

Dr. Drasko Veselinovic (SI)
President and Chief Executive Officer
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Born in 1959. Drasko Veselinovic holds a Master in international finance and foreign exchange and a Doctorate of Science in economics from the University of Ljubljana.

Drasko Veselinovic started his professional career as an economist at Ljubljanska Banka in 1982. He subsequently served there as an analyst and international treasurer before becoming International Treasury and Foreign Exchange Manager. In 1986, he was appointed Advisor to the Management Board. In 1987 he trained on global finance and international marketing at the World Bank in Washington and at Cleveland State University. In 1989, he founded the Yugoslav Stock Exchange (now Ljubljana Stock Exchange), which was the first stock exchange in any socialist country at that time. He has been President and Chief Executive Officer of the Ljubljana Stock Exchange since then.

In 1990, Drasko Veselinovic was Advisor to the Government of Slovenia and Member of the Parliament in the first Slovenian Parliament. During the 1990s, he was a member and President respectively of Supervisory Boards of Slovenian Compensation Fund, Slovene Export Company, Slovenian Investor Society and Radece Papir, the biggest Slovene paper company. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia. He currently is President of the Board of AIESEC Alumni Slovenia and a member of the Union of Economists of Slovenia.

Drasko Veselinovic has published a variety of articles and eight books. He lectures at different Slovenian and international universities, among them the University of Ljubljana, Gea Business College in Piran and the IEDC – Bled School of Management.



Theses
**Emerging and/or Small
European Financial
Markets and the EU's
Enlargement**

1. What is the role of European financial markets in the global economy? Is Europe getting closer to the United States?
2. What can be the future role of European emerging financial markets in the EU and the EMU?
3. What are the needs, problems and prospects of European emerging financial markets?
4. Do European emerging financial markets from emerging economies (their countries becoming full members of the EU) have something in common with small EU financial markets?
5. Is the common currency Euro accelerating the development of a common European financial market, if there is such a thing at all? How would you consequently comment on the approach of a small European country that has a large and efficient financial market and is not a member of the EU and the EMU?