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Russian Patrimonial Capitalism and the International Financial Crisis

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The division of labor between the two groups was used to make the book more accessible to a wider audience. The Richard Sakwa, 74; A. Radygin



Hence his explicit rejection of state capitalism as a developmental choice in an interview in April 2011: see 'Interv'yu Dmitriya Medvedeva Tsentral'nomu televideniyu Kitaya' [Dmitrii Medvedev's interview with Central Television of China], at <<http://kremlin.ru/transcripts/10911>>, accessed 13 April 2011.

Oliver Schlumberger, 'Structural Reform, Economic Order, and Development: Patrimonial Capitalism', *Review of International Political Economy*, Vol.15, No.4 (2008), pp.622–49, especially pp.233–6; see also his *Patrimonial Capitalism. Economic Reform and Economic Order*, unpublished doctoral thesis (Tübingen: University of Tübingen, 2004).

For reviews of these issues, see Jean-Francois Médard, 'The Underdeveloped State in Tropical Africa: Political Clientelism or Neo-patrimonialism?', in Christopher Clapham (ed.), *Private Patronage and Public Power* (London: Pinter, 1982), pp.162–92; Gero Erdmann and Ulf Engel, *Neopatrimonialism Revisited: Beyond a Catch-All Concept* (Hamburg: GIGA Working Papers, 2006). My thanks to Paul Chaisty and Patrick Köllner for passing on these two references.

Schlumberger, 'Structural Reform, Economic Order and Development', p.622.

One further benefit of using patrimonial capitalism is that it enables us to talk about Russia and Kazakhstan in a way that is not too different from the way that we talk about

undifferentiated capitalism. This is a useful way of dealing with the economic and political differences between Russia and Kazakhstan. Of course it is not a perfect solution, but it is a way of dealing with the differences between the two countries. The concept of patrimonial capitalism, however, is a useful way of dealing with the differences between the two countries. The concept of patrimonial capitalism, however, is a useful way of dealing with the differences between the two countries.

These differences are not only in the economic and political spheres, but also in the social and cultural spheres. The concept of patrimonial capitalism, however, is a useful way of dealing with the differences between the two countries.

Alexander Schlumberger, *Patrimonial Capitalism: A Book of Essays* (Tübingen: University of Tübingen, 2004).

For more on this, see Schlumberger, *Patrimonial Capitalism*, and Late Development.

On patrimonial communism, see Herbert Kitschelt, Zdenka Mansfeldova, Radoslaw Markovski and Gabor Toka, *Post-Communist Party Systems: Competition, Representation, and Inter-Party Cooperation* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), especially pp.21–4; Henry E. Hale, ‘Correlates of Clientelism: Political Economy, Politicized Ethnicity, and Post-communist Transition’, in Herbert Kitschelt and Steven I. Wilkinson (eds.), *Patrons, Clients, and Policies: Patterns of Democratic Accountability and Political Competition* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), pp.227–50. On the USSR specifically see Michael E. Urban, ‘Conceptualizing Political Power in the USSR: Patterns of Binding and Bonding’, *Studies in Comparative Communism*, Vol.18, No.4 (1985), pp.207–26; Neil Robinson, *Russia: A State of Uncertainty* (London: Routledge, 2002), Ch.2.

A large white rectangular area, likely a placeholder for a document or image, with a dark blue circular logo on the left side. The logo features a stylized map of Russia with green dots. A small 'x' icon is in the top right corner of the white area.

For example, Cyprus has consistently been a major source of foreign direct investment in Russia.

Cameron Ross, *Local Politics and Democratization in Russia* (London: Routledge, 2008), pp.116–18; I. Sinitsina, *Experience in Implementing Social Benefits Monetization Reform in Russia: Literature Review* (Warsaw: Case Network Studies & Analyses, 2009).

The democratic governance score here is a composite of the scores for Voice and Accountability, and Political Stability. The public and economic governance score is a composite of the scores for Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption.

Clifford Gaddy and Barry Ickes, *Russia's Virtual Economy* (Washington, DC: Brookings, 2002).

I.N. Ustinov, *Mezhdunarodnye ekonomicheskie otnosheniya Rossii. Entsiklopediya statisticheskaya* [Russia's international economic relations: A statistical encyclopedia] (Moscow: Ekonomika, 2004), pp.136–7.

Rudiger Ahrend, 'Russia's Post-crisis Growth: Its Sources and Prospects for Continuation', *Europe–Asia Studies*, Vol.58, No.1 (2006), pp.1–24 (pp.15–16).

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