

CERGE-EI
The American-Style Ph.D. Program in Economics for
Transition Economies

Jan Svejnar*
University of Michigan
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*Everett E. Berg Professor of Business Administration and Professor of Economics,
University of Michigan; Visiting Professor, CERGE-EI, Prague

1. Background¹

As the Soviet bloc economies started showing strains in the 1980s, I realized that there will be a great need in these countries for western-trained economists who could perform analytical research and formulate economic policy in the post-communist era. During a 1988 international conference in Vienna, I had an opportunity to discuss these issues with Josef Zieleniec, who was then a Senior Researcher at the Institute of Economics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Josef Zieleniec was familiar with western economic theory and shared my conviction that there would be a great need for American-style Ph.D. economists if and when the centrally planned system collapsed.

When the collapse occurred at the end of 1989, Josef Zieleniec and I set out to establish an American-style Ph.D. program that would educate the next generation of economic leaders for the former Soviet bloc countries, Yugoslavia and Albania. To establish an American-style program was a natural goal since at the Ph.D. level American education had long dominated traditional programs in Europe and elsewhere. Moreover, the one Western European economics institution that both of us admired for its excellence -- The Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE) in Belgium -- operated as an American-style Economics Department. CORE was established and headed by an American-educated Belgian economist, Jacques Dreze, who made it succeed largely because of its openness, use of English as a working language and adherence to the standards of top American institutions in terms of publications of its faculty. I spent a formative year early in my academic career at CORE and believed that a similar program could be established for Central and East Europe.

¹ In covering the period 1989-1998, the paper draws on Svejnar (2000).

Josef Zieleniec and I exerted considerable effort on both continents to launch a quality Ph.D. program. We considered the options of launching the program in Budapest, Prague or Warsaw and finally settled on Prague. We were joined by Radim Palous, the first post-communist Rector of Charles University in establishing the program at Charles University -- the oldest and arguably the most renowned university in Central Europe. From the very start, we were joined in this effort by Richard Quandt, a former professor of mine at Princeton University, who in the 1990s served as a Senior Adviser to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in New York. Finally, Kevin Sontheimer, the Chairman of the Economics Department at the University of Pittsburgh, where I was then a professor, joined the team.

With a provisional home at Charles University, financial support from the Mellon Foundation and institutional support from the Economics Department at the University of Pittsburgh, the team started in 1990 the arduous journey towards launching the program. The result of the effort was the launching of CERGE (The Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education) at Charles University in 1991 and of EI (The Economics Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences), its sister institution, in 1992.

2. CERGE

CERGE (The Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education) was founded as an American-style Ph.D. program and research center of the Faculty of Social Sciences at Charles University in Prague on March 1, 1991. CERGE was established with the technical assistance of the Department of Economics at the University of Pittsburgh and financial assistance from the US AID, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Pew Charitable Trusts, the University of Pittsburgh, and other institutions. In 1994, CERGE officially became an autonomous center of Charles

University, reporting to the rector and operating through the Faculty of Social Sciences of Charles University.

(a) The Missions

CERGE was founded with four interrelated missions. The first mission was to train future public officials, university and college faculty, and researchers from the former Soviet bloc countries in the theory, methods, and applications of modern economic analysis. The second mission was to stimulate and support academic and policy-oriented economic research. The third mission was to disseminate research and policy information to a wider group of professionals (government officials, enterprise managers and economists from other national and international institutions) through seminars, symposia, conferences, working papers, and publications. The fourth mission was to transfer the modern western standard of scientific work into the Czech and Slovak environment and thus provide an example for the transformation of other academic institutions in the Czech and Slovak Republics and throughout the former Soviet bloc.

(b) The Organizational Structure

Since its founding, the academic governance and supervision of CERGE has been carried out by an international Executive and Supervisory Committee (ESC), operating under special guidelines agreed upon by Charles University, The University of Pittsburgh, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and the Pew Charitable Trusts. Josef Zieleniec was a member of the ESC as well as the first Director of CERGE. I assumed the position of Chairman of the ESC. The Committee underwent several personnel changes, bringing in top European economists as well as representatives of Charles University and the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. As may be seen from Table 1, as of April 2005, the Committee is composed of external members (Professor

Philippe Aghion, Professor Richard Blundell, Professor Henry Farber, Professor Randall Filer, Professor Roger Gordon, Dr. Miriam Klipper, Esq., Professor Jan Kmenta, Dr. Petr Nejedly, Professor Richard Quandt, Professor Gerard Roland, Professor Avner Shaked, Professor Stanislav Stech, Professor Josef Stiglitz, Professor Jan Svejnar, Professor Michelle White, Rector Ivan Wilhelm, and Professor Josef Zieleniec) and internal faculty members who have received tenure (Jan Hanousek, Byeongju Jeong, Stepan Jurajda, Lubomir Lizal, and Kresimir Zigic).

I have served as the Chairman of the Executive and Supervisory Committee throughout the 1991-2005 period, during which the Committee oversaw and evaluated CERGE's and later CERGE-EI's activities on an ongoing basis, set the direction in teaching and research, assisted CERGE and later CERGE-EI with fundraising, and selected all faculty and researchers.

In 1992, Josef Zieleniec became the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Docent Michael Mejstrik served as Acting Director of CERGE in 1992 and 1993. He was succeeded by Professor Karel Kinsky, who served as CERGE Director in 1993 and 1994. During the 1994-98 period, Docent Frantisek Turnovec served as the Director of CERGE, followed by Docent Jan Hanousek in 1998-2003 and Lubomir Lizal from 2003 to the present. Following the tradition established at the launching of CERGE, Directors of CERGE are also *ex officio members* of the ESC.

3. EI

From the start of its operations, CERGE was hindered in its development by the scarcity of local faculty who could be rigorously retrained and assume teaching responsibilities, severe space constraints and uncertainties in the building allocated to CERGE, and the budgetary restrictions facing Charles University. From this environment emerged the idea of integrating CERGE's activities with those of the

newly formed **Economics Institute (EI)** of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in order to create a powerful, self-sustaining entity -- **CERGE-EI**.

In the spring of 1992, the Academy reviewed its own economic research, carried out a background study of CERGE, and decided to reorganize its economics program along the lines of CERGE. The Academy abolished its three institutes dealing with economics and created a new Economics Institute (EI) that shared CERGE's research and public service missions and whose activities would be gradually integrated with those of CERGE to form CERGE-EI. In order to carry out this reorientation, the Academy appointed me as the first Director of EI and appointed the remaining members of the Executive and Supervisory Committee of CERGE as the international members of the Scientific Council of EI. The Academy also provided a budget for EI and permitted CERGE-EI to be located in the Academy building that housed the old Institute of Economics. The Executive and Supervisory Committee of CERGE consulted with the representatives of the principal sponsor institutions and approved the *de facto* integration of CERGE with EI. From this point on the ESC has set and maintained the same academic standard for both CERGE and EI.

The integration of CERGE and EI activities has been intentionally quite all-encompassing, reflecting the fact that either institution alone would be too small to have a chance of becoming a world class institution of research and Ph.D. education. The two institutions have therefore been designed to have the same goals and share the same building, library, and computer facilities. Moreover, virtually all faculty/researchers and staff members have joint appointments and are subject to the same criteria for hiring, evaluation and extension of contracts.² These employees also

² The exception are several policy-oriented, senior researchers who were hired in EI at the time of its establishment and who operate under separate rules.

receive substantial salary supplements so as to attract quality individuals and reduce turnover.

Since the universities and academies of sciences were artificially kept apart in the Soviet-type system, the CERGE-EI initiative has also constituted a pioneering project of integrating the corresponding units of a university and an academy of sciences. Insofar as university-academy relations generally remain delicate throughout Central and East Europe, CERGE-EI represents a significant test case of how these barriers could be eliminated in the Czech Republic and in the post-communist countries in general.

4. Achievements of CERGE-EI

By adhering quite strictly to the American-style Ph.D. model with its major emphasis on courses, examinations and research, CERGE-EI has achieved considerable success in fulfilling its principal missions. Each year, 50-70 carefully selected students from all over the former Soviet bloc enroll in a summer preparatory semester. Most of the incoming students have a strong mathematics or engineering background, but in general they know little economics. During the summer term, they are therefore taught primarily intermediate micro and macro economics. At the end of the summer term, the 25-40 best students are admitted into the CERGE Ph.D. program. During the first year of the program, they take U.S.-style Ph.D. courses in micro and macro economic theory, statistics and econometrics. At the end of the first year, the students have to pass general (comprehensive) examinations in these fields. In the second year of studies, the students select three areas of specialization and take two-semester long (U.S.-style) courses in each of them. When they pass general (comprehensive) examinations in two of these fields, they receive an MA degree and are admitted to the Ph.D. thesis writing stage.

As the students launch their Ph.D. thesis research, most of them become junior researchers in EI. They are hence integrated into the CERGE-EI structure not only by virtue of having been taught by faculty who have joint appointments in the two institutions, but also because they produce their first substantial piece of academic research is produced under the heading of both CERGE and EI.

In view of the strict adherence to the U.S.-style program, CERGE-EI has succeeded in enrolling top students from throughout Central-East Europe and CIS, bringing in renowned visiting faculty from around the world, and retraining some of the existing economists who have started co-teaching and gradually fully teaching the demanding Ph.D. courses. As may be seen from Table 2, between 1991 and 2004, CERGE admitted 399 graduate students into its Ph.D. program. Of these, 96 have been Czech nationals, 66 have been from Slovakia, 50 from Russia, 40 from Romania, 38 from Ukraine, and the rest are from Albania, former Yugoslavia and the rest of the former Soviet bloc. Women constitute over 30% of the CERGE student body.

CERGE-EI produces 15-30 MA graduates and 5-15 Ph.D.s each year. The first doctoral thesis was defended at CERGE in 1995 and 58 have been defended by 2005. The demand for the graduating students has been enormous. As may be seen from Table 3, the students have taken on exciting jobs in the government, private sector and academe.

Apart from recruiting some of the best CERGE-EI students as its own faculty and researchers, CERGE-EI has been actively recruiting new Ph.D.s on the world market. Since 1997, CERGE-EI has in most years interviewed over twenty Ph.D. candidates at the job market held at the American Economic Association Meetings and in most years it hired new Ph.D.s as assistant professors. As may be seen from

Table 4, there are currently 16 full-time local and 5 part-time visiting faculty members. The latter faculty visit regularly from western universities. CERGE-EI also has 5 English language faculty who ensure that the English proficiency of students and faculty remains at a high level.

In fulfilling its mission of disseminating economic knowledge and information to a broad group of professionals and policy makers, CERGE and CERGE-EI have organized hundreds outreach courses and several hundred seminars for the academic, government, business, and non-profit sectors of the economy. Since the mid 1990s, CERGE-EI has regularly run three academic seminars a week. These have been attended by CERGE-EI faculty and students, as well as researchers and policy makers from other institutions. Thousands of individuals have participated in these events. Since most participants are educators or key individuals in their organizations, the second-round educational effects of these events have been considerable.

In terms of research, CERGE-EI has produced hundreds of discussion and working papers and hundreds of other studies that have been presented at conferences. A number of these papers have been published in prestigious economics journals and edited volumes around the world, thus testifying to the high quality of pure and applied research at CERGE-EI. Numerous studies have also been used by officials in the Czech government, as well as in international organizations such as the EBRD, World Bank, IMF, and OECD, to form and evaluate policies. Of the several dozens papers presented each year by scholars from Central and Eastern Europe at the annual meeting of the European Economic Association, over one-half were by faculty and junior researchers of CERGE-EI.

A large number of CERGE-EI researchers have served as economic advisors to the President and Prime Minister of the Republic, Minister of the Economy and

Minister of Trade and Industry. Others have been advisors to policy-making officials at the National Bank, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Agriculture.

The achievements of CERGE and since 1992 CERGE-EI have been recognized by external evaluators. In 1992, the European Community's Secretariat of the ACE Program designated CERGE as its only "Recognized Centre of Excellence in Ph.D. Studies in Economics" in Central and Eastern Europe. CERGE was again the only institution to win the title in the subsequent open competition in 1994. In 1992 CERGE entered the competition for hosting the Annual Meetings of the European Economics Association and in 1993 the European Economics Association selected CERGE-EI as the host of its 1995 Annual Meeting. In 1993 and 1994 CERGE-EI was officially recognized as one of the few Centers of Excellence in Economics Education in Central and East Europe by the US AID. In 2005 CERGE-EI is hosting a major macroeconomic conference and in 2006 it will host the 2006 Annual Conference of the European Association of Labour Economists.

CERGE-EI thus constitutes an important regional institution and is increasingly recognized as a leading economics institution in Europe. If the development of CERGE-EI is successfully completed, the institution will educate a significant share of the next generation of Central-East European and CIS economists, who will in turn be influential in the academic and policy decision-making in their respective countries. Since CERGE-EI places great emphasis on academic excellence, exposes the students to the western academic environment, and operates on the principles of openness, academic integrity, tolerance and non-discrimination, it is beginning to have a major impact on the quality of economic thinking as well as on the socio-political culture in these societies. The fact that many of the top academic, government, and private sector economists will have common professional roots at

CERGE-EI will also be conducive to more cooperative and coordinated policy efforts at the regional level in the future.

5. The Financing of CERGE-EI

As might be expected, an initiative such as CERGE-EI requires considerable resources. Indeed, to provide funds for CERGE-EI's 2005 consolidated budget of over \$3.6 million requires a major effort on the part of all the involved individuals and institutions. Charles University contributes about \$855,000 to the total budget through CERGE and the Academy of Sciences about \$1,160,000 through EI.³ The rest comes from earned income, income from endowment and donations that are channelled either through CERGE-EI or through its two foundations. The Executive and Supervisory Committee has from the start placed great emphasis on fundraising as a pre-condition for establishing and maintaining high quality education and research.

One of the most important institutional features of this effort was the founding of The CERGE (later CERGE-EI) Foundation in the United States in September 1993. The mission of the CERGE-EI Foundation has been to raise funds to be used to improve the teaching of economics and methods of economic research in the former Soviet bloc countries. The Foundation has a Board of Directors, President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Director. The members of the Board of Directors of the CERGE-EI Foundation are Orley Ashenfelter, Ray Batla, Alan Brown, Louis Camilieri, Randall Filer, Miriam Klipper, Richard Quandt (Chair), and Jan Svejnar.

Equally important has been the establishment of Nadace CERGE-EI, the Czech counterpart to CERGE-EI Foundation. The Nadace has as its Board members Miroslav Singer (Chair), Josef Kotrba, Martin Kratochvil, Tomas Prochazka, and Dipak Rastogi. Nadace CERGE-EI has been instrumental in raising funds for

³ The Academy has also made a major contribution by providing the EI building in downtown Prague that hosts CERGE-EI.

CERGE-EI in the Czech Republic. Its efforts to raise funds in Western Europe have so far been relatively unsuccessful, but the situation may be changing.

The establishment of the CERGE-EI Foundation and Nadace CERGE-EI constitutes a conscious effort to place CERGE-EI's fundraising effort on a solid and independent footing.

6. The Principal Challenges facing CERGE-EI

The principal challenge facing CERGE-EI is to maintain and further develop academic excellence and financial strength. The two goals are interrelated, since the substantial flow of funds from external sponsors in the 1990s and early 2000s was conditioned by the academic promise of CERGE-EI and the ability and willingness of the Executive and Supervisory Committee to enforce quality standards and vouch for the quality of CERGE-EI's operations. Similarly, the flow of external funds is essential for continued build-up of the CERGE-EI faculty.

There have been numerous challenges to the mission of CERGE-EI. While in the 1990s the main challenge was to obtain local recognition that CERGE-EI needs to be run by the ESC, at present the greatest challenge is financial. For several years, the two foundations have not been able to secure significant new sources of funding and existing sources have been gradually withering away. My greatest worry is that the CERGE-EI initiative could falter if this trend were not to be reversed. The lack of financing could lower the quality of research and teaching at CERGE-EI, resulting in the departure of the leading economists from the ESC and further withdrawal of resources by foreign sponsors. CERGE-EI would then face the prospect of losing the best students and faculty, and gradually becoming a standard local institution. Since it takes enormous effort, time and resources to build a quality institution, while the loss

of quality faculty and students can be a rapid process, this threat must not be underestimated.

On the positive note, I trust that the CERGE-EI initiative will continue successfully. The ESC, the two foundations and CERGE-EI management proved that they could overcome the withdrawal of the first wave of western sponsors from Central and Eastern Europe and ensure adequate flow of funds for CERGE-EI's development in the 1990s and early 2000s. Hence, after the primary initial sponsor of CERGE-EI, US AID, terminated its activities in the Czech Republic in 1996, The Sarah Scaife Foundation finished its successful three-year involvement with CERGE-EI in 1994, and two other key sponsors, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts started gradually to conclude their operations in Central and Eastern Europe, many predicted that this would signal the downfall of CERGE-EI. Yet, the ESC and CERGE-EI Foundation have successfully obtained support for CERGE-EI from other sources. In particular, they secured multi-year support from a number of corporate foundations, including Citicorp, Philip Morris, Coca Cola, State Street, IBM, Monsanto, Chase Manhattan, Boeing, and Marx Brother Foundation. Moreover, The Ford Foundation awarded a three-year grant to CERGE-EI. This successful fundraising, coupled with the promising development of Nadace CERGE-EI in the Czech Republic, were key while I headed the Foundation from 1993 to 2000. The ESC was instrumental in securing major World Bank grants in the early 2000s, but the current challenge is clearly to find new sources of external funding.

References

Svejnar, Jan, "Economics Ph.D. Education in Central and Eastern Europe," *Comparative Economic Studies*. Vol. XLII No. 2, Summer 2000, pp. 37-50.

Table 1: EXECUTIVE AND SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE OF CERGE-EI

April 2005

Prof. Philippe Aghion

Harvard University

Prof. Orley Ashenfelter

Princeton University

Prof. Richard Blundell

University College London

Prof. Henry S. Farber

Princeton University

Prof. Randall K. Filer

City University of New York

Prof. Roger Gordon

University of California, San Diego

Prof. Jan Hanousek

CERGE-EI

Prof. Byeongju Jeong

CERGE-EI

Prof. Stepan Jurajda

CERGE-EI

Prof. Lubomir Lizal

CERGE-EI

Ms. Miriam Klipper, Esq.

District Attorney's Office, NY

Prof. Jan Kmenta, Emeritus

University of Michigan

Prof. Petr Nejedlý

Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
on behalf of the Chair of the ASCR

Prof. Richard E. Quandt, Emeritus

Princeton University

Prof. Gerard Roland

University of California, Berkeley

Prof. Avner Shaked

University of Bonn

Prof. Stanislav Stech

Charles University

on behalf of the Rector, Charles University

Prof. Joseph Stiglitz

Columbia University

Prof. Jan Svejnar

University of Michigan

Prof. Michelle White

University of California, San Diego

Prof. Josef Zieleniec,

Member of the European Parliament

Prof. Kresimir Zigic

CERGE-EI

Table 2: CERGE-EI Student Enrollment by Country

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total 1991- 04
Albania		3	2	1		1	1	1		1					10
Argentina											1				1
Armenia				4	4		3	1		1	1		1	4	19
Azerbaijan						1									1
Belarus					2					3	1	4	1	1	12
Bulgaria	1	1	1		1	1			2	5	1	3		1	17
China											1				1
Croatia	1												1		2
Czech Republic	5	9	11	11	3	6	5	6	5	9	6	7	6	7	96
Estonia										1	1		1	1	4
Georgia					1				1	1			1	1	5
Hungary			1												1
India	1														1
Iraq														2	2
Italy				1							1				2
Japan														1	1
Kazakhstan		1										4	3	1	9
Kyrgyzstan										1	1	1	1	1	4
Lithuania				1		1									2
Moldova										1	1	1			3
Netherlands													1		1
Poland	1	1										1	1	1	5
Romania	1	1	6	6	4	6	5	4	3	1	2	1			40
Russia	5	1		3	4	2	2	2	8	4	10	4	3	2	50
Slovakia	3	4	1	4	3		3	5	1	4	9	10	11	8	66
Tajikistan													1	1	2
Turkey														1	1
Ukraine		2	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	7	3	5	3	5	38
Uzbekistan								1							1
USA										1					1
Yugoslavia												1			1
Total	18	23	23	32	23	20	20	24	23	39	39	42	35	38	399

**Table 3: Selected CERGE-EI Student Placements
April 2005**

Superscript indicates number of CERGE-EI Ph.D.

Ashot Baghdasarian (Armenia) ⁴⁶	Economist, COWI, a.s.
Pavlo Blavatsky (Ukraine) ⁵⁶	Assistant Professor, Institute for Empirical Research in Economics, University of Zurich
Jan Babetskii (Russia)	Economic Analyst, International Economic Division, Czech National Bank
Elena Bogacheva (Russia) ¹⁵	Strategic Risk Management Analyst, Altria Group, Inc.
Michal Breský (Czech Republic) ²⁵	Junior Researcher, CERGE-EI
Nina Budina (Bulgaria)	Economist, Europe & Central Asia, World Bank
Štěpán Cábělka (Czech Republic) ³⁶	Analyst, Strategy and Analysis Section, Česká Pojistovna
Martin Cihák (Czech Republic) ³⁹	Research Economist, EU2 Department, IMF
Martin Cincibuch (Czech Republic) ⁴⁹	Head, Research Dept., Czech National Bank
Pavel Cížek (Czech Republic) ⁴⁰	Assistant Professor, Tilburg University
Constantin Colonescu (Romania) ¹⁶	Assistant Professor of Economics, American University in Bulgaria; formerly, Research Director, EERC, Moscow

Jacek Cukrowski (Poland) ¹	Millennium Development Goals Advisor, Central and Eastern Europe & the CIS, UN Development Program, Bratislava
Aurelijus Dabusinskas (Lithuania) ⁵¹	Senior Economist, Research Department, National Bank of Estonia
Petr Duczynski (Czech Republic) ¹⁴	Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Hradec Kralove, Faculty of Informatics & Management
Irena Dushi (Albania) ⁸	Research Analyst, U.S. Social Security Administration
Zdenek Dvorný (Czech Republic) ³⁵	Czech National Bank, Prague
Michaela Erbenová (Czech Republic) ⁵	Vice-Governor, Chief Executive Director, Czech National Bank; formerly, Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic
Kamil Galušcák (Czech Republic) ³⁸	Czech National Bank, Real Economy Division, Prague
Dana Hájková (Slovakia)	Young Professionals Program, OECD
Martin Hlušek (Czech Republic) ⁶	Emerging Market Currency Strategist, Standard Bank, London
Jan Hošek (Czech Republic)	Research Department, Czech National Bank
Delia Ionascu (Romania) ⁵⁴	Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Copenhagen Business School

Karel Janda (Czech Republic) ³	Assistant Professor, Department of Microeconomics & Mathematical Methods, Charles U.; and Assistant Professor, Department of Banking and Insurance, Faculty of Finance, University of Economics, Prague
Martin Jarolím (Czech Republic) ²⁹	Emerging Market Currency Strategist, Standard Bank, London
Tomáš Jelínek (Czech Republic)	Head, Prague Jewish Community; formerly, Economic Advisor, President of the Czech Republic
Narcisa Kadlcáková-Virlan (Romania) ⁴⁷	Unknown
Tomáš Kadlec (Czech Republic) ⁴⁴	Consultant, McKinsey & Co., Prague
Ella Kállai (Romania) ²³	Director, Economic Research, Marketing and Public Relations, Alpha Bank, Romania
Martin Kálovec (Slovakia) ⁴¹	Boston Consulting Group, Prague
Ivan Kompan (Ukraine)	Director, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Ukraine
Nevila Konica (Albania) ¹³ Insight,	Economic Forecaster, Global London
Hana Krejčí (Czech Republic) ⁴³	Citibank, a.s., Prague
Libor Krkoška (Czech Republic) ⁷	Principal Economist, Office of the Chief Economist, EBRD, London

Michael Kunin (Belarus) ⁵³	Researcher, Max Plank Institute, Germany (pending Czech visa)
Radek Laštovicka (Czech Republic)	Fund Manager, EU/PHARE Risk Capital Fund
Kristyna Lenkova (Bulgaria) ²²	Senior Segment Manager, Medium and Large Enterprises, Komerční banka, Prague
René Levinský (Czech Republic) ²¹	Research Associate, Institut für Verkehrswissenschaft und Regionalpolitik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiberg
Lubomír Lízal (Czech Republic) ¹⁰	Director and Assistant Professor, CERGE-EI
Martina Lubyová (Slovakia) ³⁷	Senior Employment Specialist, EE & CA, International Labor Organization, Moscow
Elena Mielcová (Slovakia) ⁴²	Assistant Professor, Silesian University
Elena Mikulcová (Slovakia) ³¹	Credit Administrator, Citibank, a.s., Prague
Daniel Münich (Czech Republic) ⁹	Assistant Professor and Director of Development & PR, CERGE-EI
Daniel Narwa (Czech Republic) ¹⁸	Project Manager, Dept. of Strategy and Organization, Prague
Libor Nemecek (Czech Republic) ¹¹	Assistant Vice President, Citibank, Prague

Narine Nersesian (Armenia)	Tax Policy Advisor, Governments of Armenia and Egypt, BearingPoint International
Martina Pechová (Czech Republic)	Consumer Banking, Citibank, Prague
Inna Piven-Cábelková (Ukraine) ²⁸	Assistant Professor, Faculty of Humanities; Head, Department of Social Sciences, Charles University
Jan Planovsky (Slovakia) ²⁸	Quality Control Manager, Kimberly Clark, Slovakia
Jiri Podpiera (Czech Republic) ⁵⁷	Research Department, Czech National Bank
Richard Podpiera (Czech Republic) ²⁷	Economist, Monetary & Financial Systems, IMF, Washington, D.C.
Jana Radlová (Slovakia)	Social Policy Institute, Social Affairs and Family, Slovak Ministry of Labor
Ondrej Schneider (Czech Republic) ¹²	Assistant Professor, Institute of Economic Studies, Charles University; formerly, Chief Economist, Ministry of Finance, Czech Republic
Dmitri Shemitilo (Russia) ⁴	Economist, Emerging Markets Strategy, Commerzbank Securities, London
Peter Silársky (Slovakia) ³⁴	Economic Consultant, Young Professionals Program, The World Bank, Washington, DC
Vit Šorm (Czech Republic) ³²	Chief Economist, Czech Post Office

Karel Soukeník (Czech Republic) ²⁶	Consultant, McKinsey & Co., Prague
Emil Stavrev (Bulgaria) ¹⁹	Economist, EU2, IMF, Washington, DC
Ivana Studená-Moravcikova (Slovakia) ⁴⁸	Researcher, Slovak Academy of Sciences
Oleksandr Stupnytskyy (Ukraine)	Research Analyst, Czech Ministry of Labor
Anita Taçi (Albania) ²⁴	Principal Economist, Office of the Chief Economist, EBRD, London
Andrey Timofeev (Czech Republic) ⁵⁸	Research Associate, International Studies Program, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, Georgia
Margit Tóth (Hungary) ³³	Senior Analyst, Research Department, Hungarian National Bank
George Vachadze (Georgia) ¹⁷	National Economic Research Associates, New Jersey
Juraj Valachy (Slovakia) ⁵⁰	State Advisor, Financial Policy Institute of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic
David Vávra (Czech Republic) ⁴⁵	Director, Division of Macroeconomic Forecasts, Czech National Bank
Galyna Vereshchagina (Ukraine) ⁵⁵	Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Iowa

Ondrej Vychodil (Czech Republic)

Assistant Professor,
Department of Institutional
Economics, Charles U.,
Prague

Bruno Wertlen (Slovakia) ⁵³

unknown

Kamil Yagizee (Czech Republic) ²⁰

unknown

Constantin Zaman (Romania)

Researcher, CASE, Warsaw;
Senior Social Expert, WB
Mission to Romania;
Director, International
Economic Advisory Group,
Moldova

Krešimir Žigic (Croatia) ²

Tenured Assistant Professor,
CERGE-EI

**Table 4: CERGE-EI Faculty
2004-2005 Academic Year**

Permanent Local Faculty

Economics Department

Andrew Austin	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Pennsylvania, 1991. Citizenship: USA) Public Economics
Radim Boháček	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Chicago, 1999. Citizenship: Czech Republic) Advanced Macroeconomics
Libor Dušek	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Chicago, 2003. Citizenship: Czech Republic) Public Economics, Law and Economics
Jan Hanousek	Associate Professor (Ph.D. in Statistics, Charles University, 1990. Citizenship: Czech Republic) Econometrics, Financial Markets
Byeongju Jeong	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Minnesota, 1997.) Citizenship: Korea) Macroeconomic Theory
Štěpán Jurajda	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh, 1997. Citizenship: Czech Republic) Econometrics
Peter Katuscak	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Michigan, 2004. Citizenship: Slovak Republic) Public Economics, Microeconomic Theory
Michal Kejak	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Cybernetics, Czech Technical University, 1993. Citizenship: Czech Republic) Monetary Macroeconomics
Evžen Kocenda	Associate Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Houston, 1996. Citizenship: Czech Republic) Econometrics
Lubomír Lízal	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, CERGE, 1998. Citizenship: Czech Republic) Economics of Transition

Daniel Münich	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, CERGE, 1998. Citizenship: Czech Republic) Labor Economics
José de J. Noguera	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, SUNY Buffalo, 1999. Citizenship: Venezuela) Financial Markets, Monetary Economics
Andreas Ortmann	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, Texas A&M, 1991. Citizenship: Germany) Microeconomic Theory, Game Theory, Experimental Economics
Sergey Slobodyan	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, Washington University, St. Louis, 2000. Citizenship: Russia) Macroeconomics
Petr Zemicik	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh, 1997. Citizenship: Czech Republic) Financial Economics, Econometrics
Krešimir Žigic	Assistant Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, CERGE, 1996. Citizenship: Croatia) Microeconomics, Industrial Organization
English Department	
Laura Mentz	Lecturer (M.A. in Rhetoric and Linguistics, Catholic University, Washington, DC, 1994. Citizenship: USA) English, Academic Writing
Robin-Eliece Mercury	Lecturer (M.Ed. in Education in Second Languages, McGill University, 1995. Citizenship: Canada) English, Academic Writing
Sarah Peck	Lecturer (M.A. in Anthropology, Temple University, 1991. Citizenship: USA) English, Academic Writing
Lawrence Smith	Lecturer (M.A. in Teaching English as a Foreign Language, University of Reading, UK, 1995. Citizenship: United Kingdom) English, Academic Writing

Richard Stock Lecturer (M.A. in Literature and Theory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1998. Citizenship: USA)
English, Academic Writing

Part-Time Senior Faculty

The following faculty have long-term commitments to CERGE-EI

Ronald W. Anderson Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Michigan, 1976; also at London School of Economics and Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium. Citizenship: USA)
Financial Markets

Jan Kmenta Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, Stanford University, 1964; also at University of Michigan. Citizenship: USA)
Econometrics

Gérard Roland Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1998; also at University of California, Berkeley. Citizenship: Belgium) Economics of Transition

Avner Shaked Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 1972; also at University of Bonn. Citizenship: Israel) Industrial Organization

Jan Svejnar Professor (Ph.D. in Economics, Princeton University, 1974; also Executive Director of William Davidson Institute and Everett E. Berg Professor, University of Michigan. Citizenship: USA) Transition Economics