

**Economies structural reforms and macroeconomic success: A study on transition**

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The group of countries in which market-based neo-liberal reforms achieved throughout the world in the 1980s are observed most obviously and most clearly are countries with transition economies. In fact, this change process in the countries trying to switch to the market system prevailing at the opposite end of socialist system from 1980s onwards has assumed the nature of an important “laboratory” for economics. This research aims at revealing how macroeconomic variables are influenced from market-oriented structural reforms that countries which were not included in the market system previously and which were governed by the socialist system have launched to transform their economies. To this end, various structural reforms and impacts of these structural reforms on certain macroeconomic variables are examined statistically, covering the period between 1989-2009. For the purposes of this research, the “Descriptive” and “Relational” research model was applied in order to examine the relationship between structural reforms and chosen macroeconomic variables. In other words, inter-variable relationships and level of these relationships were examined while the issues regarding the subject of the research were figured out. Multiple linear regression method was used in analysis of the data. Main findings of the research are as follows: i) Structural reforms have influenced all of the macroeconomic magnitudes in the following countries: Albania, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Rumania, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. ii) Countries where structural reforms have influenced the least number of macroeconomic magnitudes were Armenia and Azerbaijan. iii) The number of the countries in which relationship between structural reforms and unemployment is significant is 23. This equals to 85% of transition economy countries. iv). The number of the countries in which relationship between structural reforms and consumer prices is significant is 21. This equals to 77% of transition economy countries. v) The number of the countries in which relationship between structural reforms and general public balance is significant is 12. This equals to 44% of transition economy countries. vi) The number of the countries in which relationship between structural reforms and external trade balance is significant is 17. This equals to 63% of transition economy countries. vii) The number of the countries in which relationship between structural reforms and GDP per capita is significant is 24. This equals to 88% of transition economy countries. viii) The number of the countries in which relationship between structural reforms and external debt/GDP per capita is significant is 17. This equals to 63% of transition economy countries.

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