

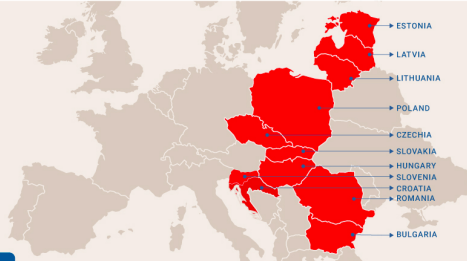
# CEE – THE GROWTH DRIVERS FOR THE EU

1995-2020 RECENT PAST

PRESENT

FUTURE

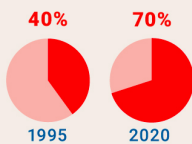
After a deep crisis in the 1990s, the countries of Central Eastern Europe (CEE) have developed very successfully over the last 25 years.



Today the states of Central Eastern Europe are the real growth poles of the European economy.

In the course of this development, they have partly caught up with or overtaken countries like Greece & Spain in Southern and Southwestern Europe in terms of per capita income.

## Development of the average real per capita GDP, PPS income of the CEE since 1995 to 2020



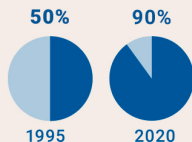
**70% of EU-15 GDP** could be reached by the CEE countries. A significant change compared to 1995.

Czechia could even reach 90% of the per capita income of the EU-15 states.



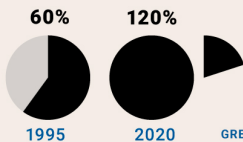
\*EU-15 was the number of member countries in the European Union prior to the accession of ten candidate countries on 1 May 2004.

The EU-15 comprised the following 15 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.



**90% of Spain's GDP** has now been achieved by the CEE countries. Countries such as the **Czechia, Estonia Lithuania and Slovenia** already exceed the average per capita income in Spain.

In Czechia, per capita income overtook that of Spain by 10%.

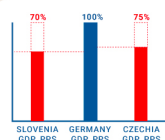


**120% of Greece's GDP** is what people earn per capita in the CEE countries in 2020.

Slovenia even outperforms Greece in per capita income by almost 40%.



The last 25 years have been a success for most parts of CEE in terms of economic development, growth and per capita income.



However, even the frontrunners have not yet managed to catch up with the income and living standards of the leading EU countries such as Germany. In addition, the income ratio has stagnated at this level for years.