

Doing business in South East Europe

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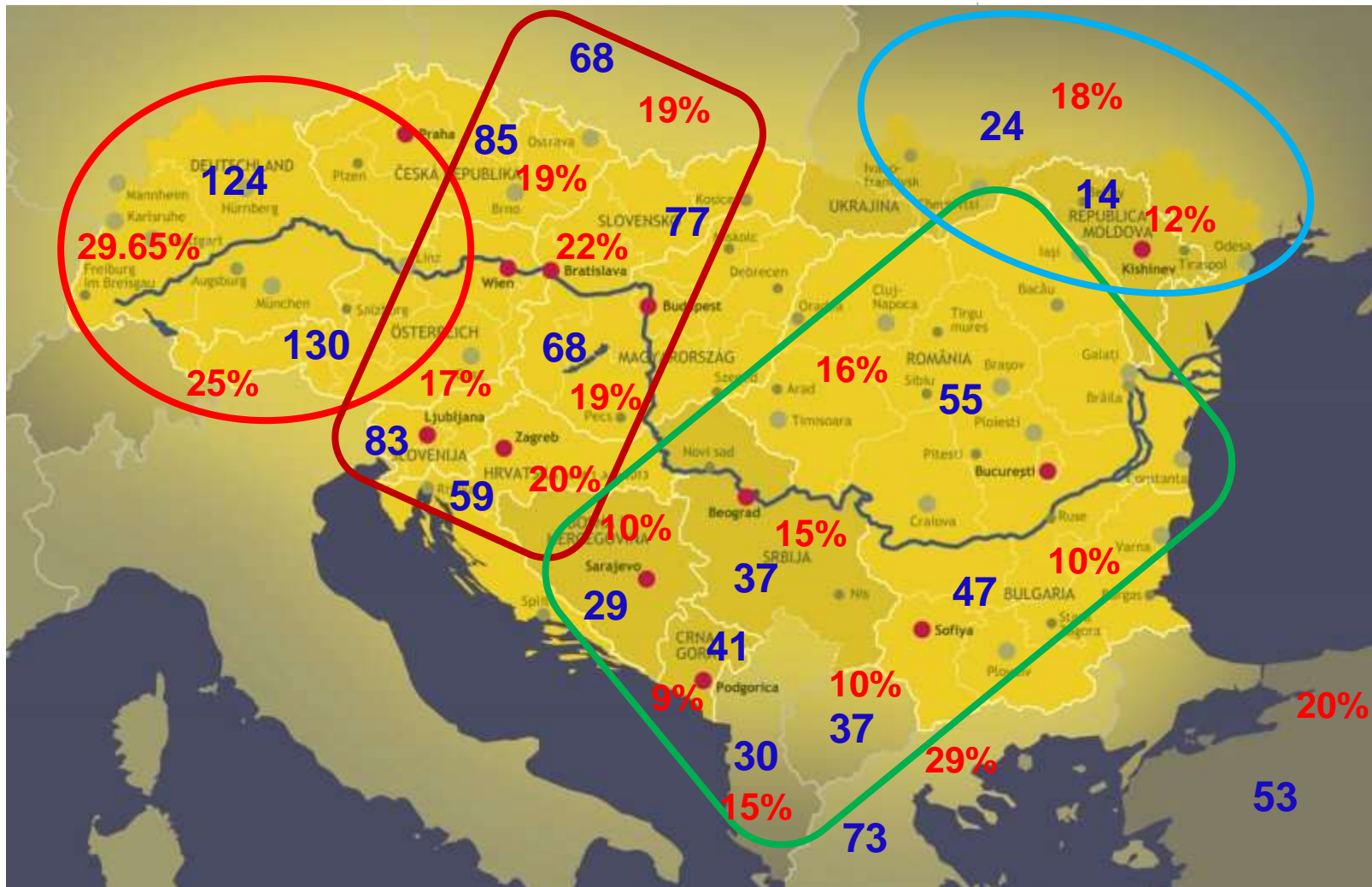
24 May 2016, Bratislava

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- ❑ What to do next?



GDP per capita (PPS, 2014) & CIT (2015)



▶ Source: Eurostat, World Bank

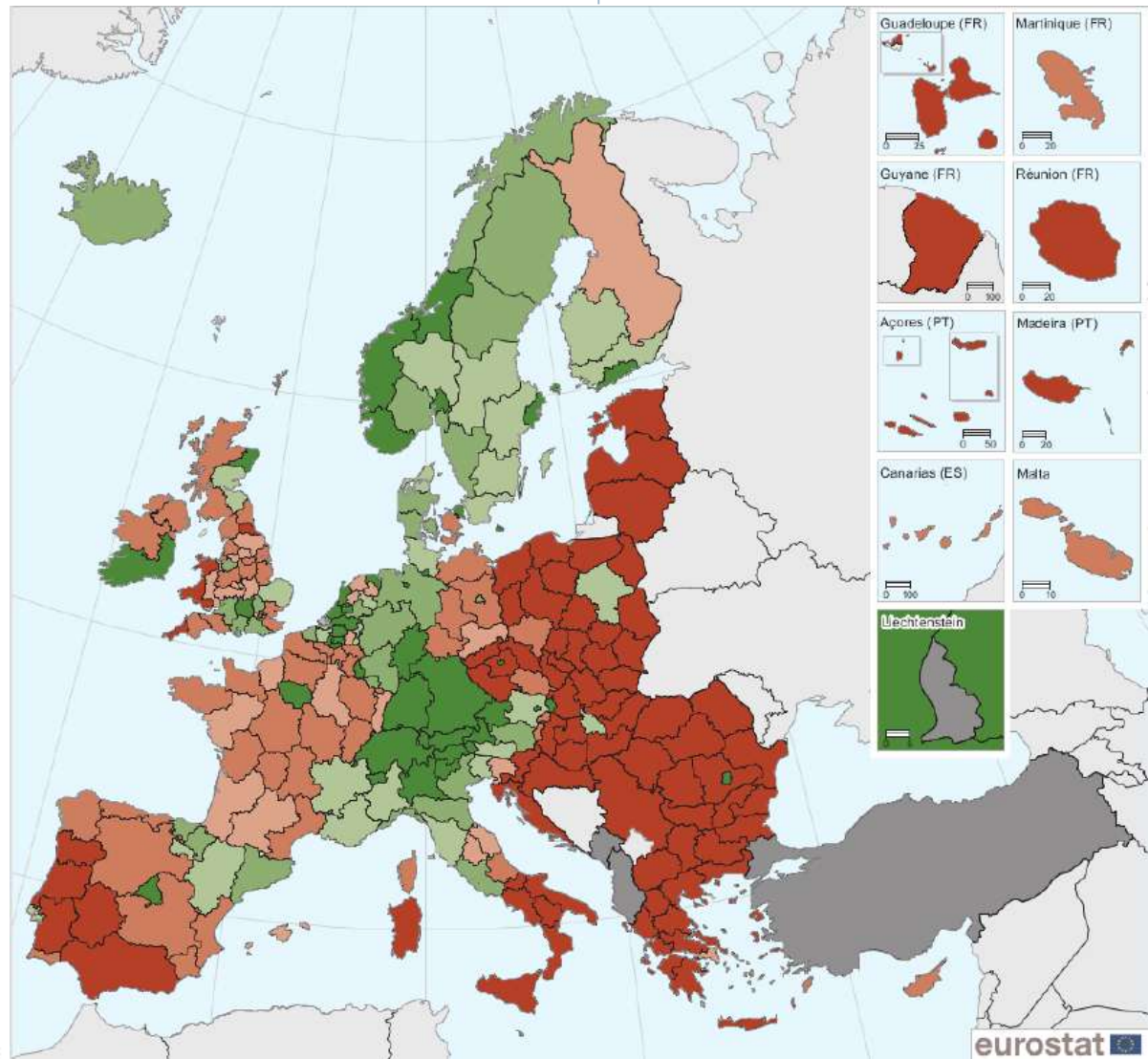
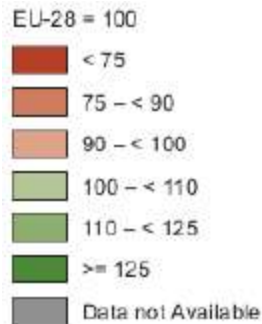
Source: www.tradingeconomics.com/country-list/corporate-tax-rate

GDP per inhabitant (PPS) EU-28, 2013

The EU is changing

NUTS II level

GDP per capita



Key facts of Southeast European countries

❑ Population

48 million people: 9.4% of EU-28

❑ Area

602.5 thousand sq. km: 13.5% of EU-28

❑ GDP per capita (PPS)

from 83% to 14% of EU-28

❑ Global Entrepreneurship & Development Index (2014)

▪ Slovenia: 24 rank	▪ USA: 1 rank
▪ Bulgaria: 37 rank	▪ Canada: 2 rank
▪ Romania: 42 rank	▪ Sweden: 4 rank
▪ Croatia: 50 rank	▪ Denmark: 5 rank
▪ Montenegro: 53 rank	
▪ Serbia: 69 rank	▪ Germany: 17 rank
▪ Moldova: 77 rank	▪ Austria: 18 rank
▪ Bosnia and Herzegovina: 92 rank	▪ Slovakia: 35 rank
	▪ Ukraine: 83 rank

1. Slovenia
2. Croatia
3. Bosnia and Herzegovina
4. Montenegro
5. Serbia
6. Bulgaria
7. Romania
8. Moldova



Global Entrepreneurship & Development Index (2014)

Bulgaria



Romania



Slovenia

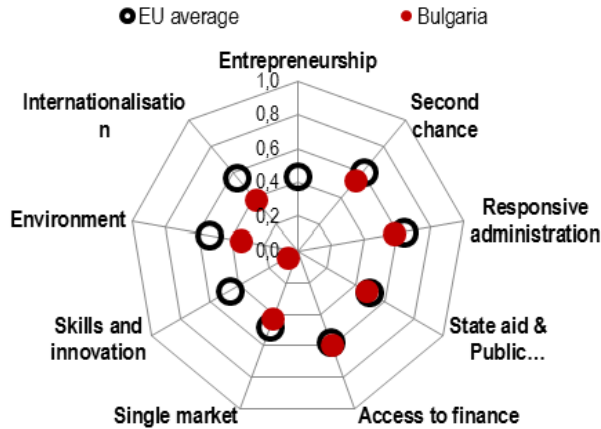


Bosnia and Herzegovina

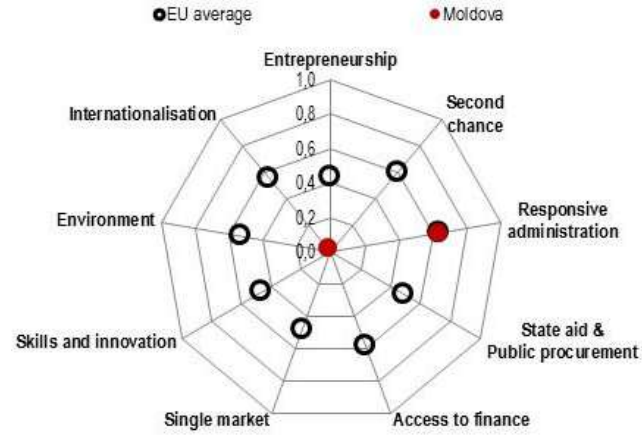


2015 SBA Fact Sheets (1)

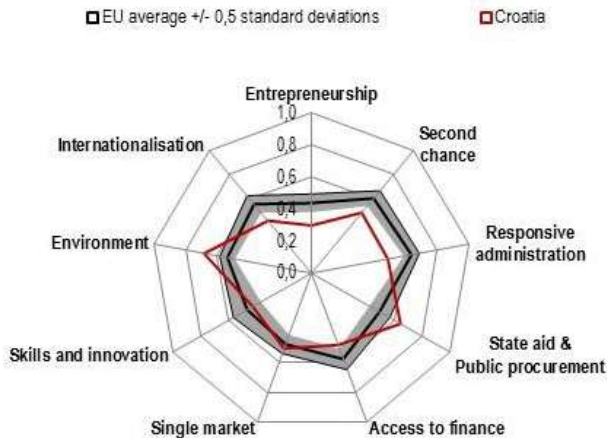
Bulgaria



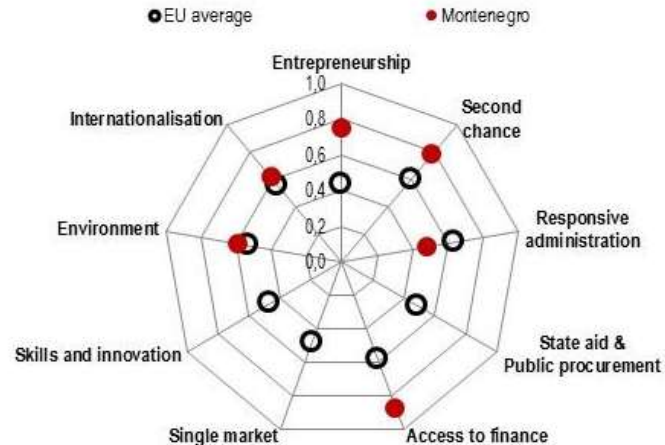
Moldova



Croatia

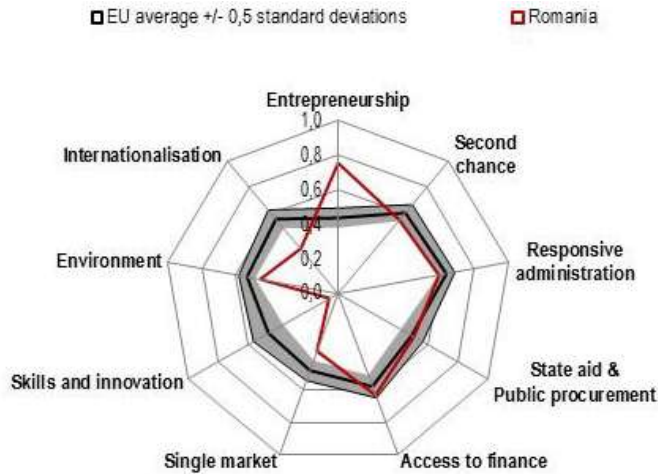


Montenegro

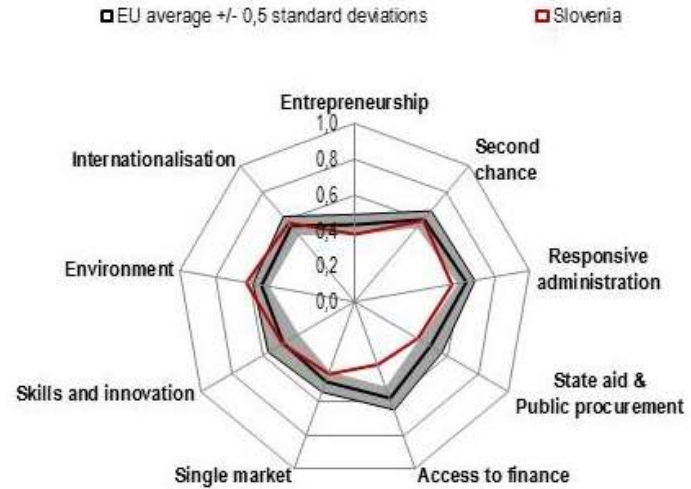


2015 SBA Fact Sheets (2)

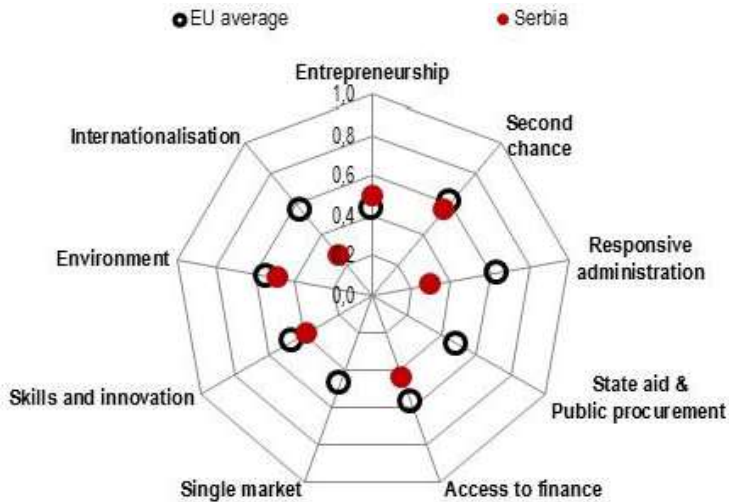
Romania



Slovenia



Serbia



Above or close to EU average:

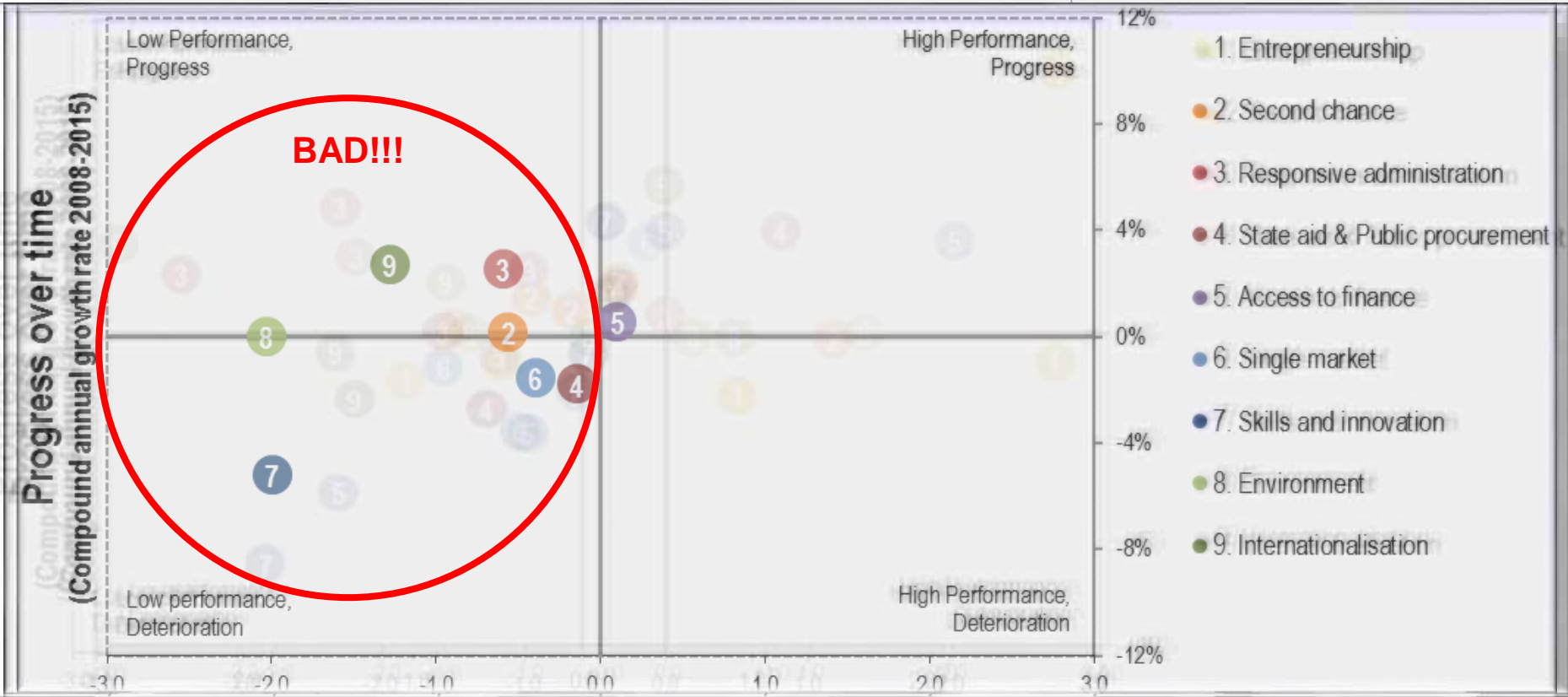
- Entrepreneurship spirit
- Access to finance
- Business environment
- Second chance
- State aid and public procurement
- Responsive administration

Under EU average:

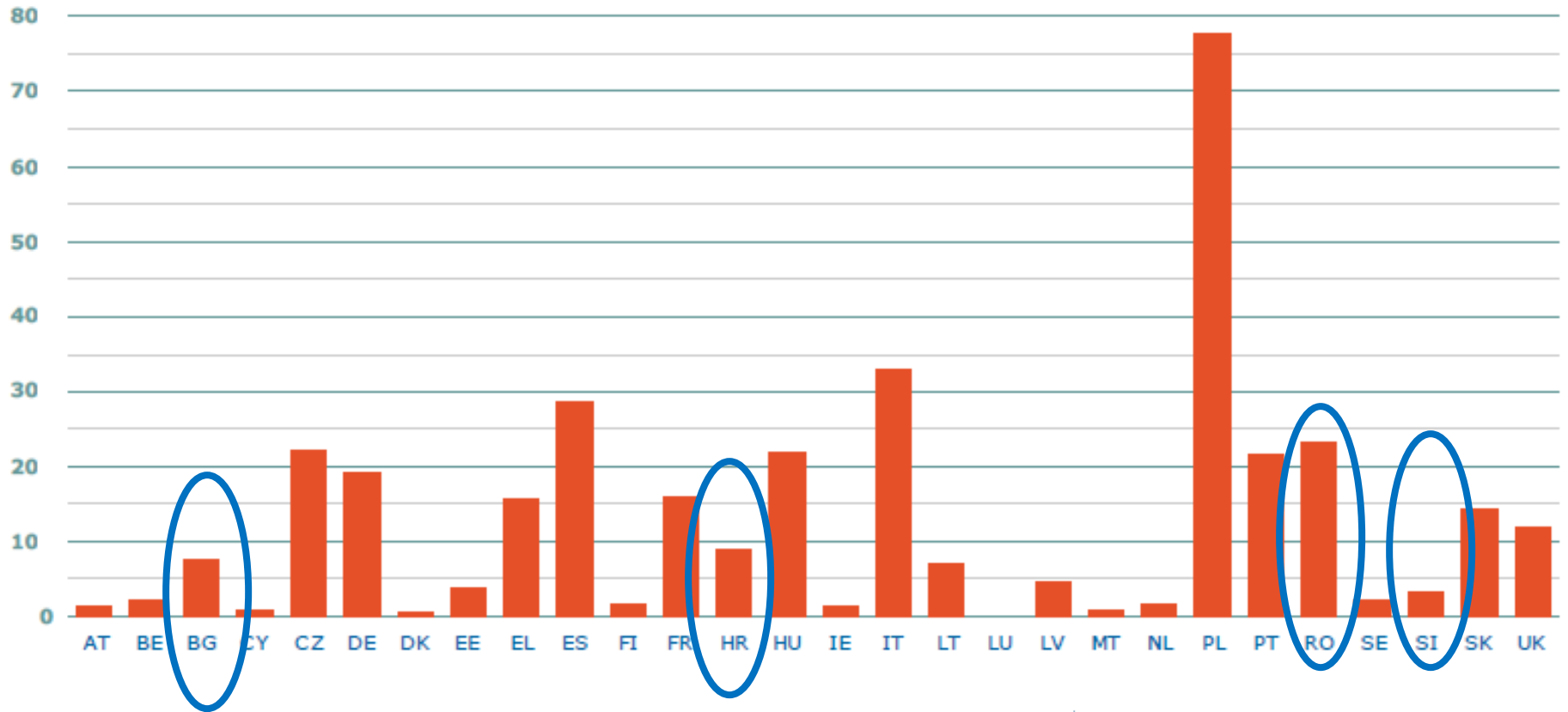
- Internationalisation
- Single market
- Skills and innovation

Progress over time SBA performance (2008-2015)

Bulgaria Croatia Moldova Montenegro Romania Serbia Slovenia



ESIF for EU-28 (2014-2020), EU part



What to do next?

- ❑ Investment in physical infrastructure vs. investment in human capital, skills and innovation, internationalization opportunities (?)

Transportation, communication, sewage, water and electric systems vs. business infrastructure (business parks, incubators, innovation and business support centers, process improvements)

- ❑ Solutions that are easy to sell by politicians vs. less politically attractive but sustainable outcomes (?)
- ❑ Development of large businesses (through public procurement) vs. support to indigenous SMEs and family businesses (>99% of all) (?)
- ❑ Support to political & administrative reform vs. support to increasing the national GDP (?)

Shall least developed countries in Europe be willing to wait another 40-50 years to live normally like an average EU citizen from the Western part of Europe?



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