



1990s: The Triple Transition

- Political transition: communism to democracy.
- Economic transition: central planning to a market economy.
- Identity transition: from building communism to a different future.

Political Transition: Agenda

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Top institution: communist party - Rubber-stamp courts, legislature - Highly centralized - Closed political system - Non-competitive elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-communism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliberative legislature - Independent courts - Decentralization (federalism optional) - Competitive elections - Multi-party system
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1990s: The Political Transition

- Political transition: communism to democracy.
 - New institutions: constitution, дума, elections, parties.
 - Institutions: "rules of the game:" the laws, rules, order and organizations that govern politics.

Economic Transition: Agenda

- Communism
 - Public property
 - State ownership of businesses
 - Central planning
 - Controlled wages and prices
 - Autarky
 - Basic goods provision
- Post-communism
 - Private property
 - Private enterprise
 - Market determination of production, wages and prices
 - Trade and investment
 - Basic goods split between state and market