



National Bank of Serbia



UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE
Faculty of Economics

**NATIONAL BANK OF SERBIA AND
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS IN BELGRADE**

are pleased to invite you to

THE BELGRADE RESEARCH SEMINAR ON ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Speaker:

PhD Theocharis Grigoriadis

on the following topic

**“CONFLICT & EMPIRE: EVIDENCE FROM THE
BREAKUP OF LIVONIAN CONFEDERATION”**

Date and time: Friday, November 23, 2018 at 1pm.

Venue: Professors' hall, Faculty of economics, Kamenička 6, 1st floor.

Abstract : In this paper, we explore the long-run effects of imperial legacies in the Baltic region. Based on the Life-In-Transition Survey (LITS), we use robust regression discontinuity and identify persistent differential patterns of socioeconomic and political preferences across the borders of the former imperial territories of Estland, Livonia (Swedish Livonia), Letgallia (Polish Livonia) and Courland that emerged as a result of the breakup of Livonian Confederation. We argue that the underlying cause for this set of differences is the legacy of Swedish vs. Polish imperial rule from mid-16th to mid/late 18th century. All four imperial territories had a very similar history under the auspices of the Livonian Confederation prior to mid-16th century and then followed similar administrative trajectories after mid/late 18th century. We exploit the differential timing of integration into the Russian Empire and the borders of the Pale of Settlement as robustness checks. Hence, we argue for the persistence of legacies as drivers of divergent development paths in the regions of Latvia and Estonia.

Short biography: Theocharis Grigoriadis is a graduate of the University of Athens, Yale University, Saint Petersburg State University and the University of California, Berkeley. As Professor of Economics at the Institute of East European Studies (Free University of Berlin) he concentrates in economics of religion and culture, political economy, comparative economic systems and economic development. His research provides an analytical ground for the identification of mechanisms through which religion shapes political regimes, perceptions of centralization and the provision of public goods. Moreover, he maintains a strong interest in foreign aid effectiveness and its institutions.