

**International Conference**  
**on**  
**ASYMMETRIC ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES**  
**OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS**

**Chalkidiki, GREECE, July 1-3, 2012**

**CALL FOR PAPERS**

The Athenian Policy Forum (APF) in partnership with the Athens University of Economics and Business, The University of Piraeus, The University of Macedonia and the Center for Planning and Economic Research are pleased to announce the 11<sup>th</sup> biennial conference on the theme of “Asymmetric Economic Consequences of the Global Financial Crisis”.

The conference will begin the evening of July 1 with registration and a reception and continue with paper presentation all day Monday, July 2 and Tuesday, July 3. *The Conference will take place in Chalkidiki in Northern Greece with details to follow about hotel address, description and instructions how to get there from Thessaloniki.*

Papers on all relevant topics (see below) are welcome. An abstract of no more than 300 words should be sent by March 15, 2012 by e-mail to:

Prof. Nikos Baltas (and [baltas@aueb.gr](mailto:baltas@aueb.gr) )  
Prof. Dr. A. Malliaris ( [tmallia@luc.edu](mailto:tmallia@luc.edu) )

for consideration by the organizing committee (see below). Final papers are due June 1, 2012.

Selected conference papers will be published – under the imprint of the APF press, after they undergo a rigorous (peer and publisher) refereeing process – in: (a) a conference volume [[www.apforum.org/apf\\_press.htm](http://www.apforum.org/apf_press.htm)] or (b) The Journal of Economic Asymmetries (JEA) [[www.apforum.org/JEA.htm](http://www.apforum.org/JEA.htm)] or The European Research Studies Journal [<http://www.ersj.eu/>].

**CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES AND SUGGESTED TOPICS**

The focus of the previous 10 International Conferences of the Athenian Policy Forum has been the analysis of issues arising from economic asymmetries defined broadly. Information asymmetries have received a lot of attention, particularly in financial markets because naturally what is known by managers need not be known to the same degree by market participants. However, in economics, asymmetries may arise for a variety of economic reasons. For example, small firms in comparison to larger ones may face dissimilar risks, different financing opportunities and constraints, limitations in terms of technological opportunities and innovations and the opportunity to attract managerial talent. Countries also, may experience asymmetric economic opportunities because of their economic size, political

stability, cultural factors and stage of economic development. Economic analysis and research needs to address these issues.

This conference will continue the past tradition by focusing on the asymmetric consequences of the global financial crisis of 2007-09. Although the global economy appeared to be recovering from the global recession in mid-2009, this recovery has been very uneven and characterized by continuous deleveraging, banking difficulties, serious sovereign debts, high unemployment and financial volatility.

Topics of interest include: sovereign debt, banking fragility, corporate deleveraging, asymmetries in macro-prudential regulation between countries with high and low developed financial markets, persistent high unemployment, challenges in the conduct of appropriate monetary and fiscal policies, national versus supranational regulatory systems, consequences of the Euro-zone financial crisis, the future of the euro, global monetary and fiscal stability, strategies to stop the immense increases in fiscal deficits and to regain fiscal stability, regulatory systems limiting world-wide contagion effects, regulatory measures to increase the soundness of the banks' balance sheets and to supervise financial transactions between globalised banks, multiple equilibria in financial markets, wealth volatility, the behaviour of commodity markets and changes in leading currency markets.

### **ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

The organizing committee consists of:

V. Alexander, University of Frankfurt (Germany),  
[alexander@gbs.uni-frankfurt.de](mailto:alexander@gbs.uni-frankfurt.de)

Nikos Baltas, Athens University of Economics and Business (Greece)  
[baltas@aueb.gr](mailto:baltas@aueb.gr)

Bala Batavia, DePaul University, (USSA), [bbatavia@depaul.edu](mailto:bbatavia@depaul.edu)

Bob Kolb, Loyola University Chicago, (USA) [bkolb@luc.edu](mailto:bkolb@luc.edu)

George von Furstenberg, Indiana University (USA)  
[vonfurst@indiana.edu](mailto:vonfurst@indiana.edu)

Herbert Grubel, Simon Fraser University (Canada) [hgrubel@gmail.com](mailto:hgrubel@gmail.com)

Panayiotis Korliras, Athens University of Economics and Business (Greece)  
[korliras@aueb.gr](mailto:korliras@aueb.gr)

Tassos Malliaris, Loyola University Chicago (USA)  
[TMALLIA@luc.edu](mailto:TMALLIA@luc.edu)

Christos Negakis, University of Macedonia (Greece) [negakis@uom.gr](mailto:negakis@uom.gr)

Dominick Salvatore, Fordham University, (USA) [Salvatore@fordham.edu](mailto:Salvatore@fordham.edu)

Lefteris Thalassinis, University of Piraeus (Greece) [thalassi@unipi.gr](mailto:thalassi@unipi.gr)