



Brussels: Project on EU Eastern Enlargement and Structural Change

■ The mid-term workshop of the EU 5th framework international project on "Changes in Industrial Competitiveness as a Factor of Integration: Identifying Challenges of the Enlarged Single European Market" (HPSE-CT-2002-00148) took place on November 19-20, 2004 in Brussels. All project participants met at the Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) to share the first 18 months' research results and present them to the European Commission. Dora Borbély and Paul Welfens participated in the workshop. Professor Welfens stressed the interdependence of exchange rate developments and stock market dynamics both from a theoretical, and for Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic also from an empirical point-of-view. The findings show a considerable impact of stock market prices on the nominal exchange rates and suggest that problems of stock market bubbles in the US might strongly contribute to unstable exchange rates in Europe. Dora Borbély carried over the well-known concepts of β - and σ -convergence from the growth into the trade literature and found that most new EU member states and EU cohesion countries moved closer to the EU-15 average export specialization patterns in the time period from 1993 to 2001. At the intersectoral cross-country level she found an overall tendency in industries towards de-concentration. The final year of the project has started now, and the main research focus will be placed on drawing policy implications for the enlarged European Union both on the national and the supra-national level.

Dora Borbély also gave a seminar on Structural Change in the Context of EU Eastern Enlargement at the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW) and at the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft (IW) in Cologne.

For further information, please contact Mrs. Dora Borbély at borbely@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de



New EIIW headquarter in Wuppertal

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Editorial: Towards an Unstable EU?

■ Not since May 1968 has continental Europe experienced such political earthquakes. In Germany, a landslide victory for the conservative and liberal opposition parties in North-Rhine Westfalia – a state accounting for 22% of Germany's population – has induced Chancellor Schröder to effectively call an early election. In the German Parliament, there was a big yes in favour of the EU Constitution. However, it is obvious that a referendum – not allowed according to the German constitution – would have brought about a result not too dissimilar to that in France. In France the referendum on the EU Constitution was lost in May. A clear majority of the voters said no, obviously for various reasons.

The failed referendum in France, coming after nine EU countries already had sent their message of support, is a shock for the political establishment in Paris. The German-French tan-dem which used to work in favour of EU deepening and widening has stopped being an effective engine for integration. It seems that the EU is on the brink of integration overstretch as the legitimacy of the EU is massively eroding.

The first loser of the referendum is the Euro zone since the no from France and the almost 2/3 majority of no-sayers in the Netherlands (on June 1) are strong signals that voters are fed up with an elitist integration policy of many leading politicians in the EU. It has become all too visible how large the gulf is between Parliaments and the voters in some counties.

In 2004 elitist politicians in Berlin, Paris and some other capitals in Western Europe opened the gate to Turkish EU enlargement which is a dangerous venture for a situation in which Germany, France and Italy apparently are unable to restore full employment and to meet the 3% deficit-GDP limit of the Stability and Growth Pact. With the Euro zone hardly working in the field of that Pact and with Eastern EU enlargement bringing serious adjustment problems, the EU with its 450 million people already looks overloaded. Instead of carefully digesting the Euro project and EU eastern enlargement, leading politicians in the EU considered adding the half-baked project of integrating Turkey, whose population is 72 million in 2005 and will probably reach close to 120 million in 2050 (the Commission's Verheugen Report on Turkey is not even mentioning population dynamics in Turkey).

A constitution which deserves its name will be built not only on reason but on the confidence of the people in Europe as well. People in many EU countries clearly do not have confidence in the Community. This partly reflects weak confidence in national political



Prof. Dr. Paul J.J. Welfens, President of the European Institute for International Economic Relations at the University of Wuppertal; Jean Monnet Chair for European Economic Integration at the University of Wuppertal, Gaußstr. 20, D-42119 Wuppertal, welfens@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de, www.euroeiiw.de www.econ-international.net

leaders, but also problems with Brussels. It is also true that the EU has imposed regulations in fields where it should not: Why should the Commission define the tolerable radius and quality of bananas and cucumbers? It did so in response to lobbying of wholesale trade organizations in the EU, but the Commission clearly should reject the definition of standards where industry itself can do so. The respective EU regulations should simply be abolished.

The Commission should not allow its reputation to be tarnished by setting unnecessary standards on fruits and vegetables, rather it should concentrate on important issues. The European Council should refrain from setting unrealistic agendas such as the Lisbon Agenda of 2000 in which the Community declared its desire to become the most competitive dynamic knowledge society in the world. If the EU sets overambitious goals – not putting adequate emphasis on complementary national policies – it risks appearing increasingly strange in the eyes of the ordinary citizen and those of foreign observers.

The European Parliament should have expressed major doubts on the work of the Constitutional Convent since the result was a 400 page document. Sixty pages of an EU Basic Law would have been more than sufficient. If the core consensus of the EU of 450

million people cannot be expressed within reasonable limits and in a wording accessible to the general public, there will be no united Europe (the wording of the first page of the proposed constitution indeed is ridiculous as it does not begin with "We the people united in the EU...", but rather that dozens of governments are declaring ...). A reasonable EU constitutional project would have organized an EU-wide referendum on the same day.

Many top politicians in Europe obviously are not up to the grand projects they have devised. One can only hope that unrealistic policies and politicians in Brussels, Berlin, Paris and else-where will stop their current course of action. Successful integration steps, solid confidence-building and the clear establishment of responsibilities are needed. This first requires the completion of existing projects: the Euro zone and the single market. Further enlargements should be delayed and more emphasis given to the option of the European Economic Area. With the 50th anniversary of the EU to be celebrated in 2007, one should be careful not to head towards disintegration in the context of inconsistent integration policies.

The EU referendum crisis is serious and raises doubts about the willingness of EU countries to not only consider national economic welfare but the net benefits of economic integration for the overall community. Such thinking which is typical in a traditional nation state still has to be nurtured in both New Europe and Old Europe; otherwise Europe will fall back into the policy patterns of the 19th century, and the EU will disintegrate. As regards the incomplete Euro zone – still without the UK – there are stability problems although only few countries from Eastern Europe are now eager to join quickly: The negative referenda in France and the Netherlands have killed the political appetite for a Euro referendum in candidate countries.

With the end of the Soviet Empire, the political discipline in EU countries has dramatically declined. The large countries of the Euro zone have been rather reluctant to adopt consistent reforms required to cope with EU enlargement and globalization. As regards the latter, the EU Lisbon Agenda which aimed to raise employment and growth has not delivered thus far, a development which points to the contradiction between setting high-flying goals while the potential measures are in the political sphere of the member states.

The EU constitution as proposed by the Convent is probably dead. There is now a need for a new constitution which should be rather slim and which also should put more emphasis on what supranational government should not

do and how supranational policies and national government should be balanced. As regards the latter, it would be wise to stipulate that a rise of supranational government-GDP expenditure ratio must go along with at least a fully offsetting fall of government-GDP expenditure ratios in EU member countries. Some of the wise ideas of the Convent should be included in a new constitution draft; e.g., simple formulas for double majorities, the position of common foreign minister and clearly defined human rights as well as better accountability of the European Commission.

The failed EU budget summit in Brussels on June 18-19, 2005 set a bad precedent for cooperation in the EU-25, not in the least due to French insistence on high agricultural subsidies and the British prime minister Tony Blair's hard emphasis on rapidly reforming the structure of the EU budget and cutting agricultural expenditures. These demands contributed to a political crisis as no consensus on a new medium term budget framework for 2007-2013 for the enlarged Community was achieved. All this comes as no real surprise, as in early 1998 one can find the following analysis in the Swiss Journal *Aussenwirtschaft* (Vol. 53, 1st paragraph, p.7: translation from German): "EU eastern enlargement will be the less difficult the more the EU makes progress in the field of employment growth in the run up to enlargement and the stronger the real economic convergence achieved by eastern accession countries will be – in the context of the new liberalized regimes. As regards the EU club it is clear that strongly divergent per capita income figures in EU member countries imply major differences in terms of political preferences which in turn will absorb scarce political consensus capital and will raise the demand for higher intra-EU transfers in a conflict-prone way. If EU expenditures relative to GDP are to stay at the present maximum ratio ... this will require to postpone EU eastern enlargement or to adjust the structure of the EU budget considerably; such a change particularly would have to envisage an EU agricultural funds reform bound to cause conflicts." The author is the same who signs this editorial, and indeed one may emphasize that EIIW research is a crucial piece of economic intelligence for the scientific, the policy and business community. Naturally, economists cannot always deliver accurate forecasts but solid theoretical and empirical research can decisively help to better anticipate politico-economic dynamics.

Paul J.J. Welfens

EIIW Workshop: The New Europe – Integration, Internet, Innovation and Investment

■ On November 26, 2004 the EIIW welcomed researchers, policymakers and representatives from the business community for a workshop on the New Europe. This workshop, conducted in German, put the focus on critical issues of Eastern enlargement and structural adjustment as well as innovation dynamics. There was a controversial discussion concerning the Lisbon Agenda which was considered rather unrealistic. As regards EU enlargement, speakers voiced optimism about medium term growth in accession countries while insufficient adjustment dynamics in core countries of the EU were pointed out as a crucial challenge for policymakers. Mrs. Edeltraut Friese organized this workshop with great care and organizational talent. Further information can be obtained from friese@eiw.uni-wuppertal.de.



Prof. Ronge, rector of the University of Wuppertal, welcomes the workshop's participants

EIIW Summer Academy on Internet and Telecommunication

■ Education experts accentuate the need of an improved knowledge transfer from the universities into practical application and stress the importance of lifelong learning. The EIIW took up these suggestions and organized the summer academy, "Professional Workshop - Internet and telecommunication", in September 2004. The speakers of the Workshops were world-renowned researchers and experts from the telecommunications sector.

At the beginning Professor Jörn Kruse from the Helmut Schmidt University in Hamburg spoke about perspectives for the mobile communication in Germany. Professor Robert Pelzel, Fachhochschule Ingolstadt, explained the bases of selling success in the digital economy. A view into the future was explored by Peter Zoche, Fraunhofer Institute for System Dynamics and Innovation, Karlsruhe, with his lecture on the scenarios of the digital economy in Germany 2010 and Jaroslav Ponder, Geneva, who reported on telecommunications and internet dynamics in Eastern Europe.

On the second day above all, researchers of the EIIW reported and presented new research results. Dr. Andre Jungmittag reported on methodology, results and implications of the empirical telecom demand analysis, and Ekaterina Markova described the dynamic of the telecommunication sector in Russia. Dr. Bert Eichhorn of the law firm Strauch, Schuster & Partner in Cologne reported on legal problems of the Internet. Additionally, Professor Jo Groebel of Europäisches Medieninstitut in Düsseldorf, Frank Rothauge of Bank Sal. Oppenheim in Cologne, and Michael Vogelsang from the EIIW discussed digital TV, internet and traditional media, whereby in the panel discussion the regulation policy of the DSL market took a central role. Conclusions were drawn by the initiator of the summer academy, Professor Paul J.J. Welfens of the EIIW, concluding with perspectives and policy options for the market and competition in the ICT sector of OECD countries.

Wuppertal/Birmingham/Bangkok: Project on EU-ASEAN

■ The European Commission has awarded special Jean-Monnet Funds to Paul J.J. Welfens (Jean Monnet Chair for European Economic Integration) and Franz Knipping, Jean Monnet Chair for Modern History at the University of Wuppertal, in order to enhance research on EU and Asia. EIIW has supported this project of the University of Wuppertal and international partners. Key partners of the research network include Suthipand Chirathivat from the Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, and Cillian Ryan from the University of Birmingham. The Chulalongkorn University is one of Asia's leading universities. Two conferences, one in Germany and one in Bangkok are core elements of this project.

The first workshop on "Integration in Asia and Europe: Historical Dynamics, Political Issues and Economic Perspectives" took place on December 3-5, 2004 at the University of Wuppertal. More than 40 researchers from four disciplines and over 10 countries participated in the conference. The first day focused on the historical dimensions of EU-ASEAN economic development and integration processes. Furthermore it dealt with cooperative policy structures in EU and ASEAN, including problems of environmental issues. One panel focused on China and its interdependence with the world economy. The second day of the workshop addressed the issues of financial market dynamics and regulation in a comparative perspective, and drew conclusions on the rules for competitive financial markets.



Participants of the EU-ASEAN workshop

Before focusing on the issues of international law, the participants presented research on trade, investment and region building in Asia. Finally, the conference concluded with economic policy issues related to the digital economy and ICT dynamics on the one hand and the impact of oil price fluctuations on growth and output in the European Union on the other. The proceedings volume will be pub-

lished in the summer of 2005 by Springer Publishing.

The second workshop with the title "EU and ASEAN Facing Economic Globalization" will take place in Bangkok on 21-22 July, 2005. For further information, see our special website: www.eu-asean-jean-monnet.net

New Projects (P)

P-1: Innovation, Regulation and Growth in Digital Market Economies: National and Regional Perspectives

EIIW has conducted a research project for the regional government of North-Rhine Westphalia. The project study comes up with remarkable findings based on theoretical and empirical analysis. The latter is mainly based on Data Envelopment Analysis according to which North-Rhine Westphalia as well as the New Länder (federal states) of Eastern Germany are falling back in terms of total factor productivity growth in the late 1990s. North-Rhine Westphalia has certain sectors which show considerable dynamics, at the same time other sectors contribute rather to slowing down the growth of output and jobs. Major policy changes are needed.

The study by Welfens/Jungmittag/Vogelsang comes up with several other new findings and many policy proposals as well. For further information, please contact welfens@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de

P-2: Structural Change and Innovation Dynamics in the Context of EU Eastern Enlargement

EIIW also has completed a project for the Hans-Böckler Foundation: The study looks into recent theoretical developments in the context of trade and growth plus the New Economic Geography with a special emphasis on EU Eastern enlargement. While there is convergence across EU countries there seems to be divergence within EU countries so that the

welfare effects of EU eastern enlargement have a clear regional dimension. A summary of the findings of the study written by WELFENS/BORBELY will be on the EIIW website. For further info, contact Dora Borbély at borbely@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de

P-3: Internationalization of ICT

In the summer of 2005, EIIW will start a joint project on the digital world economy, namely with MERIT/University of Maastricht (coordinator) and ARC-sys, Vienna. The project is conducted by Mr. Jungmittag, Mr. Vogelsang, Mr. Welfens. For further information, please contact Mr. Jungmittag at jungmittag@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de

Guest Lectures: Foreign Direct Investment and Growth in Arab Countries

■ On June 24, Prof. Edward Graham from the Institute for International Economics, Washington DC, gave a seminar on Foreign Direct Investment and Growth in Arab Countries. He pointed out that FDI is increasingly important in the Gulf States and FDI stimulates growth only if trade-enhancing policies are adopted as well. After September 11, 2001, there has also been a massive growth of banking services in the Gulf States. This not only raises interesting issues in terms of foreign direct investment in services but also the special topic of Islamic banking. From a foreign investor's perspective, one should carefully distinguish between the various countries in the Arab world.

We also appreciate the presentation made by Prof. Tiit Paas, University of Tartu who gave a seminar on regional trade integration; and Dr. Grigori Feiguine, University of Economics and Finance, St. Petersburg, who informed about Russia's Social Policies.



Prof. Tiit Paas from the University of Tartu, Estonia and Christopher Schumann, EIIW

Support for Research & Publications

■ As regards support for the scientific activities at the Institute in 2004 and 2005, we are particularly grateful to:

- Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach Foundation, Essen
- Barmenia Insurance Company, Wuppertal
- BP Europe
- Haniel Foundation, Duisburg
- RAG, Essen
- Stadtsparkasse Wuppertal
- Vorwerk Company, Wuppertal

We also appreciate the support of:

- the Deutsche Bundesbank
- the European Commission

Wuppertal: Structural Change and Exchange Rate Dynamics in the New Europe

■ Within the EU Eastern Enlargement Project HPSE-CT-2002-00148, a major workshop took place in Wuppertal and was organized by Dora Borbély. The proceedings volume – with editors Paul J.J. Welfens and Anna Wziatek-Kubiak – has been published by Springer Science, Heidelberg and New York; see the list of new books at the end of this Newsletter.

Upcoming Workshops

Economic Dynamics and Policy Problems: EU-USA

■ Martin Keim is in the process of organizing a conference on Innovation, Employment and Growth in the EU and the US. Workshop I will take place in Wuppertal on July 8. Workshop II on February 3, 2006. For further information see our website or contact Mr. Keim at: keim@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de

Project: Russia's Integration into the World Economy

■ The EIIW has completed a two-year research project on "Russia's Integration into the World Economy". The project has been funded by the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Foundation. The results of the final workshops have been published in two conference volumes, "Internationalization and Economic Policy Reforms in Transition Countries" and "Economic Liberalization and Integration Policy Options for Eastern Europe and Russia". Our workshop in Moscow has been recorded in the Russian conference volume "Infrastructure, Investments and Economic Integration: Perspectives for Eastern Europe and Russia".

For further information please see the website www.progressinfo.net or contact Mr. Christopher Schumann (schumann@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de) or Prof. Welfens, the Coordinator, of the project.

Visiting the Institute for World Economics in Budapest

■ Economics: A core group of EIIW researchers visited Budapest in August 2004: Meetings in various ministries and a seminar (EU Enlargement and European Integration Perspectives) given by Andras Inotai, the president of the Institute for World Economics, were major highlights of this fact-finding tour. We appreciate the effective organizational support of Dora Borbély.

Jean Monnet Research Workshop Regulatory Changes, Innovations and Investment Dynamics in the Digital World Economy

■ With the Workshop "Regulatory Changes, Innovations and Investment Dynamics in the Digital World Economy" from 19-20 September 2004, the European Institute for International Economic Relations (EIIW) at the University of Wuppertal once more proved its ability to align top-class workshops for scientists in ICT research. The participants were Mathias Weske, Hasso Plattner Institut in Potsdam; Anne Troye of the European Commission; Morten Falch of the Technical University of Denmark; Richard Tee of EC/DC Infonomics in Heerlen; Ernst Langmantel of the regulatory authority RTR, Vienna; Friedhelm Dommermuth of the RegTP; Ivan Schmiegel of the Institute for World Economics in Budapest and Jörn Kruse, Helmut Schmidt University in Hamburg.

With the invitation of Ernst Langmantel to the Workshop, supported by the Jean Monnet Funds, the EIIW proved that economic research is in the run-up of public discussion. Months before Voice over IP became a determining topic in the media, the member of the Austrian Regulation Authority presented his lecture on "IP Telephony Regulations." Moreover, topics like the local identity of numbers or the pass through of emergency calls, which will determine the discussion of the European regulations authorities on VoIP in the coming months considerably, played a significant role in the Workshop.

This workshop which sheds new light on Software Dynamics, ICT Expansion and Regulation will result in a proceedings volume to be published in 2005. In 2007 EIIW will host a *Summer School on the Global Digital Economy*. EIIW plans to offer additional seminars for industry leaders and policymakers as well as academic researchers in the future. For further information, please contact Mr. Vogelsang at vogelsang@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de



Prof. Kruse, Dr. Langmantel, Prof. Welfens and Dr. Dommermuth

Vilnius: From Theory to Policy – Rational Regulation of Telecommunications

■ On the occasion of the workshop „Economic Dynamics of Newly Liberalized Telecommunication Markets in CEE Countries and the Baltic States" on October 5-7, 2004 in Vilnius, Professor Welfens shared his analysis and policy perspectives on Significant Market Power and Market Demarcations under the Conditions of Convergence with representatives from the International Telecommunication Unit (ITU) and leading representatives

of regulatory authorities in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Many partner countries of the EU are interested in improving policy design in the field of telecommunications regulation. The workshop was organized by Jaroslav Ponder, a former staff member of the EIIW who now works for the ITU in Geneva. The workshop proceedings volume will be available later this year. An advance version of the Welfens paper is on the web: www.euroeiiw.de



Junior/Senior Researchers

■ In Department the department of Economics, Management and Social Science at the University of Wuppertal, *Dr. Andre Jungmittag* has submitted his Habilitation thesis on innovation dynamics, specialization and growth in the EU. The book will be published in the autumn.

Ekaterina Markova has been a PhD student at the European Institute for Economic Relations since October 2002 and has been a scholar of the Friedrich-Naumann-Foundation since September 2004. Before her scholarship, she worked at the research project "Integration of Russia into the World Economy" at the EIIW. With financial support of the Friedrich-Naumann-Foundation, she participated at the EUROCPR conference in Potsdam, Germany in March 2005 and presented a joint paper with Jaroslaw Ponder "Bridging the digital divide in transition economies". For further information, please contact Mrs. Markova at markova@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de

Albrecht Kauffmann switched to a new position at the University of Potsdam. He will conduct research on structural change in Russia.

We are pleased to welcome *Zornitsa Kutlina* as external member of our EIIW research team. Mrs. Kutlina studied Economics at the Economic Academy, "Dimitar Zenov", in Bulgaria and was an exchange student at the University of Münster. After that she got her master degree at the University of Aachen in "European Studies". She twice won a scholarship for her graduate studies and for her Ph.D. research project. Ms. Kutlina who has a Ph.D. fellowship from the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation analyses the link between financial sector development and economic growth in selected EU accession countries with an emphasis on Bulgaria and Romania. For further information, please contact Mrs. Kutlina at kutlina@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de

New Student Interns at the EIIW

■ Martina Stindt (back from Australia), Marc Cyris, Lars Jasper, Jens Perret, Andreas Plusa, Christian Renno and Christian Schröder. We very much appreciate the great work done by Gaël Guéguen, Stephanie Kullmann, Anja Pochotov and Julia Tillmann, who left EIIW in the winter of 2004 and summer 2005, respectively.

The Journal International Economics and Economic Policy

■ We are quite satisfied that International Economics and Economic Policy is now indexed in the Journal of Economic Literature and in several other index services. The topics covered in the recent issue are:

- Stability and Growth Pact: issues and lessons from political economy; Ludger Schuknecht, European Central Bank
- Uncovered interest rate parity and analysis of monetary convergence of potential EMU accession countries; Oliver Holtemöller, RWTH Aachen
- International oil price changes: impact of oil prices on growth and inflation in the EU/OECD, Werner Roeger, European Commission/DG II
- Growth Differentials in OECD Countries: Some Reflections; Dirk Pilat, OECD

- Information & Communication Technology and capital market perspectives; Paul J.J. Welfens, EIIW

The Journal is a crucial piece of economic intelligence and enjoys a growing subscriber base in Europe, North America, Asia etc. Probably the most analytical value for economist and policymakers, the publication is offered for 199 Euro p.a. (subscriber price)

We are pleased to announce that Prof. Robert Stern and Prof. Gary Saxonhouse from the University of Michigan (USA) will be editors of the special issue that will be available in the autumn of 2005. This issue deals with *Perspectives on Japanese and East Asian Macro/Financial and Exchange-Rate Policies*. For further information, please see www.econ-international.net or contact Mr. Christopher Schumann, the Editorial Assistant, at schumann@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de

New Books

- PAUL J.J. WELFENS AND ANNA WZIATEK-KUBIAK, eds. (2005): Structural Change and Exchange Rate Dynamics – The Economics of EU Eastern Enlargement; Heidelberg: Springer.
- WELFENS, P.J.J.; ZOCHÉ, P.; JUNGMITTAG, A. ET AL. (2005), Internetwirtschaft 2010 (final Report for the German Federal Government; joint study EIIW and Fraunhofer Institute for System Dynamics and Innovation, Karlsruhe), Heidelberg: Physica.
- GRAHAM, E.; ODING, N.; WELFENS, P.J.J. (2005): Internationalization and Economic Policy Reforms in Transition Countries, Heidelberg: Springer.
- GAVRILENKOV, E. and WELFENS, P.J.J. (2005): Infrastructure, Investments and Economic Integration: Perspectives for Eastern Europe and Russia, Moscow: HSE.

New EIIW Papers (including papers on the EU constitutional crisis) and Journal publications

■ see websites: www.euroeiiw.de and www.econ-international.net

Press (selected):

Deutsche Welle TV, SAT 1 TV, Bloomberg TV, Rheinische Post, Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Financial Times Deutschland

Fund Raising

■ EIIW is interested in obtaining additional funding from leading international companies as well as small and medium-sized firms and individuals interested in supporting European Integration and critical independent research in International Economics. EIIW is a non-profit organization and as such, donations are tax deductible under German law. On the topic of sponsoring and membership, please contact:

Mrs. Edeltraut Friese at friese@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de or Mr. Paul J.J. Welfens at welfens@eiiw.uni-wuppertal.de.

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