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We refer to the increase in the number of Russian companies that have established a formal Moscow location, and among these companies, we observe a significant increase in the number of companies that are registered in the Russian Federation. This increase is particularly notable in the context of the ongoing economic sanctions imposed by Western countries on Russia. The increasing number of Russian companies establishing a formal presence in Moscow reflects a growing trend towards greater Russian economic engagement with the international community.

The following chart details the number of Russian companies establishing a formal presence in Moscow over the past five years.
Corporation Networks and Risk-Seeing

The Russian Federation is a complex network of interconnected business entities, where each corporation is a node in a larger network. These networks are not just economic entities but also political and social entities, influencing and being influenced by each other. The interconnectedness of these networks is crucial for understanding the risk-seeing behavior of corporations in Russia.

In the context of risk-seeing, corporations are aware of the potential risks and uncertainties in their environment. However, the risk-seeing behavior of corporations is not just about identifying risks but also about understanding the interdependencies and feedback loops within the network. This interdependence is crucial for the risk-seeing process, as it allows corporations to anticipate the consequences of their actions on other entities in the network.

The risk-seeing behavior of corporations in Russia is influenced by various factors, including the political environment, economic conditions, and social norms. The interconnectedness of these factors creates a complex landscape where the risk-seeing behavior of corporations is dynamic and constantly evolving.

In conclusion, the risk-seeing behavior of corporations in Russia is a critical aspect of understanding the dynamics of the Russian economy. The interconnectedness of these networks makes it essential for corporations to adopt risk-seeing strategies to navigate the complex landscape of the Russian economy.
In the Russian context, the combination of factors and the ability of the Russian economy to recover after the 1998 financial crisis was significantly impacted by the Russian Central Bank’s reform agenda. A new strategy was announced to strengthen the country’s financial stability, to reduce public debt, and to increase the country’s economic resilience. The Central Bank’s new strategy included a series of measures to improve the financial system, to regulate the banking sector, and to strengthen the country’s international reputation.

One of the main tools of post-Soviet corruption reforms in the Russian banking sector was the creation of the Russian Central Bank. The Russian Central Bank was established in 1994, and its primary role is to implement monetary policy and regulate the banking sector. The Central Bank’s objectives are to maintain price stability, to promote the smooth operation of the financial system, and to provide financial stability for the Russian economy.

Another tool was the introduction of a new law on financial markets, which aimed to modernize the financial system and to introduce stricter regulations. The law was enacted in 1995, and it was designed to establish a new regulatory framework for financial markets, including the banking sector.

In addition to these measures, the Russian government also took steps to improve the country’s reputation as a stable and reliable place to do business. The government implemented a series of reforms to improve the business environment, including the introduction of a new tax code, the simplification of bureaucratic procedures, and the reduction of corruption.

These efforts have helped to improve the country’s economic prospects and to attract foreign investment. However, there is still a long way to go in terms of fully implementing the necessary reforms and ensuring a sustainable economic growth.
The Russian economy has been plagued with significant challenges in recent years. Despite efforts to diversify the economy and reduce its dependence on oil and gas exports, the country remains heavily reliant on natural resources. The recent decline in global oil prices has had a substantial impact on the Russian economy, leading to a contraction in economic activity and reduced government revenue.

In addition, political tensions with the West have led to increased sanctions, further compounding the economic difficulties. The Russian government has implemented a number of measures to stabilize the economy, including currency controls and increased government spending. However, these efforts have had mixed results, and the country continues to face significant economic challenges.

Despite these difficulties, there are also signs of economic recovery. The Russian economy showed signs of growth in the first half of 2018, with the Central Bank of Russia predicting a positive outlook for the remainder of the year. The government has also taken steps to improve the business environment, including reforms to the tax system and efforts to attract foreign investment.

Overall, the Russian economy remains a complex and volatile entity, with a mix of strengths and weaknesses that will continue to shape its future trajectory.
In 1999, Russian companies continued to be a target for corruption, with the country's anti-corruption laws still ineffective. The Russian government has taken some steps to fight corruption, but the lack of enforcement and the influence of powerful individuals and organizations continue to pose challenges. The World Bank, which has supported the anti-corruption efforts in the country, has reported that progress has been slow and that more needs to be done to address the issue.

The World Bank has identified several areas for improvement, including strengthening the legal framework, improving enforcement mechanisms, and increasing public awareness and participation. Despite these challenges, the World Bank remains committed to supporting Russia's anti-corruption efforts and working with the government to achieve positive outcomes.

Corruption networks in the Russian coal industry

Corruption networks in the Russian coal industry have been a significant issue, with reports of widespread bribery and fraud in the sector. The World Bank has identified a number of factors contributing to the problem, including a lack of regulation, weak enforcement, and a culture of impunity. These networks have been able to operate with relative impunity, with little accountability for their actions.

The World Bank has called for a comprehensive approach to addressing corruption in the sector, including strengthening regulatory frameworks, improving transparency, and increasing public accountability. The government has taken some steps to address the issue, including the creation of a commission to investigate corruption and the introduction of new laws to fight fraud. However, progress has been slow and the issue remains a significant challenge.
The commission itself in deciding where will sector on to what definition...
Conclusion

The Russian experience shows that there is a need for a comprehensive and effective treatment of the Russian media. By the adoption of strategies, policies, and practices that are tailored to the specific needs of the Russian media environment, it is possible to improve the quality and effectiveness of Russian media services. The adoption of such strategies and policies requires a commitment to the principles of pluralism, freedom of expression, and the protection of the Russian media. By implementing these principles, it is possible to create a media environment that is both dynamic and responsive to the needs of the Russian society.
The first place Chepkamap and Finnish have argued that the political leadership of the country is interested in holding the country in a state of corruption under the control of the political leadership, without any possibility of change or reform.

However, in the Russian case, the situation is somewhat different. While corruption is widespread and tolerated, it is also a matter of public concern and debate. The media and civil society organizations have increasingly exposed cases of corruption, and there have been calls for greater transparency and accountability in government.

Moreover, the Russian government has taken some steps to combat corruption, such as the creation of a special task force to combat corruption and the introduction of a number of anti-corruption laws. However, these measures have not been entirely effective, and corruption remains a significant problem.

Looking at the political situation in Russia, it is clear that corruption is a reality that cannot be ignored. It is a matter of public concern, and the government must take decisive action to address it.

[Continued on the next page]
The Russian economy is affected by the measures taken in the European Union (EU) to target energy dependence and limit supplies of key European energy sources such as gas, oil, and electricity. This has led to increased energy prices and reduced competitiveness for Russian companies. In response, Russia has sought to diversify its energy exports and increase its energy security through the development of alternative energy sources and partnerships.

Introduction

Understanding the implications of the EU sanctions is a crucial step in assessing their impact on the Russian economy. The sanctions have targeted key sectors such as energy, finance, and defense, restricting their access to goods, services, and technologies. This has led to increased costs and reduced competitiveness, forcing companies to adapt and seek alternative markets and partnerships.

The implications of these sanctions are far-reaching and have implications for both domestic and international markets. Russia's energy sector, for example, has been severely impacted by the sanctions, leading to reduced exports and increased costs for consumers. The financial sector has also been affected, with restrictions on access to international financial markets and reduced foreign investment.

Impact of Sanctions

The sanctions have had a significant impact on the Russian economy, leading to reduced growth and increased economic instability. The Russian government has responded by implementing measures to mitigate the effects, such as increasing prices for energy and other essential goods.

The sanctions have also had implications for the international economy, with Russia's energy exports reduced and prices increased. This has led to increased costs for consumers worldwide and reduced competition in energy markets.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the EU sanctions have had a significant impact on the Russian economy, leading to increased costs and reduced competitiveness. The Russian government has responded with measures to mitigate these effects, but the long-term implications are uncertain. The international economy has also been affected, with increased costs for consumers and reduced competition in energy markets.

Developments in Restoration Eropean Trade and Business

The political and economic sanctions have had a significant impact on European trade and business. The Russian economy has been hit hard, leading to reduced exports and increased costs for consumers. The European Union has sought to mitigate the effects through measures such as increased energy prices and reduced foreign investment.

The Russian government has responded with measures to stimulate domestic trade and investment, but the long-term implications are uncertain. The international economy has also been affected, with increased costs for consumers and reduced competition in energy markets.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the sanctions have had a significant impact on European trade and business. The Russian economy has been hit hard, leading to reduced exports and increased costs for consumers. The European Union has sought to mitigate the effects through measures such as increased energy prices and reduced foreign investment. The Russian government has responded with measures to stimulate domestic trade and investment, but the long-term implications are uncertain. The international economy has also been affected, with increased costs for consumers and reduced competition in energy markets.