



European Association for Comparative Economic Studies

NEWSLETTER

No. 36

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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),

e-mail: Horst.Brezinski@vwl.tu-freiberg.de

Hubert Gabrisch (IWH Halle),
e-mail: Hubert.Gabrisch@iwh-halle.de
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 Economic.

The European Association for Comparative Economic Studies announces the launch of the European Journal of Comparative Economics, vol. 1, issue 2, 2004.

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

Table of contents:

"Corporate and public governances in transition: the limits of property rights and the significance of legal institutions" by Jean-François Nivet

"Price and Income Elasticities of Russian Exports" by Bernardina Algeri

"Measuring and Analyzing Poverty (with a particular reference to the case of Nepal)" by Sanjaya Acharya

"Managerial ownership and corporate performance in Slovenian post-privatisation period" by Marko Simoneti, Aleksandra Gregoric

"Employment Performance and Convergence in the European Countries and Regions" by Cristiano Perugini, Marcello Signorelli
Congress announcement: SERCIAC05

1.3.- EACES Working Paper Series.

The EACES Working Paper Series is a new European Association for Comparative Economic Studies project. *EACES Working Papers* 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. The first EACES Working Paper issue appeared in February 2005 and it is available on line on the EACES web site (www.eaces.org). 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>



2.- VIEWS ON THE TRANSITION: WHAT ARE THE PARTICULARITIES OF THE ECONOMIC TRANSITION IN THE BALKANS?

2.1. THE PARTICULARITIES OF THE ECONOMIC TRANSITION IN THE BALKANS

By Bozidar Cerovic (Faculty of Economics, University of Belgrade)

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If we take relative distance from the EU accession process as a provisional measure of transition development (for the European countries) we can easily confirm an already known fact that Balkan countries are in a remarkable delay in implementing transition reforms. The reasons are many and plenty; we shall refer to two basic groups of problems. The first one covers generally defined factors that influence transition progress like initial experience, development level etc., whereas the second one reflects specific, local and mostly political problems of those countries.

At the end of the 1980-s, the Balkans consisted of four (becoming) transition economies: Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and former Yugoslavia. However, the breaking up of the latter has changed the picture considerably leaving five new countries instead the former one and yet with some ambiguity on the final arrangement of Serbia and Montenegro, including Kosovo case. This fact has in itself a strong impact on transition progress, while particularly the violent way of splitting into new entities, together with the dominant ideological position (nationalism) have greatly contributed to the path well diverted from an expected transition route.

Although it was assumed that countries of former Yugoslavia could relatively efficiently pass transition reforms due to a specific institutional arrangement of former Yugoslav labour managed economy (with a degree of firms' independence and market activities), the only country that has profited from such heritage was Slovenia. Even now, when acting as the EU member, one still can recognise some of those former specificities like important role of insider ownership schemes and cross ownership among the firms and the like. According to many empirical analyses, Slovenia was anyway, expected to be among the best transition performers due to the highest initial GDP level, proximity of important markets, a short involvement in armed conflicts etc. but it also appeared to be well consistent in applying policies, although they were relatively dissimilar to those recommended in standard transition packages, which gives a provocative field for further study.

On the other end stays Serbia that has been pressed by retrograde politics during the 1990-s. Once a mid-developed republic, it already by 1993 became a below US\$ 1000 p.c. economy that was sunk by (a) loss of the former market, (b) UN ban on foreign trade in response to an aggressive political option, (c) hyperinflation (ending at 330 mill per cent monthly rate) and later on, (d) the NATO bombing campaign. General policy was hostile to market oriented alternatives redirecting economy rather toward a state controlled model than preserving the earlier semi-market structure. The only alteration was a sort of spontaneous and/or "tycoon" privatisation usually supported by ruling political forces and – smuggling and grey market. All that made Serbia the last mover in economic transition in the region with a heavy inherited burden. This can explain why the reforms (re)started in 2000 still encounter obstacles and why an effective start has lost its power. The new political rivalry emerged after 2000, renewed some of old populist arguments with an outcome characterised by slowdown in privatisation, mistaken signalling on macroeconomic and privatisation policy (e.g. too high budget deficit forecast and announcements of reconsidering the privatisation done) that resulted in higher inflation than expected and investors' hesitation. However, some signs of getting back to the right track are now visible but still constrained with insufficient consistency and some persistent imbalances like high current account deficit and growing crisis in non-privatised companies. Besides, one can encounter an astonishing fact that a good number of privatised firms acquired by local investors (tenders and auctions procedures are dominant methods of privatisation) remained inactive giving an interesting ground for analytical purposes.

It should be stressed that Serbia is not the only country constrained by the outcomes of wrong policies of the 1990-s. Some part of the similar argument could apply to Croatia. By its initial position Croatia had better starting point than the majority of neighbouring countries. Indeed, it suffered war destruction but also authoritarian and ethnically exclusive politics that have additionally prevented faster development. According to the EBRD assessments on transition progress the country could be an earlier candidate for the EU accession but political burden have hindered and still impede faster inclusion. A wary co-operation with the Hague tribunal (similarly to the Serbian case) is also a constraint for better positioning. However, relatively long macroeconomic stability and revived economic activity look encouraging and promising in terms of overcoming former political fallacy.

Some other kinds of political limitations are met in Bosnia and Herzegovina where the war caused probably the biggest losses at an already inherited low development level. Organised into two entities the country has not yet a clear development strategy and still is under more or less direct international governance control. This results in low rate of privatisation and slow recovery. Implementation of institutional rules is also slow, doubtful and sometimes obstructed by local misunderstandings.

Macedonia (FYR) had relatively effective start but slowed down in the late 90-s. It had the privilege of a good politics that kept it out of wars and conflicts in the early phase but internal political disputes, frequent political changes including transition policies change, together with lower development level blocked more rapid transition recovery and produced visible stagnation at the beginning of 2000-s. Although it seems to be on a firm track toward the EU accession it will obviously meet yet more challenges.

A kind of internal political instability until the final form of transition policy has been reached characterises cases of Romania and Bulgaria. The former was rather closed and autarkic entity until the 1990-s and the latter structured as a predominantly agricultural base of the Eastern block, while both countries were arranged according to relatively tough Soviet like centralised economic model with almost no market experience. This can explain certain rambling over the first phases of (more declarative and political than inner economic) transformation and can be understood as a *macro effect* of Blanchard's disorganisation phenomenon. Having opted for a more transparent transition plan from the end of 90-s they stepped on the EU accession track more firmly and move on an upward GDP growth curve that could exceed average transition figures.

A somewhat specific case is Albania, a country that for long has been isolated and cut off general flows. Despite some internal turmoil within the 90-s (and since then) the country made a remarkable advancement. Although far less developed compared with the vicinity, it has vigorously moved on, at least regarding its GDP level. According to some analyses it advanced even faster than expected bearing in mind its initial conditions and minor market experience. Although it is still among those countries that are seen as the last accession group (probably because of its poor infrastructure in certain fields) and apart from yet big share of grey economy, the country can be an interesting case for transition analysts since it had the least favourable starting position but got into a small set of transition economies that passed their initial GDP level within a first decade of transition reforms.

Finally, this brief overview can not be successfully completed without some generalisation. Countries developed from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) did not make use of their advantages for transition, but plunged into ethnic conflicts. The case is known from the history: lost confidence in an old collectivist ideology could be offset either by a new (opposite) concept of individual action or by a surrogate collectivist idea usually in form of nationalism. The latter has prevailed. It seems that the entire social structure of those countries was not prepared for choosing the first possibility. Some of this proposition can explain a lagged transition in other Balkan countries (though luckily without a "good enough" surrogate as could be found in multinational environment). For that reason all Balkan countries do need much more assistance in developing mutual economic cooperation that will be based on economic interests of each party (including those with the EU), particularly because it is already visible and growing. That will incite growth and increase benefits, but also strengthen confidence in the new arrangement. This kind of help should be definitely more effective than mere recommendations and general designs on what has to be done as it is predominantly the case and would make better use of non-negligible foreign donations.

2.2. UNITY AND DIVERSITY IN THE BALKAN ECONOMIC TRANSITIONS.

by Raúl de Arriba Bueno (Department of Applied Economy. University of Valencia).

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The economic transition process, or better still, the processes taking place in the Balkans are very heterogeneous phenomena that have, at the same time, common distinctive features that differentiate them from the post-socialist transitions of the Central Europe (CE). The differences are not only economical, but also geographical, historical, cultural and political. The Southeast European countries (SEE) are less developed and they are going through more chaotic and painful transitions than the CE countries recently incorporated to the EU. The Balkan transitions are marked by serious political, social and economical crisis, not only in the former Yugoslavia but also in Albania, Rumania or Bulgaria. On the other hand, from the beginning of the transition in the East Europe, the European Union (EU) has

shown lesser interest and commitment towards the Balkans than towards the CE countries and it still maintains asymmetric relationships with the different countries of this area. However, beyond the common features, it also exists a considerable regional heterogeneity. The inheritance of the socialist stage differs according to the variant experienced in each country that goes from the Albanian autarchic socialism to the Yugoslavian self-management models including the most pro-Soviet system in Bulgaria or the slightly more autonomous strategy of Rumania, and it defines institutional forms, productive structures and different ways of international integration. The reforms strategies are also different. In spite of the unanimous acceptance of the same objective, which is the implantation of a market economy and the integration in the euro-Atlantic structures (basically EU and NATO), the strategies practised in SEE, just as V. Gligorov points out, include diverse modalities of gradualism, active, defensive or misguided, and of shock therapy, adequated, misguided or imposed.

The results of the reforms have a double reading. The most optimistic one puts special emphasis on the economic growth and the macroeconomic stability. The growth rates are around 4%, the inflation rate is below 3%, except for Rumania and Serbia and Montenegro, and, with the exception of Albania, the public deficit is under control. At the same time, most of the economic activity is developed in the private sector, except in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, while Rumania and Bulgaria represent, according to the European Commission, good examples of successful implantation of a market economy. A different picture can be obtained when observing that none of the countries, except for Albania, has reached the levels of production of 1989, and that with the exception of Croatia, the income per capita does not even get to the 2,000 \$ and the unemployment and the poverty have extended to the entire area. The patterns of commercial specialisation generate uncertainty as regards the possibilities of further economic development, with reference to the geographical orientation as well as the structure of the trade. The exports are mainly made of low added value industrial goods and intensive in low qualified labour and low technology. On the other hand, in spite of the existence, in the SEE, of more than 20 free trade agreements, the intra-regional trade is very reduced, often irrelevant. With such a weak external sector, the hope of these economies resides mainly in attracting foreign resources. Tourism, foreign investment and external assistance are some of the ways, although they will reinforce the economic dependence from the UE.

Moreover, if we analyse the institutional change relative to the implantation of a market economy, beyond the formal changes of the privatisation or the trade and price liberalisation, the degree of extension of the market relationships is limited. Even in the most advanced transitions of Bulgaria or Rumania we can identify the clear existence of phenomena which are far from market rules, such as the survival of companies privatised in bankruptcy situation, the use of land for self-consumption, the extension of ways of survival detached of salary work, the expansion of mafias and crime rate in the economic sphere, etc.

Finally, the Balkans are still a scenario of uncertainties. In a few years various and very delicate political questions should be resolved, as for example the final status of Kosovo, at the moment under the administration of United Nations, the future of the union between Serbia and Montenegro beyond 2006, the end of the international presence in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the future of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia, the situation of the Albanian minority in Macedonia and of the Serbian minority in Kosovo. Moreover, the European integration process is uncertain for many countries of this area and it could originate a deep socio-economic dualization broadening severely the frustration feeling among the population. A fundamental question will be to verify if these perverse phenomena are short-term phenomena or, on the contrary, if they will root as it happens in the southern underdeveloped economies.

2.3. THE SPECIFICITY OF THE BALKAN TRANSITIONS

Yorgos Rizopoulos (CRIISEA, Univ. of Picardie)

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From the beginning, the transitions of the Balkan countries were considered as more problematic than those of the Central Europe. The perception of a low pace of reforms in the context of a severe economic and social crisis – in the case of the western Balkans, wars and ethnic conflicts render the transformation process even more complicated – was combined with an ambiguous role of the state given the influence of and close links with some private interests, contradictory macro-economic policies and the role of informal, or even criminal, activities.

It is interesting to note that economists rarely explained the Balkan blockages by economic backwardness and poverty arguments. Meanwhile, we have to keep in mind that, with the exception of Slovenia and to a lesser extend Croatia, the historically low development level and their late constitution as national states constitute basic structural features of these countries and have largely influenced their trajectories.

The emergence of the Balkan countries through the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire took place in a system of international dependencies and asymmetric relations. The impossibility to reproduce organically the phases of economic and institutional evolution of the advanced countries and to create endogenously the mechanisms of collective action typical of modern states, were at the origin of institutional imitation and imported formal rules (laws, constitutions, etc.). Now, the outcomes of a long historical process in economically richer and politically/socially more structured

countries introduced in a different context was filtered by specific values, informal conventions, normative behaviours and relational networks which have frequently change their impact and even their nature. The tension between formal and informal rules is one of the permanent characteristics of these countries resulting in original and unique – but often far from efficient – institutional combinations.

The constitution of small nation-states and the “creative assimilation” of exogenous formal rules contributed to the artificial fragmentation of the Balkan peninsula space but, at the same time, common past and strong cultural osmosis are at the base of the relative social cohesion in the different countries of the region. These contradictory convergence/divergence tendencies characterised the socialist era and are exacerbated during transition.

In the process of the “Europeanization” of the Balkans¹, state power played a very important role substituted for hybrid and hesitant elites which were not able to play the same social and economic role as western elites have done. In this sense, the state was always too strong, absorbing and distributing a considerable part of the national wealth, and at the same time, too weak given the instability of the internal agents supporting its action and the contradictory influences of the tutelage powers. As a consequence, the state in the Balkans suffers from lack of legitimacy, poor administrative performance and lack of competence. It is viewed not as a vector of the common interest, but as a strictly coercive force, relay of foreign interests and of rent-seeking strategies.

During the socialist experience, the absence of a clear institutional cut-off between the public and the private spheres, and the formally “public” nature of assets contributed to the blurring of the importance of private strategies. During the transformation process and given the “minimal state” policies prescribed by the international organisations and donors – without even talking about the impact of ethnic wars – the *de facto* power of some groups of interest is reinforced as they manage to capture important fragments of the state apparatus. On the contrary, agents with a weak capacity of collective action and low organisational maturity are the principal losers of the process, paying the cost of the systemic transformation, even when objectively they have long-term interests to change the rules. The decline of the state and the fulfilment of its functions by “meta-states” (UE, IMF, World Bank...) could create durably assisted societies unable to be in charge of their own affairs, characterised by strong inequalities concerning the distribution of wealth and under the pressure of powerful criminal networks. To counter this perspective, the redefinition of the role of the state and the rehabilitation of public policies are necessary conditions for the improvement of the Balkan countries’ situation. But they are not sufficient.

A radical systemic transformation creates tensions and “resistance to change”. This is normal. What is more, crisis could be a factor of institutional innovation and economic progress. However, the outcome of institutional change depends on a multiplicity of interdependent organisational decisions and actions. Indeed, actions, reactions and conflicts will model the process. In this sense, the new formal rules of the game have to be sufficiently attractive for the majority of agents having an important bargaining power, in order to modify the perceptions, beliefs and strategies pursued especially by those who don’t have clearly defined interests at the beginning of the process. The emergence and consolidation of a new institutional framework largely depends on the mobilisation of such “followers”, who usually form the majority of agents. This is another necessary condition in order to create a critical mass proper to the consolidation of new institutional rules. On the contrary, if the new rules are perceived as sources of uncertainty threatening the agents’ survival and wealth, conservative reactions could be the outcome. In fact, the inadequacy between problems and proposed solutions, and the reality of Balkan transitions that have destroyed a great part of the tangible and intangible assets of these countries deteriorating the conditions of life of the majority of the local populations were at the origin of the regressive phenomena. Some Balkan countries are just at the point of overcoming these problems, the others will have to bear the consequences for many years yet.



¹ It starts with the independence wars of the 19th century and continuous up to present day with the conflicts that lead to the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia before the selective integration in the EU.

3. CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Summary

3.1	British Association for Slavonic and East European Studies (BASEES) Annual Conference	Cambridge	2-4 April 2005
3.2	VI International Scientific Conference «Modernization of Economy and Nurturing of Institutions»	Moscow	5 – 7 April 2005
3.3	CASE conference on "Europe after the Enlargement"	Warsaw	8-9 April 2005
3.4	Anglo-Polish Colloquium: Finance and Corporate Governance, Economic, Managerial and Policy Perspectives	London	8-9 April 2005
3.5	Colloque Regional de l'Institut CEDIMES	Lovran	22-23 avril 2005
3.6	XVIIème Colloque Federateur de l'Institut CEDIMES: <Le développement local dans une perspective comparée: Délocalisation, mondialisation, politiques de développement local>	Turin	18-20 Mai 2005
3.7	13th NISPACE Annual Conference 2005 - "Democratic Governance for the XXI Century: Challenges and Responses in CEE Countries"	Moscow	19 – 21 May, 2005
3.8	The 9th International Conference on Global Business and Economic Development Management Challenges in Times of Global Change and Uncertainty	Seoul	25-28 May, 2005
3.9	3rd International Conference on European and International Political & Economic Affairs	Athens	May 26-28, 2005
3.10	European Financial Services Conference	Varna	30 May – 1 June, 2005
3.11	EOLE first European conference	Brussels	16-17 June, 2005
3.12	"Globalization and Financial Services in Emerging Economies" Journal of Banking and Finance and World Bank Conference	Washington	20-21 June, 2005
3.13	VII ICCEES World Congress "Europe – Our common Home?"	Berlin	25– 30 July 2005
3.14	Post-Socialist Geographies Research Group Session: <From Pillar to Post: Post-Socialism and....>	London	31 August - 2 September, 2005
3.15	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
3.16	International Conference <Global Society: Space of Collaboration or place for conflict?>	St. Petersburg	7-11 September, 2005
3.17	Central Eurasian Studies Society Sixth Annual Conference	Boston	29 September –2 October, 2005
3.18	Conférence Internationale <L'Europe Elargie et la Politique de Voisinage>	Ohrid	4–7 Octobre 2005
3.19	17 th European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE) Annual Conference	Bremen	10-12 November 2005

3.1. British Association for Slavonic and East European Studies (BASEES) Annual Conference, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, 2-4 April 2005.

Instructions for paper-givers & participants.

1. Before you book:

BASEES Membership: Non-members of BASEES are encouraged to join the Association, especially as they will be charged a reduced conference fee. They should fill in the membership form on the BASEES website and send it with the appropriate payment to the

Membership Secretary, Dr Melanie Ilič, CREES/ERI, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, UK. To qualify for a reduced conference fee, participants must join BASEES by 31 January 2005 or renew their membership by 1 January 2005 (existing members).

2. Registration and booking

All paper-givers, panellists, discussants, and chairs should register as conference participants by completing and returning a booking form [not yet available!]. Booking forms will be sent to all BASEES members, along with a provisional programme, in mid-January 2005. The forms are also available on our website. Completed booking forms should be returned to the Conference Administrator (contact details below), together with the appropriate registration fee and payment [not yet available] for any meals and accommodation you require. In view of the demand for rooms you are advised to send in your booking form as soon as you can.

If you have been awarded financial support from BASEES (to help cover costs of the registration fee, meals, and accommodation) please fill in the booking form, indicating the precise sum BASEES is providing, and deduct this from your total. You will be expected to pay any remaining balance when you make your booking.

3. Abstracts for the BASEES website

Abstracts of papers will be available on the website.

4. Presenting your paper at the conference

Scheduling: Please would you inform the Chief Conference Organiser (contact details below) as soon as possible if there is any day or time when your paper or panel cannot be programmed between 1 p.m. on Saturday 2 April and 1 p.m. on Monday 4 April.

Equipment requirements: If you have not already submitted details of your equipment requirements on your proposal form, you should let your subject stream organiser know as soon as possible whether you will need to use any of this equipment when presenting your paper. Availability of equipment cannot be guaranteed if you do not make your requirements known well in advance.

Timing: Arrangements for each panel at the conference are the responsibility of its chair but you will normally be expected to present a summary of your paper, drawing attention to your main conclusions, in not more than fifteen or twenty minutes. Discussants should take no more than ten to fifteen minutes to present their comments, in order to allow sufficient time for audience participation. All BASEES sessions with the exception of special lectures or plenary meetings last for 90 minutes and it is always a good idea to allow at least 30 minutes for audience participation. Participants in round tables of more than 3 people may be asked to give shorter presentations of five or ten minutes.

Hard copies of your paper: Please prepare hard copies for the other members of your panel, and in case you are asked for copies by conference participants. It

would be helpful if you could bring about twenty copies of your paper with you to the conference.

5. Enquiries

General academic queries and advice about the conference will be handled by the Chief Conference Organiser, Professor Geoffrey Swain, Faculty of Humanities, St Matthias Campus, University of the West of England, Bristol BS16 2JP

Questions about booking and other practical matters should be directed to the BASEES conference administrator, Ms Tricia Ellis-Evans, Pace Projects, Stockhill, 65 High Street, Toft, Cambridge CB3 7RL, Tel. +44 (0)223 - 263477, Fax +44 (0) 223- 264663.

More information: <http://www.basees.org.uk/>

3.2. VI International Scientific Conference «Modernization of Economy and Nurturing of Institutions». April 5 – 7, 2005. Moscow, Russian Federation.

Organization: State University – Higher School of Economics

Languages: English, Russian (Simultaneous translation provided). Organizing Committee: Chairman Prof., Dr. Evgeny Yasin – Academic Supervisor of the State University – Higher School of economics

Participation of high-level Russian Government officials, representatives of the President's Administration, and high-ranking officials of the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, heads of largest Russian and foreign companies is traditionally planned for the plenary meeting.

Section meetings of the Conference will be held in 4 sections:

- “Macroeconomic Policy of Modernization”
- ”Institutional and Structural Reforms”
- “Social Policy”
- “Modernization of State and Law”.

Additional sections may be held in case of papers application registration.

The VI International Scientific Conference will be followed by the Students' Scientific Conference, where the best SU-HSE students' papers in Economics, Management, Law, Sociology, and Political Science will be presented. An special interest will be paid on institutional restructuring and transitional economies fields.

The working languages of the Conference will be Russian and English. Plenary and section meetings will be provided with simultaneous translation.

Applications for presentations at section meetings should be mailed to SU-HSE by December 20, 2004, at: interconf@hse.ru. The application should include the following data: full name of the reporter, job and current position, address, contact phone, fax, and e-mail address, title of the presentation, and section for which it is intended. Application is to be followed by the summary of the proposed presentation in RTF or

Word format up to 3 printed pages long, at interval 1,5 (about 7,000 characters). The Organizing Committee decision on including the presentations in the Conference program will be made by January 21, 2005. Applications for participation in the Conference without making a presentation should be mailed to SU – HSE by March 10, 2004 at: interconf@hse.ru. The application should contain the following data: full name of the reporter, job and current position, address, contact phone, fax, and e-mail address, as well as the preferable Conference section. The application form may be found on the Internet

<http://www.hse.ru/ic6/english.html>

3.3. CASE conference on "Europe after the Enlargement". Warsaw, 8-9 April 2005.

The 2004 enlargement of the European Union opened new prospects and created several challenges for the whole continent. There is a growing need for thorough analysis and open discussion of the emerging chances and risks. Thus, this conference organised in the capital city of the largest new EU member state is both timely and relevant.

The conference speakers will include top-level researchers and analysts in the field: Anders Åslund, Leszek Balcerowicz, Erik Berglof, Fabrizio Corricelli, Yegor Gaidar, Daniel Gross, Patrick Lenain, Johannes Linn, Vladimir Mau, Kalman Mizsei, Georges de Menil, Jørgen Mortensen, Judit Nemenyi, Jacek Rostowski, Ben Slay, Pekka Sutela, Vito Tanzi, Charles Wyplosz, Josef Zieleniec.

The conference agenda will concentrate on topics such as: constitutional future of the EU, economic governance in the enlarged EU, perspectives of the Lisbon strategy, EMU enlargement and perspectives of next EU enlargements.

Conference will be addressed to researchers, policy experts and analysts, mostly from academia, economic policy research institutes, international organizations and financial institutions from the entire Europe and CIS (including the non-EU countries). A limited number of invitations will be also addressed to business community and media. About 200 - 250 guests will be participating in the conference.

Conference Programme:

Session 1: Constitutional future of the EU:

Session 2: Macroeconomic governance in the enlarged Union.

Session 3: The perspectives of the Lisbon Strategy: which steps are critical to increase the competitiveness of the European economy?

Session 4: The economic and social consequences of population ageing

Session 5: Where are the future Eastern and South Eastern borders of the EU?

Session 6: Poor periphery of Europe? Institutional and development challenges facing the less advanced transition economies

More information: <http://www.case.com.pl/>

3.4. Anglo-Polish Colloquium: Finance and Corporate Governance, Economic, Managerial and Policy Perspectives. London, 8-9 April 2005.

Organisation: School for Slavonic and East European Studies, UCL.

Since 1996, the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, UCL has organised the annual Anglo-Polish Colloquium covering different themes in economics and political science. The main focus for the 2005 conference will be finance and corporate governance, both in Poland and in comparative perspective including all European economies. The low levels of external financing continue to be an issue of concern in Poland as in many other new EU member states. Therefore, we have chosen to explore this theme for our 2005 conference. This conference aims to attract contributions that illuminate both sides of the financial contract, namely the providers and users and explore how the corporate governance and other factors affect the provision of finance.

Major areas:

1. Financial constraints in business development.
2. The financial structure of large non-financial companies, including the link to ownership and corporate governance characteristics.
3. The relationship between corporate governance, finance, performance and the strategies of non-financial companies.
4. Lending policies, practices and structures of the banking sector.
5. The management and modelling of the insurance sector.

Authors of the accepted papers will not be paying the conference fee. A publication based on the conference results is likely.

Please send your papers electronically, preferably as a pdf document, before 15 December 2004

More information: Dr Adam Sliwinski (Tel: 020 7862 8518 Fax: 020 7862 8640 or e-mail: a.sliwinski@ssees.ucl.ac.uk) or

<http://www.ssees.ac.uk/colloq05.htm>

3.5. Colloque Regional de l'Institut CEDIMES. Lovran (Croatie), 22-23 avril 2005

Organisé par: Université de Rijeka – Faculté d'Economie – Chair Jean Monnet Université de Ljubljana – Faculté d'Economie – Chair Jean Monnet - CEDIMES Paris – Rijeka – Centre d'Etudes du Développement International et des Mouvements Economiques et Sociaux Université d'Anvers – Chair Jean Monnet d'Excellence

Thèmes de le colloque

- La théorie et la pratique de l'intégration économique
- La libéralisation du commerce global par opposition à l'intégration économique régionale
- La compétitivité et les défis dans l'UE élargie
- Les modifications après l'élargissement de l'UE; le point de vue des gouvernements et le point de vue économique

- Les politiques économiques nationales et l'intégration économique; études de cas
- Le commerce international dans l'environnement global changeant - la théorie et les pratiques
- L'environnement de la réglementation de l'UE ; l'UE et le point de vue national
- La direction pour la compétitivité
- Les effets de l'élargissement et les pratiques de l'UE; le passé et l'avenir
- Les marchés régionaux: le gouvernement et la stratégie
- Les Balkans de l'Ouest; le commerce, la coopération et l'intégration

More information: Prof. Vinko Kandžija, Téléphone: ++385 51 355 130 Fax: ++ 385 51 212 268. E-mail: euconf@efri.hr or kandzija@efri.hr

3.6. XVIIème Colloque Federateur de l'Institut CEDIMES: <Le développement local dans une perspective comparée: Délocalisation, mondialisation, politiques de développement local>. Turin, 18-20 Mai 2005.

Les transformations intervenues dans l'économie comme dans la société au cours des dernières années ont entraîné un changement radical dans l'interprétation du monde contemporain par les sciences sociales, tant au niveau des idées que de instruments analytiques.

C'est ainsi qu'avec le dépassement des hypothèses économiques traditionnelles et l'affirmation de nouvelles perspectives (néoschumpeteriennes portant sur l'innovation technologique, la relation classique entre espace et technologie a subi une transformation profonde. Cette relation n'est désormais plus conçue comme le résultat d'un processus linéaire et exogène comme, on le sait, dans la démarche néoclassique, c'est-à-dire extérieur à la société et à l'économie. L'innovation est considérée, au contraire, comme le fruit d'une interaction complexe dans l'espace et dans le temps entre différents facteurs.

En second lieu, l'attention s'est de plus en plus portée sur l'organisation de l'entreprise, notamment en ce qui concerne le passage d'un modèle hiérarchique vers des formes d'organisation différenciées que l'on peut illustrer par le concept d'entreprises-réseau.

Thèmes

- 1 - La transition des districts industriels dans l'Europe du Sud sous la pression de la mondialisation (tissu des PMI/PME; problème des délocalisations; comment gérer l'innovation).
- 2 - L'émergence du phénomène de développement local dans les économies en transition (le passage d'une économie de commandement centralisée à une économie de marché implique l'apparition d'une économie locale disposant d'un contexte institutionnel approprié: mais problèmes de ressources humaines et financières).
- 3 - Systèmes locaux d'innovation et politiques technologiques dans les PVD

4 - Le rôle de l'agriculture et de l'industrie agroalimentaire dans une perspective Nord/Sud; mais aussi contribution de l'apparition d'une agriculture du 3ème type-(l'agriculture biologique) au maintien de l'emploi en milieu rural(face à une nouvelle demande plus exigeante des consommateurs soucieux d'équilibre sanitaire).

5 - Economie de la connaissance et développement local (savoirs-faire traditionnels: comment les protéger, les cultiver, les développer).

6 - Développement local et rapports entre générations: transmission des connaissances et du patrimoine.

7 - Politiques de développement local: obstacles et problèmes d'échelle (le village, le «pays», la région: où s'arrêter?)

8 - Restructuration et privatisation de la grande entreprise implantée localement (sous la pression de la mondialisation): conséquences catastrophiques sur l'emploi; comment y remédier: garder les cerveaux et laisser partir le travail non qualifié?

9 - L'émergence d'un système de PMI sur la côte Sud de la Méditerranée (Maghreb, Turquie, Liban, Egypte): promesses, difficultés et limites.

10 - Mondialisation et environnement durable

11 - Contribution (ou lacunes) de la science économique aux politiques de développement local: une approche critique.

12 - Développement local, évolution démographique (natalité, fécondité, désertification) et mouvements de population (immigrations voulues ou subies).

13 - Le développement local, réplique à une mondialisation vouée à l'échec (coûts visibles et invisibles du transport; pollution; épuisement de ressources non ou difficilement renouvelables). Esquisse d'une nouvelle économie de proximité

More information: ylaulan@wanadoo.fr or www.cedimes.org

3.7. 13th NISPAcee Annual Conference 2005 - "Democratic Governance for the XXI Century: Challenges and Responses in CEE Countries". Moscow, (Russia), 19-21 May, 2005.

More information: www.nispa.sk

or contact the NISPAcee Secretariat:

NISPAcee,

Hanulova 5/B

840 02 Bratislava 42,

Slovak Republic.

Tel: +421-2-6428 5557,

Tel/Fax: +421-2-6428 5557

3.8. The 9th International Conference on Global Business and Economic Development Management Challenges in Times of Global Change and Uncertainty. Seoul, (South Korea), 25-28 May, 2005
Organisation: The Center for International Business, School of Business, Montclair State University, New Jersey, USA and Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea.

Uncertainty is one of the most powerful forces shaping today's business environment. As this environment unfolds, traditional approaches to globalization built on multilateral collaboration are being transformed at the local, national, and regional levels. In this context, public and private institutions and businesses are faced with the challenge of developing policies and programs to facilitate the flow of investment, trade and resources. Asia, which is home to more than half of the world's population, has emerged as a competitive region in accelerating the diffusion of new technologies and entrepreneurship and knowledge-based businesses are in the threshold of becoming global players. To examine how uncertainty affects both Asia and the rest of the global community, the 9th International Conference invites research papers, case studies, and panel sessions on the following issues:

Global Business & Regional Issues (include: Challenges of the Expanded European Union; Transitional Economies: Challenges & Opportunities; Market Reforms on Central Asian & Russian Economies; China and other Emerging Markets)

FDI, Financial Markets & Entrepreneurship:

Emerging Technologies & New Delivery Systems:

Managerial Issues:

International Trade, Marketing & Accounting (include Marketing in Emerging Economies)

Business Risks & Security Issues:

Sustainable Development

Submission Format: The initial proposal should be limited to two pages, including bibliography. Final papers, including case studies should not exceed 15 pages (single spaced), including tables, charts and bibliography. Electronic submissions are accepted. Please submit your paper as an e-mail attachment using MS Word. All submissions will be blind reviewed and accepted papers will be published in the refereed proceedings on a CD-Rom format. At least one of the authors should register and present the paper to qualify for publication in the proceedings. Accepted papers should be prepared using APA format. For more information on formatting guidelines, please visit the conference website (submission guidelines).

Submission Dates:

Abstracts/proposals: September 30, 2004

Acceptance decision of abstracts by Regional Coordinators: November 15, 2004

Final Paper Submission: January 25, 2005

Confirmation of Final Acceptance: March 15, 2005

More information: <http://sbus.montclair.edu/cib> or

Conference Secretariat (Mildred Quiogue

<cib@mail.montclair.edu>)

3.9. 3rd International Conference on European and International Political & Economic Affairs. Athens (Greece), 26-28 May, 2005

The European Research Unit of the Athens Institute for Education and Research (AT.IN.E.R.) organizes its 3rd

international conference on International and European Political & Economic Affairs, May 26-28, 2005.

The aim of the conference is to bring together scholars and students of political and economic studies. Political sessions will be devoted to Comparative Politics, European Union Politics and Enlargement, NGO, International Organizations, Intergovernmental Relations, Political Parties, Democracy, Government (Federal and Local) and Political Ethics. Economic sessions will be organized in the areas of International Economics (Trade, International Factor Movements and International Investment), International Financial Economics, Economic Development, Technological Change, Growth, Economic Systems, Agricultural & Natural Resource Economics, Urban, Rural and Regional Economics. Selected papers will be published in a Special Volume of the Conference Proceedings.

Currently there is no space available for new proposals to be presented. However, particularly good proposals can be reviewed, if any of those already accepted cancel their participation (they were given a deadline to submit their registration). If you want to participate without presenting a paper, i.e. chair a session, evaluate papers to be included in the conference proceedings or books, contribute to the editing, or any other offer to help please send an email to Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos (gtp@atiner.gr), Director,

If you think that you can contribute, please send your abstract (no more than 300 words), via email, before March 14th, 2005 to: Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Head, Research Unit of European Affairs, Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER). Please include: Title of Paper, Full Name (s), Affiliation, Current Position, an email address and at least 3 keywords that best describe the subject of your submission.

3.10. European Financial Services Conference. Varna (Bulgaria). 30 May – 1 June, 2005.

Organisation: Bulgarian Industrial Capital Association (BICA), Club "Economika 2000" and Foundation "Razvitie XXI"

This will be the first Bulgarian conference focusing on the modernization of the financial services in compliance with the European Commission's Financial Services Action Plan.

The main topics of the conference are:

- The EU Financial market integration challenges in member and candidate countries
- Financial sector of transition economies and FSAP implications on the member and acceding countries financial markets development
- The bank sector development in the light of the EU enlargement
- Financial and credit instrument as tools for stimulating the innovativeness
- Insurance sector – the integration perspective
- Stock markets – issues and challenges
- Debt financing possibilities and the EU integration process

- Convergence of regulation models in the EU

The partners aim at bringing together representatives of banking, pension, insurance and information institutions performing financial services, representatives of financial regulating bodies, state ministries and implementing agencies, international financial institutions, academia, business community, consulting companies and media.

The conference will take place at Holiday Club "Riviera" – Imperial Hall, Varna, Bulgaria.

Please send your Application form not later than March 31, 2005.

More information: Club "Economika 2000" (Mailing Address: P.O.B. 1710, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria; Tel.: (+359 2) 944 50 27 (74) Fax: (+359 2) 944 50 81; Email: office@club2000.org or club2000@primasoft.bg or URL: www.club2000.org

3.11. EOLE first European conference. Brussels, 16-17 June, 2005.

Organisation: EFES - European Federation of Employee Share Ownership.

EFES' objective is to act as the umbrella organization of employee owners and all persons, companies, trade unions, experts, researchers, institutions looking to promote employee ownership and participation in Europe.

More information: marcmathieu@marcmathieu.be or www.efesonline.org, www.sociedades-laborales.net or www.eole-efes.net

3.12. "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/>

3.13. 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

3.14 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)

3.15. 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

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

Organisé par: l'Université d'Etat 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

3.17. 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>

3.18. 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

3.19. 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@sgh.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. The International College of Economics and Finance (ICEF)

Faculty Positions in Economics

The International College of Economics and Finance (ICEF) a joint program of London School of Economics, University of London, and Higher School of Economics, Moscow, seeks to strengthen its academic potential by recruiting full time academics who are active researchers in any area of economics within the international academic community. The positions will be opened for three years with yearly performance review, starting in Autumn 2005 or as soon as possible. As the college is located in Moscow, working knowledge of Russian is a plus, but not mandatory. Salary of the successful candidates would match the best currently on offer in the Russian academic labour market, which is about \$3K per month, depending on his or her profile and experience. Further inquiries concerning salary and other financial matters such as taxation, cost of living etc., can be addressed to ICEF in Moscow.

Job Qualifications:

Successful candidates are expected to hold a PhD degree in economics or related discipline from a Western (US or European) university, and have at least one publication in a reputable professional journal and clear potential for further professional growth. Appointed full-time academics are expected to contribute to both existing ICEF teaching program and the prospective MA program. When announcing these appointments, ICEF shall aim at raising its own research profile, as well as at creation for successful candidates of the most favourable conditions for building their international research careers.

Applications/Further Information:

Interested applicants should submit their CV, a recent research paper and provide addresses of at least 2 referees to:

Contact: Elena Zhagorova Email: Mailto:e.zhagorova@lse.ac.uk

Further information concerning these positions are to be addressed to:

Contact: Sergei Yakovlev ICEF Director Email:yakovlev_icef@hse.ru or Contact: Richard Jackman Chairman of ICEF International Academic Committee Email: Mailto:r.jackman@lse.ac.uk

4.2. New book. László Csaba: The New Political Economy of Emerging Europe (ISBN: 963 05 8196 5). This book provides an overview of the economic challenges of the post-transition period when the Communist past is no longer a defining feature of development. Interpreting successes and failures in a single analytical frame the book is devoted to the new agenda faced by middle income countries in the double challenge of globalization and Europeanization. We analyse if, when, and to what degree, joining the

European Union provides a solution, and how new members can contribute to the Lisbon Strategy of the EU. We find that solid finances, reliance on foreign direct investment, public policies committed to the public purpose rather than to vested interest, and impartial regulation and enforcement of rule of law are among the major components of success. The book also addresses the two 'extreme' cases of Russia and China, both seemingly defying all existing theories. Finally separate chapters analyse what way institutions and regulation matter in a growingly transnationalized world dominated by the information technology and changes triggered by it.

László Csaba /1954/ is professor of international political economy at the Central European University, an American private postgraduate institution located in Budapest. He is also Chair of the Committee on Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Between 1990-94 and 1996-98 Vice President, between 1999-2000 President of the European Association for Comparative Economic Studies. Author and editor of six books and author of over 190 articles published in academic journals and collective volumes in 18 countries of the globe. On the editorial board of 7 academic journals, of which 4 are based outside Hungary.

4.3. New Book. Jean-François Huchet and Xavier Richet(eds.): Gouvernance, coopération et stratégie des firmes chinoise, Paris, L'Harmattan, 2005, 212 p. (ISBN: 2-7475-8056-3). The book gathers several case studies conducted in different Chinese firms, a synthesis of a research on the governance system and the heterogeneity of the Chinese industrial organization, the emergence of private firms and a study on cross-cultural issues facing the implementation of joint ventures in China.

4.4. Transition Studies Review. Transition Studies Review focuses on transition in Central and Southeast Europe, in Russia, CIS and in the Black Sea and Mediterranean region.

Involving at the moment more than 200 internationally renowned members and 56 university Departments, Institutes and Research Centers of the Central and Eastern European University Network (CEEUN), this journal is not only the English scientific "voice" of the network but also an open resource for contributions from scholars, researchers, experts and practitioners working in the following areas: EU enlargement, the European and international economic framework and impact, where it focuses especially on investments, foreign trade, finance, banking, development, insurance, monetary policy, research and innovation, social policies, and juridical studies.

The transition to democracy in present and past, the political and institutional issues and situations, global law and the European framework are further key topics of this high-class journal. The transatlantic relations,

security and international order add, together with applied regional studies, another important aspect of Transition Studies Review. Last but not least it devotes itself to modelling and analysing a wide range of transition issues, especially to economic, financial, social, cultural and strategic quantitative applied research. Eurasia, Far East and Latin America have recently been added as new areas of research and editorial attention.

More information:

<<http://www.springeronline.com/sgw/cda/frontpage/0,11855,4-169-70-34447796-0,00.html>>

4.5. First Annual Thomas Malthus Lecture. University of Hertfordshire (UK).

Professor Douglass North (Nobel Laureate) will speak on "A New Theory of Political Economy". Weston Auditorium, De Havilland Campus, University of

Hertfordshire, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, UK. At 6pm on Thursday 12 May 2005.

4.6. New Working Papers. Sabirianova Peter, Klara; Svejnar, Jan and Terrell, Katherine (2004): Distance to the Efficiency Frontier and FDI Spillovers. *CEPR Discussion Paper*, no. 4723 (November).

(http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=646722)

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5. BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

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Year → Issue →	2004												2005	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
China Economic Review	32	34	34	35	X									
Eastern European Economics	33	33	34	35	35	X								
Economic Change and Restructuring*	35													
Economics of Transition	33	33	34	35										X
Europe-Asia Studies	33	34	34	34	34	35	X	X						X
Journal of Comparative Economics	32	34	35	X										X
Post-Communist Economies	33	34	35											
Post-Soviet Affairs	34	35	35	X										
Eurasian Geography and Economics**	34	34	34	35	35	35	X	X						
Problems of Economic Transition	34	34	35	35	35	35	35	X	34	34	34	34	X	
Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest	X	X	X											

“X”: information published in this *Newsletter*.

*Formerly *Economics of Planning*

**Formerly *Post-Soviet Geography and Economics*



6. BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT *ACTA Oeconomica* (VOL.54., N°2 AND N°3, 2004)

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Submissions deadline for the next issue:

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