



European Association for Comparative Economic Studies

NEWSLETTER

No. 37

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1. OFFICIAL NEWS

1.1. EACES Workshops

EACES Workshop. "National Innovation Systems and FDI in Central Eastern Europe: The Role of Technology Transfer, the Impact on Regional Development and Economic Convergence". Halle-Freiberg, June 30-July 2, 2005

The process of catching up with the old EU members requires in Central Eastern Europe that the economies of these countries have to grow faster than in Western Europe. A high and sustainable growth path depends on the ability of these countries to develop technologically.

The workshop will be concerned mainly with the particular conditions of technology transfer in Central Eastern Europe and the countries' national innovation systems. Experience from Western Europe and other countries can be useful in this analysis.

1.- National innovation systems provide the framework for the ability of a country to generate R&D and to transform R&D inputs into marketable innovations. The recent research in this field is concerned with the identification of the conditions of efficient and productive innovation systems. Tests of these conditions based on particular case studies for various countries are needed.

2.- Technology can flow from West to East through a variety of channels, and foreign direct investment is but one promoter of technological upgrading. The workshop will focus on the role of foreign direct investment, and the countries' absorptive capacities. The strategies of foreign investors and the management relationships within multinational companies will have to be analysed. What determines foreign investor's strategies when investing in less developed European regions? How do strategies change with the regions catching up? What strategy pursue investors concerning the intensity of technology transfer? Can we identify dominant strategies in CEECs? Can we identify external technology transfer in CEECs?

3.- With regard to the contribution of foreign direct investment a detailed analysis of the regional impact of foreign investors is needed (agglomeration, regional convergence). In particular, the effectiveness of regional economic policy in attracting and implementing foreign direct investment into special growth poles needs to be reviewed.

4.- The workshop is looking for contributions assessing the actual speed and path of real economic convergence. Hence this workshop pertains both the macro as well as to the micro level.

Deadline for abstracts: 1 April 2005

Decision for acceptance made by: 15 April 2005

Deadline for paper submission: 15 June 2005

More information:

Horst Brezinski (Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg),

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Hubert Gabrisch (IWH Halle),

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Xavier Richet, (Paris 3, La Nouvelle Sorbonne)

e-mail: xrichet@wanadoo.fr.

EACES Workshop <Privatisation in Serbia>. Belgrade, September 15-17, 2005

Place: Faculty of Economics of Belgrade University.

Agenda:

- THU Sep. 15

Arrival of participants

- FRI Sep. 16

Working sessions: 9.00-13.00 and 14.30-18.00

(13.00-14.30 Lunch break)

- SAT Sep. 17

Working sessions: 9.30-13.00 (and afternoon if necessary)

Contents:

- The opening session will include official information on Serbian privatisation given by the relevant ministries and government agencies. The organisers will ask also foreign agencies and institutions to contribute (World Bank, EBRD, IMF);

- During the workshop a number of papers prepared by the Serbian economists will be presented;

- All foreign contributions on the topic (or related topics) are warmly recommended;

- Presentations should be given and/or commented by invited discussants;

- One session will be devoted to privatisation in neighbouring countries (if possible: the organisers will ask for papers of several prominent authors from the region).

Call for papers:

A brief abstract should be sent until July 10.

The final programme will be concluded by September 5.

Abstracts should be sent via e-mail to the following address (Miss Jelena Teofilovic):

jelena.t@one.ekof.bg.ac.yu

1.2. The European Journal of Comparative Economics.

The European Association for Comparative Economic Studies announces the launch of the European Journal of Comparative Economics, vol. 2, issue 1, 2005.

The journal is freely available and downloadable on our site, <http://eaces.liuc.it/>.

Table of contents:

“Russia: An Abnormal Country” by *Steven Rosefielde*
 Symposium: Monetary Issues in a Small Transition Country. Case of Armenia
 - “Impact of regulated price adjustments on price variability in a very low inflation transition economy: Case of Armenia” by *Aghassi Mkrtchyan*
 - “The Measurement of Co-Circulation of Currencies and Dollarization in the Republic of Armenia” by *Hakob Zoryan*
 - “The evolution of competition in banking in a transition economy: an application of the Panzar-Rosse model to Armenia” by *Armenuhi Mkrtchyan*
 - “Core inflation in a small transition country: choice of optimal measures” by *Gagik G. Aghajanyan*
 “European Economic Policies at Work : the costs of Price Stability and Budget Consolidation” by *Carlo Altavilla and Ugo Marani*

1.3.- EACES Working Paper Series.

The EACES Working Paper Series is a new European Association for Comparative

Economic Studies project. *EACES Working Papers* (ISSN: 1815-0055) is a way of circulating the scientific research of EACES members. The articles to be published in *EACES Working Papers* must be original, but they can later be published or presented in journals, books, etc. EACES encourage the EACES members to submit papers to be published in the EACES Working Paper. Please, send the papers to <wp-eaces@uv.es>. The next EACES Working Papers are available on line on the EACES web site (www.eaces.org):

Bruno Dallago, "The Governance of Organizations and Budget Constraint" *EACES Working Paper*, no.1 (February), 2005.
 Cristiano Perugini, Paolo Polinori, Marcello Signorelli, "GDP Growth and Employment in EU Members' Regions: Convergence Dynamics and Differences for Poland and Italy" *EACES Working Paper*, no.2 (March), 2005.
 Ichiro Iwasaki: "A Quantitative Survey of Corporate Governance in Russia" *EACES Working Paper*, no.3 (April), 2005



2.- VIEWS ON THE TRANSITION: EXPERIENCES AND PROSPECTS OF THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU

By László Csaba (Central European University, Hungary)
Csabal@ceu.hu

Following the rejection of the Treaty on the European Constitution by the French and Dutch electorate and seeing the meagre attainment in realizing the Lisbon Strategy, that aimed at transforming Europe into the most competitive community of the globe a feeling of gloom has emerged. In all mainstream media we find apocalyptic visions about the stagnant and decaying Europe, with disintegration structures and a political stalemate that is to translate into an economic crisis. More often than not eastward enlargement figures as a scapegoat.

In reality the eastward enlargement of the EU is one of the few unconditional successes over and above the single market and the single currency projects. At the cost of 0.15 per cent of the GDP of the EU-15 a lasting institutional stabilization of the „backyard” of 12 countries has been accomplished. With the accession of Bulgaria and Romania, which is at the end of the day the followup of the compromise of Copenhagen as of December 2002, the major project of the founding fathers, often called the reunification of the old continent has been attained.

Let us add that some of the major shocks that were forecast by a large part of the profession and even more by the mass media has not materialized. The massive flow of persons, put at 3000 to 650 thousand a year by conservative estimates, has in the first year run in less than a tenth of it. Where movement of people has taken place, it preceded rather than succeeded EU enlargement, and the direction has been more south to north rather than east to west. Likewise the hike in prices, especially in consumer prices in the new member states, feared by many, has not taken place. If in some countries in some times there were price increases – e.g Hungary registered an inflation rate of 6.8 per cent in 2004 – this happened basically owing to overdue adjustment in energy prices/as stipulated by the privatization deals of 1995/ and tax rates adjustments – the EU does not tolerate zero VAT rates. Both of these were one-shot events, the

overall price level is unlikely to grow faster than 4 per cent on the base of what we -i.e. the National bank of Hungary and the Ministry of Finance – know in the process of inflation targeting. In reality, a downward push on the overall price levels was discernible, due to the opening up of previously heavily protected farm product markets, as well as owing to the growing competition in such sectors as the airline industry, tourism and many others. The latter, alas, is indicative of the paramount significance of the Bolkenstein directive of opening up the services markets for EU economies, where over 70 per cent of the value creation is taking place in the tertiary sector.

How do we know that enlargement was indeed a success? Let us survey the major fields of integration. In terms of decisionmaking the integration of the ten new members in the workings of the Council, Commission and Ecofin went relatively smoothly. While some of the eastern Commissioner delegates, such as Mr. Spidla from the Czech Republic, or my compatriot, former Minister of Foreign Affairs László Kovács have not commanded unisono enthusiasm, the big scandal happened to the nomination of somebody from among the founding members – Rocco Buttiglione. In terms of funding, enlargement has not, in reality, triggered the cost explosion feared by most analysts in the middle of the 1990s. By contrast, actual spending remained at 0.94 per cent of GNI, way below the Edinburgh cap of 1.27 per cent, currently in use. The Ecofin decided over a refund that has taken place in the day before concluding this piece.

The new members could be integrated, not without difficulty, but without major disruptions in the major redistributory systems, that is the Common Agricultural Policy and the structural funds. In the former the major subject of debates has been twofold. First, the Copenhagen compromise allows for a very gradual phasing in for the direct income support for farmers of the poorest members – the process will last until the end of the next financial guideline in 2013. This implies a second rank membership, irrespective of the fact that DIS, per se, defies the elementary logic of public finance, requiring NOT to pay any able bodied person taxpayers' money unless there is a proven externality for the community. Second, the Fischler reforms, quite correctly, emphasize the need of rural development against production support schemes. Many new members, including Poland and Hungary, have found it difficult not to spend on existing lobbies, and focus for the challenge of the future. In Hungary the sectoral ministry actually allocated the unused funds from 2004 for supporting the producers of poultry and of corn.

In the area of structural fund competition among old and new members intensified. Due to the critical self assessment of the Commission and following the calls to rely more on competitive bidding, the plans of some Commission members to redirect up to 70 per cent for the new member states, or sustain 4 per cent of transfers to them, look highly unrealistic in terms of bargaining power and financing possibilities. Furthermore no clear reorientation from the old, tradition-based priorities could be elaborated. For this reason the inflation of claims coupled with the limitation of funding translates into even more bureaucracy in allocating money and even longer delays in the actual transferring of sums. These features render it highly unlikely that the structural funds will be able to play a role comparable to that in Ireland, Greece and Portugal in previous decades.

The March 2005 Brussels Council the first truly devoted to work rather than festivities has produced an interesting split between old and new members. First, when it came to the Lisbon Agenda, the new member states tended to be more forward looking, more „neoliberal” than the old members, and joined forces with Nordic countries in trying to keep the competitiveness-enhancing components such as deregulation and more reliance on SMEs and IT on the agenda. A similar „front” emerged in terms of the services directive, that represents, symbolically and in reality, the economic future of Europe. Likewise it were old, rather than the new members, who pushed for the softening up the Stability and Growth Pact. It is not so much about the principle of adjusting an intergovernmental agreement to suggestions voiced in the literature, which may be fine. It is the very large number of opportunistic components that is likely to have seeded the sows of sorrow for the future. First, the rules –based framework is irrelevant, if rules can be interpreted by each players' needs. Second, if there is not a better, and most importantly, more impartial, depoliticised and quasi-automatic mechanism of enforcement, one can forget about playing by the rules. Third, some of the modifications are obviously at odds of the need to watch region-i.e. eurozone-wide – considerations of stability only. For instance reunification costs obviously do have a bearing on the macro-demand side. Likewise assistance to developing countries is unlikely to be neutral for eurozone-wide stability, if their size is macroeconomically significant. Fourth, coming from a planned economy one can not subscribe to the idea that each penny spent by the state on R+D must be welfare improving, thus deductible from deficits. Fifth, the way pension reform outlays may be deduced is a mockery of economics. If pension outlays are economically sensible, should be deductible without timely limitation. If not, should not be deductible for a minute. The idea of a timely decrease by 20 per cent per year, stretched over a 5 year period is a mockery of both schools.

Let us recall that none of these points relate directly to enlargement. Contrary to the impression that emerged in the French debate, the Constitutional Treaty was also primarily not about – or in order to foster – enlargement. The latter played a marginal role at best.

And here is the bad news in the good news. The all too smooth integration of the new members rested on, among others, their self-restraining, passive strategy, readily taking over anything pre-cooked in the old members. This was perhaps the only politically feasible strategy during the accession period. However, when being full members, they need more sophisticated target setting than the current one of trying to maximize funds they can draw from EU coffers, or fighting for the 4 per cent ceiling/which is irrelevant due to lack of funds anyway/, or the fight for sustaining all farming related payments, whether they make sense or not. Likewise in terms of the 2007-2013 financial guidelines new members should be alert to new priorities, rather than, as currently, subordinating their ideas to the perceived supreme national interest of maximizing net transfers. Let us be clear: the EU is not the International Red Cross, no money is made available free of charge and free of commitments. The latter may or may not overlap with the priorities of the applicants. For instance Dutch and Danish municipalities often reject the idea of applying for EU funds due to the amount of bureaucracy and controls involved, and also because of the practice of retroactive funding. Moreover, politically set priorities may or may not be rational in business terms.

What should we think about the future of enlargements? Obviously, two countries, Croatia and Turkey already possess candidate status, and with the passage of time the problem of western Balkans, Ukraine, Moldova and the Caucasus will be put on the agenda. In my view it is impossible and misleading to conduct discussions on these issues in terms *ceteris paribus* assumptions, currently dominating official thinking, that is in terms of dairy quotas and direct income supports. The issue of supporting further enlargement is, on the one hand, a moral obligation of all those benefitting from the present accomplishment of the project launched half a century ago. Second, the issue of further enlargement depends on the perception of the European identity, about the self-interpretation and vision of what the EU stands for, as well as a Common Foreign and Security Policy derived from the former considerations. At the end of the day, the EU has a historic mission in furthering stability in and around Europe. Finding the appropriate terms requires visions, strategies, and yes, funding. As long as each cow continues to receive 2 euros per day, whereas persons employed at intra-EU state universities do not, the challenge remains a puzzle. It is the historic mission of the new member states to share their experience with the now candidates, and also assist to the emergence of a forward-looking strategy allowing for the future enlargements. But the latter will, indeed, require the institution of those major reforms, that have been swept under the carpet – most recently when adopting the Constitutional Treaty.



3. CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Summary

3.1.	"Globalization and Financial Services in Emerging Economies" Journal of Banking and Finance and World Bank Conference	Washington	20-21 June, 2005
3.2.	VII ICCEES World Congress "Europe – Our common Home?"	Berlin	25– 30 July 2005
3.3.	Post-Socialist Geographies Research Group Session: <From Pillar to Post: Post-Socialism and....>	London	31 August - 2 September, 2005
3.4.	University Association for Contemporary European Studies (UACES) 35th Annual Conference and 10th Research Conference on "The European Union: Past and Future Enlargements"	Zagreb	5-7 September, 2005
3.5.	International Conference <Global Society: Space of Collaboration or place for conflict?>	St. Petersburg	7-11 September, 2005
3.6.	17th workshop “ Money Banking and Finance in Transition Economies”	London	30 September, 2005
3.7.	Central Eurasian Studies Society Sixth Annual Conference	Boston	29 September –2 October, 2005
3.8.	Conférence Internationale <L’Europe Elargie et la Politique de Voisinage>	Ohrid	4–7 Octobre 2005
3.9.	17 th European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE) Annual Conference	Bremen	10-12 November 2005

3.1. "Globalization and Financial Services in Emerging Economies" Journal of Banking and Finance and World Bank Conference. Washington, D.C., 20-21, June, 2005.

Financial globalization has deepened in recent years, with emerging economies participating actively, but not always smoothly, in this process. Emerging countries have issued significant amounts of debt and equity in the international financial markets. There has also been a marked increase in trade and FDI in international financial services activities and a consolidation of financial institutions, with foreign banks playing a predominant role. This process has been aided by international policies (such as the General Agreement on Trade in Services) and by governments' efforts to liberalize and deregulate the financial sectors, open the capital accounts, and emulate the performance of the financial systems in developed countries. The determinants of financial globalization and its effects on the financial systems of emerging economies have been studied from very different angles by the finance/financial development literature and the open macroeconomics/ international finance literature. But the interaction between scholars in these two strands of the literature has been

rather sparse. This conference will bring together researchers from the two disciplines, policymakers, and practitioners to present and discuss the challenges and opportunities that globalization poses to the financial services industry in emerging economies. The experiences of different regions of the world, in particular those of East Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America, will be discussed and/or compared.

Topics: Areas of interest include, but are not limited to: - Participation and effects of foreign bank entry - Role of domestic capital markets - Role of national and international institutional investors - Trade in financial services - FDI in insurance services - Derivatives markets - Non-traditional financial instruments - Effects of financial sector reforms - Policy alternatives to manage international financial market integration Authors of papers accepted to the conference will also have the option to submit their work for publication in a special issue of the Journal of Banking and Finance. Soledad Martinez Peria (World Bank), Fariborz Moshirian (University of New South Wales), and Sergio Schmukler (World Bank) are the conference organizers and editors of this special issue.

Paper submissions: To be considered for the conference send your paper electronically to:

mmartinezperia@worldbank.org,
f.moshirian@unsw.edu.au, and
sschmukler@worldbank.org.

Deadline: March 15, 2005.

Since we will be making decisions on the conference program as we receive papers, we strongly encourage authors to submit their work as soon as possible.

Further information:

<http://www.finance.unsw.edu.au/worldbankconf/>

3.2. VII ICCEES World Congress "Europe – Our common Home?". Berlin, 25-30 July, 2005

Organisation: International Council for Central and East European Studies.

The Congress will take place at the *Humboldt Universität*, in the centre of the city. The opening and closing ceremonies will be held at the *Haus der Kulturen der Welt/Kongresshalle* (House of World Cultures/ Congress Hall) located in a beautiful park, the *Tiergarten*. The *Haus der Kulturen der Welt/Kongresshalle* can easily be reached by public transport. The local organiser is the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde* (German Association for Eastern European Studies).

The International Programme Committee (IPC) for the VII World Congress invites all interested persons to submit proposals for panels, papers and roundtables which show results of new research in all fields and disciplines in the study of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The theme of the congress is "Europe – Our common Home?". Some 15 years after the change of regime in the countries of Central and East Europe, the IPC wants to offer an opportunity to examine the state of the continent concerning all aspects of European integration processes. It takes into regard that some countries from the former Eastern Block will already have joined the European Union. How far has the idea of a common home Europe already been realised? Which are the new common features and values within Europe, and where are new divides?

These notes for conference participants are meant to give some indications for their presentations at the congress. They do not exclude any theme or field of research which fits into the main theme of the congress. Everyone should feel invited to contribute with a presentation of his or her research results to the work of the congress which will offer a

forum for a broad range of themes and of disciplines.

Fields of research: Baltic States, Caucasian States, Central Asia, Cultural Studies, Economy, European Integration Processes, Gender Issues, Geography, History, Jewish Studies, Language/Linguistics, Law, Literature, Pedagogical Sciences, Politics, International Relations, Security, Religion and Philosophy, Sociology, South-East Europe.

Conditions for proposals?

1. All proposals have to be of an academic character.

2. All proposals have to be approved by the IPC. Only approved papers will be part of the official congress programme.

3. Proposals for panels include usually a chair, up to three speakers and a discussant.

4. Panels must have an international composition. There will be no panels with participants from one country only.

5. The panels last for 90 minutes. It is highly recommended that no speaker will have more than 15 minutes for his or her presentation.

6. Whoever proposes a panel is expected to obtain the prior approval of all panelists he or she wishes to propose. No one may be proposed without his/her knowledge and consent.

7. No person may propose more than one panel. No person may participate in more than two panels.

8. Individual papers may be included in the congress programme by decision of the IPC. They may be presented in special sessions, attached to existing panels or accepted as posters.

9. The IPC has the right to attach individual papers to panels. The chair will be asked to allow the speakers of such attached papers 5 minutes to present their paper from the floor.

10. There will be an opportunity to display and present posters in a designated area at the conference venue. Proponents of individual papers may indicate that they are interested in presenting a poster.

11. The official congress languages are English, Russian, German and French. All parts of the programme must be in one of these languages. The congress organisation will not provide translation (except for the opening and closing ceremonies where simultaneous translation between English, Russian and German will be available).

12. The congress administration language is English. All correspondence, proposals etc. have to be in English. During the congress, there will be stewards around with knowledge of the congress languages.

Procedure for proposing papers.

1. Proposals may be sent in in electronic form only. Proposals have to be submitted in English, regardless of the language of the panels during the congress. The address is <http://www.iccees2005.de>. Inquiries concerning registration formalities should be made to info@iccees2005.de.

2. The deadline for proposals is February 29th, 2004. However, proponents are asked to send in their proposals as early as possible.

3. The IPC will meet in spring 2004, decide about all proposals and compose the final programme.

4. By summer 2004, all proponents whose papers were accepted, will be informed about the decision of the IPC. They will get official letters of invitation which may serve for getting funds and obtaining visa.

5. For all accepted papers, an abstract in English has to be sent in by February 28th, 2005. The abstract shall not exceed one page. All abstracts will be published in an abstract-book which all participants will receive when they register. No paper without abstract can be part of the official programme.

6. Abstracts will be printed in the form in which they are sent in. There will be no correction or change. Proponents will have to take care that their abstracts are in correct English.

7. Each abstract must indicate the language in which the paper will be presented.

8. Each abstract has to contain an email-address so that the proponent may be easily contacted.

9. All accepted papers are eligible for publication in the congress proceedings. The decision whether a paper can be published will be made by the editor of the congress proceedings.

Please notice that all participants are expected to register officially and to pay the registration fee. Additionally, they have to cover all their own costs for travel, accommodation and meals. For registration fees, see the attached list.

The organisation will try to obtain a certain number of travel grants for participants from Central and East European countries. If you are interested in such a grant, please tick the respective box in the electronic registration form ("travel grants") and register in advance. The grants will only be for participants from Eastern Europe who present a paper at the conference. They probably should not be older than 35 years and have to be working at a university/ have taken a doctor's degree. These last named conditions for grants might change, i.e. the registration is only provisional. However, we will have information about the availability of such grants (which will be limited in number, anyway) not earlier than in late 2004/beginning of 2005.

There will be organised tours offered for the days before and after the congress. You will get a list of tours of one or more days with the official programmes. These tours are not part of the congress programme, but will be organised by the Congress Agency CTW. With the list of the tours, you will receive a price list for these tours.

More information:

Congress Organisation Agency:

CTW

Goßlerstr. 30

12161 Berlin

e-mail: info@iccees2005.de

phone: +49-30-8599620

fax: +49-30-85079826

3.3 Post-Socialist Geographies Research Group Session: <From Pillar to Post: Post-Socialism and....>. London, 31 August - 2 September 2005.

Fifteen years after the end of communism and the 'completion' of many of the technocratic tasks of transition (including the accession to the EU of eight of the former Soviet satellites), there are ever more calls to move from understandings of transition centred on the 'four pillars' to interpretations of the experiences of post-socialism in the context of other 'posts'. Whilst such calls seek to reflect on the meanings and practices of post-socialism in the east, moving beyond the use of post-socialism as a descriptive and/or transitory category, they also connect to accounts of post-socialism as wider phenomenon, present in the west as well as the east, challenging existing political and social theorisations (in different ways in the work of Nancy Fraser and John Pickles).

This session aims to interrogate the explanatory power of post-socialism and explicitly calls for researchers to reflect on the term conceptually. We also seek to connect these reflections to other theorisations of social, political and economic change and hope to engage academics working in both post-socialism and broader comparative contexts, and also on post-socialisms in the west.

Thus papers might touch on one or more of the following themes:

- post-socialism and post-colonialism
- post-socialism and (post)development
- post-socialism and post-modernism/post-structuralism
- post-socialism and democratisation
- post-socialism and the west

More information: Dr Kathrin Horschelmann (kathrin.horschelmann@durham.ac.uk) and Dr Alison Stenning (alison.stenning@ncl.ac.uk)

3.4. University Association for Contemporary European Studies (UACES) 35th Annual Conference and 10th Research Conference on "The European Union: Past and Future Enlargements". Zagreb (Croatia), 5-7 September 2005.

The conference will look at past and future enlargements of the EU. As well as research sessions, there will be three plenary sessions which will focus on the key themes of:

- Identity and Diversity
- Enlarging Europe
- Croatia, South Eastern Europe and the EU

The Call for Research Panels and Papers will be available from 1/12/04.

More information: www.uaces.org/Zagreb.htm

3.5. International Conference <Global Society: Space of Collaboration or place for conflict?>. St. Petersburg (Russia), 7-11 September 2005

Organisé par: l'Université d'État de Saint-Petersbourg (Russie), la Faculté des Relations Internationales, le centre de recherches CEDIMES-Saint-Petersbourg avec le réseau international de l'Institut CEDIMES.

Thèmes de la Conférence:

La société mondialisée à la recherche de ses marques

la mondialisation, ses risques et son impact

La mondialisation et les incertitudes de sa gouvernance

Quelles institutions multilatérales pour un monde nouveau?

les enjeux: souveraineté, société civile, organisations mafieuses

More information: [albagli @ u-paris2.fr](mailto:albagli@u-paris2.fr) or www.cedimes.org

3.6. 17th workshop " Money Banking and Finance in Transition Economies", London 30th September 2005.

Organisation: Managing Economic Transition Network (MET).

The 17 MET Workshop will be held at the Department of Economics, Finance and International Business, London Metropolitan University

Papers in the following areas of research are particularly welcome:

- Banking and Financial Markets
- Corporate Governance
- Regulation of Financial Markets
- Monetary Economics
- Growth and Development
- European Integration

Deadline for submission: 3rd of September.
More information: Dr. Roman Matousek (r.matousek@londonmet.ac.uk)

3.7. Central Eurasian Studies Society Sixth Annual Conference. Boston (U.S.A.), 29 September –2 October, 2005.

The Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS) invites *paper* and *roundtable* proposals for the Sixth CESS Annual Conference, September 29-October 2, 2005, in Boston, Massachusetts. The event will be hosted by Boston University.

Please note that this is an abbreviated version of the Call for Papers. Please visit the CESS website

http://cess.fas.harvard.edu/CESS_Conference.html for full details, or request a text version of the full Call for Papers by sending an email to [<CESSconf@fas.harvard.edu>](mailto:CESSconf@fas.harvard.edu).

Paper and roundtable proposals relating to all aspects of humanities and social science scholarship on Central Eurasia are welcome. The geographic domain of Central Eurasia extends from the Black Sea and Iranian Plateau to Mongolia and Siberia, including the Caucasus, Crimea, Middle Volga, Afghanistan, Tibet, and Central and Inner Asia. Practitioners and scholars in all humanities and social science disciplines with an interest in Central Eurasia are encouraged to participate. The language of the conference is English.

Based on past CESS conferences, we expect the 2005 conference to be lively and well-attended by scholars from all over the world. The program will include panels and roundtables on a wide variety of topics related to Central Eurasia. Please note that due to the high level of interest, and the fact that the total number of people on the program will be limited to no more than 400, we anticipate that the selection of papers will be very competitive. The organization also welcomes attendees who do not wish to participate in a panel (see the Registration/Pre-registration Form for information:

http://cess.fas.harvard.edu/CESS_Conf-Reg.html).

The 2005 conference program will be organized differently than it has been in the past, so please read the full Call for Papers (located at http://cess.fas.harvard.edu/CESS_Conference.html) carefully. Roundtable proposals will be evaluated by the Conference Committee. PAPER proposals will be submitted to a particular panel organizer from a list of panels available on the conference website. The person submitting the paper proposal will inform CESS which panels the paper should be sent to. Papers that are not accepted on a particular panel will

then be sent back to the Conference Committee for consideration on another panel. Notifications of acceptances and rejections will be sent by June 1, 2005.

The Conference Committee accepts *only electronic submissions* -- either by webform (see forms for Individual Papers and for Roundtable Panels at: http://cess.fas.harvard.edu/CESS_Conference.html), or by an e-mailed form in MS Word format in the case of those who don't have web access.

Instructions for individual paper proposals

Paper authors should review the submission criteria and the participation and program policies found at http://cess.fas.harvard.edu/CESS_Conference.html, and then prepare the following information in order to start the online submission process.

1. Review the list of panels at http://cess.fas.harvard.edu/CESS_Conference.html and choose 1-2 panels you would like your paper to be considered for.
2. Prepare the following information for online submission: - Paper title - Paper abstract of 200-300 words. Please prepare this carefully, as panel organizers will be making their decision to accept or reject your proposal based on the quality of your abstract. Be sure to check spelling and grammar, and clearly state the topic of your paper, the source of your data, your specific argument and central findings, and the relevance of your research for the scholarly literature and to Central Eurasia. - A biographical statement or brief, narrative CV of 300 words describing your educational and professional background.
3. Submit your proposal via the webform located at http://cess.fas.harvard.edu/CESS_Conference.html or request a submission form from CESSconf@fas.harvard.edu.
4. Become a member of CESS, if you have not already done so. While membership is not required to submit a paper proposal, membership is required for participation in the conference. You may complete this step after your proposal has been accepted.

Instructions for roundtable proposals

A roundtable has four to six presenters and a chair/moderator. For roundtable proposals, the organizer must provide a paragraph describing the panel objectives and providing justification for use of the roundtable format.

Roundtable organizers should review the submission criteria and the participation and program policies found at <http://cess.fas.harvard.edu>, and then prepare the following information in order to start the online submission process.

1. Prepare the following information for online submission: - Roundtable title - Roundtable

description of 200-300 words. - A biographical statement or brief, narrative CV of 300 words describing your educational and professional background - The names, institutional affiliations, brief, narrative CVs, and contact information of each of the presenters who have agreed to be part of your roundtable. 2. Submit your proposal via the webform located at <http://cess.fas.harvard.edu> or request a submission form from CESSconf@fas.harvard.edu.
- 3. Become a member of CESS, if you have not already done so, and make sure that all the roundtable presenters are members, also. While membership is not required to submit a paper proposal, membership is required for participation in the conference. You may complete this step after your proposal has been accepted.

Deadline for Submission of Paper and Roundtable Proposals: April 1, 2005.

Note: Submissions after this date may be accepted only in the case of special justifying circumstances and at the discretion of the program committee.

Notification of acceptance: by June 1.

Best paper graduate student award: There will be an award in the amount of \$500 given to the best graduate student conference paper submitted to the Awards Committee for consideration. See the CESS awards webpage for details, or contact the Awards Committee Co-chair, Dr. Uli Schamiloglu <uschamilwisc.edu>.

Contact Information

The Co-chairs of the Conference Committee are:

Dr. Laura Adams (Princeton University; lladams2@earthlink.net) Prof. Thomas Barfield (Boston University; barfield@bu.edu)

Correspondence should be directed to:

CESS 2005 Annual Conference c/o Program on Central Asia and the Caucasus Harvard University 615 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02139 U.S.A. tel.: +1 / 617-496-2643 fax: +1 / 617-495-8319 e-mail: CESSconf@fas.harvard.edu

Full information about CESS 2005 in Boston is found on the conference webpages: Main conference website:

http://cess.fas.harvard.edu/CESS_Conference.html Full information about hosting and location at Boston University: <http://www.bu.edu/cess>

3.8. Conférence Internationale <L'Europe Elargie et la Politique de Voisinage>. Ohrid (République de Macédoine ERY), 4 - 7 octobre 2005

L'élargissement le 1er mai 2004 représente une étape historique de l'Union européenne. Avec une population de 450 millions d'habitants et un PIB de près de 10 000 milliards d'euros, l'Europe à 25 acquiert un poids politique, géographique et économique décisif sur le continent européen. A la suite de cet élargissement, l'Union européenne est confrontée à un triple défi: 1) Réussir pleinement l'intégration des dix nouveaux membres. 2) Préparer les prochaines vagues d'adhésions, celle rapprochée avec la Bulgarie et la Roumanie, celles plus éloignées avec les pays balkaniques ou la Turquie. 3) Définir une nouvelle politique de voisinage avec les pays de l'Est qui sont aux frontières extérieures de l'Union.

La confrontation des points de vue des économistes, sociologues, juristes, politologues, gestionnaires et managers de l'inter-culturel doit permettre d'appréhender la nature et l'ampleur des enjeux actuels et à venir de l'élargissement. Les premiers résultats d'un colloque organisé par l'Institut CEDIMES, en juin 2003 à Targoviste (Roumanie) avec le soutien de la Présidence, des ministères et des universités Roumaines, du Ministère Français des Affaires Etrangères et de l'Ambassade Française de Bucarest ainsi que de l'Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie ont montré le vif intérêt de ce type de rencontre en réunissant des partenaires de part et d'autres de cette nouvelle frontière.

La seconde édition de ce projet vise à approfondir les questions soulevées et à étendre la participation géographique. Cette prochaine réunion se propose de se tenir à Orhid en Macédoine (ERY) avec l'université Saints Cyrille et Méthode de Skopje. Les travaux seront organisés en quatre ateliers: Economie, politique, Entrepreneuriat, inter-culturalité. Ils concerneront les anciens membres de l'Union Européenne à 15 (UE), les nouveaux Etats membres (NEM), les pays du Sud-Est Européens (SEE), les pays de la Communauté des Etat Indépendants (CEI).

Thèmes de la Conférence:

l'impact macro-économique de l'Europe élargie et du voisinage

Aspects politiques et institutionnels de l'Europe élargie et du voisinage

Entrepreneuriat: approche micro-économiques de l'Europe élargie et du voisinage

Management interculturel de l'Europe élargie et du voisinage

More information: milevag@sonet.com.mk

3.9. 17th European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE)

Annual Conference, Bremen (Germany), 10-12 November 2005.

The topic of the "Research Area I" is "Structural and Institutional Change in Eastern Europe". Special Session: East and Central European countries in the framework of globalization and New Economy – institutional arrangements, structural adjustments and competitiveness challenge

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe for the last 15 years have to face a double challenge: that of their transition to market economy and, at the same time, their re-integration to the world economy now under the sign of "New Economy". Facing the reality of modern development based on information, technology and global networks is imposed by the foreign firms investing in the area and by the policies of the European Union most of those countries are already members or are willing to become.

Could they succeed in the "New Economy"? What kind of structural and institutional arrangements would stimulate this, highly positive on global scene, result?

The organisation invites all those interested both in the problems of Central and Eastern Europe and in the external challenges they are confronted with, to take into consideration the following questions:

- How the Central and European countries faced the challenge of "New Economy" up to now? For what reasons the R&D and technology intensive sectors slowed down?

- What was the role of the FDI and of the national policies in easing or hampering entry of "New Economy" into Central and Eastern European countries?

- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the Central and Eastern European countries with respect to the New Economy? In what manner may they participate in Lisbon strategy?

- What is the role of institutional environment and industrial relations for promoting New Economy in the countries undergoing transition? What new institutional arrangements are needed?

All the proposals related to those questions or others in the framework of the subject of the Special Session are welcome.

Paper proposals (600-1000 words) must be uploaded to: www.eaepe.org (conferences - abstracts)

sent to both:

Wolfram Elsner (local conference organizer) at iiso@uni-bremen.de

Maria Lissowska (Research Area I Coordinator) at lasso@sggw.waw.pl

Participants are asked to indicate that the proposal belongs to Research Area I (Structural and Institutional Change in Eastern Europe). The deadline for all submissions of abstracts is April 15, 2005.

A final version of accepted papers will be requested by August 31, 2005. Further information:

<<http://eaepe.org/eaepe.php?q=node/view/25>>
<http://eaepe.org/eaepe.php?q=node/view/25>>



4. FELLOWSHIPS, COMPETITIONS AND OTHER ISSUES

4.1. New book. Kusic, Sinisa (ed.) (2005) : Path-Dependent Development in the Western Balkans – The Impact of Privatization. Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Bern, Bruxelles, New York, Oxford, Wien, 2005. 220 pp., num. tables, 1 graph ISBN 3-631-53581-3 / US-ISBN 0-8204-7692-7 pb.

4.2. New Journal. Journal of Institutional Economics. Institutions are the stuff of social and economic life. The importance of understanding the role of institutions in economic growth is now widely appreciated. The Journal of Institutional Economics is devoted to the study of the nature, role and evolution of institutions in the economy, including firms, states, markets, money,

households and other vital institutions and organizations. It welcomes contributions by all schools of thought that can contribute to our understanding of the features, development and functions of real world economic institutions and organizations. The Journal of Institutional Economics is an interdisciplinary journal that will be of interest to all academics working in the social sciences, particularly in economics and business studies. Contributions from politics, geography, anthropology, sociology and philosophy will also be welcomed.

Editor(s): Geoffrey M. Hodgson, University of Hertfordshire, UK

Elias L. Khalil, Vassar College, Massachusetts, USA

Richard N. Langlois, University of Connecticut, USA

Bart Nooteboom, Tilburg University, Netherlands

Ugo Pagano, University of Siena, Italy



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Eastern European Economics	33	33	34	35	35	36							X	X	
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Journal of Comparative Economics	32	34	35	36									36	X	
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*Formerly *Economics of Planning*

**Formerly *Post-Soviet Geography and Economics*



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