Taranova, Natalya V.

Working Paper
The Role of the City in Fostering Intergroup Communication in a Multicultural Environment: Saint-Petersburg's Case

Nota di Lavoro, No. 72.2003

Provided in Cooperation with:
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM)

Suggested Citation: Taranova, Natalya V. (2003) : The Role of the City in Fostering Intergroup Communication in a Multicultural Environment: Saint-Petersburg's Case, Nota di Lavoro, No. 72.2003, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Milano

This Version is available at:
http://hdl.handle.net/10419/118093

Terms of use:
Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.
The Role of the City in Fostering Intergroup Communication in a Multicultural Environment: Saint-Petersburg’s Case
Natalya V. Taranova
NOTA DI LAVORO 72.2003

JULY 2003
KNOW – Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital

Natalya V. Taranova, Saint Petersburg State University, School of International Relations, Saint Petersburg, Russia

This paper can be downloaded without charge at:
The Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Note di Lavoro Series Index: http://www.feem.it/web/activ/_wp.html

The opinions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the position of Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
The special issue on *Economic Growth and Innovation in Multicultural Environments (ENGIME)* collects a selection of papers presented at the multidisciplinary workshops organised by the ENGIME Network.

The ENGIME workshops address the complex relationships between economic growth, innovation and diversity, in the attempt to define the conditions (policy, institutional, regulatory) under which European diversities can promote innovation and economic growth.

This batch of papers has been presented at the second ENGIME workshop: *Communication across Cultures in Multicultural Cities*.

ENGIME is financed by the European Commission, Fifth RTD Framework Programme, Key Action Improving Socio-Economic Knowledge Base, and it is co-ordinated by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM).

Further information is available at www.feem.it/engime.

**Workshops**

- **Mapping Diversity**  
  Leuven, May 16-17, 2002
- **Communication across cultures in multicultural cities**  
  The Hague, November 7-8, 2002
- **Social dynamics and conflicts in multicultural cities**  
  Milan, March 20-21, 2003
- **Governance and policies in multicultural cities**  
  Rome, July 2003
- **Trust and social capital in multicultural cities**  
  Athens, November 2003
- **Diversity as a source of growth**  
  Milan, April 2004

**Partners of the ENGIME network:**

- Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Milano, Italy
- Psychoanalytic Institute for Social Research, Roma, Italy
- Institute of Historical, Sociological and Linguistic Studies, University of Ancona, Italy
- Centre for Economic Learning and Social Evolution, University College London, UK
- Faculty of Economics and Applied Economics, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
- Idea Consult, Bruxelles, Belgium
- Maison de la Recherche en Science Humaines, Laboratoire d'Analyse Socio-Anthropologique du Risque, Maison de la Recherche en Sciences Humaines, Université de Caen, France
- Centre for Economic Research and Environmental Strategy, Athens, Greece
- Institute of Higher European Studies, The Hague University of Professional Education, The Netherlands
The Role of the City in Fostering Intergroup Communication in a Multicultural Environment: Saint-Petersburg’s Case

Summary

In this paper two aspects of the issue will be discussed. First, there is the role of authorities, NGOs in forming the multicultural environment in the city with cultural diversity. Second, the city as social context, the images and myths of the city determine discourse on multiculturalism and influence the cross-cultural communication in the city. After describing historically shaped images of the city, employment of city’s myths and symbols in discourse and policy of multiculturalism, and role of city’s institutions in fostering inter-group communication, this paper will discuss the inclusive culture of the city, shaped by the networking interaction, which blurs the distinction between «insiders» and «outsiders». Here the trends of (post)modern inter/trans-national relations will be extrapolated on the trans-cultural interaction in the multicultural city, taking into consideration that network interactions build up not between the territories, but in the space, where logic of borders overcomes.

Keywords: Multicultural, Identity, Image, Myth, Discourse, We-groups, Inclusive networks, Inclusive culture, Transnational interaction, Transnational civil society

Address for correspondence:

Natalya V. Taranova
Saint Petersburg State University
School of International Relations
194156 pr. Parhomenko 5/13 19
Saint Petersburg
Russia
Phone : +7 812 276 1947
E-mail: kontata@rambler.ru
The role of the city in fostering intergroup communication in a multicultural environment: Saint – Petersburg’s case

Saint-Petersburg is called “The Window to Europe”. Ask residents of Petersburg what is meant by this expression and, besides answers of comparatively democratic orientation and the historical purpose of the city, they are sure to mention the atmosphere of tolerance and respect in relation to different cultures and religions.

Over the last ten years there were problems in interethnic relations in Russia, though even in the tensest periods in St. Petersburg, a nearly 5 millions city where representatives of more than 50 nationalities live, everything was quite.

St. Petersburg, a nearly 5 millions city where representatives of more than 50 nationalities live, is an interesting example and suitable object when we discussing the role of city in fostering intergroup communication in multicultural environment. Developments and tendencies having place in St. Petersburg have broader implications and not only because the city often serve as a kitchen of political thinking for Russia. What is more important in this context is the symbolic role of St. Petersburg for Russia and, to a certain degree, for (Northern) Europe.

In the case of St. Petersburg I find it possible to speak about two aspects of the issue. On the one hand we should discuss the role of city in face of city authorities, public institutions and nongovernmental organizations in shaping the way people interact in multicultural environment and in forming the multicultural environment in the city with cultural diversity. On the other hand, the city as the social context, the image of the city determines to a certain degree discourse on the problem of multicultural interaction and influences the behavior of individuals and groups in multicultural city.

I will start with the latter, as the image and myths of St. Petersburg influence the cross-cultural communication and conducting the policy of multiculturalism in the city. These myths of St. Petersburg are often employed by the officials in connection with outlining the main characteristics of the city image on the eve of 300-years anniversary. Then, after describing the historically shaped image of the city, employment of city’s myths and symbols in discourse and policy of multiculturalism, and role of city’s institutions in fostering inter-group communication, in this paper will be discussed what I determine as the most important in influence of the city on multicultural interaction, - the inclusive culture of the city, shaped by the networking interaction and determined by the discourse on the issue.

Historical roots of the way of cross-cultural interaction in St. Petersburg

The image and role of St. Petersburg have been forming through the history and provide nowadays a number of myths and cultural symbols.

What forms the so-called inclusive culture of the city, and where are the possible implicit complications here? It is interesting to answer these questions drawing the analogies with the Dutch experience.

First, St. Petersburg was built to secure the entrance to the sea, crucial for Russian trade and contacts with Europe, on the land reclaimed from the marsh. The city was build to tie different cultures, to promote trade and to learn from other cultures. Tolerance is one of the city’s myths, a pattern determining the intergroup
communication. Tolerance is the part of St. Petersburg’s identity quit as the Netherlands “polder model”.

The “polder model” is related mostly to the practice of policymaking; however an ingrained habit of co-operation and consultation concerns multicultural issues as well. The Dutch republic was long welcoming to outsiders and today’s Netherlands still prides itself on this. Especially since the WW2 the Dutch have been highly sensitive to anything that smacks of picking on ethnical minorities. Yet behind this the Netherlands has never come to terms either with being an immigrant country or with multiculturalism.

Second, the territory of St. Petersburg and the NWFD as a whole historically was the meeting place of different trans-national and trans-cultural experiences.

In a history of Petersburg the harmony neighbourhood of people of the various nationalities shriving various religions which, keeping the national colour and a way of life, all together created an atmosphere of mutual understanding and mutual respect is surprising. Alexander Djuma named Petersburg as the city of liberal attitude towards religion, seeing in it one of the main peculiarity of St. Petersburg.

Third, the cultural space of the city is broader than any boarders and overcome dividing lines between cultures, religions, nations, etc. The city was created as multicultural by the founders of different nationalities and cultures.

The toponymics of Petersburg up to now has kept traces of these old demographic processes: Swedish and Finnish lanes, the English and Greek prospectuses, the Italian street, New Holland, etc.

Active participation of foreigners in economic and public life of Petersburg, diffusion and interference of cultures have created original colour of the western city. Foreign influence affected in all aspects of household life of capital and was shown in language, clothes, cuisine, and a way of life.

Traditions of interaction of various cultures and nations already since the time of foundation of the city have generated special type of supranational culture of Petersburg, and special character of a tolerant to a national variety Petersburger.

Concepts versus symbols: Ideas determining and legitimating policy.

St. Petersburg has multiple images, both in Russia and internationally. Ideas, formed and forming in and around St. Petersburg can be regarded as «symbolic technologies» of fostering inter-group communication in multicultural environment of the city.

These ideas, on the one hand are employed by authorities in promoting image of St. Petersburg. Here, according to the «Strategic Plan of St. Petersburg», a document, produced by the Leontief Center, one of the most authoritative of St. Petersburg's think tanks, in promoting the idea of a «St. Petersburg mentality», the city authorities have to look pragmatically for further concessions from the federal center and make it take those decisions that will contribute to the city's well-being1.

On the other hand, the discourse on multicultural relations becomes independent from its producers and gets its own development, influencing behaviour of political and social actors regarding the issue.

1 http://www.stratplan.leonfief.ru/textsp/1napr.htm
Qualitative division of ideas into cognitive and normative will help to understand two aspects of influence of the city on inter-group communication. Cognitive ideas take the form of concepts, programs, strategies, and policy prescriptions that help decision makers chart a specific course of policy action. Normative ideas, in contrast, are images, symbols and metaphors that tend to produce a certain type of imagination and help public authorities legitimize their policy interests. Normative ideas are products of human interpretation, not of expert analysis. If cognitive ideas, as a rule, are policy elite-oriented, then normative ideas are much more open to the general public and represent a kind of «dream world», a «world of illusion» to be identified with.

St. Petersburg as a context with its historically and practically given objective norms of cross-cultural behaviour influence production of cognitive ideas. City provide a context that is taken into consideration in expertise and analytical assumptions on which concepts, strategies and programs dealing with trans-cultural communication taken by authorities are based.

These ideas are future oriented, as they are aimed to reinvent and rediscover a new reality in multicultural environment. They are oriented on those who take decisions. But, as Andrey Makarychev puts it, "cognitive ideas have to share intellectual space and compete with other products of intellectual creativity, all of which are also parts of specific PR- based manipulative technologies".

The example of St. Petersburg illustrates the roles and functions of images, myths and stereotypes within the frameworks of discourses. There is a group of symbols, images, stereotypes and metaphors which have strong historical implications and retrospective outlook.

These symbols and images contain a great deal of emotions. Aiming at policy legitimating, they are oriented to the general public. Each of the images is supported by its own narratives and discursive practices.

Evidently, there is an attractive image of open city with multi (trans-) cultural harmony and tolerance as a part of city’s identity that is at the same time unique. In promoting this outward-oriented image it is easy in case of St. Petersburg to take advantage of the city’s historical resources. One can talk about capitalizing on the past. To some extent they can be part of what Viacheslav Morozov has called the «official discourse».

Obviously, the “official discourse” can shape the way people interact in multicultural environment and make one of the ways as city in face of authorities influence the inter-group communication.

Local authorities widely use them to accomplish discourse on multiculturalism in St. Petersburg and to confirm their international identification. As Malcolm Waters

---

puts it, «symbolic exchanges» are easily transportable and hence easily «go global»\(^6\). Furthermore, globalization has widened opportunities for trading international images\(^7\).

While initially the reference to St. Petersburg as «Russia’s window to Europe» symbolized the empire’s foreign policy ambitions, later the name was transformed into the “bridge” metaphor. It became the metaphor of the city build to tie different cultures, to promote trade and to learn from other cultures.

The «Northern Palmyra» or «Northern Venice» titles of St. Petersburg refer to its image of Russia’s cultural capital and the depository of world-class masterpieces of art and architecture. Therefore, the cultural space of the city is broader than any boarders and overcome dividing lines between cultures, religions, nations, etc. The city was created as multicultural by the founders of different nationalities and cultures.

Remarkable also that renaming of St. Petersburg was highly symbolic. The re-emergence of St. Petersburg represents an endeavour to strengthen the culturalization of political space.

St. Petersburg is a historical reminder of that it has once been possible to adopt a posture that contained an identity sufficiently unique and yet open for the more general. The identity should not be defined in terms of distinct difference, and become something that required a distance to anything “other”.

St. Petersburg articulates a vision of the future by calling upon the past in a way that transcends the recent isolationist and closed period of Russian history. It aims at establishment a new identity, but does so without denying previous experience. According to Pertti Joenniemi of COPRI, above all St. Petersburg introduces a self-understanding that is far more conductive to an opening up and linking in with European integration than some other articulations present on the Russian politico-cultural scene that also aim at influencing the course of future development\(^8\).

Images analyzed here represent the products of «symbolic technologies» used also in shaping the inter-cultural communication in St. Petersburg.

**Implicit complications in trans-cultural relations in the city**

Here the discourse and historical roots of inclusive culture of the city were described. But before coming to multicultural policy and networks of interaction it is worthwhile to depict possible implicit complications here.

One could be traditionally welcoming to outsiders and be highly sensitive to anything that smacks of specifying ethnic minorities, and yet behind such political correctness coming to terms with being an immigrant country or with multiculturalism may lead to some difficulties, mainly connected with emotions and identity.

In the situation of (post)modernity the degree of diversity in European Union and Russia will further increase. In this new context it is strange to build one’s identity

---

\(^8\) Joenniemi Pertti. Finland, Europe and St. Petersburg in Search for Role and Identity / Studia Slavica Finlandensia yearbook, Helsinki, 1996, P. 102
on distinguishing from “the other”, on bilateral oppositions (what was common for the modern period).

The problem of identity redefining is challenging issue both for the European Union, taking into consideration enlargement process and immigration, and for Russian Federation, where ethno-political (dis)order is a pressing issue. In Russia, where civil society is developing and self-identification is a vital question it’s important not to seek it in bilateral oppositions.

During a (post)modern time distinctions between “we” - groups increase as comprehension of these distinctions grows. However any multicultural state requires institutes which would be capable to establish general rules and to support a cultural exchange keeping at the same time diversification. In other words, the need for general institutes which could provide the integrated diversification becomes acute.

Here, returning to the issue of the identity redefining and difficulties caused by the process, some political leaders, enjoying the understanding from the part of voters, still insist on integration (first of all learning the language) rather than accepting or even celebrating multiculturalism.

In fact, most European cities are multicultural already. And as their population ages, the European countries are going to need more, not fewer, immigrants. Furthermore, taking into consideration (post)modern economic, social, and cultural tendencies, multiculturalism seem to offer the only way to provide economic growth and innovation.

Multiculturalism may be defined as search of ways of the coordination of cultures.

Sociologists define culture as a set of values, standards and rules. Hence, the coordination of cultures means, first of all, the coordination of values. Values are based on beliefs and have irrational nature, their bases, as a rule, are not realized, but if are realized, it does not cancel their influence on people’s behaviour. So, main principle of the coordination of cultures should be inclusion, instead of exception.

As values take for the person an imperative character (the culture is a century way of adaptation of the given ethnos to its conditions of life) one and only way of such coordination is to recognize importance of each value which are included in each of varied cultures.

The recognition of all values puts a problem of the potential conflict of values, and of development of system of coexistence of cultures.

Multiculturalism, in effect, means development of rules and norms of coexistence of various cultures and their carriers in one, a homogeneous society, in a homogeneous legal, social, economic space.

In Amsterdam and Rotterdam ethnic minorities make up over one-third of the population, and Mr. Bolkestein observes that, within 15-20 years, the figure will be over half the population of four big cities of the Netherlands9.

In St. Petersburg we have the resembling tendencies, especially as the population ages. There are increasing concerns about it on the grass roots. Dutch voters also mention immigration among their most pressing concerns10. What’s dangerous for communication in the multicultural environment is when some politicians use immigration matters as a populist political platform, Mr. Fortuyn for instance.

---

The debate over immigration and crime is now becoming sadly familiar in many European countries. The appeal of particular politicians to voters who feel that their concerns over immigrations and crime have been ignored can translate quickly into a political force. Here we meet with some of the most common stereotypes about immigrants.

If immigrants are doing well there may be concerns over job places occupied by foreigners, etc. If immigrants have low incomes level and, as a consequence, low level of education that may lead to higher level of criminality or rise concerns over immigrants and crime. Here crime level more likely depends not on nationality but on social-economic level. Both situations may be used as basis for populist slogans when it is easier to shift guilt in some unpleasant tendencies on “the other”.

How it joins with the myth of tolerance? Well, the basis of the myth was and is pragmatic. Intercultural communication is fostering by trade, by the quantity of inevitable in the city intercultural contacts developing into the new quality of better understanding across cultural borders, by the synergetic effect of the social networks.

There is a widespread concern on the unification, depersonalization of the cultures, or getting lost of the “title” nation’s culture in (post)modern megapolises. And this is another disturbed myth about immigration consequences.

Nowadays it is more efficient to percept cultural variety in opposite way. Comparing, not opposing, different cultures one can find a way of better knowledge of one’s own culture. Multicultural context may on the one hand show shades of each culture, on the other hand, supranational culture qualitatively different from the simple sum of represented cultures is forming.

What is crucial to realize is that while living in our own world we have to live in the global world. Debating on the necessity of the integration or accepting multiculturalism, it’s crucial to realize that St. Petersburg and Amsterdam, for instance, are multicultural already, - this is one of their great assets. Then, different cultural groups should learn to learn about and from each other.

Taking into consideration (post)modern economic, social, and cultural tendencies, multiculturalism seem to offer the only way to provide economic growth and innovation. In multicultural context interaction of two interdependent dynamics take place: enriching and further development of each culture and forming of the supranational culture qualitatively different from the simple sum of represented cultures.

Multiculturalism in policy and programs

In different cultural environment national minorities adopt to the cultural context that often leads to vanishing of cultural originality.

Since 1996 under the law of the Russian Federation ”About a national - cultural autonomy” minorities living in the other cultural context have received the right of realization of national - cultural self-determination by creation of special public formations, national - cultural autonomies, at a regional and federal level.
186 national associations and 7 national cultural autonomies are currently registered in St. Petersburg. The Association of National and Cultural Autonomies was registered. Cultural autonomies and associations jointly co-operate in the “League of Nations”, arisen in March, 1999 and “St.-Petersburg’s house of national cultures” regional organizations, existing under different titles since 1989.

Except for national focused public associations the interethnic organizations are created, aspiring to integrate cultures or to cooperate on a regional basis (in particular, the organization "The Russian - Byelorussian brotherhood", Union of writers "Multinational Saint Petersburg", regional branch of movement "Associations of small ethnoses of the North, Siberia and the Far East" and a number of others).

It is remarkable that activities of the organizations of the ethnic minorities, focused basically on satisfaction of cultural needs, gradually widen these frameworks and are focusing on social protection of the rights of members of Diasporas in a megapolis. Especially actually is it for natives of unstable regions (Rwandese organization "The Asylum for the traveler ", "The African unity ", "The Uniform Afghani center ", etc.).

The activity of national associations, national cultural autonomies and interethnic organizations develops in two directions: 1) preservation of own cultural uniqueness in the urbanistic environment of Russian megapolis; 2) strengthening of cultural contacts between representatives of various nationalities, including with the majority of the urbanite - Russians.

The National and Cultural Autonomies Council Committee for External Affairs of St. Petersburg Administration was established in 1999. The work of the National and Cultural Autonomies Council of Committee for External Affairs is based on the federal law “On national cultural autonomy” (come into force in 1996). Further realization of the Concept of the state national policy of Russian Federation is one of the Council’s tasks.

One of the tasks of Committee for External Affairs of St. Petersburg administration is to facilitate cultural exchange of national associations with patron countries jointly with The Committee for Culture. We should also mention here the role of national Diasporas in St. Petersburg in fostering contacts between St. Petersburg and the patron countries of Diasporas.

Committee for External Affairs participates also in the organization of National Cultural Days. Jointly with Educational Committee it participates in the organization of the system of national primary and elementary education in the city.

We described the main features of programs and policy on inter-group communication in multicultural St. Petersburg. Evidently, what is the most important in fostering cross-cultural communication is maintenance of information on multicultural issues. I find it possible to outline two main aspects how the media influence the situation in cross-cultural communication.

On the one hand the media and other forms of public communication affect the identity of the inhabitants of the city and relation towards other cultures in the city. Here, the correct coverage of inter-cultural and cross-national issues by the media is essential.

Action's plan on the Interdepartmental program the "Tolerance" was authorized on December the 31-th in 1999 by the vice-president of the Government of the Russian Federation Valentine Matvienko. The State program "Tolerance" was launched. The
program includes projects directed on involving of journalistic community to discussion of the problems connected to coexistence of various cultures in Russia.

The urgency of this project is predetermined by covering on a regular basis by some Russian mass-media in a certain key a question about "persons of the Caucasian nationality" that may lead to negative stereotypes and justification of actions of the various structures conducting discrimination.

Multiculturalism represents not simply psychological feature or the ethical doctrine, but also the certain political program, a state policy. And a policy of multiculturalism has a tolerant social culture as a consequence.

As to political correctness of the media, Dutch newspapers were for many years reluctant even to report that a criminal was black, for instance. But political correctness does not provide the decision of the problem.

There may be a discussion on the limits of political correctness and freedom of expression around intercultural issues in multicultural cities. When promoting political correctness it is worth remembering that it should not become a new form of fundamentalism itself. What is meant here is the situation, when on behalf of the political correctness, taking the words of Umberto Eco, the language of everyday communication is canonized to the degree of ritual and the form became more important than the idea.

On the other hand, it is important not only to foster tolerant attitude towards other cultures but also to encourage interest towards different cultures contexts in the city. Here one should enable Diasporas to provide information on their cultures and cover the activity of Diasporas.

Life of ethnic Diasporas is covered in national press. These are Russian-speaking newspapers – three Jewish newspapers, and a number of other Jewish editions; Azerbaijan "Only together" newspaper; bilingual newspapers - Tatar "Nyr" ("Light"), Armenian "Avamatk" ("We believe"), Polish "The Petersburg’s Newspaper ", Estonian "The Petersburg’s bulletin", German "St. Peterburgische Zeitung" ("The St.-Petersburg newspaper"), the Finnish magazines and newspapers ("Inkery", "Neighbors", etc.), a number of editions in the Afghani languages. Since June, 2000 the information-analytical magazine "Petersburg national", devoted to life and activity of national Diasporas of city as a whole is edited. The journals “The national St. Petersburg” and “Caravan” are publishing with financial support from Administration.

The important role in cultural life of ethnic minority of city plays confessional activity of Armenian, Catholic and Protestant churches, the Byelorussian and Georgian wards of Orthodox Church, a Muslim mosque, Judaic synagogues and Buddhist temple. According to the Museum of a history of religion on the end of XX century in city were 7 wards of Catholic church (around thousand of parishioners), 2 wards of the Armenian apostolic church (about 40 thousand), 2 - Islamic (about 55 thousand parishioners), 11 - Lutheran (about 10 thousand), 5 Judaic (about 4,5 thousand).

All cult centers conduct the large educational work, Sunday and religious schools operate, the religious press is issued, broadcast Christian radio "Maria" and multi-confessional radio "Teos".

The city authorities are eager to use the symbolic capital related to the historical legacy whilst celebrating the 300th anniversary of the city in 2003. On the eve of the

---

city’s anniversary the local authorities have launched a robust campaign aimed at converting the symbolic capital of St. Petersburg into a tangible asset.

Preparing to 300-anniversary of St. Petersburg in 2003, we try to foster intercultural communication. There are many projects initiated not only by authorities, but also by citizens groups, enterprises.

**Inclusive networks of interaction in the multicultural city**

In this paper I propose the inclusive culture of the city, shaped by the networking interaction, as the most important in influence of the city on multicultural communication.

The policy of multiculturalism and programs, launched by city authorities, NGOs, citizens groups, etc., activity of diasporas described earlier in this paper represent traditional way of cross-cultural communication in multicultural city. Here I will give what I see as the (post)modern view of trans-cultural interaction in multicultural settings.

There is a common logic in tendencies of developments in different spheres of our life. So, I find it possible to show some important features of trans-cultural communication with the help of example of trans-national interaction.

Let us mention some main features of (post)modern trans-national relations. Transnational relations build up over the logic of sovereignty (it doesn’t mean denying the logic of sovereignty, but just developing out of this logic). Co-operation is based on networks largely formed by actors “outside sovereignty” (J. Rosenau). One can speak about networking foreign policy.

These networks have blurred notion of center and periphery. Furthermore, and what is most important regarding our issue, these networks are inclusive. Networking blurs the distinction between «insiders» and «outsiders».

The necessary condition for taking part in building and making use of such networks is development of transnational civil society, when for individuals and groups of individuals it is natural to articulate interests in a broader than national context.

Extrapolating the described logic and trend on the trans-cultural interaction in cities, one can simply find there trans-cultural civil society. The individuals and groups of different cultures articulate their interest in the context of the megapolis. The quantity of inevitable in the city intercultural contacts develops into the new quality of better understanding across cultural borders, by the synergetic effect of the social networks. In this network interaction the role of the city and the city’s authorities is clear. What is expected from them is providing frameworks for such interaction and enhancing tolerant social culture and multicultural approach, through programs and policy and through the media.

Why I find it possible to extrapolate the tendencies in inter(trans)national relations on the trans-cultural interaction in the multicultural city? Well, first, the trends of development are applicable for all dimensions of our life, as what is transforming is the way of thinking. Second, if one accepts logic of (post)modern developments, mentioned earlier here, than one recognize that network interaction build up not
between the territories, but in the space, where logic of borders overcomes\textsuperscript{13}. Thus, here one may easily put side by side developments in a multicultural megapolis and in transnational region, for instance.

Coming to the conclusion, forming of transnational civil society is treated as positive, as it is to a certain degree a precondition of inclusion of any international actor in the (post)modern inter/trans-national system. Trans-cultural interaction in multicultural cities is of the same nature and may help in forming transnational civil society. Here the relationship between cultural diversity, communication, active involvement in modern inter/trans-national system, and economic growth is most obvious.

\textsuperscript{13} The issue of territory versus space is an integral part of European international problem’s research. Especially it worth mentioning Copenhagen school.
NOTE DI LAVORO DELLA FONDAZIONE ENI ENRICO MATTEI
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Working Paper Series

Our working papers are available on the Internet at the following addresses:
http://www.feem.it/Feem/Pub/Publications/WPapers/default.html
http://papers.ssrn.com

SUST 1.2002 K. TANO, M.D. FAMINOW, M. KAMUANGA and B. SWALLOW: Using Conjoint Analysis to Estimate Farmers’ Preferences for Cattle Traits in West Africa
ETA 2.2002 Efrem CASTELNUOVO and Paolo SURICO: What Does Monetary Policy Reveal about Central Bank’s Preferences?
CLIM 4.2002 Andreas LÖSCHEL: Technological Change in Economic Models of Environmental Policy: A Survey
VOL 5.2002 Carlo CARRARO and Carmen MARCHIORI: Stable Coalitions
KNOW 8.2002 Alain DESDOIGTS: Neoclassical Convergence Versus Technological Catch-up: A Contribution for Reaching a Consensus
NRM 9.2002 Giuseppe DI VITA: Renewable Resources and Waste Recycling
KNOW 10.2002 Giorgio BRUNELLO: Is Training More Frequent when Wage Compression is Higher? Evidence from 11 European Countries
ETA 11.2002 Mordecai KURZ, Hehui JIN and Maurizio MOTOLESE: Endogenous Fluctuations and the Role of Monetary Policy
KNOW 12.2002 Reyer GERLAGH and Marjan W. HOFKES: Escaping Lock-in: The Scope for a Transition towards Sustainable Growth?
NRM 13.2002 Michele MORETTO and Paolo ROSATO: The Use of Common Property Resources: A Dynamic Model
CLIM 14.2002 Philippe QUIRION: Macroeconomic Effects of an Energy Saving Policy in the Public Sector
NRM 21.2002 Fausto CAVALLARO and Luigi CIRAOLO: Economic and Environmental Sustainability: A Dynamic Approach in Inclusive Systems
CLIM 22.2002 Barbara BUCHNER, Carlo CARRARO, Igor CERSOSIMO and Carmen MARCHIORI: Back to Kyoto? US Participation and the Linkage between R&D and Climate Cooperation
CLIM 23.2002 Andreas LÖSCHEL and ZhongXIAN ZHANG: The Economic and Environmental Implications of the US Repudiation of the Kyoto Protocol and the Subsequent Deals in Bonn and Marrakech
ETA 24.2002 Marzio GALEOTTI, Louis J. MACCINI and Fabio SCHIANTARELLI: Inventories, Employment and Hours
ETA 26.2002 Adam B. JAFFE, Richard G. NEWELL and Robert N. STAVINS: Environmental Policy and Technological Change
SUST 27.2002 Joseph C. COOPER and Giovanni SIGNORELLO: Farmer Premiums for the Voluntary Adoption of Conservation Plans
ETA 28.2002 The ANSEA Network: Towards An Analytical Strategic Environmental Assessment
SUST 29.2002 Paolo SURICO: Geographic Concentration and Increasing Returns: a Survey of Evidence
ETA 30.2002 Robert N. STAVINS: Lessons from the American Experiment with Market-Based Environmental Policies
Carlo GIUPPONI and Paolo ROSATO: Multi-Criteria Analysis and Decision-Support for Water Management at the Catchment Scale: An Application to Diffuse Pollution Control in the Venice Lagoon.

Robert N. STAVINS: National Environmental Policy During the Clinton Years.

A. SOUBEYRAN and H. STAHN: Do Investments in Specialized Knowledge Lead to Composite Good Industries?


T.TJETJENBERG (iv): The Tradable Permits Approach to Protecting the Commons: What Have We Learned?


C. OHL (ivi): Inducing Environmental Co-operation by the Design of Emission Permits.

J. EYCKMANS, D. VAN REGEOMOTER and V. VAN STEENBERGHE (ivi): Is Kyoto Fataly Flawed? An Analysis with MacGEM.

A. ANTOCI and S. BORGHESE (ivi): Working Too Much in a Polluted World: A North-South Evolutionary Model.

P. G. FREDRIKSSON, Johan A. LIST and Daniel MILLIMET (ivi): Chasing the Smokestack: Strategic Policymaking with Multiple Instruments.


Y. H. FARZIN (ivi): Can an Exhaustible Resource Economy Be Sustainable?

Y. H. FARZIN: Sustainability and Hamiltonian Value.

C. PIGA and M. VIVARELLI: Cooperation in R&D and Sample Selection.

M. SERTEL and A. SLINKO (ivi): Ranking Committees, Words or Multisets

Sergio CURRARINI (ivi): Stable Organizations with Externalities.

Robert N. STAVINS: Experience with Market-Based Policy Instruments.


Scott BARRETT (iii): Towards a Better Climate Treaty.

Richard G. NEWELL and Robert N. STAVINS: Cost Heterogeneity and the Potential Savings from Market-Based Policies.

Vladimir KOTOV and Elena NIKITINA (iii): Reorganisation of Environmental Policy in Russia: The Decade of Success and Failures in Implementation of Perspective Quests.


Fanny MISSFELDT and Arturo VILLAVICENCO (iii): How Can Economies in Transition Pursue Emissions Trading or Joint Implementation?

Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Jacob ENGWERDA, Joseph PLASMAN and Bas VAN AARLE: Staying Together or Breaking Apart: Policy-Makers’ Endogenous Coalitions Formation in the European Economic and Monetary Union.


Carlo CAPUANO: Demand Growth, Entry and Collusion Sustainability.

Federico MUNARI and Raffaele ORIANI: Privatisation and R&D Performance: An Empirical Analysis Based on Tobin’s Q.

Federico MUNARI and Maurizio SOBRERO: The Effects of Privatization on R&D Investments and Patent Productivity.

Orley ASHENFELTER and Michael GREENSTONE: Using Mandated Speed Limits to Measure the Value of a Statistical Life.


Rinaldo BRAU and Massimo FLORIO: Privatisations as Price Reforms: Evaluating Consumers’ Welfare Changes in the U.K.

Barbara K. BUCHNER and Roberto ROSON: Conflicting Perspectives in Trade and Environmental Negotiations.

Philippe QUIRION: Complying with the Kyoto Protocol under Uncertainty: Taxes or Tradable Permits?

Anna ALBERINI, Patrizia RIGANTI and Alberto LONGO: Can People Value the Aesthetic and Use Services of Urban Sites? Evidence from a Survey of Belfast Residents.

Marco PERCOCO: Discounting Environmental Effects in Project Appraisal.
Sudeshna GHOSH BANERJEE and Michael C. MUNGER: Privatization and Labor Force Restructuring Around the World

Andreas LANGE: Does Ownership Affect Firms’ Efficiency? Panel Data Evidence from the Fixed-Line Telecommunications Sector in Developing Economies

Jens HORBACH: The Abnormal Returns of UK Privatisations: From Underpricing to Outperformance

Banu BAYRAMOGLU LISE and Wietze LISE: Government Debt, Agent Heterogeneity and Wealth Displacement in a Small Open Economy

Vito FRAGNELLI and Maria Erminia MARINA: The Performance of State-Owned Enterprises and Newly Privatized Firms: Empirical Evidence from Egypt

Mohammed OMRAN: The Impact of International Environmental Agreements: The Case of the Montreal Protocol

Prapat PHOLPHAN and Yan Le DUC: How Does Trade Sale Privatization Work?

Mohammed OMRAN: The Abnormal Returns of UK Privatisations: From Underpricing to Outperformance

Vito FRAGNELLI and Maria Erminia MARINA: The Performance of State-Owned Enterprises and Newly Privatized Firms: Empirical Evidence from Egypt

Laurent FRANCKX and Enrico STARELLI: Pre-Negotiation for an International Emission Reduction Game

Bernardo BORTOLOTTI, Frank DE JONG, Giovanna NICODANO and Ibolya SCHINDELE: Genetic Diversity and Interdependent Crop Choices in Agriculture

Privatization, Competition and Corruption: How Characteristics of Bribe Takers and Payers Affect Bribe Payments to Utilities

Mohammed OMRAN: The Performance of State-Owned Enterprises and Newly Privatized Firms: Empirical Evidence from Egypt

Mohammed OMRAN: The Performance of State-Owned Enterprises and Newly Privatized Firms: Empirical Evidence from Egypt

Mike BURKART, Fausto PANUNZI and Andrei SHLEIFER: Family Firms

Emmanuelle AURIOL, Pierre M. PICARD: Privatizations in Developing Countries and the Government Budget Constraint

Nichole M. CASTATER: Privatization as a Means to Societal Transformation: An Empirical Study of Privatization in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union

Haruo IMAI and Mayumi HORIE: Evidence from the Fixed-Line Telecommunications Sector in Developing Economies

Alberto R. PETRUCCI: Government Debt, Agent Heterogeneity and Wealth Displacement in a Small Open Economy

Timothy SWANSON and Robin MASON (lvi): The Impact of International Environmental Agreements: The Case of the Montreal Protocol


Massimo FLORIO and Katiuscia MANZONI: The Abnormal Returns of UK Privatisations: From Underpricing to Outperformance

Nelson LOURENÇO, Carlos RUSSO MACHADO, Maria do ROSÁRIO JORGE and Luis RODRIGUES: An Integrated Approach to Understand Territory Dynamics, The Coastal Alentejo (Portugal)

Peter ZAPFEL and Matti VAÑINO (lv): Pathways to European Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading History and Misconceptions

Christoph LÜLSFESMANN: Benevolent Government, Managerial Incentives, and the Virtues of Privatization

Kate BISHOP, Igor FILATOTCHEV and Tomasz MICKIEWICZ: Endogenous Ownership Structure: Factors Affecting the Post-Privatization Equity in Largest Hungarian Firms

Theodora WELCH and Rick MOLZ: How Does Trade Sale Privatization Work?

Kensuke KOBAYASHI and Chiaki INAGAKI (lviii): The Political Economy of Emission Tax Design in Environmental Policy

Guillaume GIRMENS and Michel GUILLARD: Privatization and Investment: Crowding-Out Effect vs Financial Diversification

Mike BURKART, Fausto PANUNZI and Andrei SHLEIFER: Family Firms

Emmanuelle AURIOL, Pierre M. PICARD: Privatizations in Developing Countries and the Government Budget Constraint

PRIV 78.2002

PRIV 79.2002

PRIV 80.2002

ETA 90.2002

ETA 91.2002

ETA 92.000

ETA 93.000

ETA 94.000

ETA 95.000

ETA 96.000

ETA 97.000

ETA 98.000

ETA 99.000

ETA 100.000

ETA 101.000

ETA 102.000

ETA 103.000

ETA 104.000

ETA 105.000

ETA 106.000

ETA 107.000

ETA 108.000

ETA 109.000

ETA 110.000

ETA 111.000

PRIV 74.2002

PRIV 75.2002

PRIV 76.2002

PRIV 77.2002

PRIV 79.2002

PRIV 80.2002

PRIV 82.002

PRIV 83.2002

PRIV 84.2002

PRIV 85.2002

PRIV 86.002

PRIV 88.002

PRIV 89.002

PRIV 90.2002

PRIV 91.2002

PRIV 92.000

PRIV 93.000

PRIV 94.000

PRIV 95.000

PRIV 96.000

PRIV 97.000

PRIV 98.000

PRIV 99.000

PRIV 100.000

PRIV 101.000

PRIV 102.000

PRIV 103.000

PRIV 104.000

PRIV 105.000

PRIV 106.000

PRIV 107.000

PRIV 108.000

PRIV 109.000

PRIV 110.000

PRIV 111.000
PRIV 112.2002 Isaac OTCHERE: Intra-Industry Effects of Privatization Announcements: Evidence from Developed and Developing Countries
PRIV 113.2002 Yannis KATSOLAKOS and Elisavet LIKOYANNI: Fiscal and Other Macroeconomic Effects of Privatization
PRIV 115.2002 D. Teja FLOTHO: A Note on Consumption Correlations and European Financial Integration
PRIV 2.2003 Ilbolya SCHINDELE: Theory of Privatization in Eastern Europe: Literature Review
PRIV 3.2003 Witze LISE, Claudia KEMPFERT and Richard S.J. TOL: Strategic Action in the Liberalised German Electricity Market
KNOW 5.2003 Reyer GERLAGH: Induced Technological Change under Technological Competition
ETA 6.2003 Efrom CASTELNUOVO: Squeezing the Interest Rate Smoothing Weight with a Hybrid Expectations Model
SIEV 7.2003 Anna ALBERINI, Alberto LONGO, Stefania TONIN, Francesco TROMBETTA and Margherita TURVANI: The Role of Liability, Regulation and Economic Incentives in Brownfield Remediation and Redevelopment: Evidence from Surveys of Developers
NRM 8.2003 Elissaios PAPYRAKIS and Reyer GERLAGH: Natural Resources: A Blessing or a Curse?
CLIM 9.2003 A. CAPARROS, J.-C. PEREAU and T. TAIZDAÏF: North-South Climate Change Negotiations: a Sequential Game with Asymmetric Information
KNOW 10.2003 Giorgio BRUNELLO and Daniele CHECCHI: School Quality and Family Background in Italy
CLIM 11.2003 Efrom CASTELNUOVO and Marzio GALEOTTI: Learning By doing vs Learning By Researching in a Model of Climate Change Policy Analysis
KNOW 12.2003 Carole MAIGNAN, Gianmarco OTTAVIANO and Dino PINELLI (eds.): Economic Growth, Innovation, Cultural Diversity: What are we all talking about? A critical survey of the state-of-the-art
KNOW 14.2003 Maddy JANSENS and Chris STEYERT (inx): Theories of Diversity within Organisation Studies: Debates and Future Trajectories
KNOW 15.2003 Tuzin BAYCAN LEVENT, Enno MASUREL and Peter NIJKAMP (inx): Diversity in Entrepreneurship: Ethnic and Female Roles in Urban Economic Life
KNOW 16.2003 Alexandra BITUSIKOVA (inx): Post-Communist City on its Way from Grey to Colourful: The Case Study from Slovakia
KNOW 17.2003 Billy E. VAUGHN and Katarina MLEKOV (inx): A Stage Model of Developing an Inclusive Community
KNOW 18.2003 Selma van LONDEN and Arie de RIJTER (inx): Managing Diversity in a Glocalizing World
PRIV 20.2003 Giacomo CALZOLARI and Alessandro PAVAN (inx): Monopoly with Resale
PRIV 22.2003 Marco LiCalzi and Alessandro PAVAN (inx): Tilting the Supply Schedule to Enhance Competition in Uniform-Price Auctions
PRIV 23.2003 David ETTINGER (inx): Bidding among Friends and Enemies
PRIV 24.2003 Hannu VARTIAINEN (inx): Auction Design without Commitment
PRIV 26.2003 Christine A. PARLOUR and Uday RAIJAN (inx): Rationing in IPOs
PRIV 27.2003 Kjell G. NYBORG and Ilya A. STREBULAEV (inx): Multiple Unit Auctions and Short Squeezes
PRIV 28.2003 Anders LUNANDER and Jan-Eric NILSSON (inx): Taking the Lab to the Field: Experimental Tests of Alternative Mechanisms to Procure Multiple Contracts
PRIV 30.2003 Emiel MAASLAND and Sander ONDERSTAL (inx): Auctions with Financial Externalities
ETA 31.2003 Michael FINUS and Bianca RUNDHAGEN: A Non-cooperative Foundation of Core-Stability in Positive Externality NTU-Coalition Games
KNOW 32.2003 Michele MORETTO: Competition and Irreversible Investments under Uncertainty
PRIV 33.2003 Philippe QUIRION: Relative Quotas: Correct Answer to Uncertainty or Case of Regulatory Capture?
KNOW 34.2003 Giuseppe MEDA, Claudio PIGA and Donald SIEGEL: On the Relationship between R&D and Productivity: A Treatment Effect Analysis
ETA 35.2003 Alessandra DEL BOCA, Marzio GALEOTTI and Paola ROTA: Non-convexities in the Adjustment of Different Capital Inputs: A Firm-level Investigation
(i) This paper was presented at the Workshop “Growth, Environmental Policies and Sustainability” organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Venice, June 1, 2001
(ii) This paper was presented at the Fourth Toulouse Conference on Environment and Resource Economics on “Property Rights, Institutions and Management of Environmental and Natural Resources”, organised by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, IDEI and INRA and sponsored by MATE, Toulouse, May 3-4, 2001
(iii) This paper was presented at the International Conference on “Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods”, organised by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei in cooperation with CORILA, Venice, May 11, 2001
(iv) This paper was presented at the International Conference on “Climate Policy – Do We Need a New Approach?”; jointly organised by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Stanford University and Venice International University, Isola di San Servolo, Venice, September 6-8, 2001
(v) This paper was presented at the Seventh Meeting of the Coalition Theory Network organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and the CORE, Université Catholique de Louvain, Venice, Italy, January 11-12, 2002
(vi) This paper was presented at the First Workshop of the Concerted Action on Tradable Emission Permits (CATEP) organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Venice, Italy, December 3-4, 2001
(vii) This paper was presented at the ESF EURESCO Conference on Environmental Policy in a Global Economy “The International Dimension of Environmental Policy”, organised with the collaboration of the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Acquafredda di Maratea, October 6-11, 2001
(viii) This paper was presented at the First Workshop of “CFEWE – Carbon Flows between Eastern and Western Europe”, organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and Zentrum fur Europäische Integrationsforschung (ZEI), Milan, July 5-6, 2001
(ix) This paper was presented at the Workshop on “Game Practice and the Environment”, jointly organised by Università del Piemonte Orientale and Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Alessandria, April 12-13, 2002
(x) This paper was presented at the ENGIME Workshop on “Mapping Diversity”, Leuven, May 16-17, 2002
(xi) This paper was presented at the EuroConference on “Auctions and Market Design: Theory, Evidence and Applications”, organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Milan, September 26-28, 2002
(xii) This paper was presented at the Eighth Meeting of the Coalition Theory Network organised by the GREQAM, Aix-en-Provence, France, January 24-25, 2003
(xiii) This paper was presented at the ENGIME Workshop on “Communication across Cultures in Multicultural Cities”, The Hague, November 7-8, 2002
## 2002 SERIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Editor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLIM</td>
<td>Climate Change Modelling and Policy</td>
<td>Marzio Galeotti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOL</td>
<td>Voluntary and International Agreements</td>
<td>Carlo Carraro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUST</td>
<td>Sustainability Indicators and Environmental Valuation</td>
<td>Carlo Carraro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRM</td>
<td>Natural Resources Management</td>
<td>Carlo Giupponi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNOW</td>
<td>Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital</td>
<td>Dino Pinelli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGMT</td>
<td>Corporate Sustainable Management</td>
<td>Andrea Marsanich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIV</td>
<td>Privatisation, Regulation, Antitrust</td>
<td>Bernardo Bortolotti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETA</td>
<td>Economic Theory and Applications</td>
<td>Carlo Carraro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2003 SERIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Editor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLIM</td>
<td>Climate Change Modelling and Policy</td>
<td>Marzio Galeotti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GG</td>
<td>Global Governance</td>
<td>Carlo Carraro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIEV</td>
<td>Sustainability Indicators and Environmental Valuation</td>
<td>Anna Alberini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRM</td>
<td>Natural Resources Management</td>
<td>Carlo Giupponi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNOW</td>
<td>Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital</td>
<td>Gianmarco Ottaviano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEM</td>
<td>International Energy Markets</td>
<td>Anil Markandya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSRM</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility and Management</td>
<td>Sabina Ratti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIV</td>
<td>Privatisation, Regulation, Antitrust</td>
<td>Bernardo Bortolotti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETA</td>
<td>Economic Theory and Applications</td>
<td>Carlo Carraro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTN</td>
<td>Coalition Theory Network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>