H2

Strong Euro-skeptic political actors (politicians, parties, social movements, organized interests, etc.) affect the level of differentiation.

H3

Greater trans-border agreement (among the citizens and political elites) about the shared values, norms and objectives of the European integration project will decrease differentiation.

economic structures and drivers

H4

More intra-EU trade (of goods and services) as well as capital and migration flows will result in more pro-integrative attitudes and less differentiation, whereas the less intense economic traffic within the block will result in more differentiation.

H 5

Economies with more similar parameters (level of development, social safety net, real convergence, etc.) will create a circle of less differentiation in comparison to the lagging behind economies.

H6

Economic utilitarianism (the positive balance of advantages and disadvantages, exemplified by budgetary transfers, trade balance, etc.) will affect differentiation positively.

- issue-related factors

✤ H7

Policy areas with higher integration-related costs will represent greater differentiation, whereas less differentiation will occur in sectors where less costs and risks are anticipated.

🏵 H8

Policy areas traditionally attributed to the nation states (and so perceived) will represent more differentiation in comparison to other policies.

time dynamics and legalinstitutional junctures

🛛 H9

Periods of time following the critical junctures (as understood by historical institutionalism), like rounds of enlargements, treaty revisions or economic crisis, have resulted in the growth of differentiation.

🛛 H10

Institutional and legal innovations (new treaty frameworks, optouts, derogations, legal solutions beyond the EU system, etc.) open a window of opportunity for more differentiation

QUESTIONs:

Sev4 – as a coherent pole of integration?

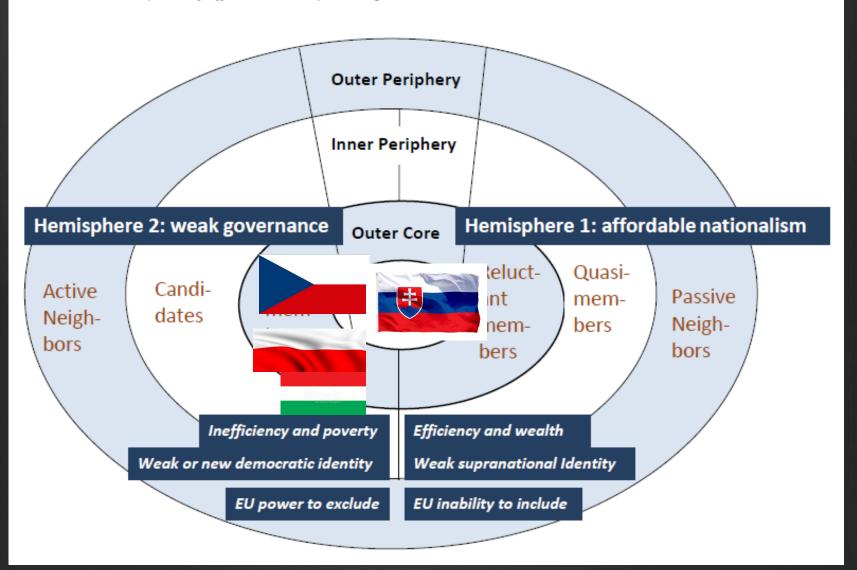
Economic "tectonic plates" determine the V4 position in DI?
V4 countries following the same evolutionary path?



SELECTED EMPIRICAL DATA

country	POLAND	HUNGARY	CZECH REP	SLOVAKIA
EUROzone	0	0	0	1
Schengen	1	1	1	1
EPPO	0	0	1	1
Migration allocation mechanism	0	0	0	0
Pro-Russian Attitude	0	-1	0	0
Public opinion	1	0	0	0
RRF	0	0	1	1
Governmental Euroscepticism	-1	-1	1	1
SUM	1	0	4	5

Circles and hemispheres of differentiated European integration



DEPENDENT CAPITALISM

Comparative Capitalism (CC) is a branch of institutional political economy intensively developed in the last two decades - Varieties of capitalisms (Hall & Soskice, 2001), Diversity of Capitalism (DoC, Amable, 2003).

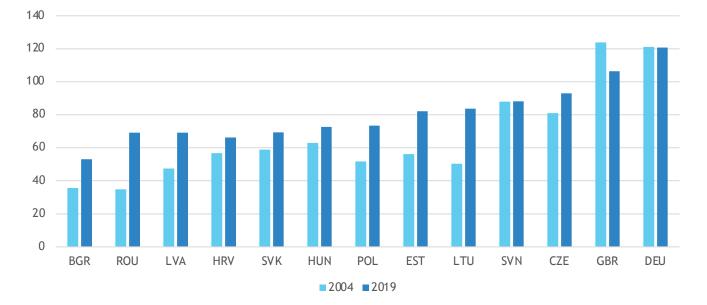
- Second CME Coordinated Market Economy (e.g. Germany)
- LME Liberal Market Economy (e.g. UK)

Type of capitalism in V4 countries now and then

Nölke and Vliegenthaart (2005) proposed the Dependent Market Economy (DME) type for V4 countries in their analysis, which resonated strongly with the research theme of "middle-income trap" known from political economy literature.

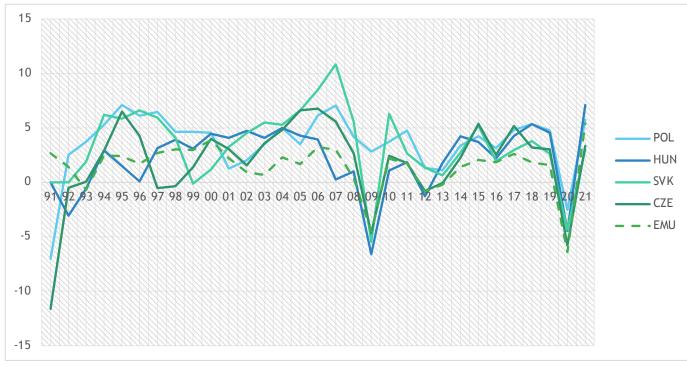
DME – parameters...

GDP per capita, PPP in Central & Eastern Europe (as % of EU average) \rightarrow "Club convergence"

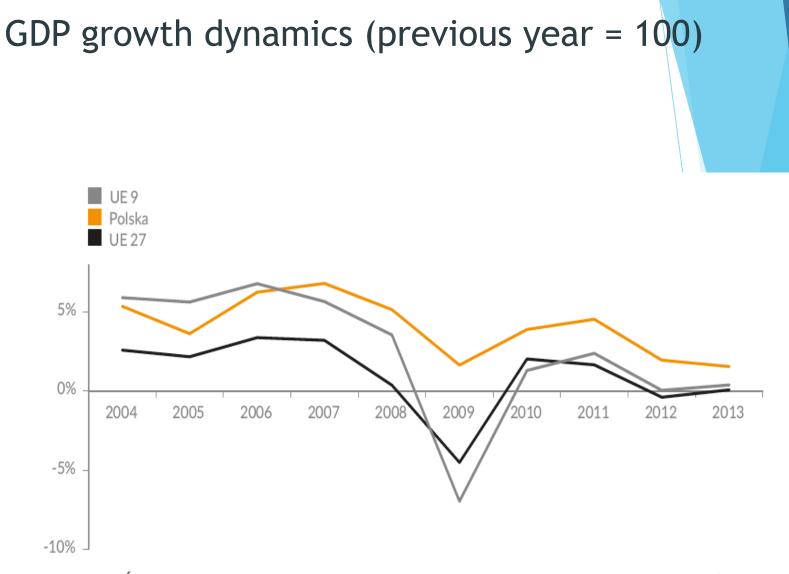


Source: own calculations based on World Bank data

Business cycle synchronization, GDP annual growth (% change), 1991-2021

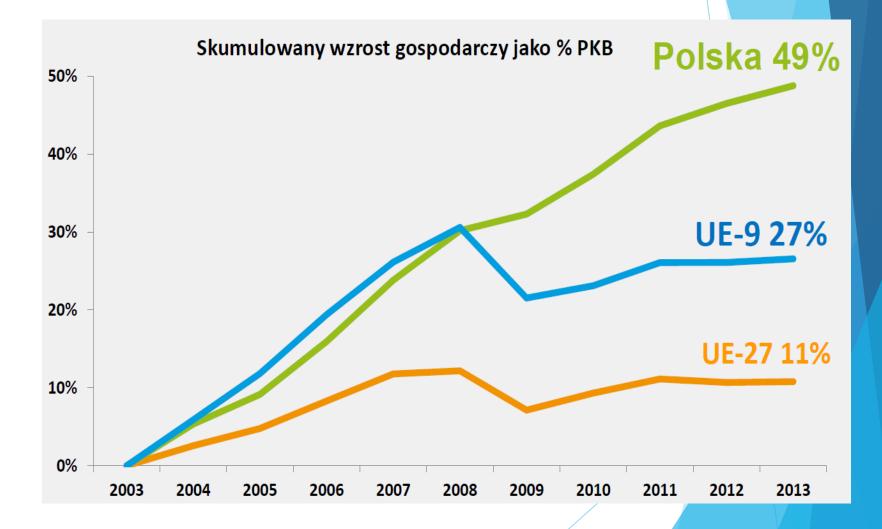


Source: own calculations based on World Bank data

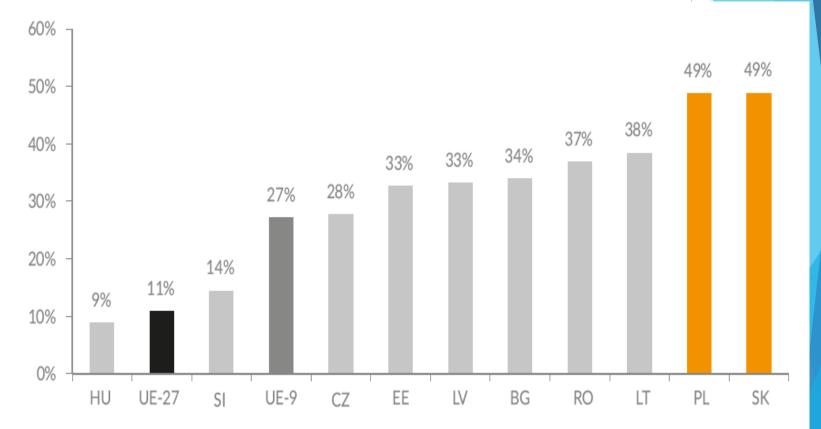


Źródło: Eurostat, GDP and main components; percentage change on previous period (stan na 24.03.2014).

Cumulated growth

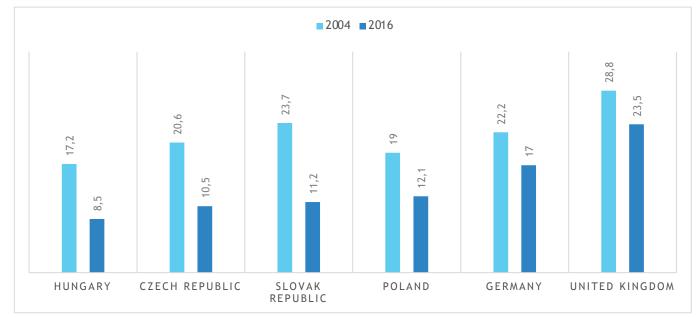


Cumulated GDP Growth - EU member states from the CEE region



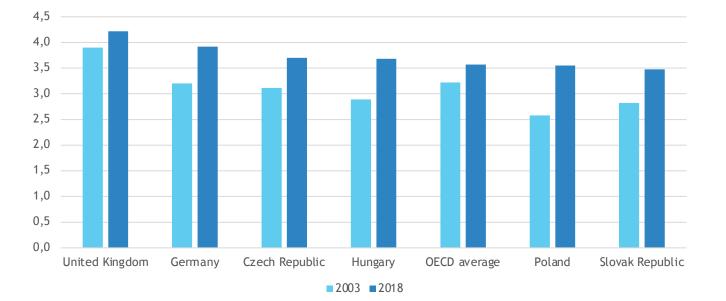
Źródło: Eurostat, GDP and main components (stan na 24.03.2014).

Union density (% of employees)



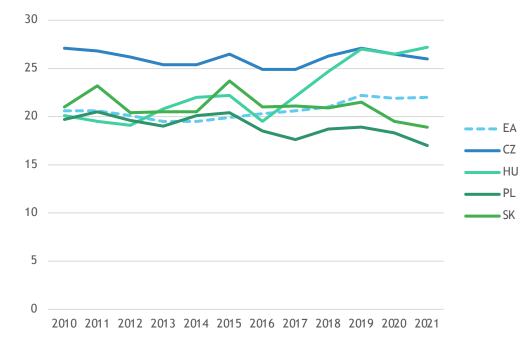
Source: ILO data

OECD competition indicators (average, standardized)



Source: OECD data

Gross fixed capital formation (private investments, % GDP)



Source: own calculations based on Eurostat data

CONCLUSIONS

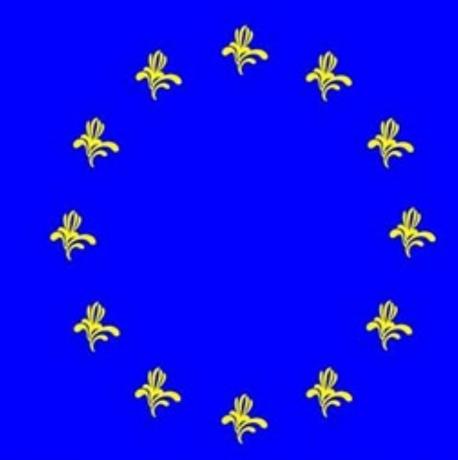
- 1. Economic factors corelate with the pro-EU orientaion of V4 (?)
- 2. The three decades long trends accelarated / consolidated after the EU accession (more convergence less unity)
- 3. The crises as critical junctures (of some parameters)
- 4. V4 gravitetes closer to the "Germanic" CME, but...
- 5. The end of DME?
- 6. UK is out the missing pole or the "end of history" thesis?



THANK YOU for your attention

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