

complicated structure and its elements are in more developed economies. Thus, the relative failure of the market reforms in post-Soviet countries can be explained not only because of the legacy of the central planning economic system, but also because of the influence of the traditional institutions and organizations of economy. And the value of these institutions have been paradoxically increased in these countries in the process of market reforms. For example, the personal farm in Ukraine today plays an important role in the provision of employment and production of certain types of agricultural products. Of course, traditional forms of management are not able to provide properly intensive economic development. However, they are based on existing successful experience of convergence of modern and traditional economies and they can be the basis for development of a competitive innovative market economy.

Thus, the comparisons of economic reform processes in different countries make the conclusion that the mechanisms that represent modern market economy are universal, but their use in a particular country should take into account the existing particular features in its traditional economic system. In fact it comes to the convergence of traditional and modern economic systems, and this requires the need of attention to the study of the latest features for each country.

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PRIVATISATION IN POLAND AND RUSSIA. A LESSON OF TRANSFORMATION

Many scientists (A. Aslund, J. Gaidar) have drawn attention to the influence of social and historical factors on the process of economic transformation. The aim of this paper is to show the differences between

ownership transformations after the fall of communism in Poland and Russia. For this purpose, historical alterations influencing the idea of ownership will be discussed. Then various models of privatisations adopted in the 1990s in Russia and Poland will be presented and compared. It will also be shown how they were implemented in practice. Finally, consequences of these processes, as well as their impact on shaping economic, social and political life will be discussed. Particular attention will be paid to issues of informal institutions that affect economic processes.

As a result of these considerations, it will be possible to answer the question: why in Poland the privatization process resulted in the emergence of a large number of private enterprises, and in Russia created an economic oligarchy.

The problem will be presented with a “New institutional economics” (NIE) approach. NIE as investigating formal institutions and informal institutions will be appropriate.

In order to present the issue statistical data (Goskomstat, Główny Urząd Statystyczny) will be used. Moreover, an analysis of legal acts will be conducted and a number of case studies concerning different companies and sectors will be examined.

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