#### Politics, Economics and Doing Business in the BSR



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#### Türkei erfreut über neue Kapiteleröffnung

5. November 2013, 18:49









Europaminister Bagis sieht "Wende in den Beziehungen"

#### Aufgerieben zwischen Putin und Ashton

MARKUS BERNATH AUS ERIWAN 6. November 2013, 05:30



Armenien bezahlt als erster Staat für den neuen Ost-West-Konflikt: Brüssel manövrierte die Kaukasusrepublik in eine Position, in der sie zwischen der EU und Sicherheit durch Russland wählen musste

#### Georgiens Außenministerin: "Die Russen widersprechen sich selber"

Interview | 21 Postings

Tiflis fürchtet, dass Russland die Grenze Südossetiens völlig dichtmachen will

#### **EU sorgt sich um östliche Partner**



Julia Timoschenko / Bild: (c) EPA (Sergey Dolzhenko)

Warnung an Georgien vor "selektiver Justiz". Die EU ihre verlängert ihre Sanktionen gegen Weißrussland.

30 10 2013 | 17:48 | (DiePresse com)

Brüssel. Je näher der für Ende November angesetzte Gipfel der EU-Ostpartnerschaft rückt, desto mehr beschäftigen die östlichen Partner der Union die Brüsseler Institutionen. Die größten Probleme bereitet die Ukraine – konkret das Schicksal der inhaftierten Oppositionsführerin Julia Timoschenko, das der Unterzeichnung eines Assoziierungsabkommens im Weg steht – wegen des Verdachts, Präsident Viktor Janukowitsch habe seine Rivalln juristisch aus dem Weg räumen lassen

#### Ukraine: Reformen für Unternehmensgründer



Okraine steckt geografisch, politisch und wirtschaftlich zwischen der EO

Russland macht Druck wegen des EU-Assoziierungsabkommens und bringt wieder Gaslieferungen ins Spiel. Ende November soll das Abkommen unterschrieben werden. Die Weltbank lobt Kiew derweil für Erleichertungen im Geschäftsumfeld.

Kiew. Makroökonomische Schieflage und Fortschritte für den Privatsektor – so lässt sich die Lage in der Ukraine zusammenfassen. Die Wirtschaftsleistung im Land ist im dritten Quartal im Jahresvergleic

+Mehr

04.11.2013, 18:59 von Eva Konzett

#### Bestechungsversuch bei rumänischer Hidroelectrica



12

 Hannes Meissner: "Korruption ist strukturell verankert"

06.11.2013, 19:26

 Turkmenistan: Absurde Details, sagenhafter Bauboom

06.11.2013, 17:52

- + Turkmenistan: Aufträge gegen Geschenke
- Mehr in Osteuropa

GIORGI MARGWELASCHWILI

#### Machtwechsel in Georgien: Regierungskandidat wird Präsident

23 Postings

Margwelaschwili mit über 60 Prozent auf Anhieb erfolgreich - Ende der Ära Saakaschwili - Lob von EU und OSZE für Wahl - Russland stellt Wiederaufnahme diplomatischer Beziehungen in Raum

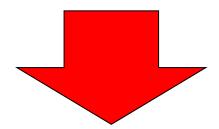
## Today's agenda



- 1. Introduction: geography of the BSR
- 2. Politics and Economics in the BSR
- > Three Country Clusters
- 3. Importance for the Export Industry

## Today's agenda





- 1. Introduction: geography of the BSR
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## **Black Sea Region**





Politics, Economics and Doing Business in the BSR

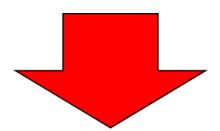
## **Black Sea Region**





## Today's agenda





- 2. Politics and Economics in the BSR
- > Three Country Clusters

## **Black Sea Region**



Region is very heterogeneous

- However, some countries also share similarities
- > in regards to state stability
- State of transition to democracy
- State of transition to market economies

## **Black Sea Region**



> Three country clusters



## Three Country Clusters





## **Country Clusters**



- special case: Turkey (TR)
- EU member states in the BSR:
  - ➤ Romania (RO)
  - ➤ Bulgaria (BG)
- post-Soviet BSR states:
  - ➤ Ukraine (UA)
  - ➤ Russia / Region of Krasnodar (RUS)
  - ➤ Georgia (GE)
  - > Azerbaijan (AZ)



How to measure and assess:

- a) "State stability"
- b) "Democracy"
- c) "Market economy"

➤ Measuring Method by Bertelsmann Foundation (BF)



- "State Stability" (BF):
- > "effective territorial sovereignty"
- > state monopoly on the use of force
- basic administrative structures on the entire territory



- "Transition to Democracy" (BF):
- State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights
- prosecution of office abuse
- stability of democratic institutions
- political participation guaranteed
- democratic system is consolidated in terms of its acceptance, representativeness and political culture



- "Transition to Market Economy" (BF):
- > economic performance
- regulatory or competition policy
- guarantee of property rights
- social justice (social safety nets, equality of opportunity and sustainability)
- successful poverty alleviation
- freedom of action and choice for as many citizens as possible

## **Country Clusters**



## 1. Special Case Turkey



## **Special case Turkey**



- quite a stable nation state
- Status index: 7,8
- Long tradition as a republic (since 1923)
- Today: Democracy functioning quite well
- Democracy Status: 7,7
- Long tradition of integration with the West



## **Special case Turkey**



- Economic power house
- 17/18th largest nominal GDP in the World
- well developed market economy in the Western parts
- Market Economy Status: 7,4

## **Country Clusters**



## 2. EU Member States in the BSR



#### EU member states in the BSR

 Romania and Bulgaria: (Former Socialist Block countries)

- absolutely stable nation states
- Status Index Bulgaria: 10,0
- Status Index Romania: 9,5





#### EU member states in the BSR



- Today consolidating democracies
- ➤ Long struggle in the 90ies
- Consolidation due to EU-membership (since 2007)
- > Democracy Status Romania: 8,55
- Democracy Status Bulgaria: 8,65



#### EU member states in the BSR



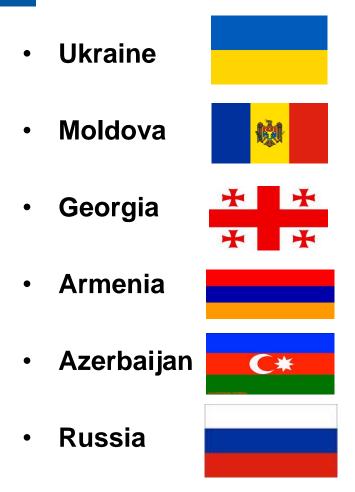
- 90ies: decade of economic instability and decline
- Today: upper-middle income country economies
- Market Economy Status Romania: 7,79
- Market Economy Status Bulgaria: 7,93

## **Country Clusters**



## 3. Post Soviet BSR countries

#### **Post-Soviet BSR countries**





CIS Countries: post-Soviet countries without Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania



- Certain similarities in regards to:
- 1. Deficiencies in regards to state stability
- 2. Struggling on their way to democracy (no EU membership)
- 3. Remaining deficiencies in regards to market economy



- Deficiencies in regards to state stability
- Stability Index by BTI (1 = unstable, 10 = stable)

Ukraine: 8,8

- Russia: 7,8

Azerbaijan: 7,5

Georgia: 6,3





- reason: unresolved territorial conflicts
- several republics not internationally recognised :
- Transnistria (Moldova)
- Abchasia (Georgia)
- South Ossetia (Georgia)
- Nagorno-Karabakh (Azerbaijan)

### **Unsettled Conflicts in Georgia**





#### **Unsettled Conflicts in Azerbaijan**







- Deficiencies in regards to democracy:
- Georgia as "defective democracy"
- Democracy Status: 6,15
- Ukraine as "defective democracy"
- Democracy Status: 6,10



- Russia as "heavily defective democracy"
- Democracy Status: 5,35
- Azerbaijan as "moderate autocracy"
- ➤ Democracy Status: 4,02



- Deficiencies in regards to market economy:
- 90ies: decade of economic instability and decline
- Degree of recovery varied during the last decade



- On the one hand:
- solid frameworks of market economy established
- On the other hand:
- remaining problems with legal uncertainty, corruption, bureaucracy (tariffs, licensing procedures etc.), political elites/oligarchs
- poverty/social injustice
- poor quality of social safety nets (etc.)



## Market Economy Status:

Russia: 6,11

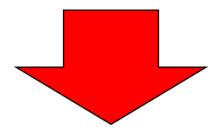
• Ukraine: 5,82

Azerbaijan: 5,68

Georgia: 5,61

## Today's agenda

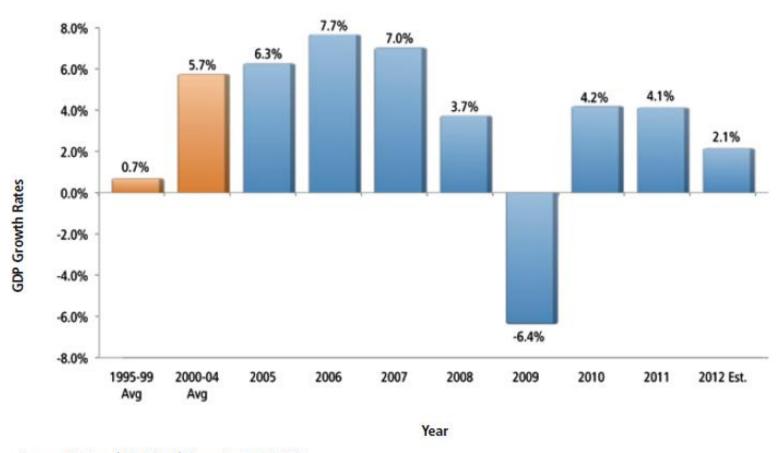




#### 3. Importance for the Export Industry

# Economic Transformation of the Black Sea Region Annual GDP Growth 2012





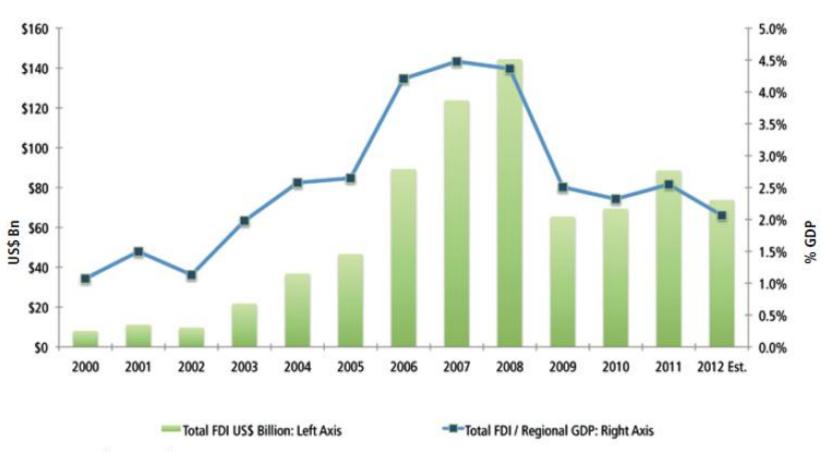
Source: National Statistical Agencies & IMF-IFS

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# **Economic Transformation of the Black Sea Region**



FDI in the BSR



Source: National Statistical Agencies & IMF-IFS

Politics, Economics and Doing Business in the BSR

# **Economic Transformation of the Black Sea Region**



Inward FDI by country

YEAR ECONOMY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Albania	658.51	974.33	995.93	1,050.71	1,031.36
Armenia	698.81	935.43	777.50	570.07	524.63
Azerbaijan	-4,748.88	14.09	473.31	563.00	1,465.00
Bulgaria	12,388.86	9,855.35	3,385.32	1,600.52	1,864.49
Georgia	1,750.24	1,564.03	658.40	813.84	974.57
Greece	2,111.31	4,498.63	2,436.36	372.69	1,822.91
Moldova	541.26	711.46	145.33	197.41	274.00
Romania	9,921.47	13,908.52	4,844.11	2,940.22	2,670.45
Russian Federation	55,073.20	75,002.40	36,499.70	43,288.00	52,878.00
Serbia	-	2,955.30	1,958.84	1,328.56	2,709.27
Turkey	22,047.00	19,504.00	8,411.00	9,038.00	15,876.00 ←
Ukraine	9,891.00	10,913.00	4,816.00	6,495.00	7,207.00 ←
Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADsta	t (USD in Millions)				

# Economic Transformation of the Black Sea Region



Remittances by country

Migrant remittance Inflows (USD mil.)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Remittances as a share of GDP, 2011 (%)
Ukraine	4,503	5,769	5,073	5,607	6,716	4.1%
Russian Federation	4,713	6,033	5,359	5,264	5,667	0.3%
Romania	8,542	9,381	4,952	3,952	3,750	2.1%
Serbia	3,064	2,710	3,936	3,351	3,272	7.3%
Azerbaijan	1,287	1,554	1,274	1,432	1,915	3.0%
Moldova	1,498	1,897	1,211	1,363	1,612	23.0%
Bulgaria	1,694	1,919	1,592	1,333	1,483	2.8%
Armenia	846	1,062	769	996	1,295	12.6%
Greece	2,484	2,687	2,020	1,499	1,186	0.4%
Albania	1,468	1,495	1,318	1,156	1,162	9.0%
Georgia	695	732	714	806	1,110	7.7%
Turkey	1,248	1,476	1,026	993	1,087	0.1%

Source: Calculations by author based on ITC database, 2012

### **Top Five Trading Partners of Black Sea Countries in 2006**

Exports	Imports
Germany, Netherlands, <b>Russia</b> , Belgium, Switzerland	Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Germany, Belgium
(59 percent of total exports)	(41 percent of total imports)
Italy, Turkey, France, Russia,	Russia, United Kingdom,
(66 <del>percent of total exports)</del>	Germany, <b>Turkey</b> , Turkmenistan (53 percent of total imports)
Turkey, Azerbaijan, Russia, Armenia, Turkmenistan	Russia, Turkey, Germany, Ukraine, USA
(44 percent of total exports)	(51 percent of total imports)
Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, USA, France (38 percent of total exports)	Russia, Germany, China, Italy, France (42 percent of total imports)
Netherlands, Italy, Germany, China, <b>Ukraine</b> (39 percent of total exports)	Germany, China, <b>Ukraine</b> , Japan, Belarus (40 percent of total imports)
Russia, Italy, Turkey, Poland, Germany (42 percent of total exports)	Russia, Germany, Turkmenistan, China, Poland (58 percent of total imports)
Italy, <b>Turkey</b> , Germany, Greece, Belgium (47 percent of total exports)	Russia, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Greece (50 percent of total imports)
Italy, Germany, <b>Turkey</b> , France, Hungary (54 percent of total exports)	Germany, Italy, <b>Russia</b> , France, <b>Turkey</b> (49 percent of total imports)
	Germany, Netherlands, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland (59 percent of total exports)  Italy, Turkey, France, Russia, Iran (66 percent of total exports)  Turkey, Azerbaijan, Russia, Armenia, Turkmenistan (44 percent of total exports)  Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, USA, France (38 percent of total exports)  Netherlands, Italy, Germany, China, Ukraine (39 percent of total exports)  Russia, Italy, Turkey, Poland, Germany (42 percent of total exports)  Italy, Turkey, Germany, Greece, Belgium (47 percent of total exports)  Italy, Germany, Turkey, France, Hungary

Source: wiiw, CISSTAT, Turkish statistical office.





FACHHOCHSCHULE DES BFI WIEN

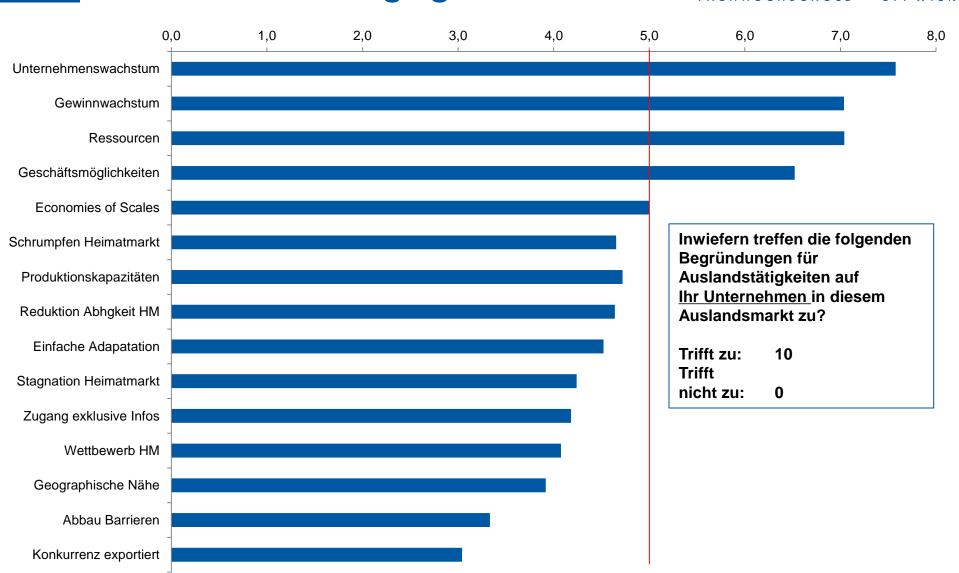
### **Intra-Regional Trade Patterns**



											Index %	
EXPORTER	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Georgia	Greece	Moldova	Romania	Russian Federation	Serbia	Turkey	Ukraine
IMPORTER Albania	n.a.	9.0	5.8	10.0	9.5	9.9	10.7	8.7	7.5	9.5	9.1	9.0
Armenia	6.7	n.a.	6.7	8.4	8.9	8.2	9.0	8.0	6.5	8.6	8.4	8.8
Azerbaijan	6.3	6.9	n.a.	6.7	8.3	6.3	7.1	7.3	3.9	7.0	7.4	7.9
Bulgaria	10.9	10.9	13.7	n.a.	9.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	10.0	8.2	8.4	8.5
Georgia	7.3	7.7	6.8	9.3	n.a.	9.8	9.1	8.5	8.1	8.9	8.9	9.0
Greece	11.8	8.0	17.8	8.1	7.3	n.a.	8.7	7.7	11.8	8.1	7.0	7.9
Moldova	7.1	8.0	5.4	9.2	8.0	9.9	n.a.	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.3	8.2
Romania	9.2	6.9	9.9	8.3	7.1	7.7	8.1	n.a.	7.9	8.7	8.7	8.3
Russian Federation	7.2	7.7	4.7	7.6	9.1	7.7	8.8	9.2	n.a.	8.4	9.1	7.7
Serbia	9.2	8.4	10.4	8.5	7.9	8.8	7.7	8.4	10.1	n.a.	8.4	8.7
Turkey	6.6	8.8	5.2	7.8	8.4	7.5	6.8	8.5	11.7	7.5	n.a.	8.1
Ukraine	8.1	7.2	10.0	7.6	7.9	7.7	6.6	7.2	9.5	7.4	7.5	n.a.

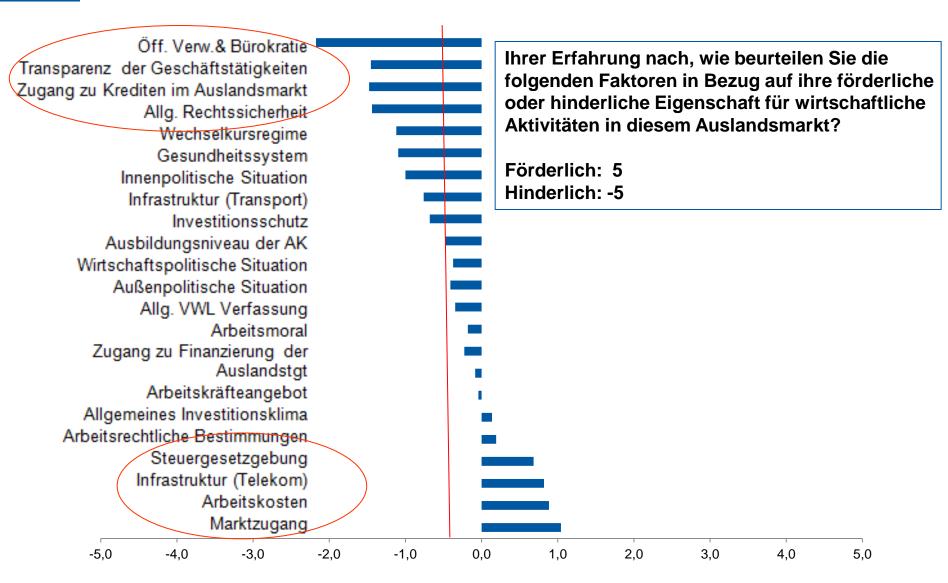
# Unternehmensinterne Gründe für Auslandsengagement





## Förderliche und Hinderliche Faktoren in der BSR





### Importance for the Export Industry



- Growing internationalisation of Austrian economy
- 1998 2008:
- Exports of goods: average annual growth by 7,6 %
- Direct investment increased by 12.1 % annually
- Importance of the BSR as export region?

### Importance for the Export Industry



- **BSR** (without Romania and Bulgaria):
- Exports of goods increased threefold (1998-2008)
- From 683 million Euro to 2.131 million Euro
- Annual average growth of 12 %
- Above-average increase

### Importance for the Export Industry



- but: low initial base:
- total share of exports to BSR:
- **1998: 1.21 %**
- 2008: 1.81 %

> BSR not yet of great importance

14.9 % of exports go to SEE/CEE region

## Development of Austrian Trade and the BSR



### Regaining momentum after crisis

- Above-average commodity export growth into the BSR of 33% in 2010
- For the first time, in 2010 the BSR (1.8%) was more important than Romania (1.6%)
- Commodities worth € 1.9 billion were eportet to the Black Sea region (exclduing Romania and Bulgaria)
- Majority of exports directed to Turkey and Ukraine
- Turkey accounts for more than 50% of total exports to the region

1999 2009 2010 1999/2007 2007/2009 2010 2007 2009 2010 2009 2010



	Mio. €		Ø jährliche		Veränd. g. d.	Anteile	am Expo	Anteil				
		MIO. €		Veränderu	Veränderung in %		Schwarzmeerregion in %			Gesamtexport		DE:
Export												
Armenien	3,4	52,2	48,9	+ 50,6	- 23,9	- 6,4	4,7	3,6	2,5	0,06	0,04	
Aserbaidschan	2,4	42,0	73,1	+ 42,9	+ 0,8	+ 74,1	2,2	2,9	3,8	0,04	0,07	
Georgien	2,7	35,1	42,0	+ 40,6	- 7,6	+ 19,5	2,2	2,4	2,2	0,04	0,04	
Moldawien	6,3	29,5	32,9	+ 27,4	- 18,1	+ 11,5	2,3	2,0	1,7	0,03	0,03	
Türkei	458,7	760,7	1.063,8	+ 9,4	- 10,2	+ 39,9	49,7	52,5	55,2	0,81	0,97	
Ukraine	130,1	529,8	666,8	+ 24,3	- 15,4	+ 25,9	38,9	36,6	34,6	0,57	0,61	
Kaukasus	8,5	129,3	164,0	+ 45,7	- 13,4	+ 26,8	9,1	8,9	8,5	0,14	0,15	
Schwarzmeerregion	603,7	1.449,3	1.927,5	+ 15,4	- 12,7	+ 33,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	1,55	1,77	
Bulgarien	205,2	586,4	601,6	+ 17,1	- 10,0	+ 2,6				0,63	0,55	
Rumänien	371,4	1.601,4	1.679,3	+ 24,3	- 13,1	+ 4,9				1,71	1,54	
Insgesamt	60.265,9	93.739,2	109.192,8	+ 8,4	- 9,6	+ 16,5				100,00	100,00	_

	1999	2009	2010	1999/2007	2007/2009	2010
		Mio. €		Verd	änderung in	Mio. €
Handelsbilanz						
Armenien	3,4	50,8	47,5	+ 79,8	- 32,4	- 3,2
Aserbaidschan	-28,3	4,7	-6,1	+ 56,2	- 23,3	- 10,8
Georgien	0,7	28,2	30,6	+ 36,2	- 8,6	+ 2,4
Moldawien	-9,2	18,5	17,7	+ 25,4	+ 2,3	- 0,8
Türkei	49,1	-34,2	183,3	+ 32,6	- 115,9	+217,5
Ukraine	-36,3	130,9	-128,6	+ 259,5	- 92,3	- 259,4
Kaukasus	-24,3	83,6	72,0	+ 172,2	- 64,3	- 11,6
Schwarzmeerregion	-20,7	198,8	144,4	+ 489,7	- 270,3	- 54,4
Bulgarien	128,5	352,0	304,7	+ 327,8	- 104,3	- 47,3
Rumänien	109,8	961,4	683,1	+ 1337,2	- 485,7	- 278,2
Insgesamt	-5.049,6	-3.834,8	-4.259,5	+ 5475,1	- 4260,2	- 424,8

Q: Statistik Austria. Kaukasus = Armenien, Aserbaidschan, Georgien; Schwarzmeerregion = Kaukasus, Moldawien, Türkei, Ukraine.

### Commodities traded



### Structure of Exports to the BSR:

	Commodity	Share in total Exports in %
1.	Machines and Vehicles	37.7
2.	Manufactured Goods	21.2
3.	Chemical Products	17.9

Source: WIFO (2010): Österreichs außenwirtschaftliche Beziehungen zur SMR und deren wirtschaftliche Perspektiven. Wien.

### International Ranking auf Austrian Trade with the BSR



Vergleich der Bedeutung des Warenexports in die Schwarzmeerregion mit typischen Vergleichsländern

	1999	2009	1999/2007	2007/2009	1999/2009	1999	2007	2009
	Mio	€		Øjährliche		Anteile am		
	77110		Ve	ränderung i	Gesamtexport in %			
Österreich	604	1.449	+ 15,4	- 12,7	+ 9,2	1,0	1,7	1,5
Deutschland	6.654	16.122	+ 16,2	- 14,6	+ 9,3	1,3	2,3	2,0
Italien	3.215	7.296	+ 14,7	- 13,0	+8,5	1,5	2,6	2,5
Finnland	518	872	+ 12,2	- 18,2	+ 5,4	1,3	2,0	1,9
Dänemark	214	513	+ 14,0	- 8,4	+ 9,1	0,5	0,8	8,0
Schweden	1.048	1.555	+ 5,7	- 2,6	+ 4,0	1,5	1,3	1,6
Schweiz	720	1.560	+ 13,8	- 12,4	+ 8,0	1,0	1,6	1,3
USA	3.379	6.238	+ 8,1	- 0,5	+ 6,3	0,5	0,7	8,0

Q: UNO, Statistik Austria.

## International Ranking auf Austrian Trade with the BSR



Marktanteile in den Ländern der Schwarzmeerregion im internationalen Vergleich

2009

	Öster- D	eutsch-	Italien	Däne-	Finnland	Schwe-	Schweiz	USA
	reich	land		mark		den		
			Marktant	eile am Ol	ECD 24-Expo	ort in %		
Armenien	9,29	24,15	13,73	0,59	1,68	2,45	4,65	9,84
Aserbaidschan	1,59	16,05	7,79	0,27	1,55	1,03	2,59	6,04
Georgien	2,49	12,82	6,20	0,73	0,70	1,03	1,14	18,47
Moldawien	4,13	30,44	19,56	0,95	1,34	0,73	1,72	2,69
Ukraine	4,95	33,02	11,03	1,26	2,85	2,66	2,25	5,97
Türkei	1,64	24,94	12,02	0,75	1,06	2,59	2,57	10,95
Kaukasus	2,81	16,05	8,03	0,45	1,30	1,20	2,40	10,32
Schwarzmeerregion	2,32	25,73	11,64	0,82	1,39	2,48	2,49	9,95
Bulgarien	7,09	23,32	14,70	1,73	0,69	0,94	2,13	1,94
Rumänien	7,13	29,63	18,47	0,92	0,61	0,96	2,16	2,12
Insgesamt	2,02	17,32	6,24	1,43	0,97	2,01	2,65	16,22

Q: UNO. OECD: 24 Länder.

### Austrian Export in Services



- Service exports show growth of 15.8% in 2010
- Service export increase to Turkey (+40.2%)
- Service export decrease to Ukraine and remaining BSR markets
- Service exports into BSR (excl. RO&BG) account for 1.6% of total service exports

### Austrian FDIs in the BSR



- Peak in 2007 with € 6.3 billion
- 2010 amounts to € 4.4 billion
- 1999 amounts to € 36million

 Dynamic shows heavy decline in Ukraine (-36.3%) and continued increase in Turkey (+4.2%) for the period from 2007 to 2009.

#### Conclusions



- Exports to Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia grew significantly
- But: low starting point
- Ukraine and Turkey most important trade partners of Austria in the region

# Opportunities for Austrian Export Industry



- Export to BSR heavily affected by global economic crisis
- Future market
- Growing importance of BSR for Austrian export

# Opportunities for Austrian Export Industry



### **Future Export Chances**

Azerbaijan: modernisation of agriculture, supplies for

extractive industries, export of services in

tourism secotor

Georgia: tourism sector, hydro electric power plants

**Ukraine**: agricultural sector: modern technology

and machinery

**Turkey**: trechnical equipment for winter sports



### References



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### Links



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- http://icbss.org/index.php
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- http://www.undpforblacksea.org/
- http://eeas.europa.eu/blacksea/index\_de.htm
- <a href="http://www.fh-vie.ac.at/Die-FH/Kompetenzzentrum-Schwarzmeerregion">http://www.fh-vie.ac.at/Die-FH/Kompetenzzentrum-Schwarzmeerregion</a>
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