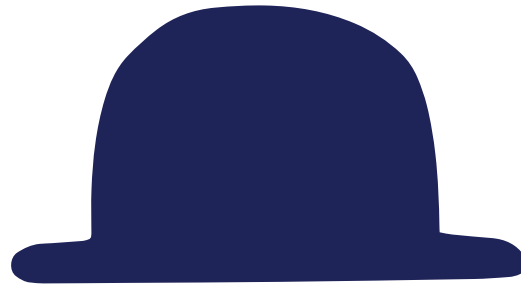
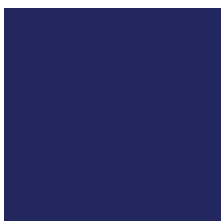
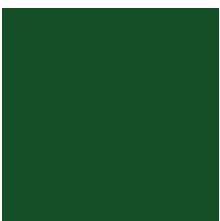
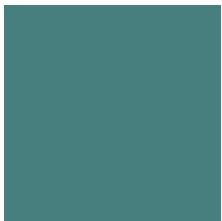
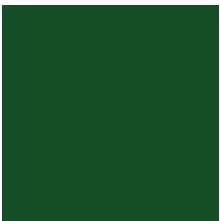




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FOREWORD



The European University Institute (EUI) is an international institution devoted to teaching and research at the highest university level, focusing on European issues, the cultural and scientific heritage of Europe and its institutional historical development. It hosts interdisciplinary research programmes on the major issues confronting contemporary European society and the construction of Europe.

Furthermore, the EUI has developed one of Europe's largest doctoral and postdoctoral programmes in the social sciences. Its doctoral and postdoctoral researchers, many of the latter part of the Max Weber and Jean Monnet Programmes, as well as the professorial staff play a crucial role in European and international networks, research groups and journals. Research on highly relevant topics in current EU affairs, such as Migration, Regulation, Energy, Monetary Policy and Global Governance, is carried out at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies.

These works attest to the dynamism of the whole EUI academic community and serves to make the EUI research output better known in both academic and non-academic milieus.

I am therefore very pleased to introduce the work of all those who have contributed by their publications to this ninth directory of the academic publications of the EUI and its members, covering the calendar year 2016. It contains the details of close to one thousand publications (123 books, 249 book chapters, 119 theses, 225 journal articles, 147 working papers and 117 research reports, lecture series and policy briefs and papers).

Readers wishing to see the very latest EUI publications should consult Cadmus, the EUI Research Repository, which is updated daily and where an increasing proportion of our output is made available in Open Access.

Renaud Dehousse
EUI President

Florence, April 2017

INTRODUCTION



This Directory has been prepared drawing on Cadmus, the EUI Research Repository, and lists the academic publications of the EUI and its members that appeared in 2016.

This is the ninth Directory and this edition is online only.

Nearly 40% of the work published in 2016 is available in Open Access, and the Open Access symbol indicates when the publication is available in full text. You can access those via the Cadmus link provided for each publication.

Separate sections are devoted to the different types of publications: books, theses, articles, contributions to books, working papers and research reports.

EUI working papers published by the EUI's four academic departments, the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies and the Max Weber Programme can be identified by the abbreviation in the working papers series title: ECO (Economics), HEC (History and Civilization), LAW (Law), SPS (Political and Social Sciences), RSCAS (Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies), MWP (Max Weber Programme).

Cadmus is regularly updated and may be consulted for details of the most recent publications by EUI members (with the possibility of searching and browsing by author, department or keyword). To be listed in Cadmus and included in future Directories, members of the EUI should submit their publications to cadmus@eui.eu.

I would like to thank all the members of the EUI community who submitted the details of their publications accurately. Without their co-operation, keeping the Cadmus repository up-to-date would be an impossible task.

Josep Torn
EUI Library Director

Florence, April 2017

ABOUT CADMUS

THE EUI RESEARCH

REPOSITORY

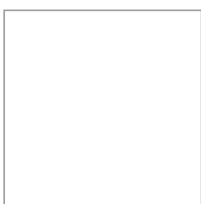


The EUI institutional repository, Cadmus, registers EUI members' academic publications produced during their time at the Institute and those based on research carried out here.

Cadmus promotes the visibility of EUI research, and enables EUI academic community to make their research available online. Over the years, an increasing proportion of publications in the repository are available in Open Access.

Some figures

- **Total records:** more than 20,000
- **Total OA publications:** nearly 6,000 (30%) - [All OA publications](#)
- **Cadmus yearly growth:** approximately 2,200 records added
- **EUI yearly research output:** around 1,000 publications
- **Yearly usage statistics:** 300,000 visits and 700,000 page views





AKSENOVA, Marina

Complicity in international criminal law

Portland: Hart Publishing, 2016, Studies in international law, V. 15

This book tackles one of the most contentious aspects of international criminal law – the modes of liability. At the heart of the discussion is the quest for balance between the accused’s individual contribution and the collective nature of mass offending. The principle of legality demands that there exists a well-defined link between the crime and the person charged with it. This is so even in the context of international offending, which often implies ‘several degrees of separation’ between the direct perpetrator and the person who authorises the atrocity. The challenge is to construct that link without jeopardising the interests of justice. This monograph provides the first comprehensive treatment of complicity within the discipline and beyond. Extensive analysis of the pertinent statutes and jurisprudence reveals gaps in interpreting accessorial liability. Simultaneously, the study of complicity becomes a test for the general methods and purposes of international criminal law. The book exposes problems with the sources of law and demonstrates the absence of clearly defined sentencing and policy rationales, which are crucial tools in structuring judicial discretion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44564>



ALBANESE, Matteo, DEL HIERRRO, Pablo
Transnational Fascism in the twentieth century: Spain, Italy and the global Neo-Fascist network

London; New York: Bloomsbury Academic, 2016, A modern history of politics and violence

Developing a knowledge of the Spanish-Italian connection between right-wing extremist groups is crucial to any detailed understanding of the history of fascism. *Transnational Fascism in the Twentieth Century* allows us to consider the global fascist network that built up over the course of the 20th century by exploring one of the significant links that existed within that network. It distinguishes and analyses the relationship between the fascists of Spain and Italy at three interrelated levels - that of the individual, political organisations and the state - whilst examining the world relations and contacts of both fascist factions, from Buenos Aires to Washington and Berlin to Montevideo, in what is a genuinely transnational history of the fascist movement. Incorporating research carried out in archives around the world, this book delivers key insights to further the historical study of right-wing political violence in modern Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45028>



ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena,
GRAY, Joanna, GULATI, Mitu (eds)
Filling the gaps in governance: the case of Europe

Florence: European University Institute; London: Brevan Howard Centre at Imperial College; Milan: Baffi Carefin, Bocconi University, 2016, RSCAS, Florence School of Banking and Finance

The Florence School of Banking and Finance at the European University Institute (EUI) and the Brevan Howard Centre at Imperial College London – in cooperation with BAFFI CAREFIN at Bocconi University – organized a conference on 28 April 2016 at the EUI in Florence with the theme of “Filling the Gaps in Governance: the Case of Europe”. The conference brought together leading economists, lawyers, policy-makers and private practitioners to review the most significant gaps in the European Union’s incomplete governance and to discuss how they could be addressed. This ebook summarizes their contributions. The first part centres around the debate on the desirability of having a debt restructuring regime in Europe and asks whether the ‘no bail-out’ requirement and the ‘no debt restructuring’ mantra can be compatible in EMU. The second part analyses the implications of incomplete, horizontal agreements among EU and EMU member states and discusses the sensitive (and largely unsettled) matter of withdrawals, exits and expulsions from participating in those different governance arrangements. In particular, it considers the implications of the referendum on the UK’s membership of the European Union. The third part, lastly, addresses the Banking Union and finds that the newest layer of European governance appears to be plagued by gaps in governance even before it has got off the ground.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41825>

AYOUB, Phillip M.
When states come out: Europe’s sexual minorities and the politics of visibility

New York: Cambridge University Press, 2016, Cambridge studies in contentious politics

In the last two decades, the LGBT movement has gained momentum that is arguably unprecedented in speed and suddenness when compared to other human rights movements. This book investigates the recent history of this transnational movement in Europe, focusing on the diffusion of the norms it champions and the overarching question of why, despite similar international pressures, the trajectories of socio-legal



recognition for LGBT minorities are so different across states. The book makes the case that a politics of visibility has engendered the interactions between movements and states that empower marginalized people - mobilizing actors to demand change, influencing the spread of new legal standards, and weaving new ideas into the fabrics of societies. It documents how this process of 'coming out' empowers marginalized social groups by moving them to the center of political debate and public recognition and making it possible for them to obtain rights to which they have due claim.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43273>

AZOULAI, Loïc, BARBOU DES PLACES, Ségolène,
PATAUT, Etienne (eds)
Constructing the person in EU law: rights, roles, identities
Oxford; Portland, Oregon: Hart Publishing, 2016

The European Union places the 'individual' or person, 'at the heart of its activities'. It is a central concept in all of EU economics, politics, society and ethics. The 15 chapters in this innovative edited collection argue that EU law has had a transformative effect on this concept. The collection looks at the mechanisms used when 'constructing the person' in EU law. It goes beyond traditional literature on 'Europe and the Individual', exploring the question of personhood through critical and contextual perspectives. *Constructing the Person in EU Law: Rights, Roles, Identities* brings together contributions and debates from experts around Europe to this key question.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43064>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer, SCHOLTEN, Peter (eds)
Solidarity in diverse societies: beyond neoliberal multiculturalism and welfare chauvinism
Special issue of *Comparative migration studies*, 2016, Vol. 4, No. 1

This issue will focus on the role of nationhood and solidarity in reconciling immigration and welfare states. In the lead essay in this volume, the Canadian political philosopher Will Kymlicka, well known for his work on multiculturalism, refers to a 'progressive's dilemma' between support for social solidarity and cultural diversity. In the current European context this dilemma seems to be dramatically amplified by pitting advocates of welfare state closure against those of solidarity with refugees. However, the dilemma clearly applies more broadly to various types of migrants, beyond the scope of the current refugee situation. In fact, a potentially contested relationship between migration and welfare states was already discussed in European migration research in the 1980s.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41905>

BERNARDI, Fabrizio, BALLARINO, Gabriele (eds)
Education, occupation and social origin: a comparative analysis of the transmission of socio-economic inequalities
Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2016

Questioning the assumption that education is the 'great social equalizer', this book takes a comparative approach to the social origin-education-destination triangle by examining advantage in 14 different countries, including case studies from Europe, Israel, the USA, Russia and Japan. Contributions from leading



experts examine the relation between family background, education and occupational achievement over time and across educational levels, focusing on the relationship between individuals' social origins and their income and occupational outcomes. Providing new theoretical insights, this book eloquently analyzes a variety of barriers to social mobility. Using concepts of compensatory and boosting advantage to explain the intergenerational transmission of social inequality, it refutes the notion of contemporary societies as education-based and meritocratic, showing that in most of the countries studied there is no sign of decreasing intergenerational association, despite the expansion of education.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41005>

BEURIER, Joëlle
Photographier la Grande Guerre, France-Allemagne: héroïsme et violence dans les magazines

Rennes: Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2016, Collection Histoire

Ce livre étudie la représentation de l'héroïsme des combattants tel que les images de presse l'ont véhiculé durant la Grande Guerre. En France, grâce à la publication des photographies prises par les soldats eux-mêmes, la réalité meurtrière de la guerre est connue des lecteurs. En revanche, à l'est du Rhin, la censure réduit à néant les velléités photojournalistiques modernes des illustrés allemands et maintiennent une information visuelle contrôlée et triomphante.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40724>

BHUTA, Nehal (ed.)
The frontiers of human rights

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law; Vol. XXIV/1, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, [AEL]

In an epoch of transnational armed conflict, global environmental harm, and rising inequality, the extraterritorial application of human rights law has become a pressing and controversial legal issue. Human rights are invoked to address a number of global-scale problems, such as trans-border environmental harm, social and economic development, global inequality, the repression of piracy in ungoverned spaces, and military occupation and armed conflict in the territory of a third state. The chapters collected in this volume grapple with the promise and the dilemmas of the extraterritorial application of human rights law through an analysis of the legal, theoretical, and practical questions raised by extending states' human rights obligations beyond their national territories.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42125>

BHUTA, Nehal, BECK, Susanne, GEIB, Robin,
LIU, Hin-Yan, KREB, Claus (eds)
Autonomous weapons systems: law, ethics, policy

New York: Cambridge University Press, 2016

The intense and polemical debate over the legality and morality of weapons systems to which human cognitive functions are delegated (up to and including the capacity to select targets and release weapons without further human intervention) addresses a phenomena which does not yet exist but which is widely claimed to be emergent. This groundbreaking collection combines contributions from roboticists, legal scholars, philosophers and sociologists of science in order to recast the debate in a manner that clarifies



key areas and articulates questions for future research. The contributors develop insights with direct policy relevance, including who bears responsibility for autonomous weapons systems, whether they would violate fundamental ethical and legal norms, and how to regulate their development. It is essential reading for those concerned about this emerging phenomenon and its consequences for the future of humanity.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43281>

BINI, Elisabetta, GARAVINI, Giuliano, ROMERO, Federico (eds)
Oil shock: the 1973 crisis and its economic legacy
London: I.B. Tauris, 2016

The 1973 'Oil Shock' is considered a turning point in the history of the twentieth century. At the time it seemed to mark a definitive shift from the era of low priced oil to the era of expensive oil. For most Western industrialized countries, it became the symbolic marker of the end of an era. For many oil producers, it translated into an unprecedented control over their energy resources, and completed the process of decolonization, leading to a profound redefinition of international relations. This book provides an analysis of the crisis and its global political and economic impact. It features contributions from a range of perspectives and approaches, including political, economic, environmental, international and social history. The authors examine the origins of what was defined as an 'oil revolution' by the oil-producing countries, as well as the far-reaching effects of the 'shock' on the Cold War and decolonization, on international energy markets and the global economy. In doing so, they help place the event in its historical context as a key moment in the transformation of the international economy and of North-South relations. With contributions from a range of perspectives and approaches - including economic, environmental, international and social history - the book analyses the oil crisis and its global political and economic impact. Thus, it places the crisis in its multiple historical contexts and traces the transformations it engendered in international relations, the international economy, North-South relations.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43670>

BLOCK, Laura
Policy frames on spousal migration in Germany: regulating membership, regulating the family
Wiesbaden: Springer, 2016, Studien zur Migrations- und Integrationspolitik

Laura Block asks how liberal democracies manage to restrict migration in spite of liberal constraints. She analyses the political debates surrounding spousal migration policies from 2005-2010 in Germany and reveals government strategies that restrict spousal migration while staying within the discursive realm of individual rights. By circumscribing and scrutinising both the membership status necessary to access the right to family protection and the family ties in question, restricting spousal migration is legitimised.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41284>

BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, BUCHHOLZ, Sandra,
SKOPEK, Jan, TRIVENTI, Moris (eds)
Models of secondary education and social inequality: an international comparison
Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2016, eduLIFE lifelong learning,

From an international comparative perspective, this third book in the prestigious eduLIFE Lifelong Learning series provides a thorough investigation into how social inequalities arise during individuals' secondary



schooling careers. Paying particular attention to the role of social origin and prior performance, it focuses on tracking and differentiation in secondary schooling, examining the short- and long-term effects on inequality of opportunities. It looks at ways in which differentiation in secondary education might produce and reproduce social inequalities in educational opportunities and educational attainment. *Models of Secondary Education and Social Inequality* brings together a number of cross-national and country studies conducted by well-known experts in the field. In contrast to existing empirical research, this book reconstructs individuals' educational careers step-by-step, providing a longitudinal perspective essential for an appropriate understanding of the dynamics of inequalities in secondary education. The international viewpoint allows for an illuminating comparison in light of the different models, rules and procedures that regulate admission selection and learning in different countries. This book will be of great interest to policymakers, researchers and professional experts in the field, including sociologists, pedagogues, international political scientists and economists, and also serves as a major text for postgraduate and postdoctoral courses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45406>

BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, VON MAURICE, Jutta,
BAYER, Michael, SKOPEK, Jan (eds)
Methodological issues of longitudinal surveys: the example of the national panel study
Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden GmbH, 2016

This book addresses a broad array of pressing challenges of longitudinal surveys and provides innovative solutions to methodological problems based on the example of the NEPS. It covers longitudinal issues such as sampling, weighting, recruiting and fieldwork management, the design of longitudinal surveys and the implementation of constructs, conducting competence tests over the life course, effective methods to improve and to maintain the highest level of data quality, data management tools for large-scale longitudinal surveys, the dissemination of research data to heterogeneous scientific communities, as well as establishing a long-term public relations and communications unit integrating a study's stakeholder community over time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41084>

BRAMOULLÉ, Yann, GALEOTTI, Andrea, ROGERS, Brian W. (eds)
The Oxford handbook of the economics of networks
New York: Oxford University Press, 2016, Oxford handbooks

The Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Networks represents the frontier of research into how and why networks they form, how they influence behavior, how they help govern outcomes in an interactive world, and how they shape collective decision making, opinion formation, and diffusion dynamics. From a methodological perspective, the contributors to this volume devote attention to theory, field experiments, laboratory experiments, and econometrics. Theoretical work in network formation, games played on networks, repeated games, and the interaction between linking and behavior is synthesized. A number of chapters are devoted to studying social process mediated by networks. Topics here include opinion formation, diffusion of information and disease, and learning. There are also chapters devoted to financial contagion and systemic risk, motivated in part by the recent financial crises. Another section discusses communities, with applications including social trust, favor exchange, and social collateral; the importance of communities for migration patterns; and the role that networks and communities play in the labor market. A prominent role of networks, from an economic perspective, is that they mediate trade. Several chapters cover bilateral trade in networks, strategic intermediation, and the role of networks in international trade. Contributions



discuss as well the role of networks for organizations. On the one hand, one chapter discusses the role of networks for the performance of organizations, while two other chapters discuss managing networks of consumers and pricing in the presence of network-based spillovers. Finally, the authors discuss the internet as a network with attention to the issue of net neutrality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41047>

BRIGHTMAN, Marc, FAUSTO, Carlos, GROTTI, Vanessa (eds)
Ownership and nurture: studies in native Amazonian property relations
Oxford; New York: Berghahn, 2016

The first book to address the classic anthropological theme of property through the ethnography of Amazonia, *Ownership and Nurture* sets new and challenging terms for anthropological debates about the region and about property in general. Property and ownership have special significance and carry specific meanings in Amazonia, which has been portrayed as the antithesis of Western, property-based, civilization. Through carefully constructed studies of land ownership, slavery, shamanism, spirit mastery, aesthetics, and intellectual property, this volume demonstrates that property relations are of central importance in Amazonia, and that the ownership of persons plays an especially significant role in native cosmology.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44691>

CAFRUNY, Alan, TALANI, Leila Simona,
POZO MARTIN, Gonzalo (eds)
The Palgrave handbook of critical international political economy
London: Palgrave, 2016, Palgrave handbooks in IPE

Challenging the assumptions of 'mainstream' International Political Economy (IPE), this Handbook demonstrates the considerable value of critical theory to the discipline through a series of cutting-edge studies. The field of IPE has always had an inbuilt vocation within Historical Materialism, with an explicit ambition to make sense, from a critical standpoint, of the capitalist mode of production as a world system of sometimes paradoxically and sometimes smoothly overlapping states and markets. Having spearheaded the growth of a vigorous critical scholarship in the 1960s and 1970s, however, Marxism and neo-Gramscian approaches became increasingly marginalized over the course of the 1980s. The authors respond to the exposure of limits to mainstream contemporary scholarship in the wake of the onset of the Global Financial Crisis, and provide a comprehensive overview of the field of Critical International Political Economy. Problematizing socioeconomic and political structures, and considering these as potentially transitory and subject to change, the contributors aim not simply to understand a world of conflict, but furthermore to uncover the ways in which purportedly objective analyses reflect the interests of those in positions of privilege and power.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45525>

CALOSSO, Enrico
Anti-austerity left parties in the European Union: competition, coordination and integration
Pisa: Pisa University Press, 2016

This book aims at investigating, through the analysis of secondary literature, electoral manifestos, congress documents and media statements, the current structuring of political parties of the Left into various sub-



families. In particular, have old partitions between the sub-families of the Left largely faded out? And have new lines of competition amongst left parties emerged? Historically, political parties situated to the left of social democracy were diverse and difficultly they were classified in a single coherent political family. Several subtypes have been distinguished in the literature. This had made of the Left a less homogeneous party family than the Christian-democratic, Socialist, Green or Liberal ones. But recently things have changed. The neo-liberal and austerity measures adopted in Europe through the very last years under the auspices of the mainstream parties and of the EU institutions not only have facilitated a broad rise of Eurosceptic and populist responses, but also have reshaped the Left field geography, which now has to be reassessed. In addition, the book focuses on to what extent and through which means left parties cooperate at the EU level (and in some cases even integrate) in the shadow of austerity. This study on the multifaceted constellation of European left-wing parties aims at providing a contribution to existing literature in the field. Therefore, it could be of interest to scholars, but also to all those who are fascinated with anticipating the possible evolution of the Anti-Austerity Left in Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44508>

CASSIS, Youssef, COLLI, Andrea, SCHRÖTER, Harm G. (eds)
The performance of European business in the twentieth century
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016,

This book originated from the idea that performance is what really matters in business and thus in business history. Yet, surprisingly, the analysis of performances has been neglected by economic and business historians. This book is a first attempt to fill this gap and in doing so provides a totally new approach to European business history. Rather than bringing together national studies, it is based on a single database, measuring performance in eight European countries according to identical criteria. The study spans the entire twentieth century, with particular attention to five benchmark moments: the height of the first globalisation on the eve of the First World War; the late 1920s boom preceding the Great Depression; the European reconstruction of the mid-1950s; the end of 'Golden Age' in the early 1970s; and the height of the second globalisation at the turn of the twenty-first century. The analysis is based on a sample of 1,225 companies, belonging to the three major European economies, Britain, France and Germany; two large south European latecomers, Italy and Spain; two smaller north western countries, Belgium and Sweden, and one small Nordic country, Finland. Performance has been measured using two ratios of profitability: return on equity (ROE) and holding return (HR), thus providing a complementary measure of profitability, the former as seen from the firm's perspective, the latter from the investor's perspective. The book's findings, at times surprising, at once confirm and infirm widely held assumptions regarding business performance - regarding strategy and structure, ownership and control, old and new industries, emerging and advanced economies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44970>

CASSIS, Youssef, DE LUCA, Giuseppe, FLORIO, Massimo (eds)
Infrastructure finance in Europe: insights into the history of water, transport, and telecommunications
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, Oxford scholarship online; Economics and Finance module,

Although funding infrastructure has always been a challenging issue in any country and at any time, the topic is still largely unexplored. A European history of infrastructure financing over the long term does



not yet exist, and the purpose of this book is to partially fill that gap. It explores the diverse historical paths pursued in order to solve the problem of infrastructure finance in various European countries, drawing upon the findings of an international and interdisciplinary research project. Economic historians, economists, and engineers grouped together to investigate case studies showing paradigmatic examples and to unravel their specificities across the Old Continent by combining evidence from the literature and untapped sources. The volume is structured into four sections; after an introductory chapter by the editors, the first section offers 'horizontal' contributions that encompass the entire history of European infrastructure finance. The other three sections deal with one single sector each, namely water, transport, and telecommunications. The recipients of this investigation are not only economic historians but also all those who deal with infrastructure planning, such as policymakers, economists, and engineers, who have to disentangle complex problems relating to financing issues. They all can draw from these chapters' original insights and interactions between theory and policy issues. The book shows that one single pattern fitting all does not exist in infrastructure financing, and it invites us to consider history as a research laboratory in which to understand why the economic and financial dogmas of our times are challenged by past experience.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38964>

CASSIS, Youssef, GROSSMAN, Richard S.,
SCHENK, Catherine R. (eds)
The Oxford handbook of banking and financial history
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, Oxford handbooks,

The financial crisis of 2008 aroused widespread interest in banking and financial history among policy makers, academics, journalists, and even bankers, in addition to the wider public. References in the press to the term 'Great Depression' spiked after the failure of Lehman Brothers in November 2008, with similar surges in references to 'economic history' at various times during the financial turbulence. In an attempt to better understand the magnitude of the shock, there was a demand for historical parallels. How severe was the financial crash? Was it, in fact, the most severe financial crisis since the Great Depression? Were its causes unique or part of a well-known historical pattern? And have financial crises always led to severe depressions? Historical reflection on the recent financial crises and the long-term development of the financial system go hand in hand. This volume provides the material for such a reflection by presenting the state of the art in banking and financial history. Nineteen highly regarded experts present chapters on the economic and financial side of banking and financial activities, primarily though not solely in advanced economies, in a long-term comparative perspective. In addition to paying attention to general issues, not least those related to theoretical and methodological aspects of the discipline, the volume approaches the banking and financial world from four distinct but interrelated angles: financial institutions, financial markets, financial regulation, and financial crises.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41871>

CASTELLI GATTINARA, Pietro
*The politics of migration in Italy: perspectives on local debates
and party competition*
Abingdon, Oxon; New York: Routledge, 2016, Extremism and Democracy,

Migration represents one of the key issues in both Italian and European politics, and it has triggered EU-wide debates and negotiations, alongside alarmist and often sensationalist news reporting on the activities of government, party and social movement actors. The Politics of Migration in Italy explores what happens



when previously undiscussed issues become central to political agendas and are publicly debated in the mass media. Examining how political actors engage with the issue of migration in electoral campaigning, this book highlights how complex policy issues are addressed selectively by political entrepreneurs and how the responses of political actors are influenced by strategic incentives and ongoing events. This book studies the dynamics of the politicization of the immigration issue across three local contexts in Italy – Prato, Milan and Rome – which differ systematically with respect to crucial economic, cultural and security dimensions of immigration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41224>

CAUVIN, Thomas
Public history: a textbook of practice
New York; London: Routledge, 2016

'Public History: a textbook of practice' is a guide to the many challenges historians face while teaching, learning, and practicing public history. Historians can play a dynamic and essential role in contributing to public understanding of the past, and those who work in historic preservation, in museums and archives, in government agencies, as consultants, as oral historians, or who manage crowdsourcing projects need very specific skills. This book links theory and practice and provides students and practitioners with the tools to do public history in a wide range of settings. The text engages throughout with key issues such as public participation, digital tools and media, and the internationalization of public history. Part One focuses on public history sources, and offers an overview of the creation, collection, management, and preservation of public history materials (archives, material culture, oral materials, or digital sources). Chapters cover sites and institutions such as archival repositories and museums, historic buildings and structures, and different practices such as collection management, preservation (archives, objects, sounds, moving images, buildings, sites, and landscape), oral history, and genealogy. Part Two deals with the different ways in which public historians can produce historical narratives through different media (including exhibitions, film, writing, and digital tools). The last part explores the challenges and ethical issues that public historians will encounter when working with different communities and institutions. Either in public history methods courses or as a resource for practicing public historians, this book lays the groundwork for making meaningful connections between historical sources and popular audiences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45124>

CHETAİL, Vincent, DE BRUYCKER, Philippe,
MAIANI, Francesco (eds)
*Reforming the common European asylum system: the New European
refugee law*

Boston: Brill Nijhoff, 2016, Immigration and asylum law and policy in Europe; 39

This book analyses the recent changes of the Common European Asylum System, the progress achieved and the remaining flaws. It provides a comprehensive and critical account of the recast instruments governing asylum law in the European Union. This book is the outcome of the 7th Congress of the Academic Network for Legal Studies on Immigration and Asylum in Europe held in Brussels in 2014. Contributors are: Hemme Battjes, Céline Bauloz, Ulrike Brandl, Vincent Chetail, Cathryn Costello, Philippe De Bruycker, Madeline Garlick, Elspeth Guild, Emily Hancox, Lyra Jakuleviciene, Francesco Maiani, Barbara Mikolajczyk, Géraldine Ruiz, Evangelia (Lilian) Tsourdi, Patricia Van De Peer and Jens Vedsted-Hansen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45398>



CICCHI, Lorenzo

Is Euro-voting truly supranational? National affiliation and political group membership in the European Parliament

Pisa: Pisa University Press, 2016, Scienza politica; 9

This book aims at investigating the voting behaviour of Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) through the analysis of voting records, existing surveys and original survey data. As the European Parliament's centrality within the European Union's institutional structure has increased, its political groups have been generally described as cohesive actors: MEPs from the same political group are likely to vote together, regardless of their nationality. Yet, this tells us only part of the story: what happens when particular interests trigger contrasts between European and national allegiances? Is the European Parliament truly supranational or do national dynamics still exist at European level? And, in this second case, to what extent? This study aims at answering these questions through an innovative mixed-method approach. In particular, new data from an original survey is used to integrate traditional quantitative methods of parliamentary behaviour analysis. Finally, this is coupled with an in-depth qualitative assessment of the empirical data. This book contributes to the literature by providing a refined theory of voting behaviour in the European Parliament and original evidence on the recurrent question of political group membership versus national affiliation. It can be of interest to scholars of voting behaviour as well as to practitioners concerned with the internal dynamics of the European Parliament.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45051>

CISMAŞ, Sabina

Invocations of Europe: music theatre and the Romanian principalities, 1775-1852

Wien: Böhlau Verlag, 2016, Musikkulturen europäischer Metropolen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert, v. 13

Hitherto the western historiography of music and opera has devoted very little attention to Romania. This book seeks to address this gap, examining how music theatre was instrumentalised as a vehicle for the overall modernization and Europeanization of the country. It deals with the complex interaction of the aristocrats, who imported the opera, the local public, the foreign power holders in the time of the Russian Protectorate and opera companies and musicians who came to Romania. In contrast to much of Romanian historiography, which stresses the suppression under the Russian Protectorate, this study focuses on the agenda of the various rulers in the Romanian Principalities, the conflicts among the elites and the rising popularity of music theatre. The book thus combines the study of the political, social, cultural and above all musical history of Romania.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43950>

CLOSA, Carlos, CASINI, Lorenzo, SENDER, Omri

Comparative regional integration: governance and legal models

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016, Integration through law: the role of law and the rule of law in ASEAN integration; 10

Comparative Regional Integration: Governance and Legal Models is a groundbreaking comparative study on regional or supranational integration through international and regional organizations. It provides the first comprehensive and empirically based analysis of governance systems by drawing on an original sample of 87 regional and international organizations. The authors explain how and why different organizations select



specific governance processes and institutional choices, and outline which legal instruments – regulatory, organizational or procedural – are adopted to achieve integration. They reveal how different objectives influence institutional design and the integration model, for example a free trade area could insist on supremacy and refrain from adopting instruments for indirect rule, while a political union would rather engage with all available techniques. This ambitious work merges different backgrounds and disciplines to provide researchers and practitioners with a unique toolbox of institutional processes and legal mechanisms, and a classification of different models of regional and international integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43168>

CLOSA, Carlos, KOCHENOV, Dimitry (eds)
Reinforcing rule of law oversight in the European Union
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016

This book provides the definitive reference point on all the issues pertaining to dealing with the ‘crisis of the rule of law’ in the European Union. Both Member State and EU levels are considered. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the concrete legal bases and instruments that the EU may avail itself of for enforcing rule of law, and the volume clearly demonstrates that a number of legally sound ways of rule of law oversight are available. Contributors are leading scholars who assess the potential role to be played by the various bodies in the context of dealing with the EU’s rule of law imperfections.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43686>



CLOSA, Carlos, PALESTINI CÉSPEDES, Stefano,
CASTILLO ORTIZ, Pablo
Regional organisations and mechanisms for democracy protection in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the European Union
Hamburg: EU LAC Foundation, 2016, Global Governance Programme

How can regional organisations such as the EU, the OAS and UNASUR contribute to the protection of democracy in their respective member states? This study explores the performance of regional organisations in Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union and concludes that governments design democracy protection mechanisms with a strong intergovernmental bias that gives ample political discretion in reacting to eventual violations by offenders. The European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean have experienced successive waves of democratisation. Starting from the 1970s, almost all countries in both regions can be qualified as democratic. In several cases, though, these democracies can be labelled as imperfect. Moreover, some countries have experienced instances of anti-democratic involution (in the most extreme cases) or an erosion of democratic institutions. Membership of regional organisations has contributed greatly to transition to democracy and democratic consolidation. Both scholars and political leaders perceive that regional organisations have played a significant role, among other mechanisms through democratic conditionality. In most cases, these regional organisations have included provisions to verify that their member states remain democratic (and/or obey other values such as rule of law). But the relationship between the mechanisms for scrutinising compliance with these values and the performance of the organisation applying them remains underexplored. This study analyses the institutional design of mechanisms of democracy protection (MDPs) in regional organisations in the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean. Three elements of the institutional design result particularly relevant: the procedures for activation of MDPs and the role of different actors (i.e. governments and/or autonomous organisation bodies); the mechanism for verification and review; and

the type of sanctions in combination with the procedures to adopt them. The study concludes by making the case that intergovernmental decision-making for MDPs leaves ample room for political discretion and suggests a number of possible elements for improving institutional design.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43086>

CREMONA, Marise, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang (eds)

Private law in the external relations of the EU

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016

Private Law in the External Relations of the EU is an innovative study of the interactions between EU external relations law and private law, two unrelated fields of law, inverted if private law is understood as regulatory private law - the space where regulatory law intersects with private economic activity. Here the link between the Internal Market and the global market - and thereby international law - is much more prominent. In this book, key questions about the relationship between EU external relations law and private law are answered, including: in what ways might European private law act as a tool to achieve EU external policy objectives, particularly in regulatory fields? How might the quickly developing EU external competence over the procedural dimensions of private law, including private international law, impact on substantive law, both externally and internally? And how is the legal position of private parties affected by EU external relations? In asking these questions, this edited collection opens up a field of enquiry into the so far underexplored relationship between these two fields of law. In doing so, it addresses three different aspects of the relationship: (i) the evolution of the EU competence, (ii) the ways in which EU private law extends its reach beyond the boundaries of the internal market, and (iii) the ways in which the EU contributes to the formation of private regulation at the international level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40526>

DALY, Angela

Private power, online information flows and EU law: mind the gap

Portland: Hart Publishing, 2016, Hart studies in competition law; 63

This monograph examines how European Union law and regulation address concentrations of private economic power which impede free information flows on the Internet to the detriment of Internet users' autonomy. In particular, competition law, sector specific regulation (if it exists), data protection and human rights law are considered and assessed to the extent they can tackle such concentrations of power for the benefit of users. Using a series of illustrative case studies, of Internet provision, search, mobile devices and app stores, and the cloud, the work demonstrates the gaps that currently exist in EU law and regulation. It is argued that these gaps exist due, in part, to current overarching trends guiding the regulation of economic power, namely neoliberalism, by which only the situation of market failure can invite ex ante rules, buoyed by the lobbying of regulators and legislators by those in possession of such economic power to achieve outcomes which favour their businesses. Given this systemic, and extra-legal, nature of the reasons as to why the gaps exist, solutions from outside the system are proposed at the end of each case study. This study will appeal to EU competition lawyers and media lawyers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44565>



DALY, Mary E.
Sixties Ireland: reshaping the economy, state and society, 1957-1973
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016

This provocative new history of Ireland during the long 1960s exposes the myths of Ireland's modernisation. Mary E. Daly questions traditional interpretations which see these years as a time of prosperity when Irish society--led by a handful of key modernisers--abandoned many of its traditional values in its search for economic growth. Setting developments in Ireland in a wider European context, Daly shows instead that claims for the economic transformation of Ireland are hugely questionable: Ireland remained one of the poorest countries in Western Europe until the end of the twentieth century. Contentious debates in later years over contraception, divorce, and national identity demonstrated continuities with the past that long survived the 1960s. Spanning the period from Ireland's economic rebirth in the 1950s to its entry into the EEC in 1973, this is a comprehensive reinterpretation of a critical period in Irish history with clear parallels for Ireland today.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42044>



DE FEO, Alfredo, LAFFAN, Brigid (eds)
EU own resources: momentum for a reform?
Florence: European University Institute, RSCAS, 2016, Global Governance Programme

The initiative of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies to organize a workshop in April 2015 and the publication of this E-book comes to a very crucial moment of the debate on EU own resources. The High level group on own resources, chaired by Prof. Mario Monti, delivered its preliminary assessment end of 2014 and it is organizing the meeting with the National Parliaments (June 2016) in view of the preparation of the final report to present to the European Council and to the EU Institutions. The e-book presents, in the different chapters, an historic overview and concrete proposals of new EU tax, where Member States have more difficulty to tap (Tarschys); a more political approach describing how the national fiscal sovereignty is compatible with the EU as an association of states (Fabbrini). A detailed assessment of potential EU taxes and their impact for Citizens (Schratzstaller, Cipriani and Maurer), the contribution of the EU Institutions to the political debate on own resources (Vitrey) the means to communicate the reform (D'Alfonso and Montagnon) and to conclude an assessment of the possibility to achieve a reform and which model for a reform (De Feo).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39112>

DE WITTE, Bruno, MAYORAL DÍAZ-ASENSIO, Juan Antonio,
JAREMBA, Urszula, WIND, Marlene, PODSTAWA, Karolina (eds)
National courts and EU law: new issues, theories and methods
Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2016, Judicial review and
cooperation, [EUDO]

National Courts and EU Law examines both how and why national courts and judges are involved in the process of legal integration within the European Union. As well as reviewing conventional thinking, the book presents new legal and empirical insights into the issue of judicial behaviour in this process. The expert contributors provide a critical analysis of the key questions, examining the role of national courts in relation to the application of various EU legal instruments.

The contributions in this book were originally presented at the conference 'National courts vis-à-vis EU



law' organized under the auspices of the EUDO project and the EUI Centre for Judicial Cooperation. The conferences was convened by the editors of this book and took place on 29 and 30 November 2012 at the European University Institute, Florence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42504>

DELGADO CASTELEIRO, Andrés

The international responsibility of the EU: from competence to normative control

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016, Cambridge studies in European law and policy

When is the EU responsible under international law? Is the EU a 'special case' international organisation? The UN General Assembly's adoption of the ILC articles on the International Responsibility of International Organisations was only the catalyst for debate on this topic. In this book, the author examines the legal personality of the EU, how - if at all - its responsibility under international agreements is shared between Member States, and how the international responsibility of the EU relates to its internal responsibilities under EU law. By exploring how in practice such legal regimes as the ILC, UNCLOS, and the WTO have held the EU responsible, this book provides an innovative analysis of a fundamental aspect of the relationship between the EU and international law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43464>

DENNISON, James

The Greens in British politics: protest, anti-austerity and the divided left

London; Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016

This book explains how the Greens went from obscurity to England's third largest party in just one year, quadrupling their vote share and securing their place in Britain's refigured party system on the way. Sophisticated quantitative analyses of the Greens' voters and members as well as interviews with all of the leading party insiders are used to explain how internal dynamics, changing political opportunities and a forgotten portion of the electorate resulted in an unprecedented 'Green Surge' that defied decades of British party membership decline and a lack of historic far left electoral success in the UK. Not only does James Dennison untangle a fascinating political case study but he also shines a light on how technological, attitudinal and demographic changes are reshaping politics and forcing us to question many of our previous assumptions about political parties and how voters choose.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45207>

DEUTSCHMANN, Moritz

Iran and Russian imperialism: the ideal anarchists, 1800-1914

Milton Park; Abingdon; Oxon: Routledge, 2016, Iranian studies; 30

Rather than a centralized state, Iran in the nineteenth century was a delicate balance between tribal groups, urban merchant communities, religious elites, and an autocratic monarchy. While Russia gained an increasingly dominant political role in Iran over the course of this century, Russian influence was often challenged by banditry on the roads, riots in the cities, and the seeming arbitrariness of the Shah. *Iran and Russian Imperialism* develops a comprehensive picture of Russia's historical entanglements with one of its most important neighbours in Asia. It recounts how the Russian Empire strived to gain political influence at the Persian court, promote Russian



trade, and secure the enormous southern borders of the empire. Using hitherto often neglected documents from archives in Russia and Georgia and reading them against the grain, this book reveals the complex reactions of different groups in Iranian society to Russian imperialism. As it turns out, the Iranians were, in the words of the Russian orientalist Konstantin Smirnov, “ideal anarchists,” whose resistance to imperial domination, as well as to centralized state institutions more generally, impacted developments in the region in the century to come. Iran’s troubled relationship with the wider world continues to be a topic of considerable interest to historians, yet little focus has been given to Russia’s historical connections to Iran. This book thus represents a valuable contribution to Iranian and Russian History, as well as International Relations.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39431>

DEVANEY, James Gerard
Fact-finding before the International Court of Justice
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016

Fact-Finding before the International Court of Justice examines a number of significant recent criticisms of the way in which the ICJ deals with facts. The book takes the position that such criticisms are warranted and that the ICJ’s current approach to fact-finding falls short of adequacy, both in cases involving abundant, particularly complex or technical facts, and in those involving a scarcity of facts. The author skilfully examines how other courts such as the WTO and inter-State arbitrations conduct fact-finding and makes a number of select proposals for reform, enabling the ICJ to address some of the current weaknesses in its approach. The proposals includes, but are not limited to, the development of a power to compel the disclosure of information, greater use of provisional measures, and a clear strategy for the use of expert evidence.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43949>



DI MAURO, Danilo, KROTZ, Ulrich, WRIGHT, Katerina
EU’s global engagement: a database of CSDP military operations and civilian missions worldwide. Codebook
Florence: European University Institute, 2016

The EU’s Global Engagement database provides a comprehensive overview of EU military operations and civilian missions under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) from the first CSDP operation in January 2003 to December 2014. The primary purpose of the database is to fill the gap in existing empirical knowledge by providing the first centralised, comprehensive, and accurate database on the EU’s military operations and civilian missions worldwide. The database also provides some indicators of the level of the EU’s engagement globally.
Version 1.0, 2003-2015
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42965>

DI QUIRICO, Roberto
Crisi dell’euro e crisi dell’Europa: la nuova governance economica europea e il futuro dell’integrazione
Roma: Carocci editore, 2016, Biblioteca di testi e studi; 1104

La grave crisi che ha scosso l’Unione Europea dal 2008 e che ha rischiato di far fallire l’unificazione monetaria e l’euro non si è esaurita, ma al contrario si è estesa all’intero processo integrativo europeo minandone il



consenso tra i cittadini e mettendone in discussione il futuro. Il libro analizza la dimensione politica di tale processo rilevando come questa crisi, inizialmente circoscritta all'economia e all'euro, sia diventata una crisi sistemica dell'intera costruzione europea. In particolare, insiste sul fatto che l'Unione economica e monetaria più che essere stata un fallimento per difetti congeniti – come sostengono molti studiosi e politici che la contestano – è stata mal governata fin dall'inizio a causa della mancanza di strumenti adeguati di governance economica o della loro tardiva introduzione. Questo ha compromesso il consolidamento dell'integrazione monetaria e ha minato la credibilità dell'intera costruzione europea.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45325>

DJUROVIC, Mateja

European law on unfair commercial practices and contract law

Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2016, Modern studies in European law; 62

The book examines the ambiguous relationship between the European law on unfair commercial practices and contract law. In particular, the manuscript demonstrates that the Directive 2005/29/EC on unfair commercial practices (UCPD) has had a major impact on contract law, despite the declaration concerning the formal independence between the two branches of law established by Article 3(2) UCPD. The insights and conclusions identified in the book contribute to a better understanding of European private law and the general process of Europeanisation of private law in the European Union, and in particular of contract law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42564>

DZANKIC, Jelena, KACARSKA, Simonida,
PANTIC, Natasa (eds)

*The Europeanisation of citizenship governance
in south-east Europe*

Abingdon; Oxon: Routledge, 2016, [GLOBALCIT]

This book looks at how Europeanisation affects the link between citizenship and governance in and across the new states of South East Europe. Contributors unpack the intimate relationship between the European Union, national governments, and citizens through a tripartite model that captures the uneven and diversified effects of Europeanisation on the governance of citizenship-related policy areas. Reflecting on the meaning of governance in different contexts, this book invites the readers to reconsider the terms and concepts that are commonly used for studying the consolidation of new states. By doing so, it directs attention to the transformative power of European integration not only on modes of governance but also on practices and experiences of citizenship. Individual chapters are 'paired' to examine three policy areas that are to a different degree affected by the requirements of European Union accession. Combining analysis of policy frameworks with assessment of their impact, the contributors highlight that the impact of Europeanisation can be located on a continuum stretching from 'strongest' in matters regarding justice and home affairs, to 'moderate' in general issues of social policy, to 'weakest' in transforming citizenship through education policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44801>



ESTRADA-TANCK, Dorothy
*Human security and human rights under international law:
the protections offered to persons confronting structural vulnerability*
Portland: Hart Publishing, 2016

Human security provides one of the most important protections; a person-centred axis of freedom from fear, from want and to live with dignity. It is surprising given its centrality to the human experience, that its connection with human rights has not yet been explored in a truly systematic way. This important new book addresses that gap in the literature by analysing whether human security might provide the tools for an expansive and integrated interpretation of international human rights. The examination takes a two-part approach. Firstly, it evaluates convergences between human security and all human rights – civil, political, economic, social and cultural – and constructs an investigative framework focused on the human security-human rights synergy. It then goes on to explore its practical application in the thematic cores of violence against women and undocumented migrants in the law and case-law of UN, European, Inter-American and African human rights bodies. It takes both a legal and interdisciplinary approach, recognising that human security and its relationship with human rights cuts across disciplinary boundaries. Innovative and rigorous, this is an important contribution to human rights scholarship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44268>

FABBRINI, Federico
*Economic governance in Europe: comparative paradoxes and
constitutional challenges*

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, Oxford studies in European law

The Euro-crisis and the legal and institutional responses to it have had important constitutional implications on the architecture of the European Union (EU). The purpose of this book is to offer a broad picture of how relations of power in the EU have changed, considering three different dimensions: 1. the vertical relations of power between the member states and the EU institutions; 2. the relations of power between the political branches and the courts; and 3. the horizontal relations of power between the EU member states themselves. As the book argues, in the aftermath of the Euro-crisis, power has been shifting along each of these axes in paradoxical ways. In particular, as a brief comparison with the United States helps to reveal, the EU is nowadays characterized by a high degree of centralization in budgetary affairs, an unprecedented level of judicialization of economic questions, and a growing imbalance between the member states in the governance of fiscal matters. As the book suggests, however, each of these dynamics is a cause for concern—calling into question important constitutional values for the EU, such as the autonomy of the member states in taking decisions about taxing and spending, the preeminence of the political process in settling economic matters, and the balance between state power and state equality. To address these issues, the book considers possible options for future legal and institutional developments in the EU, and discusses the challenges that accompany any further step toward a “more perfect” Economic and Monetary Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45027>



FERRÍN, Mónica, KRIESI, Hanspeter (eds)

How Europeans view and evaluate democracy

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, Comparative politics, [POLCON]

Based on a new data-set covering 29 European and neighboring countries, this volume shows how, Europeans view and evaluate democracy: what are their conceptions of democracy, how do they assess the quality of democracy in their own country, and to what extent do they consider their country's democracy as legitimate? The study shows that Europeans share a common view of liberal democracy, which is complemented by elements of social and direct democracy, which go beyond the basic liberal model. The level of their demands in terms of democracy varies, however, considerably across Europe and is related to their assessment of democracy: the worse the quality of democracy in a given country, the higher the respective demands on democracy. The analysis of the determinants of democratic views and evaluations shows that they depend on the political and economic (but less on the cultural) context conditions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40645>

FINGER, Matthias, JAAG, Christian (eds)

The Routledge companion to network industries

Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2016, Routledge companions in business, management and accounting

In recent decades, network industries around the world have gone through periods of de- and re-regulation. With vast amounts of sometimes conflicting research carried out into specific network industries, the time has come for a critical over-arching assessment of this entire industry in order to provide a platform of understanding to aid future research and practice. This comprehensive resource provides an orientation for academics, policy makers and managers as to the main economic, regulatory and commercial challenges in the network industries. The book is split into sections covering market, policy, regulation, management perspectives, whilst all of the key network industries are covered, including energy, transport, water and telecommunications. Overseen by world-class Editors and experts in the field, this inter-disciplinary resource is essential reading for students and researchers in international business, industrial economics and the industries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38089>

FRØLAND, Hans Otto, INGULSTAD, Mats, SCHERNER, Jonas (eds)

Industrial collaboration in Nazi-occupied Europe: Norway in context

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, Palgrave studies in economic history

This book brings together leading experts to assess how and whether the Nazis were successful in fostering collaboration to secure the resources they required during World War II. These studies of the occupation regimes in Norway and Western Europe reveal that the Nazis developed highly sophisticated instruments of exploitation beyond oppression and looting. The authors highlight that in comparison to the heavy manufacturing industries of Western Europe, Norway could provide many raw materials that the German war machine desperately needed, such as aluminium, nickel, molybdenum and fish. These chapters demonstrate that the Nazis provided incentives to foster economic collaboration, hoping that these would make every mine, factory and smelter produce at its highest level of capacity. All readers will learn about the unique part of Norwegian economic collaboration during this period and discover the rich context of economic collaboration across Europe during World War II.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45007>



GALLO, Ester, SCRINZI, Francesca

Migration, masculinities and reproductive labour: men of the home

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, Migration, Diasporas and citizenship, Vol. 1

This innovative book analyses the role gender plays in the relationship between globalisation, migration and reproductive labour. Exploring the gendered experiences of migrant men and the social construction of racialised masculinities in the context of the 'international division of reproductive labour' (IDRL), it examines how new patterns of consumption and provision of paid domestic/care work lead to forms of inequality across racial, ethnic, gender and class lines. Based on an ethnographic analysis of the working and family lives of migrant men within the IDRL, it focuses on the practices and strategies of migrant men employed as domestic/care workers in Italy. The authors highlight how migrant men's experiences of reproductive labour and family are shaped by global forces and national public policies, and how they negotiate the changes and potential conflicts that their 'feminised' jobs entail. They draw on the voices of men and women of different nationalities to show how masculinities are constructed within the home through migrant men's interactions with male and female employers, women relations and their wider ethnic network. Bridging the divide between scholarship on international migration, care work and masculinity studies, this book will interest sociologists, anthropologists, economists, political scientists and social policy experts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44328>

GAMBETTA, Diego, HERTOOG, Steffen

Engineers of Jihad: the curious connection between violent extremism and education

Princeton; Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2016

The violent actions of a few extremists can alter the course of history, yet there persists a yawning gap between the potential impact of these individuals and what we understand about them. In *Engineers of Jihad*, Diego Gambetta and Steffen Hertog uncover two unexpected facts, which they imaginatively leverage to narrow that gap: they find that a disproportionate share of Islamist radicals come from an engineering background, and that Islamist and right-wing extremism have more in common than either does with left-wing extremism, in which engineers are absent while social scientists and humanities students are prominent. Searching for an explanation, they tackle four general questions about extremism: Under which socioeconomic conditions do people join extremist groups? Does the profile of extremists reflect how they self-select into extremism or how groups recruit them? Does ideology matter in sorting who joins which group? Lastly, is there a mindset susceptible to certain types of extremism? Using rigorous methods and several new datasets, they explain the link between educational discipline and type of radicalism by looking at two key factors: the social mobility (or lack thereof) for engineers in the Muslim world, and a particular mindset seeking order and hierarchy that is found more frequently among engineers. Engineers' presence in some extremist groups and not others, the authors argue, is a proxy for individual traits that may account for the much larger question of selective recruitment to radical activism. Opening up markedly new perspectives on the motivations of political violence, *Engineers of Jihad* yields unexpected answers about the nature and emergence of extremism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40445>

GARZIA, Diego, MARSCHALL, Stefan (eds)

Research on voting advice applications: state of the art and future directions

Special issue of *Policy & internet*, 2016, Vol. 8, No. 4

This Special Issue resulting from a section of the 2015 European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) conference in Montreal, organized by the ECPR's official VAA Research Network, discusses the global spread and the popularity of these tools, addresses the history and different branches of VAA research, the current



state of the art, and the remaining puzzles in the field. It also focuses attention on the wealth of research that is examining the effects of VAAs on political parties, candidates, and voters, as well as how VAA design choices affect the advice given to voters and their subsequent voting behavior.

First published: 8 December 2016.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45126>

GERRAND, Vivian

Possible spaces of Somali belonging

Carlton: Melbourne University Press, 2016, Islamic studies series; 21

What happens when Somalis find themselves in countries with which they have few obvious cultural links? In Australia, where a majority of Somalis are Australian citizens, this absence of cultural connection is only partly remedied within an official multicultural model. To understand the mechanics of contemporary belonging and the challenges faced by Western societies as they attempt to “integrate” Somali migrants, this book explores representations of Somali resettlement. How do particular representations contribute to or detract from Somali settlement and belonging in their host countries? What kinds of representations help Somalis to feel at home in their new contexts? In the contexts of Australia and Italy—taken as case studies—Somalis are marginalised in different ways. This book considers representations as “possible spaces” that may counter reductive anti-African and anti-Muslim stereotypes that still condition public perceptions of Somali settlement. Approaching the question of belonging from a variety of disciplines, representations that embody Somali subjectivities and enable movement beyond exclusive paradigms of Italian or Australian nationhood are taken into account. Each representation is assessed for its ability to invite new forms of identification that lead to a process of “taking place”.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45206>

GIBSON, Catherine

Borderlands between history and memory: Latgale's Palimpsestuous past in contemporary Latvia

Tartu: University of Tartu Press, 2016, Politics and Society in the Baltic Sea Region, 4

This book offers innovative perspectives on the intersections between history and memory in Central and Eastern European borderlands. It focuses on the case of Latgale, the multicultural region of eastern Latvia which borders Russia, Belarus and Lithuania, and explores the multiple layers of memories and historical narratives about this borderland in Latvian public history. Based on a detailed analysis of national and regional museums, as well as material from interviews and an expert survey, the study examines how different actors and projects negotiate the borderland's complex history and attempt to shape it into meaningful narratives in the present. Moving beyond binary ethnolinguistic approaches of “Latvian” versus “Russian” interpretations of the past, a more nuanced analytical framework is developed that compares state-level constructions of national master-narratives, the uses of history for local region-building, the persistence of Soviet official narratives, and transnational initiatives aimed at transcending the conceptual borders of the nation-state. The reader will find this to be a fascinating study into the little-known case of Latgale and a valuable contribution to the broader research fields of memory politics and borderlands in the post-Soviet space.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44714>



GRUNDMANN, Stefan (ed.)

Handelsgesetzbuch: Bankvertragsrecht 1: Organisation des Kreditwesens und Bank-Kunden-Beziehung

Berlin; Munchen; Boston: De Gruyter, 2016, Großkommentare der Praxis; Bd. 10, Teilbd. 1

Im Ersten Teil des Teilbandes zum Bankvertragsrecht wird der Rahmen des Bankgeschäfts erörtert: Mit Grundzügen des Aufsichtsrechts, mit einem Blick auf die Institutionen und Institutsgruppen und auch mit Grundzügen der Bankbetriebswirtschaftslehre. Im Zweiten Teil steht die allgemeine Bank-Kunden-Beziehung im Mittelpunkt: Dieses wird nacheinander mit den allgemeinen Pflichten, mit dem Bankkonto als dem zentralen Rahmenvertrag zur Abwicklung im Bank-Kunden-Verhältnis und mit den AGB-Banken und -Sparkassen als der zentralen allgemeinen rechtlichen Ausgestaltung abgehandelt.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40329>

GUIDI, Mattia

Competition policy enforcement in EU member states: what is independence for?

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, European administrative governance

This book investigates the crucial EU policy of competition, which is enforced by the Commission and by national agencies that enjoy various degrees of autonomy from their governments. More and more policy-making activities are nowadays delegated to agencies that cannot be held accountable to parliaments, and ultimately to voters. The author explains why this is the case in the field of EU competition policy and discusses whether independence is linked to improved enforcement – as theories of delegation and common wisdom would suggest. These questions are explored with an in-depth analysis covering 27 EU countries for 17 years (1993–2009). While the results show that independence is given when countries lack credibility and good reputation, they also point out that autonomy from governments can hardly be associated with improved regulatory output. So, is independence of competition authorities useful to society in the end? This book will appeal to upper-level students and scholars interested in competition policy, regulatory agencies, and European public policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43806>

HÄNSCH, Anja

Symbolic patterns of childbirth

Bern: Peter Lang, 2016

This study investigates long-lasting cultural constructions of childbirth. Four symbolic patterns of childbirth emerge from the analysis of a variety of texts ranging from myths, philosophy, literature and religion to ethics of modern medicine. On a symbolic level «The Supremacy of the Male» attributes the coming into existence of a child primarily to male «pro-creation.» «The Supremacy of the Female», contrarily, relates childbirth to conception, pregnancy and giving birth on part of the woman. «Theoretical, Spiritual and Political Natality versus Childbirth» pictures childbirth as lower in value as the realms of ideas, religion, the political or the arts. In contrast to this, «Harmony between Spiritual/Theoretical Natality and Childbirth» shows that spiritual birth and childbirth can also be intertwined. It is argued that different symbolic patterns of childbirth may imply different gender relations and different views on «life» in general. The theoretical part of the book is based on Hannah Arendt's philosophy of natality and on Martin Heidegger whose ideas on death are used for a philosophical conception of the woman giving birth.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41064>



HARTLAPP, Miriam, WIESNER, Claudia (eds)

Gewaltenteilung und Demokratie im Mehrebenensystem der EU: neu, anders – oder weniger legitim?

Special issue of *Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft (ZPol)*; Journal of political science, 2016, Vol. 26, No. 1

Der Sonderband entstand in Kooperation der DVPW-Sektion Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft und des DVPW-Arbeitskreises Integration. In dem Workshop „Gewaltenteilung und Demokratie im Mehrebenensystem der EU“ im Oktober 2014 wurden die einzelnen Beiträge vorgestellt und diskutiert. Wir danken allen Teilnehmern sowie den externen Gutachtern Michael Kaeding, Michèle Knodt, Susanne Pickel, Oliver Schwarz und Carina Sprungk für hilfreiche Kritik und Kommentare. Ohne die finanzielle Unterstützung der Thyssen Stiftung hätten wir das Vorhaben nicht realisieren können. Wir danken Michael Burkhardt und Lilian Lamadieu für ihre Hilfe bei der Erstellung des Manuskripts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45384>

HEUPEL, Monika, REINOLD, Theresa (eds)

The rule of law in global governance

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016

This book explores whether the co-existence of (partially) overlapping and sometimes competing layers of authority, which characterizes today's global order, undermines or rather strengthens efforts to promote the rule of law on a global scale. Heupel and Reinold argue that whether multi-level governance and global legal pluralism have beneficial or detrimental effects on the international rule of law depends on specific scope conditions. Among these are the mobilization of powerful states and courts, as well as the fit between soft law and hard law arrangements. The volume comprises seven case studies written by International Relations and International Law scholars. Bridging the gap between political science and legal scholarship, the volume enables an interdisciplinary perspective on the emergence of an international rule of law. It also provides much needed empirical research on the implications of multi-level governance and global legal pluralism for the rule of law beyond the nation state.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44648>

HOEGENAUER, Anna-Lena, NEUHOLD, Christine,
CHRISTIANSEN, Thomas

Parliamentary administrations in the European Union

London: Palgrave MacMillan, 2016, European administrative governance

This book offers a comprehensive overview of the role of parliamentary administrations in the control of European Union policy-making. It questions whether the decision to give parliaments greater powers in the aftermath of the Lisbon Treaty had only the intended effect of political debate on European policies, or whether it has also resulted in the bureaucratisation of parliaments. The authors argue that the challenges of information-management faced by parliaments lead them to delegate an extensive set of tasks to their administrations. They offer a broad empirical picture, analysing the challenges faced by national parliaments and the role and response of their administrations in the case of the European Parliament, national parliaments



and regional parliaments. In addition, the book studies the interaction between different administrations and their contribution to interparliamentary cooperation. It presents a new and different perspective on the challenges and dynamics of multi-level parliamentarism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44958>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

The World Trade Organization: law, economics, and politics. Second edition

Abingdon; London; New York: Routledge, 2016, Global institutions

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the most important international organizations in existence today. It contains a set of disciplines that affect the ability of governments to impose trade restrictions, and has helped to support the steady expansion of international trade since the 1950s. The WTO has been the focus of vociferous protests by anti-globalization activists and has experienced great difficulties in agreeing to new trade rules since its establishment. At the same time it has become the premier global forum for the settlement of trade disputes and has proven to provide a robust framework for international cooperation in the trade area. This book separates the facts from the propaganda and provides an accessible overview of the WTO's history, structure and policies as well as a discussion of the future of the organization. It also confronts the criticisms of the WTO and assesses their validity. New to the second edition: discussion of legislative amendments to the WTO Agreement, in particular Aid for Trade, the Agreement on Trade Facilitation and the Bali Package evaluation of case law developments and major disputes since 2007, including analysis of the WTO and the financial crisis – in particular the trade policy responses of WTO Members and institutional response reflection on recent shifts to mega-regional agreements (TPP, TISA, TTIP) and their implications what next post Bali? Fully updated throughout, this book continues to be essential reading for students of international trade, international political economy, commercial law and international organizations as well as activists and others interested in a balanced account of a key global institution.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37819>



HOOGHE, Liesbet, MARKS, Gary, SCHAKEL, Arjan H.,

CHAPMAN OSTERKATZ, Sandra, NIEDZWIECKI, Sara,

SHAIR-ROSENFELD, Sarah

Measuring regional authority: a postfunctionalist theory of governance, Volume I

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, Transformations in governance

This is the first of five ambitious volumes theorizing the structure of governance above and below the central state. This book sets out a measure of regional authority for 81 countries in North America, Europe, Latin America, Asia, and the Pacific from 1950 to 2010. Subnational authority is exercised by individual regions, and this measure is the first that takes individual regions as the unit of analysis. On the premise that transparency is a fundamental virtue in measurement, the authors chart a new path in laying out their theoretical, conceptual, and scoring decisions before the reader. The book also provides summaries of regional governance in 81 countries for scholars and students alike.

Full-text in Open Access: Sample chapter 1.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44965>





HOOGHE, Liesbet, MARKS, Gary
Community, scale, and regional governance: a postfunctionalist theory of governance, Volume II

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, Transformations in governance

The book argues that jurisdictional design is shaped by functional and communal pressures. Functional pressures arise from the character of the public goods provided by government: their scale economies, externalities, and informational asymmetries. However, to explain demands for self-rule one needs to understand how people think and act in relation to the communities they conceive themselves belonging. The authors demonstrate that scale and community explain basic features of governance, including the growth of multiple tiers over the past six decades; how jurisdictions are designed; why governance within the state has become differentiated; and the extent to which regions exert authority.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44967>

HUTTER, Swen, GRANDE, Edgar, KRIESI, Hanspeter (eds)
Politicising Europe: integration and mass politics

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016, Collection of new essays,
ERC POLCON project funded.

Politicising Europe presents the most comprehensive contribution to empirical research on politicisation to date. The study is innovative in both conceptual and empirical terms. Conceptually, the contributors develop and apply a new index and typology of politicisation. Empirically, the volume presents a huge amount of original data, tracing politicisation in a comparative perspective over more than forty years. Focusing on six European countries (Austria, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK) from the 1970s to the current euro crisis, the book examines conflicts over Europe in election campaigns, street protests, and public debates on every major step in the integration process. It shows that European integration has indeed become politicised. However, the patterns and developments differ markedly across countries and arenas, and many of the key hypotheses on the driving forces of change need to be revisited in view of new findings.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40904>

IGLESIAS-RODRÍGUEZ, Pablo, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna,
GROPAS, Ruby (eds)

After the financial crisis: shifting legal, economic and political paradigms

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, Palgrave Studies in European Political Sociology, 1

This international collection studies how the financial crisis of 2007 and the ensuing economic and political crises in Europe and North America have triggered a process of change in the field of economics, law and politics. Contributors to this book argue that both elites and citizens have had to rethink the nature of the market, the role of the state as a market regulator and as a provider of welfare, the role of political parties in representing society's main political and social cleavages, the role of civil society in voicing the concerns of citizens, and the role of the citizen as the ultimate source of power in a democracy but also as a fundamentally powerless subject in a global economy. The book studies the actors, the areas and the processes that have carried forward the change and proposes the notion of 'incomplete paradigm shift' to analyse this change.



Its authors explore the multiple dimensions of paradigm shifts and their differentiated evolution, arguing that today we witness an incomplete paradigm shift of financial regulations, economic models and welfare systems, but a stillbirth of a new political and economic paradigm.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44609>

IVESIC, Tomaz

Jugoslovanska socialisticna nacija: ideja in realizacija (1952-1958)

Nova Gorica: Založba Univerze, 2016

This book focuses on the Yugoslav nation building project in the 1950s. The author argues that after World War Two, the Yugoslav Communist, in compliance with Marxist-Leninist thought, tried to build a Yugoslav socialist nation. This became visible especially after the Tito-Stalin split in 1948 when the Cominform countries sought to harm Yugoslavia by instigating internal national frictions. This pushed the Communist Party of Yugoslavia to speed up the project inherent in the thesis of “the merging of nations” by trying to abolish national conflicts and create a Yugoslav socialist nation. This process can be seen in several different fields: the creation of the Serbo-Croatian standard language in 1954, the attempts to define Yugoslav culture and by bringing a “Yugoslav” category into the national census of 1953. In addition, Yugoslavism was promoted in schools, literature and popular culture. With the constitutional reform of 1953, the Party downgraded the republics’ role, which was accentuated by the new commune economic system of 1956. The Party also used other methods, like rewriting history, reshaping memory, building Yugoslav institutions, etc. All of this was necessary to fit Edvard Kardelj’s definition of nation. Kardelj proceeded from Stalin’s definition of a nation, adding social division of labor as an additional criterion. Through careful research of stenographical records of the Yugoslav and Slovene Communist Party and of printed media, the author argues that Socialist Yugoslavism had a clear national connotation and that Slovene Communists started to oppose this project by the late 1950s.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44988>

JONES, Mark William

Founding Weimar: violence and the German revolution of 1918–1919

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016

The German Revolution of 1918–1919 was a transformative moment in modern European history. It was both the end of the German Empire and the First World War, as well as the birth of the Weimar Republic, the short-lived democracy that preceded the establishment of the Nazi dictatorship. A time of great political drama, the Revolution saw unprecedented levels of mass mobilisation and political violence, including the ‘Spartacist Uprising’ of January 1919, the murders of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and the violent suppression of strikes and the Munich Councils’ Republic. Drawing upon the historiography of the French Revolution, *Founding Weimar* is the first study to place crowds and the politics of the streets at the heart of the Revolution’s history. Carefully argued and meticulously researched, it will appeal to anyone with an interest in the relationship between violence, revolution, and state formation, as well as in the history of modern Germany.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44064>



JUDSON, Pieter M.
The Habsburg Empire: a new history
Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2016

In a panoramic and pioneering reappraisal, Pieter Judson shows why the Habsburg Empire mattered so much, for so long, to millions of Central Europeans. Across divides of language, religion, region, and history, ordinary women and men felt a common attachment to “their empire,” while bureaucrats, soldiers, politicians, and academics devised inventive solutions to the challenges of governing Europe’s second largest state. In the decades before and after its dissolution, some observers belittled the Habsburg Empire as a dysfunctional patchwork of hostile ethnic groups and an anachronistic imperial relic. Judson examines their motives and explains just how wrong these rearguard critics were. Rejecting fragmented histories of nations in the making, this bold revision surveys the shared institutions that bridged difference and distance to bring stability and meaning to the far-flung empire. By supporting new schools, law courts, and railroads, along with scientific and artistic advances, the Habsburg monarchs sought to anchor their authority in the cultures and economies of Central Europe. A rising standard of living throughout the empire deepened the legitimacy of Habsburg rule, as citizens learned to use the empire’s administrative machinery to their local advantage. Nationalists developed distinctive ideas about cultural difference in the context of imperial institutions, yet all of them claimed the Habsburg state as their empire. The empire’s creative solutions to governing its many lands and peoples—as well as the intractable problems it could not solve—left an enduring imprint on its successor states in Central Europe. Its lessons remain no less important today.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40566>

KAMUSELLA, Tomasz, NOMACHI, Motoki, GIBSON, Catherine (eds)
The Palgrave handbook of Slavic languages, identities and borders
Houndmills; Basingstoke; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016

Languages are artefacts of culture, meaning they are created by people. They are often used for identity building and maintenance, but in Central and Eastern Europe they became the basis of nation building and national statehood maintenance. The recent split of the Serbo-Croatian language in the wake of the break-up of Yugoslavia amply illustrates the highly politicized role of languages in this region, which is also home to most of the world’s Slavic-speakers. This volume presents and analyzes the creation of languages across the Slavophone areas of the world and their deployment for political projects and identity building, mainly after 1989. The overview concludes with a reflection on the recent rise of Slavophone speech communities in Western Europe and Israel. The book brings together renowned international scholars who offer a variety of perspectives from a number of disciplines and sub-fields such as sociolinguistics, socio-political history and language policy, making this book of great interest to historians, sociologists, political scientists and anthropologists interested in Central and Eastern Europe and Slavic Studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37800>

KIRCHNER, Emil J., CHRISTIANSEN, Thomas, DORUSSEN, Han (eds)
*Security relations between China and the European Union:
from convergence to cooperation?*
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016

Over the past decade, the EU and China have expanded their relations beyond a focus on economic and trade issues to the sphere of security. Taking a broad definition of security, a multidisciplinary approach,



and a comparative perspective (including scholars from both Europe and China), this book provides an in-depth analysis of the extent to which the EU and China not only express similar threat concerns, or make declarations about joint responses, but also adopt concrete measures in the pursuance of security cooperation. In particular, the book seeks to explore a range of key themes in the field of EU-China security cooperation such as nuclear proliferation, international terrorist threats and cyber attacks. Besides providing an overview of the areas where security cooperation exists and where it does not, it also highlights the aspects of convergence and divergence and the reasons for their occurrence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44955>

KRÖGER, Sandra, BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul) (eds)
National parliaments and the politicization of European integration
Special issue of *Comparative European politics*, 2016, Vol. 14, No. 2

Discussion of the democratic strengths or, more usually, weaknesses of the EU tends to focus on the degree of democracy that is available or possible at the EU level. Such thinking reflects a certain neo-functional logic that has governed much scholarly writing about the relationship between EU integration and democracy. It assumes that enhanced competences for EU institutions potentially create a democratic deficit at the European level that can only be filled by enhancing to an equal degree the democratic features of those same bodies, most especially by increasing the powers of the European Parliament (EP). The articles in this special issue take a different tack that challenges that assumption. They focus on what has been called the democratic disconnect between the domestic democratic institutions of the member states and the EU, rather than a democratic deficit in the operation of EU institutions. Consequently, the contributors look at how EU policymaking might be authorized by, and rendered more responsive and accountable to, the citizens of the member states through EU affairs and policymaking figuring more prominently in their domestic democratic processes, with National Parliaments (NPs) playing a key role as mechanisms of democratic reconnection.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39166>

LAFFAN, Brigid (ed.)
Europe's union in crisis: tested and contested
Special issue of *West European politics*, 2016, Vol. 39, No. 5

This special issue explores how Europe's Union is tested though crises but also faces explicit contestation in troubled times. Crises are 'open moments' that impact on rulers and ruled, testing existing paradigms, policies, politics, institutional roles and rules. The papers in this special issue test the resilience of the Union in crisis conditions, the post-functional interpretation of contemporary integration, the legacy of the crisis for politics and institutions in Europe and the impact of the crisis on key bilateral relations. Four thematic issues are addressed: the resilience of the EU, multilevel politics, patterns of continuity and change and the relationship between the whole (EU) and the member states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44269>



LARIK, Joris

Foreign policy objectives in European constitutional law

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, Oxford studies in European law

Presenting the first comprehensive account of foreign policy objectives as a growing part of European constitutional law, Joris Larik confronts the trend of enshrining international ambitions in the highest laws of states and the European Union. Closely examining the provisions of foreign policy objectives, Larik differentiates their legal force and functions, situating them into the overall legal order of the state, the EU, and the composite 'European constitutional space'. He argues that the codification of foreign policy objectives suggests a progression in the evolution of the role of the constitution: from limiting public authority to guiding it towards certain goals, both at home and in the wider world. Advancing a comparative constitutional perspective for the study of EU external relations, this volume contributes a constitutional dimension to the 'normative power' debate in the study of EU foreign policy. Drawing on established national doctrines on constitutional objectives from Germany, France, and India, the book provides a common vocabulary for coming to terms with foreign policy objectives as legal norms across different jurisdictions. In the pluralist context and closely intertwined legal orders of the EU and its Member States, it shows how objectives help to channel the individual ambitions of the Member States through the Union framework towards a more coherent external action. Furthermore, the book connects its legal findings with the debate on the EU as an actor in international relations, exploring the role of these norms in inter-institutional struggles and processes of identity-shaping, legitimation, and socialization.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41004>

LAZARO, Christophe

La prothèse et le droit essai sur la fabrication juridique des corps hybrides

Paris: IRJS éditions, 2016

Grâce au développement de technologies de plus en plus complexes susceptibles de s'immiscer dans l'organisme, corps et artéfacts semblent en passe de connaître un degré d'hybridation jamais atteint jusqu'alors. Certaines technologies prothétiques émergentes, comme les bio-implants ou les puces électroniques, sont incontestablement de nature à bouleverser nos représentations du corps humain, si ce n'est notre nature anthropologique elle-même. À ce titre, ces technologies sont à la source de nombreuses inquiétudes et nourrissent, dans le champ juridique et éthique, un très vif débat qui se situe principalement sur le versant politique de la réglementation et de la gouvernance. L'objectif de la présente étude est d'élargir le champ de l'investigation consacrée aux rapports entre droit et nouvelles technologies en portant l'attention sur la pratique juridictionnelle, afin de mettre en évidence les problèmes posés par l'hybridation à partir de litiges auxquels les cours et tribunaux ont déjà été confrontés. Ceux-ci étant souvent en première ligne lorsqu'une technologie inédite affecte l'une ou l'autre sphère d'activité humaine, il est alors possible d'observer comment le droit s'adapte au changement technologique. À partir de trois cas d'étude distincts, relevant du droit travail, du droit antidiscriminatoire et du droit du sport, nous montrons d'une part comment les juges résorbent les tensions résultant d'une pluralité des manières de saisir l'hybridation entre homme et artéfacts dans le chef des protagonistes du litige. D'autre part, nous mettons l'accent sur les dispositifs et moyens – qu'ils soient externes au droit (les taxinomies, les mesures, les statistiques de la biomédecine) ou internes (les standards, les catégories, les critères) – qu'utilisent les protagonistes d'un litige, et en particulier le juge, lorsqu'ils sont confrontés à l'irruption d'entités problématiques, comme l'est le corps hybride, dans des situations litigieuses. Cette approche pragmatique permet de faire apparaître la singularité du travail réalisé par les juges pour concilier l'émancipation de la personne par la technique et son intégration et sa participation à un ordre commun.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44347>



LOWE, Philip, MARQUIS, Mel, MONTI, Giorgio (eds)
European competition law annual 2013: effective and legitimate enforcement of competition law

Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2016, European competition law annual

This volume contains papers presented at the 18th Annual EU Competition Law and Policy Workshop. The papers examine means of balancing effective (public) competition law enforcement and the requirements of legitimate and accountable exercise of public authority. The authors address the design and performance of various enforcement tools at European and national levels, including sanctions and remedies but also distinctive instruments under Regulation 1/2003 (eg commitment procedures) and under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Article 106(3) when used as a basis for infringement procedures). From the perspective of legitimacy, reflections focus on the implications of fundamental rights standards and general principles of law for the EU's complex and quasi-federal enforcement architecture. Issues that may sometimes escape judicial scrutiny are also discussed, such as how agencies prioritise their activities, and how investigation responsibilities are distributed within the European Competition Network. Effectiveness and legitimacy are then considered in the context of public enforcement cooperation beyond the EU, where international organisations, regional cooperation and a range of formal and informal modes of governance prevail.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40871>

MAAS, Willem, CAVIEDES, Alexander (eds)
Sixty-five years of European governance

Special Issue of *Journal of contemporary European research*, 2016, Vol. 12, No. 1

The articles in this special issue demonstrate the creative and often fragile solutions found to address the challenges facing Europe by analysing changes in governance over time, at various points since the origins of the European integration project, in a range of institutions and policy areas. European governance has evolved from a simple state interventionist model to a complex system of 'governance of governance', employing both hierarchical and non-hierarchical governance modes combined in innovative ways.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44786>

MAGONE, José M., LAFFAN, Brigid, SCHWEIGER, Christian (eds)
Core-periphery relations in the European Union: power and conflict in a dualist political economy

Abingdon, Oxon; London; New York: Routledge, 2016, Routledge/UACES contemporary European studies; 32

Successive enlargements to the European Union membership have transformed it into an economically, politically and culturally heterogeneous body with distinct vulnerabilities in its multi-level governance. This book analyses core-periphery relations to highlight the growing cleavage, and potential conflict, between the core and peripheral member states of the Union in the face of the devastating consequences of the Eurozone crisis. Taking a comparative and theoretical approach and using a variety of case studies, it examines how the crisis has both exacerbated tensions in centre-periphery relations within and outside the Eurozone and how the European Union's economic and political status is declining globally. This text will be of key interest to students and scholars of European Union studies, European integration, political economy, public policy and comparative politics.

Most of the contributions were presented in a previous version at a conference entitled 'Core-periphery



relations in the European Union as an emerging cleavage of European politics and public policy? Empirical studies of differentiated integration, at the Berlin School of Economics and Law (BSEL) on 11–12 October 2013. A first volume of the project was published in September 2014 as a special issue under the title ‘The effects of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis: Differentiated integration between centre and the new peripheries of the EU’ in *Perspectives in European Politics and Societies*, Vol. 15, No. 3. A book on the same topic edited by Christian Schweiger and José M. Magone was published by Routledge in 2015. This second volume complements the first one; however, it focuses less on the Eurozone and more on core-periphery relations and the implications for European integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40428>

MARZOUKI, Nadia, MCDONNELL, Duncan, ROY, Olivier (eds)

Saving the people: how populists hijack religion

London: Hurst & Company, 2016, [RELIGIOWEST]

Western democracies are experiencing a new wave of right-wing populism that seeks to mobilise religion for its own ends. With chapters on the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, Poland and Israel, *Saving the People* asks how populist movements have used religion for their own ends and how church leaders react to them. The authors contend that religion is more about belonging than belief for populists, with religious identities and traditions being deployed to define who can and cannot be part of ‘the people’. This in turn helps many populists to claim that native Christian communities are being threatened by a creeping and highly aggressive process of Islamisation, with Muslims becoming a key ‘enemy of the people’. While Church elites generally condemn this instrumental use of religions, populists take little heed, presenting themselves as the true saviours of the people. The policy implications of this phenomenon are significant, which makes this book all the more timely and relevant to current debate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43166>

MATAIJA, Mislav

Private regulation and the internal market: sports, legal services, and standard setting in EU economic law

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, Oxford studies in European law

How does EU internal market law, in particular the rules on free movement and competition, apply to private regulation? What issues arise if a bar association were to regulate advertising; when a voluntary product standard impedes trade; or when a sporting body restricts the cross-border transfer of a football player? Covering the EU’s free movement and competition rules from a general and sector-specific angle, focusing specifically on the legal profession, standard-setting, and sports, this book is the first systematic study of EU economic law in areas where private regulation is both important and legally controversial. Mislav Mataija discusses how the interpretation of both free movement and competition rule adapts to the rise of private regulation, and examines the diminishing relevance of the public/private distinction. As private regulators take on increasingly important tasks, the legal scrutiny over their measures becomes broader and moves towards what Mataija describes as ‘regulatory autonomy’. This approach broadly disciplines, but also recognizes the legitimacy of private regulators; granting them an explicit margin of discretion and focusing on governance and process considerations rather than on their impact on trade and competition. The book also demonstrates how the application of EU internal market law fits in the context of strategic attempts by the EU institutions to negotiate substantive reforms in areas where private



regulation is pervasive. Surveying recent case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union and the practice of the European Commission, Mataija demonstrates how EU internal market law is used as a control mechanism over private regulators.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40764>

MATRINGE, Nadia

La banque en Renaissance: les Salviati et la place de Lyon au milieu du XVIe siècle

Rennes: Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2016

Ce livre explore les raisons d'une success story qui a duré plus longtemps que l'on a souvent voulu le croire. Fondée sur l'analyse des archives de l'une des premières maisons de Lyon, la banque Salviati, l'étude met au jour les formes d'organisation et de calcul qui ont permis aux Italiens de tirer parti de la croissance économique sans précédent qu'a connue l'Europe au XVIe siècle, et d'assurer la durabilité de leurs entreprises dans leurs terres d'origines et dans le monde.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42444>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

The regulation of international trade: GATT (Vol. 1)

Cambridge: MIT Press, 2016

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was created alongside other towering achievements of the post-World War II era, including the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. GATT, the first successful agreement to generate multilateral trade liberalization, became the principal institution to administer international trade for the next six decades. In this book, Petros Mavroidis offers detailed examination of the GATT regime for international trade, discussing the negotiating record, policy background, economic rationale, and case law. Mavroidis offers a substantive first chapter that provides a detailed historical background to GATT that stretches from the 1927 World Economic Conference through Bretton Woods and the Atlantic Charter. Each of the following chapters examines the disciplines agreed to, their negotiating record, their economic rationale, and subsequent practice. Mavroidis focuses on cases that have influenced the prevailing understanding of the norm, as well as on literature that has contributed to its interpretation, and the final outcome. In particular, he examines quantitative restrictions and tariffs; the most favored nation clause (MFN), the cornerstone of the GATT edifice; preferential trade agreements and special treatment for products originating in developing countries; domestic instruments; and exceptions to the obligations assumed under GATT. This book's companion volume examines World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements regulating trade in goods.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38109>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

The regulation of international trade: the WTO agreements on trade in goods (Vol. 2)

Cambridge: MIT Press, 2016

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has extended its institutional arsenal since the Kennedy round in the early 1960s. The current institutional design is the outcome of the Uruguay round



and agreements reached in the ongoing Doha round (begun in 2001). One of the institutional outgrowths of GATT is the World Trade Organization (WTO), created in 1995. In this book, Petros Mavroidis offers a detailed examination of WTO agreements regulating trade in goods, discussing legal context, policy background, economic rationale, and case law. Each chapter examines a given legal norm and its subsequent practice. In particular, he discusses agreements dealing with customs clearance; “contingent protection” instruments, which allow WTO members unilaterally to add to the negotiated amount of protection when a certain contingency (for example, dumping) has occurred; TBT (Technical Barriers to Trade) and SPS (Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures) agreements, both of which deal with such domestic instruments as environmental, health policy, or consumer information; the agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIM); sector-specific agreements on agriculture and textiles; plurilateral agreements (binding a subset of WTO membership) on government procurement and civil aviation; and transparency in trade relations. This book’s companion volume examines the GATT regime for international trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38112>

MCCORMACK, Danielle

The Stuart restoration and the English in Ireland

Woodbridge; Rochester: Boydell Press, 2016, Irish Historical Monograph Series

This book focuses on how historical memory and political discourse affected land settlement and political processes in early Restoration Ireland. The period 1660-1667 was one of insecurity for the Protestant plantation in Ireland, as Catholic spokesmen undermined the Protestant status quo. The Stuart Restoration and the English in Ireland draws out the dynamism of the rhetorical, moral and legal challenges that Catholics made to Protestant power in Ireland and examines the Protestant responses and the rise of a Protestant identity inextricably linked with the possession of power. This identity was expressed as that of the ‘English in Ireland’, a belligerent self-denomination which did little to accommodate the king or the importance of monarchy to the Protestant position in the country. Crossing boundaries of political, intellectual and cultural history, the book highlights the complexity of political culture in Restoration Ireland, which was defined by the intersection of political language, ideas, historical understandings and economic imperatives.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40808>

MEIJER, Hugo

Trading with the enemy: the making of US export control policy toward the People’s Republic of China

Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2016

In light of the intertwining logics of military competition and economic interdependence at play in US-China relations, *Trading with the Enemy* examines how the United States has balanced its potentially conflicting national security and economic interests in its relationship with the People’s Republic of China (PRC). To do so, Hugo Meijer investigates a strategically sensitive yet under-explored facet of US-China relations: the making of American export control policy on military-related technology transfers to China since 1979. *Trading with the Enemy* is the first monograph on this dimension of the US-China relationship in the post-Cold War. Based on 199 interviews, declassified documents, and diplomatic cables leaked by Wikileaks, two major findings emerge from this book. First, the US is no longer able to apply a strategy of military/technology containment of China in the same way it did with the Soviet Union during the Cold War. This is because of the erosion of its capacity to restrict the transfer of military-related technology to the PRC. Secondly, a growing number of actors in Washington have reassessed the nexus between national



security and economic interests at stake in the US-China relationship by moving beyond the Cold War trade-off between the two in order to maintain American military preeminence vis-à-vis its strategic rivals. By focusing on how states manage the heterogeneous and potentially competing security and economic interests at stake in a bilateral relationship, this book seeks to shed light on the evolving character of interstate rivalry in a globalized economy, where rivals in the military realm are also economically interdependent.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41386>

MEISSNER, Fran

Socialising with diversity: relational diversity through a superdiversity lens

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, Global diversities

This book analyses post-migration social networks via the notion of superdiversity. Approaching diversity as relational and complexly configured through multiple migration-related differentiations, it challenges us to rethink how we talk about and classify migrant networks. Based on research in two cities of migration - London and Toronto - the author investigates how we can use a superdiversity lens to discuss migrant networks in urban contexts. Focusing on the personal networks of Pacific Islanders and New Zealand Maori, she sheds light on the sociality practices of relatively small groups of migrants, the members of which are nonetheless differentiated in terms of superdiversity. Using cluster analytic pattern detection to explore alternative ways of describing migrant networks, she brings into play multifaceted descriptions such as city-cohort, long-term resident, superdiverse and migrant-peer networks. Visualising complex patterns of diversity, this book therefore contributes to theoretical debates by proposing a relational understanding of diversity rather than one based on the enumeration of (ethnic) categories. This book will appeal to sociologists, political scientists and all scholars interested in urban diversity, migration and diasporas.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44825>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, WECHSLER, Andrea (eds)

The transformation of enforcement: European economic law in a global perspective

Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2016, Hart studies in comparative public law

This insightful book considers the phenomenon of the transformation of enforcement in European economic law while adopting a distinct global perspective. The editors identify and respond to the need for reflection on transformation processes in the area of enforcement by bringing together the leading international and European scholars in a variety of disciplines to share and compare experiences and learning in different areas of law. Rooted in a wide and regulatory understanding of enforcement, this book showcases the transformation of enforcement with reference to both European economic law (especially transnational commercial law, competition law, intellectual property law, consumer law) and to the current context of significant global economic challenges. Comparative perspectives facilitate the formation of a holistic perspective on enforcement that reaches beyond distinct theoretical accounts, political agendas, regulatory systems, institutional patterns, particular remedies, industry sectors, and stakeholder perspectives. As the first comprehensive and comparative analysis of the enforcement of European economic law that reaches beyond closely confined areas of law, it constitutes a crucial contribution to the theoretical and policy questions of how to design a coherent European enforcement architecture in accordance with essential principles and objectives of the EU economic order. This unique study will have broad appeal. By exploring enforcement transformations from a legal and a cross-disciplinary perspective, it will be essential reading for scholars, practitioners and policymakers from different disciplines.

Based on the results of a International conference convened by Hans-W. Micklitz and Andrea Wechsler in



the framework of the European Research Council Project “European Regulatory Private Law” held at the European University Institute, Florence, Italy, from 27 June to 28 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39246>

MORATTI, Sofia, PATTERSON, Dennis (eds)

Legal insanity and the brain: science, law and European Courts

Portland: Hart Publishing, 2016

The intersection between law and neuroscience has been a focus of intense research for the past decade, as an unprecedented amount of attention has been triggered by the increased use of neuroscientific evidence in courts. While the majority of this attention is currently devoted to criminal law, including capital cases, the wide-ranging proposals for how neuroscience may inform issues of law and public policy extend to virtually every substantive area in law. Bringing together the latest work from leading scholars in the field, this volume examines the philosophical issues that inform this emerging and vibrant subfield of law. From discussions featuring the philosophy of the mind to neuroscience-based lie detection, each chapter addresses foundational questions that arise in the application of neuroscientific technology in the legal sphere.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43507>

MOURA RIBEIRO, Samantha S.

Democracy after the Internet: Brazil between facts, norms, and code

Cham: Springer, 2016, Law, governance and technology series; 27

This book throws new light on the way in which the Internet impacts on democracy. Based on Jürgen Habermas’ discourse-theoretical reconstruction of democracy, it examines one of the world’s largest, most diverse but also most unequal democracies, Brazil, in terms of the broad social and legal effects the internet has had. Focusing on the Brazilian constitutional evolution, the book examines how the Internet might impact on the legitimacy of a democratic order and if, and how, it might yield opportunities for democratic empowerment. The book also assesses the ways in which law, as an institution and a system, reacts to the changes and challenges brought about by the Internet: the ways in which law may retain its strength as an integrative force, avoiding a ‘virtual’ legitimacy crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45010>

MÜLLER-ROMMEL, Ferdinand, CASAL BÉRTOA, Fernando (eds)

Party politics and democracy in Europe: essays in honour of Peter Mair

Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2016, West European politics

This edited collection, in honour of the late political scientist Peter Mair, contains original chapters that are directly linked to his theoretical and/or methodological ideas and approaches. Peter Mair demonstrated that political parties have traditionally been central actors in European politics and an essential focus of comparative European political science. Though the nature of political parties and the manner in which they operate has been subject to significant change in recent decades, parties remain a crucial factor in the working of European liberal democracies. This volume analyses recent developments and current challenges that European parties, party systems and democracy face.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37076>



MUNARI, Tommaso
L'Einaudi in Europa (1943-1957)
Torino: Giulio Einaudi editore, 2016, Fuori collana

Con la caduta del fascismo ma soprattutto alla fine della guerra, la casa editrice Einaudi avvia una politica di sprovvincializzazione della cultura italiana che si traduce in un'attività di consolidamento delle relazioni con i paesi e gli editori europei. Se già durante gli anni dell'esilio in Svizzera Giulio Einaudi inizia a riallacciare i contatti interrotti progettando con Ernesto Rossi una collana di «Éditions européennes», è solo nel dopoguerra che riesce a stringere rapporti e contratti con case editrici come Gallimard, Albin Michel, Allen & Unwin, Lawrence & Wishart, Suhrkamp o con agenzie letterarie come la sovietica Mejdunarodnaia Kniga. I libri che importa subiscono trasformazioni: cambiano lingua, veste, forma, si adattano al nuovo contesto. Una molteplicità di figure interviene in questo processo: traduttori, redattori, direttori di collana, perfino correttori di bozze. Allo stesso periodo risalgono i primi tentativi di esportare la cultura italiana all'estero, come quello condotto in Inghilterra per far tradurre le Lettere dal carcere di Antonio Gramsci. Piero Sraffa, professore a Cambridge, svolge un ruolo cruciale in queste trattative. Così come è cruciale, in altre mediazioni, quello svolto dai consulenti Einaudi che i percorsi della vita hanno condotto all'estero: Gaime Pintor, ufficiale di stanza a Vichy durante la guerra; Franco Venturi, addetto culturale all'ambasciata italiana a Mosca nel 1947-50; Renato Solmi, allievo di Theodor Adorno a Francoforte nel 1956-57; Cesare Cases, lettore di italiano a Lipsia negli stessi drammatici mesi. Sullo sfondo di questi scambi editoriali nascono anche amicizie, come quella fra Elio Vittorini e Dionys Mascolo, e si consumano scontri intellettuali, come quello fra Pietro Zveteremich e Renato Poggioli. Indagare la dimensione europea dell'Einaudi significa anche riflettere sulla funzione di una casa editrice di cultura: impresa nazionale per eccellenza ma anche fulcro di un processo di circolazione delle idee che oltrepassa i confini dei paesi.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43184>



NARBONE, Luigi, FAVIER, Agnès, COLLOMBIER, Virginie (eds)
Inside wars: local dynamics of conflicts in Syria and Libya
Florence: European University Institute, 2016, EUI RSCAS,
Middle East Directions (MED)

This ebook, *Inside Wars: Local Dynamics of Conflicts in Syria and Libya*, aims to make a contribution to the understanding of some of the under-researched local dynamics of the Syrian and Libyan conflicts. The objective is to create a new narrative of these conflicts which sheds light on their local dimensions by looking closely at the social, political, economic and religious transformations produced by the uprisings and the armed conflicts that followed. Only with a good understanding of these dynamics will it be possible to start an inclusive and meaningful process of conflict resolution and post-conflict transition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41644>

NOVIC, Elisa
The concept of cultural genocide: an international law perspective
New York; Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, Cultural Heritage Law and Policy

Cultural genocide is the systematic destruction of traditions, values, language, and other elements that make one group of people distinct from another. Cultural genocide remains a recurrent topic, appearing not only in the form of wide-ranging claims about the commission of cultural genocide in diverse contexts but also in the legal sphere, as exemplified by the discussions before the International Criminal Tribunal for the



Former Yugoslavia and also the drafting of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. These discussions have, however, displayed the lack of a uniform understanding of the concept of cultural genocide and thus of the role that international law is expected to fulfil in this regard. *The Concept of Cultural Genocide: An International Law Perspective* details how international law has approached the core idea underlying the concept of cultural genocide and how this framework can be strengthened and fostered. It traces developments from the early conceptualisation of cultural genocide to the contemporary question of its reparation. Through this journey, the book discusses the evolution of various branches of international law in relation to both cultural protection and cultural destruction in light of a number of legal cases in which either the concept of cultural genocide or the idea of cultural destruction has been discussed. Such cases include the destruction of cultural and religious heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the forced removals of Aboriginal children in Australia and Canada, and the case law of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in relation to Indigenous and tribal groups' cultural destruction.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43864>

OOMEN, Barbara, DAVIS, Martha F.,
GRIGOLO, Michele (eds)
Global urban justice: the rise of human rights cities
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016

Cities increasingly base their local policies on human rights. Human rights cities promise to forge new alliances between urban actors and international organizations, to enable the 'translation' of the abstract language of human rights to the local level, and to develop new practices designed to bring about global urban justice. This book brings together academics and practitioners at the forefront of human rights cities and the 'right to the city' movement to critically discuss their history and also the potential that human rights cities hold for global urban justice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45292>

OTTO, Marta
The right to privacy in employment: a comparative analysis
Oxford; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2016

At the beginning of the twenty-first century the term 'privacy' gained new prominence around the world, but in the legal arena it is still a concept in 'disarray'. Enclosing it within legal frameworks seems to be a particularly difficult task in the employment context, where encroachments upon privacy are not only potentially more frequent, but also, and most importantly, qualitatively different from those taking place in other areas of modern society. This book suggests that these problems can only be addressed by the development of a holistic approach to its protection, an approach that addresses the issue of not only contemporary regulation but also the conceptualization, adjudication, and common (public) perception of employees' privacy. The book draws on a comprehensive analysis of the conceptual as well as regulatory convergences and divergences between European, American and Canadian models of privacy protection, to reconsider the conceptual and normative foundations of the contemporary paradigm of employees' privacy and to elucidate the pillars of a holistic approach to the protection of right to privacy in employment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44468>



PATTERSON, Dennis, PARDO, Michael S. (eds)
Philosophical foundations of law and neuroscience
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016

The intersection between law and neuroscience has been a focus of intense research for the past decade, as an unprecedented amount of attention has been triggered by the increased use of neuroscientific evidence in courts. While the majority of this attention is currently devoted to criminal law, including capital cases, the wide-ranging proposals for how neuroscience may inform issues of law and public policy extend to virtually every substantive area in law. Bringing together the latest work from leading scholars in the field, this volume examines the philosophical issues that inform this emerging and vibrant subfield of law. From discussions featuring the philosophy of the mind to neuroscience-based lie detection, each chapter addresses foundational questions that arise in the application of neuroscientific technology in the legal sphere.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43224>

PATTERSON, Dennis, SÖDERSTEN, Anna (eds)
A companion to European Union law and international law
Malden: John Wiley & Sons, 2016

Featuring contributions from renowned scholars, *A Companion to European Union Law and International Law* presents a comprehensive and authoritative collection of essays that addresses all of the most important topics on European Union and international law. Integrates the fields of European Union law and international law, revealing both the similarities and differences. Features contributions from renowned scholars in the fields of EU law and international law. Covers a broad range of topical issues, including trade, institutional decision-making, the European Court of Justice, democracy, human rights, criminal law, the EMU, and many others.

Published Online: 5 MAR 2016;

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40530>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
*Multilevel constitutionalism for multilevel governance of public goods:
methodology problems in international law*
Oxford; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2016

This is the first legal monograph analysing multilevel governance of global 'aggregate public goods' (PGs) from the perspective of democratic, republican and cosmopolitan constitutionalism by using historical, legal, political and economic methods. It explains the need for a 'new philosophy of international law' in order to protect human rights and PGs more effectively and more legitimately. 'Constitutional approaches' are justified by the universal recognition of human rights and by the need to protect 'human rights', 'rule of law', 'democracy' and other 'principles of justice' that are used in national, regional and UN legal systems as indeterminate legal concepts. The study describes and criticizes the legal methodology problems of 'disconnected' governance in UN, GATT and WTO institutions as well as in certain areas of the external relations of the EU (like transatlantic free trade agreements). Based on 40 years of practical experiences of the author in German, European, UN, GATT and WTO governance institutions and of simultaneous academic teaching, this study develops five propositions for constituting, limiting, regulating and justifying multilevel governance for the benefit of citizens and their constitutional rights as 'constituent powers'.



'democratic principals' and main 'republican actors', who must hold multilevel governance institutions and their limited 'constituted powers' legally, democratically and judicially more accountable.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44484>

PORTO, Antônio José Maristrello,
DA COSTA LEITE BORGES, Danielle,
LUKIC, Melina de Souza Rocha, SAMPAIO, Patrícia (eds)
Superendividamento no Brasil: volume II
Curitiba: Juruá editora, 2016, Coleção FGV Direito Rio

O superendividamento dos consumidores de crédito vem se tornando uma preocupação central em quase todas as sociedades onde o crédito ofertado às pessoas físicas tornou-se amplamente disponível e democratizado. Nesse contexto de ampliação e de complexização das relações de crédito, novas práticas e estratégias econômicas surgem, estimulando o debate acerca de novos mecanismos de regulação do sistema bancário, além de suscitar medidas para prevenir e aliviar processos de endividamento excessivo das pessoas físicas. Esta obra oferece, a partir de uma base de dados de abrangência nacional, diferentes perspectivas e problemáticas em torno do superendividamento do consumidor de crédito no Brasil, procurando revelar e relacionar as suas causas, extensões e repercussões na economia doméstica dos brasileiros. Os resultados empíricos e conceituais apresentados fornecerão importantes bases para o enfrentamento do tema por pesquisadores, advogados, magistrados, enfim, por operadores do Direito, influenciando direta e indiretamente na construção de políticas públicas de prevenção e de regulação em torno do acesso ao crédito.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44384>



PRIMO BRAGA, Carlos A., HOEKMAN, Bernard M. (eds)
Future of the global trade order
Florence: European University Institute, 2016, Global Governance Programme, IMD
Co-funded by IMD's Research Department and Philip Morris International.

The inability of WTO Members to conclude the Doha Round has led many to question the effectiveness of one of the major pillars of global governance and the commitment of governments to multilateralism. As argued in the contributions to this volume, the performance of the international trade order is in fact much better than it is perceived to be. The WTO has enhanced the rule of law in commercial policy, as exemplified by its effective and unique dispute settlement mechanism. The trade order has also proven capable of accommodating large new trading nations, most notably China. Major shifts in economic power balances since the creation of the WTO in 1995 lie at the heart of the failure of the Doha Round and the turn by countries towards preferential trade agreements. These increasingly address areas of policy that are not covered, or are covered only tangentially, by the WTO, and raise important questions regarding the future of the world trade order. The contributors to this book make a strong case that it is past time that WTO Members move away from a business as usual approach, but also demonstrate that there are strong incentives for multilateral cooperation on both longstanding policy concerns – such as agricultural support policies – and new challenges associated with the global governance of the digital economy. The original idea for this book came from debates about the future of the WTO in which the editors have been engaged over the last few years. The book was designed also to serve as a reference text for the International Trading System program offered by IMD, which involves several of the authors that contributed chapters for this publication.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41125>



RAJKOVIC, Nikolaš, AALBERTS, Tanja E.,
GAMMELTOFT-HANSEN, Thomas (eds)
The power of legality: practices of international law and their politics
New York: Cambridge University Press, 2016, Global Governance Programme

From an airstrip in Saudi Arabia, the CIA launches drones to 'legally' kill Al-Qaida leaders in Yemen. On the North Pole, Russia plants a flag on the seabed to extend legal claim over resources. In Brussels, the European Commission unveils its Emissions Trading System, extending environmental jurisdiction globally over foreign airlines. And at Frankfurt Airport, a father returning from holiday is detained because his name appears on a security list. Today, legality commands substantial currency in world affairs, yet growing reference to international legality has not marked the end of strategic struggles in global affairs. Rather, it has shifted the field and manner of play for a plurality of actors who now use, influence and contest the way that law's rule is applied to address global problems. Drawing on a range of case studies, this volume explores the various meanings and implications of legality across scholarly, institutional and policy settings.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44104>

REHM, Philipp
Risk inequality and welfare states: social policy preferences, development, and dynamics
New York: Cambridge University Press, 2016, Cambridge studies in comparative politics

The transformation of night-watchman states into welfare states is one of the most notable societal developments in recent history. In 1880, not a single country had a nationally compulsory social policy program. A few decades later, every single one of today's rich democracies had adopted programs covering all or almost all of the main risks people face: old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment. These programs rapidly expanded in terms of range, reach, and resources. Today, all rich democracies cover all main risks for a vast majority of citizens, with binding public or mandatory private programs. Three aspects of this remarkable transformation are particularly fascinating: the trend (the transformation to insurance states happened in all rich democracies); differences across countries (the generosity of social policy varies greatly across countries); and the dynamics of the process. This book offers a theory that not only explains this remarkable transition but also explains cross-national differences and the role of crises for social policy development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43564>

RITLENG, Dominique (ed.)
Independence and legitimacy in the institutional system of the European Union
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016, The collected courses of the Academy of European Law; Vol. XXIII/2, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, [AEL]

As EU non-majoritarian bodies such as the European Commission, the Court of Justice of the European Union, and the European Central Bank grow in political influence, many have identified the pressing need to keep these bodies accountable to the repositories of the EU's democratic legitimacy. This collection of essays sheds light on the inherent tension between independence and legitimacy in the EU's institutional system and explores the options of reconciling the two. Featuring analysis from both legal and political perspectives, the volume assesses whether, to what extent, and how it is possible to control the various EU independent bodies and make them answerable for what they do, while at the same time upholding their independence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44863>



RIXEN, Thomas, VIOLA, Lora Anne, ZÜRN, Michael (eds)
*Historical institutionalism and international relations: explaining
institutional development in world politics*
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016

This book argues that Historical Institutionalism (HI)--an analytical approach so far mostly applied within comparative politics--is particularly well suited for understanding the dynamics of international institutional development over time. It is the first book to collect original, empirical research applying Historical Institutionalism to international institutions. The introduction provides a new, systematic conceptualization of institutional change and stability and shows how the analytical tools of HI can be used to understand patterns of institutional change within largely stable institutions. The chapters cover a range of issues important to International Relations, including the development of European Union competition policy, the global politics of financial reform after the 2008 crisis, the institutional development of the World Health Organization, membership reforms in the League of Nations and the United Nations Security Council, policy change at the International Monetary Fund, and civil society access to intergovernmental organizations. The conclusion discusses the relationship of HI to other institutionalist approaches and HI's potential for future International Relations research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45110>

ROBE, Jean-Philippe, LYON-CAEN, Antoine, VERNAC, Stéphane
Multinationals and the constitutionalization of the world power system
Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2016, Globalization: law and policy

This collection offers a powerful and coherent study of the transformation of the multinational enterprise as both an object and subject of law within and beyond States. The study develops an analysis of the large firm as being a system of organization exercising vast powers through various instruments of private law, such as property rights, contracts and corporations. The volume focuses on the firm as the operational unit of governance within emerging systems of globalization, whilst exploring in-depth the forms within which the firm might be regulated as against the inhibiting parameters of national law. It connects, through the ordering concept of the firm in globalization, the distinct regimes of constitutionalization, national and international law. The study will be of interest to students and academics in globalization and the regulation of multinational corporations, as well as law, economics and politics on a global scale. It will also interest government leaders and NGOs working in the areas of MNE regulations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45045>

ROY, Olivier
Le djihad et la mort
Lonrai: Seuil, 2016

Les tueries effroyables de janvier et plus encore de novembre 2015, maintenant celle de Bruxelles, ont déclenché une intense "guerre des interprétations". Pour Olivier Roy, c'est avant tout leur dissidence sociale, folle et violente, que des jeunes de la deuxième génération d'immigrés, rejoints par des convertis, expriment en rejoignant une cause sanglante, sanguinaire, qui risque de se transformer très vite en cauchemar. Selon une formule de novembre 2015, devenue aussitôt célèbre, il faut plutôt parler d'"islamisation de la radicalité", une radicalité appuyée sur une connaissance quasiment nulle de l'islam et du Coran, même s'ils n'ont que ces mots à la bouche. Le phénomène ne touche qu'une frange des jeunes d'origine musulmane ou convertis:



quelques milliers sur des millions. C'est une génération en rupture avec les parents, elle fréquente peu la mosquée (et n'est donc pas touchée par les prêches d'imams radicaux), elle ne connaît pas grand-chose au Coran. Beaucoup ont mené une vie de jeunes désœuvrés, avant de se convertir à l'islam le plus radical, souvent pendant un passage en prison. Leur rupture avec la société occidentale devient un nihilisme - auquel le "califat" de Daech, sa violence et ses promesses de paradis, offre une issue "noble", celle de héros et de martyrs. Le livre décrit cette planète, restreinte mais habitée par un ressentiment extrême, établie dans une toute puissance mortifère, prétendant représenter le "vrai islam", l'islam conquérant des origines galvaudé par leurs parents, surtout en Occident mais aussi dans les pays d'islam. C'est une volonté de revanche qui affirme sa toute puissance par des armes de terreur et des méthodes militaires. Une idéologie sommaire du "martyre" des héros de l'islam morts à la guerre et promis au paradis fait le reste.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43647>



RUBINI, Luca, HAWKINS, Jennifer (eds)

What shapes the law?: reflections on the history, law, politics and economics of international and European subsidy disciplines

Florence: European University Institute, 2016, Global Governance Programme

This book puts together several contributions that, from various time, system and disciplinary perspectives, address the same questions – what has shaped subsidy laws? Which actors mould subsidy and State aid law and what forces are at work? The book includes reports from former or current negotiators, officials, practitioners and scholars, that focus on various attempts to regulate subsidies at the national, European and international levels. Prominence is given to the actual practice, and to the account given by the key actors, operating in the field since the 1970s. Various disciplines are interrogated – from history to law, from political science to economics. What comes out is a fascinating account that provides a goldmine of insights and leads for further enquiry in a topical and under-researched area.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42404>

SANFILIPPO, Marco, WEINAR, Agnieszka (eds)

Chinese migration and economic relations with Europe

Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2016, Routledge contemporary China series

[Migration Policy Centre]

This book is a result of a pilot research project conducted at and funded by the Migration Policy Centre (MPC), European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 2012-2013.;

This book explores how far existing networks of overseas Chinese and new flows of migrants act as drivers of economic relations between China and the host countries. It considers migration, trade, the flow of capital, and foreign direct investment, includes both skilled and unskilled migrants, and outlines the complex different waves of migration flows. It includes detailed case studies, based on extensive original research, on the position in a range of European countries, and concludes with policy-oriented analysis and with an overall assessment of how far the Chinese diaspora matters in stimulating increased bilateral economic activity and stronger bilateral economic relationships.

Five chapters of this book are based on EUI RSCAS Migration Policy Centre (MPC) Research Reports issued between 2013 and 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37216>



SARTOR, Giovanni
L'informatica giuridica e le tecnologie dell'informazione: corso di informatica giuridica. Terza edizione
Torino: Giappichelli, 2016, Informatica giuridica

L'informatica giuridica studia gli aspetti giuridici della rivoluzione tecnologica, economica e sociale prodotta dall'informatica, l'elaborazione automatica delle informazioni. Il volume approfondisce i temi dell'informatica giuridica, esaminando le diverse connessioni tra le tecnologie informatiche e il diritto: introduce le tecnologie dell'informatica, soffermandosi sui loro fondamenti concettuali e culturali, e indica come tali tecnologie possano essere impiegate nelle attività giuridiche e come il loro uso possa essere regolato dal diritto. La rapida evoluzione delle tecnologie informatiche e della loro disciplina giuridica ha reso necessaria la preparazione di una nuova edizione a pochi anni dalla precedente. In particolare, il volume è stato integrato da sezioni dedicate ai seguenti temi: big data, open data, bitcoin, smart contract, diritti e governo della rete, memoria della rete e oblio, robotica, armi intelligenti.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45224>

SCHEININ, Martin, KRUNKE, Helle, AKSENOVA, Marina (eds)
Judges as guardians of constitutionalism and human rights
Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2016

This book considers the many challenges that national and supranational judges have to face when fulfilling their roles as guardians of constitutionalism and human rights. The contributors, both academics and judges, discuss key examples of contemporary challenges to judging – including the nature of courts' legitimacy and its alleged dependence on public support; the role of judges in upholding constitutional values in the times of transition to democracy, surveillance and the fight against terrorism; and the role of international judges in guaranteeing globally recognized fundamental rights and freedoms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41008>

SIGNORIELLO, Federica, NICOSIA, Stefano (eds)
Ridersela della cultura: comicità e sovversione delle idee dominanti tra XV e XVIII secolo

Special issue of *In Verbis: lingue letteratura culture*, 2016, Vol. 6, No. 1

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42645>

SKODO, Admir
The afterlife of idealism: the impact of new idealism on British historical and political thought, 1945-1980
Basingstoke; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016

This book examines the legacy of philosophical idealism in twentieth century British historical and political thought. It demonstrates that the absolute idealism of the nineteenth century was radically transformed by R.G. Collingwood, Michael Oakeshott, and Benedetto Croce. These new idealists developed a new philosophy of history with an emphasis on the study of human agency, and historicist humanism. This study unearths the impact of the new idealism on the thought of a group of prominent revisionist historians in the welfare state period, focusing on E.H. Carr, Isaiah Berlin, G.R. Elton, Peter Laslett, and George Kitson Clark. It shows



that these historians used the new idealism to restate the nature of history and to revise modern English history against the backdrop of the intellectual, social and political problems of the welfare state period, thus making new idealist revisionism a key tradition in early postwar historiography.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41866>

STAIANO, Fulvia

The human rights of migrant women in international and European law

Torino: G. Giappichelli; The Hague: Eleven International Publishing, 2016

Migrant women account for a significant proportion of migration fluxes towards Europe. In 2015, the female share of migrants in Europe was 52,4%. In addition to representing a significant part of the total number of third-country nationals living on the Union territory, migrant women experience specific difficulties and issues in many different aspects of their lives in their host countries, involving both the family and the employment realms. Their socio-economic integration is indeed constrained by a number of factors linked to their sex, ethnic origin, nationality and migrant status. The Human Rights of Migrant Women in International and European Law shows the existence of a gender bias in European norms – at both EU and domestic level – regulating migrant women’s family life and employment. It analyses the potential of European human rights and fundamental rights law to expose and correct this bias. The author argues that migrant women’s most common life circumstances must come to the fore in order to achieve this. The author assesses relevant examples of human rights and fundamental rights jurisprudence at supranational and domestic levels and identifies effective judicial interpretations to ensure migrant women’s enjoyment of their rights and benefits based on equality and non-discrimination.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44799>

STREECK, Wolfgang

How will capitalism end?: essays on a failing system

London; New York: Verso, 2016

The provocative political thinker asks if it will be with a bang or a whimper. After years of ill health, capitalism is now in a critical condition. Growth has given way to stagnation; inequality is leading to instability; and confidence in the money economy has all but evaporated. In *How Will Capitalism End?*, the acclaimed analyst of contemporary politics and economics Wolfgang Streeck argues that the world is about to change. The marriage between democracy and capitalism, ill-suited partners brought together in the shadow of World War Two, is coming to an end. The regulatory institutions that once restrained the financial sector’s excesses have collapsed and, after the final victory of capitalism at the end of the Cold War, there is no political agency capable of rolling back the liberalization of the markets. Ours has become a world defined by declining growth, oligarchic rule, a shrinking public sphere, institutional corruption and international anarchy, and no cure to these ills is at hand.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44305>

TAMBORINI, Roberto, BOITANI, Andrea, SARACENO, Francesco,

TALANI, Leila Simona, TORRES, Francisco S. (eds)

New institutions for an effective EU and EMU governance

Special issue of *Politica economica = Journal of economic policy*, 2016, Vol. 32, No. 3

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45113>



TATHAM, Michael Robert

With, without, or against the state?: how European regions play the Brussels game

Oxford: Oxford University Press, Transformations in governance

Much research has highlighted that sub-state entities (SSEs) - such as the German Länder, the Spanish autonomous communities, or the French regions - mobilise at the European level. This literature, however, is silent on how this sub-state activity interacts with that of its own member state. Do SSEs lobby in Brussels with their member state (cooperation), without their member state (non-interaction), or against their member state (conflict)? This book fills the current research gap by identifying what pattern of interaction between state and sub-state EU interest representation corresponds to, and by identifying what the determinants of such a pattern are. To achieve this, both quantitative and qualitative methods are employed. The quantitative section consists of regression analysis on data collected through a survey addressed to heads of regional offices in Brussels, and highlights that cooperation is the most frequent outcome, followed by non-interaction. Conflicting interest representation is the least frequent outcome. Further analysis reveals that devolution levels do not affect conflict but increase the frequency of cooperation and decrease that of non-interaction. Meanwhile, party political incongruence fails to affect conflict, decreases cooperation, and increases non-interaction. This quantitative work is complemented by a series of in-depth case study analyses of Scotland (UK), Salzburg (Austria), Rhône-Alpes and Alsace (both France). Based on over a hundred semi-structured interviews, the case studies, along with additional statistical testing, confirm the overall findings reached through quantitative means and further suggest that the effect of devolution overrides that of party political incongruence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43584>

TIEDTKE, Per

Germany, Italy and the international economy 1929-1936: co-operation or rivalries at times of crisis?

Marburg: Tectum Verlag, 2016

When in 1929 the world economy went into crisis, a new approach to international trade and finance appeared on the scene. Characterised by bilateralism, protectionism and autarchy, this approach, whose main proponents were Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, challenged the idea of liberal free trade. Per Tiedtke offers a systematic analysis of the role of economic factors in the German-Italian rapprochement under the banner of the fascism as well as its patterns of collaboration and rivalries. Tiedtke's work will help to describe and explain the economic foundations of the "Rome-Berlin Axis", which plunged Europe and the world into the disaster of World War II.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40827>

TORRITI, Jacopo

Peak energy demand and demand side response

Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2016, Routledge explorations in environmental studies

Peak Energy Demand and Demand Side Response presents evidence on a set of Demand Side Response activities, ranging from price-based to incentive-based programmes and policies. Examples are drawn from different programmes for both residential and non-residential sectors of electricity demand, including Time of Use tariffs, Critical Peak Pricing Automated Demand Controllers and Ancillary Services. The book also looks at the actual energy saving impacts of smart meters, the activities which constitute peak demand and the potential opportunities associated with European smart grids and Capacity Markets. This is the first book presenting comprehensive analysis of the impacts, cost benefits and risks associated with Demand Side Response programmes and policies. It should be of interest to students, scholars and policy-makers in the areas of energy, environmental economics and applied economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45006>



TRANTIDIS, Aris

Clientelism and economic policy: Greece and the crisis

London; New York: Routledge, 2016, Routledge advances in European politics

With its deep economic crisis and dramatic political developments Greece has puzzled Europe and the world. What explains its long-standing problems and its incapacity to reform its economy? Using an analytic narrative and a comparative approach, the book studies the pattern of economic reforms in Greece between 1985 and 2015. It finds that clientelism - the allocation of selective benefits by political actors (patrons) to their supporters (clients) - created a strong policy bias that prevented the country from implementing deep-cutting reforms. The book shows that the clientelist system differs from the general image of interest-group politics and that the typical view of clientelism, as individual exchange between patrons and clients, has not fully captured the wide range and implications of this phenomenon. From this, the author develops a theory on clientelism and policy-making, addressing key questions on the politics of economic reform, government autonomy and party politics.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45399>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna (eds)

Routledge handbook of immigration and refugee studies

Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2016, [Global Governance Programme]

The Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies offers a comprehensive and unique study of the multi-disciplinary field of international migration and asylum studies. Utilising contemporary information and analysis, this innovative Handbook provides an in depth examination of legal migration management in the labour market and its affect upon families in relation to wider issues of migrant integration and citizenship. With a comprehensive collection of essays written by leading contributors from a broad range of disciplines including sociology of migration, human geography, legal studies, political sciences and economics, the Handbook is a truly multi-disciplinary book approaching the critical questions of: · Migration and the labour market; · Integration and citizenship; · Migration, families and welfare; · Irregular migration; · smuggling and trafficking in human beings; · asylum and forced migration. Organised into short thematic and geographical chapters the Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies provides a concise overview on the different topics and world regions, as well as useful guidance for both the starting and the more experienced reader. The Handbook's expansive content and illustrative style will appeal to both students and professionals studying in the field of migration and international organisations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37760>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, ISAAKYAN, Irina (eds)

High-skill migration and recession: gendered perspectives

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, Migration, Diasporas and Citizenship

Highly skilled women migrants are doubly-disadvantaged by their sex and outsider status when moving to a new country. They are paid less than their male counterparts, are employed more often than men in jobs below their level of qualification or outside their area of expertise, and often have to face the dual responsibilities of family and work. While migration is an opportunity for them it comes at a high price, with their potential often left unfulfilled. This volume explores the complex relationship between gender and high-skill migration, with a special focus on the impact of the current economic crisis on highly skilled women-migrants in Europe. The contributors examine not only typically 'female' labour market sectors, such as nursing, but also analyse engineering, entrepreneurship and academia. Throughout, the collection adopts an interdisciplinary and multi-methodological approach combining perspectives from Migration Studies, Human Geography, Political Science, Social Anthropology and Legal Studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38085>



VAMPA, Davide

The regional politics of welfare in Italy, Spain and Great Britain

Cham: Palgrave Macmillan; Springer international publishing, 2016, Comparative territorial politics

This book is a study of the increasing territorial variations in the development of sub-national welfare systems that have occurred as an effect of the decentralization of health care and social assistance policies in Italy, Spain and Great Britain. The author examines the political factors that underlie these variations by combining cross-regional and cross-country comparisons using mixed methods. Vampa's main finding is that regionalist parties have played a key role in sub-national welfare building and have used social policy to strengthen their legitimacy in the political struggle against central authorities. In this context, functional political competition between Left and Right has been partly replaced by territorial competition between Centre and Periphery as the main determinant of social policy making. Additionally, mainstream left-wing parties have been torn between maintaining territorial uniformity in social protection and responding to demands for more extensive social services tailored to the needs and preferences of specific regional communities. This book will be of use to academics and policy makers interested in political economy, devolution/decentralisation, welfare, and party politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43604>

VAUCHEZ, Antoine

Democratizing Europe

Basingstoke; New York: Palgrave Pivot, 2016, Europe in transition: the NYU European studies series

How can we account for numerous and repeatedly failed attempts to redress the European Union's democratic deficit over the past three decades? In the wake of the Eurozone crisis, *Democratizing Europe* argues that part of our collective failure to re-orient the EU's trajectory lies in our failure to fully characterize the EU government's dependent path. Bringing together new streams of scholarship in history, law, sociology, and political science, this book suggests a new portrait of the EU's singular political model. Tasked with Europe's grand project, the edification of a unique economic and monetary Market, the European Court, Commission, and Central Bank have been the cradle in which the EU polity has been shaped, staged, and legitimized. In this context, it is no wonder that the many attempts to parliamentarize Europe have had limited democratic effects. Vauchez suggests that we recognize this historically-rooted centrality of Europe's independent branch and adapt our democratization strategies accordingly.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43165>

WAGNER, Benjamin

Global free expression: governing the boundaries of internet content

[Switzerland]: Springer Verlag, 2016, Law, governance and technology series; Vol. 28

This book examines the changes in the governance of human expression as a result of the development of the Internet. It tells the story of the emergence of a global regime that almost completely lacks institutions, and develops a concept of 'expression governance' that focusses on the governance practices of key actors in Europe and North America. The book illuminates the increased disciplinary capacity of the Internet infrastructure that has become apparent to the public following Edward Snowden's leaks in 2013, and provides a theoretical frame within which such changes can be understood. It argues that the Internet has developed a 'global default' of permissible speech that exists pervasively across the globe but beyond the control of any one actor. It then demonstrates why the emergence of such a 'global default' of speech is crucial



to global conflict in the international relations of the Internet. The book concludes with an elaboration of the regulatory practices and theatrical performances that enable a global regime as well as the three key narratives that are embedded within it.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43367>

WELSH, Jennifer M.

*The return of history: conflict, migration, and geopolitics
in the twenty-first century*

Toronto: House of Anansi Press, 2016, CBC Massey lectures

In 1989, as the Berlin Wall crumbled and the Cold War dissipated, the American political commentator Francis Fukuyama wrote a famous essay, entitled “The End of History.” Fukuyama argued that the demise of confrontation between Communism and capitalism, and the expansion of Western liberal democracy, signalled the endpoint of humanity’s sociocultural and political evolution, the waning of traditional power politics, and the path toward a more peaceful world. At the heart of his thesis was the audaciously optimistic idea of “progress” in history. But a quarter of a century after Fukuyama’s bold prediction about transcending the struggles of the past, history has returned. The twenty-first century has not seen unfettered progress toward peace and a single form of government, but the reappearance of trends and practices many believed had been erased: arbitrary executions, attempts to annihilate ethnic and religious minorities, the starvation of besieged populations, invasion and annexation of territory, and the mass movement of refugees and displaced persons. It has also witnessed cracks and cleavages within Western liberal democracies, particularly as a result of deepening economic inequality — at levels not seen since the end of the nineteenth century. *The Return of History* both illustrates and explains this return of history. But it also demonstrates how the reappearance of acts deemed “barbaric” or “medieval” has a modern twist. Above all, it argues that the return of history should encourage us all to remember that our own liberal democratic society was not inevitable and that we must all, as individual citizens, take a more active role in its preservation and growth.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43585>

ZACCARIA, Benedetto

The EEC’s Yugoslav policy in Cold War Europe, 1968-1980

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, Security, conflict and cooperation in the contemporary world

The disintegration of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s is often described as the starting-point of the EEC/EU involvement in Western Balkan politics, as if no political relations had developed between the EEC and Yugoslavia during the Cold War era. Instead, this book shows that the origin of EEC-Yugoslav relations must be placed in the crucial decade of the 1970s. Contrary to received opinion, this work demonstrates that relations between the EEC and Yugoslavia were grounded on a strong political rationale which was closely linked to the evolution of the Cold War in Europe and the Mediterranean. The main argument is that relations between the two parties were primarily influenced by the need to prevent the expansion of Soviet influence in the Balkans and to foster détente in Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43364>





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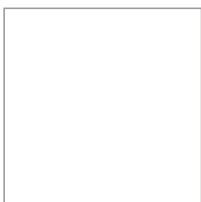
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Essays on macro financial linkages
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The first chapter, joint with Dominik Thaler, is a New Keynesian model of how monetary policy can influence the risk-taking behaviour of banks. Lower interest rates change bank incentives, making them prefer riskier investments. This mechanism alters the tradeoff faced by the monetary authority, affecting optimal policy conduct. After estimating the model, we find that the monetary authority should react less aggressively to inflation, trading off more inflation volatility in exchange for less financial market distortions. The second chapter, written with Prof. Massimiliano Marcellino, investigates whether modelling parameter time variation and stochastic volatility improves the forecasts of three major exchange rates vis-a-vis the US dollar. We find that modelling time-varying volatility significantly refines the estimation of forecast uncertainty through an accurate calibration of the entire forecast distribution at all forecast horizons. Similar empirical tools are employed in the third chapter, where I show that the inclusion of default risk and risk aversion measures improves the forecasts of key activity and banking indicators. The bulk of forecast improvement takes place during the 2001 and 2008 recessions, when credit constraints were arguably binding. A structural VAR further reveals that an unexpected credit spread increase in 2010 causes an output contraction that lasts for about two years, and explains up to 35% percent of output variation. The final project, joint with Sandra Eickmeier, Prof. Massimiliano Marcellino and Wolfgang Lemke, investigates the changing international transmission of financial shocks over 1971-2012. A time-varying parameter FAVAR shows that global financial shocks,



measured as unexpected changes in a US financial condition index, strongly impact growth in the nine countries considered. In addition, financial shocks in 2008 explain approximately 20% of the GDP growth variation in the 9 countries, as opposed to an average of 5% percent before the crisis.

Defence date: 14 January 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Massimiliano Marcellino, Bocconi University and EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Fabio Canova, EUI and BI Norwegian Business School; Prof. Dimitris Korobilis, University of Glasgow; Dr. Emanuel Mönch, Deutsche Bundesbank.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38454>

ANGELO, Anaïs

Becoming president: a political biography of Jomo Kenyatta (1958-1969)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Presidential rule, closely related to personal rule, is a prominent feature of African studies. Nevertheless, the making of presidents has for a long time remained an untold story: few biographies or monographs have explored the political negotiations and imagination surrounding the making of presidential powers in postcolonial Africa. This dissertation reconstructs the political rise of Jomo Kenyatta, first president of Kenya, and the first decade of his presidential rule after independence. I show that the creation of the “father of the nation” was a contingent process, revealing that Kenyatta always lacked firm control over national politics. His major political asset was the popularity he owed to his unclear connection to the Mau Mau movement: he was simultaneously believed to be a leader and an opponent of the freedom fighters. As decolonization opened up an institutional vacuum, the burning issue of the decolonization of land institutions set a precedent for the creation of a centralized government, even before the debate over regionalism was settled during the independence negotiations. It set up Jomo Kenyatta as the most moderate politician to preserve British economic interests, and gave him substantial powers over land resources: upon independence, the Kenyan nationalist elite had to support the presidentialisation of the constitution to ensure its access to land. I argue that presidential rule is a postcolonial construction tailor-made to fit Kenyatta’s charismatic persona, even before he achieved political prominence. After independence, Kenyatta had little choice but to remain a distant and discreet president, while employing repressive politics, whether against resilient Mau Mau fighters or political opponents. I show that the negotiations and construction of Kenyatta’s presidential powers amounted neither to centralization, nor to regionalisation, but instead, institutionalized informal powers, weakening all state institutions: the party, the national assembly and even the provincial administration.

Defence date: 21 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Dirk Moses, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Professor Daniel Branch, University of Warwick (External Advisor); Professor Federico Romero, European University Institute; Professor John Lonsdale, University of Cambridge

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44166>

ARCHAKOV, Ilya

Essays in applied econometrics of high frequency financial data

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In the first chapter, co-authored with Peter Hansen and Asger Lunde, we suggest a novel approach to modeling and measuring systematic risk in equity markets. We develop a new modeling framework that treats an asset return as a dependent variable in a multiple regression model. The GARCH-type dynamics of conditional variances and correlations between the regression variables naturally imply a temporal variation of regression coefficients (betas). The model incorporates extra information from the realized (co-)variance measures extracted from high frequency data, which helps to better identify the latent covariance process and capture its changes more promptly. The suggested structure is consistent with the broad class of linear factor models



in the asset pricing literature. We apply our framework to the famous three-factor Fama-French model at the daily frequency. Throughout the empirical analysis, we consider more than 800 individual stocks as well as style and sectoral exchange traded funds from the U.S. equity market. We document an appreciable cross-sectional and temporal variation of the model-implied risk loadings with the especially strong (though short-lived) distortion around the Financial Crisis episode. In addition, we find a significant heterogeneity in a relative explanatory power of the Fama-French factors across the different sectors of economy and detect a fluctuation of the risk premia estimates over time. The empirical evidence emphasizes the importance of taking into account dynamic aspects of the underlying covariance structure in asset pricing models. In the second chapter, written with Bo Laursen, we extend the popular dynamic Nelson-Siegel framework by introducing time-varying volatilities in the factor dynamics and incorporating the realized measures to improve the identification of the latent volatility state. The new model is able to effectively describe the conditional distribution dynamics of a term structure variable and can still be readily estimated with the Kalman filter. We apply our framework to model the crude oil futures prices. Using more than 150,000,000 transactions for the large panel of contracts we carefully construct the realized volatility measures corresponding to the latent Nelson-Siegel factors, estimate the model at daily frequency and evaluate it by forecasting the conditional density of futures prices. We document that the time-varying volatility specification suggested in our model strongly outperforms the constant volatility benchmark. In addition, the use of realized measures provides moderate, but systematic gains in density forecasting. In the third chapter, I investigate the rate at which information about the daily asset volatility level arrives with the transaction data in the course of the trading day. The contribution of this analysis is three-fold. First, I gauge how fast (after the market opening) the reasonable projection of the new daily volatility level can be constructed. Second, the framework provides a natural experimental field for the comparison of the small sample properties of different types of estimators as well as their (very) short-run forecasting capability. Finally, I outline an adaptive modeling framework for volatility dynamics that attaches time-varying weights to the different predictive signals in response to the changing stochastic environment. Defence date: 19 December 2016, Examining Board: Professor Peter Reinhard Hansen, Supervisor, University of North Carolina; Professor Juan José Dolado, EUI; Professor Christian Brownlees, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Professor Asger Lunde, Aarhus University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45244>

ARENAS JAL, Andreu
Essays on political economy
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In this thesis I use the ban of a political party – Batasuna - as a natural experiment to answer three questions in political economics. The first chapter is about whether vote choices are instrumental or expressive. After its ban, Batasuna called for a null vote, which has expressive but no instrumental value. I exploit the heterogeneity in the pre-ban presence of Batasuna and in the enforcement of the ban across municipalities and elections to show that null voters are two thirds of the potential Batasuna voters. Null votes lower the electoral threshold, raising the instrumental incentives to vote for smaller parties, but the behavioural effect of the ban on city councils' fragmentation is close to zero. In a region with salient identity politics, the results are consistent with prevalent expressive voting. The second chapter is about the effects of government fragmentation on government spending. Since the effects the ban are mostly mechanical because a large fraction of Batasuna voters cast null votes, the ban triggers a proportional reshuffling of seats in city councils which in some cases changes the majority status of the local government. I compare policy changes in municipalities where the ban triggered a change in government fragmentation with policy changes in municipalities where the ban did not change the majority status of the local government, within municipalities where Batasuna used to be equally important. I find that absolute majorities reduce current spending significantly but increase capital



expenditures, consistently with common pool and veto player models. In the third chapter I evaluate the effects of the ban after its end, exploiting its heterogeneous length across municipalities. I find a negative effect of a longer ban on electoral support for Batasuna in local elections, driven both by a lower number of candidatures and less votes received. These effects are persistent for two at least two elections and have spillovers to regional elections. The extension of the ban triggered a spike in street terrorism for one month, but overall it had no effects since it slightly reduced street terrorism during the year after.

Defence date: 22 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Andrea Ichino, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Andrea Mattozzi, EUI; Professor Manuel Bagues, Aalto University; Professor Ruben Durante, Sciences Po.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42066>

AUGUSTYNOWICZ, Ewa Anna
A new fashion: Polka wave in Europe 1844-1860s
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This is a thesis about the polka, a dance of women and femininity, love, passion, young and old, peasants, bourgeoisie and aristocrats. And, as I will explain and study in the following pages, it is about one of the spectres haunting Europe in the nineteenth century. A few years ago a short story called “Polkomania” by Joachim H. Stocqueler fell into my hands. This little farce, written in 1844, tells the story of Miss Woolgar, a young lady, who is dying to learn the polka. Then opportunely, a medical student arrives. He tricks the father into thinking that the polka is a new type of medicine that can cure the young lady of ennui. The historian’s curiosity encouraged me to rummage among some dance books and internet websites to find out what was so special about this dance, which Poles usually dance at wedding parties and which contemporary American immigrants consider a part of their cultural and national heritage, to make it a theme of this short story. My curiosity derived not only from the fact that I am Polish but also because, as a musician, I always considered the polka a rather boring, traditional, peasant dance. My short investigation convinced me that it was time to change my mind about this dance form.

Defence date: 28 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Antonella Romano, Centre Alexandre-Koyré (Supervisor); Professor Pavel Kolar, European University Institute; Professor Michael Werner, Centre Georg Simmel; Professor Markian Prokopovych, Central European University.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42065>



BEAL, Margot
La domesticité dans la région lyonnaise et stéphanoise: vers la constitution d'un prolétariat de service (1848-1940)
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Extraite des Souvenirs de Victor Ogier sur un industriel lyonnais, Camille Dognin -ici le « malheureux », cette citation résume en quelques lignes plusieurs problématiques liées à la domesticité: rencontre entre classes sociales antagonistes, mise en exergue de la dimension économique de l'unité familiale, potentielles reconfigurations des relations affectives... Sur l'ensemble des XIXe et du XXe siècles, la domesticité, pour les femmes et pour les hommes, constitue un statut professionnel omniprésent, aussi bien en ville qu'en milieu rural. Elle met en contact direct les classes populaires, le haut des classes moyennes, et les classes dominantes dans des relations de travail. A l'heure actuelle, la recherche, surtout en sociologie, s'intéresse particulièrement au caractère direct de ces relations de travail, entre employeur.e.s « amateurs » et employé.e.s professionnel.le.s, à la formation de cet « autre monde populaire », aux tensions liées aux rapports sociaux



de genre et de race. Le travail domestique rémunéré demeure une thématique féministe: pourquoi est-il exercé massivement par des femmes ? Quelle est sa valeur ? Quelle est sa place dans le fonctionnement des migrations contemporaines ? Quel rôle a-t-il dans la définition des identités et des rapports sociaux ?

Defence date: 14 November 2016, Examining Board: Professeur Laura Downs, EUI (Directrice de thèse EUI); Professeur Lucy Riall, EUI; Professeur Raffaella Sarti, Università degli Studi di Urbino « Carlo Bò »; Professeur Anne Verjus, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon., Thesis in two volumes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45604>

BOHÓRQUEZ, Jesús

Globalizar el sur: la emergencia de ciudades globales y la economía política de los imperios portugués y español: Rio de Janeiro y La Habana durante la era de las revoluciones

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The dissertation focuses on the political economy of the Portuguese and Spanish empires during the Age of Revolutions, tracing the rise of Rio de Janeiro and Havana as global cities. It examines the political economy of the emergence of two global ports in the LusoHispanic Atlantic and appraises institutional dynamics instead of merely exploring the nature of institutions. This work contributes to the field of global history by offering an Atlantic history in global perspective. It proposes a Hemispherical Atlantic and simultaneously discloses its connections with the Indian Ocean. As a substitute of a local/global dichotomy, the dissertation resorts to the use of three different dimensions (markets, institutions and agents), which do not necessarily follow a path from global to local. The first part analyses the cities' integration into imperial and global markets as well as their participation into much larger global commodity chains. It considers not only markets' trends but also the emergence of translocal markets. The financing of Slave trade in the South Atlantic and flour trades in the North Atlantic are thoroughly researched. The second section emphasises on institutions and their impact on agent's behaviour. It mainly refers to formal institutions as well as their dynamics. It fundamentally focuses on institutions governing exchange: customs houses, taxes and corporations, and carefully integrates emulation in the design, creation and evolution of formal institutions. Finally, the third section explores networks, agency relations and private order institutions. Besides trust and reputation, merchants' status was crucial in the configuration and evolution of networks. Credit, multidirectional capital flows, and the consignment system are studied through the meticulous examination of merchants businesses in Africa, New England and the Peninsula, offering new insights on Asian textiles in the Caribbean markets and the slave traffic in Brazil. This thesis investigates the complexities of governance that took place in the Iberian empires, and revises images of absolutist power, centralization or negotiation. It argues that the empire's organization was highly hierarchical (which differs from centralization) and claims that such a rigid hierarchical organization prevented to some extent institutional change and innovation. In so doing, it underlines the need for an intermediate approach between "black legend" absolutist versions and revisionist "pink histories" of the Iberian empires.

Defence date: 13 January 2016, Examining Board: Professor Jorge Flores, European University Institute; Professor Regina Grafe, European University Institute; Professor Leonor Freire Costa, ISEG; Professor Joseph Fradera, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45564>





BOIRET, Karolina

Selective enforcement of EU law: explaining institutional choice

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The Commission's policy of selective enforcement rests on four pillars: confidentiality, bilateralism, flexibility, and autonomy. For years, the European Parliament, the Ombudsman and stakeholders have put pressure on the Commission to reform its enforcement policy in order to increase its legitimacy in the eyes of EU citizens by, inter alia, allowing complainants access to documentation from its investigations and securing their rights by means of legally-binding measures. They have sought to replace the Commission's existing discretionary model of enforcement with a new approach characterized by such standards as transparency, trilateralism, objectivity, and accountability. The Commission, however, supported by the Court of Justice, has in most part resisted these challenges, changing its policy of selective enforcement only to such a degree that does not substantially interfere with its four pillars. This thesis seeks to explain the reasons for the Commission's commitment to the existing discretionary model of enforcement. By means of the Comparative Institutional Analysis, it is argued that the proposed reforms would distort the balance between the Commission's demand and supply sides. The Commission's capacity to enforce EU law is limited, and burdening it with new responsibilities in order to introduce transparency or objectivity to its operation would lead to the formalization of enforcement measures, increasing its administrative burden and decreasing its efficiency. It would skew its attention towards complainant-relevant violations and transform its enforcement into a vehicle for individual grievances running counter to the Commission's understanding of its enforcement function as guardian of the Treaties. The Commission's opposition to the accountability approach does not, however, mean a rejection of its demands. The EU Pilot is an example of the Commission's effort to address some of these expectations while maintaining the balance between the forces of supply and demand. Selective enforcement thus may not be as much about prioritizing cases as it is about assigning appropriate enforcement measures.

Defence date: 5 December 2016, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona (supervisor), EUI; Professor Miguel Maduro, EUI; Professor Francesco Maiani, University of Lausanne; Doctor Günter Wilms, Legal service, European Commission and Legal Advisor, EUI

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44326>

BONNET, Romain

La terre et le plomb: violence politique, question agraire et crise du parlementarisme libéral dans l'Italie du premier après-guerre (1918-1922) et dans l'Espagne républicaine (1931-1936)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

La Terre et le Plomb est une histoire comparée de la violence politique rurale dans l'Italie du premier après-guerre (1918-1922) et dans l'Espagne républicaine (1931-1936) où prédominaient les mondes ruraux notamment dominés par une concentration de la propriété agraire jouxtant une masse émergente, dans un contexte européen de l'entre-deux-guerres marqué par les radicalisations et polarisations socio-politiques violentes, et dont résultèrent des mouvements précisément violents, nationalistes, droitiers et anti-parlementaires. Dans le cadre de cette histoire-problème et comparée, cette thèse doctorale est particulièrement soucieuse de rendre explicite la méthode d'élaboration de sa connaissance par traces. La démonstration est réalisée à partir de quatre cas d'étude, les événements violents de Nardò, de Gioia del Colle (avril et juillet 1920, provinces de Lecce et de Bari), de Corral de Almaguer et de Villa de Don Fadrique (septembre 1931 et juillet 1932, province de Tolède). Cette histoire-problème et comparée soucieuse d'articuler les échelles d'analyse du local au global en passant par le national l'est également car elle met en oeuvre, de manière



inédite, originale et pertinente la catégorie d’ “exceptionnel normal” (Edoardo Grendi, 1977) ou de “cas particuliers des possibles” (Gaston Bachelard, 1934). Les quatre cas d’étude sont en effet des exceptionnels normaux ou cas particuliers des possibles de la violence politique rurale dans le cadre de l’entre-deux-guerres et du phénomène global, complexe et multiforme d’une question méridionale européenne. Il s’agit d’une histoire sociale au sens plein, soucieuse de comprendre et d’expliquer dans ces vastes constellations sociales, soucieuse du sens des masses. L’événement était et demeure, par excellence, le domaine des pratiques des hommes en société. C’est donc à l’échelle humaine que l’on cherche à penser ce phénomène global, complexe et multiforme de la question méridionale européenne et de ses rapports de force sous l’entre-deux-guerres. Pour ce faire, on a cherché à penser historiquement (Pierre Vilar, 1997), relationnellement et réflexivement (Pierre Bourdieu, 1992 et 1982). En cela également la démonstration de cette thèse doctorale apparaîtra soucieuse de s’inscrire consciemment dans son contexte d’écriture, dans son contexte historique notamment marqué par les actuelles répercussions de la crise du capitalisme financier et mondialisé de plus en plus patentées et notamment depuis 2008. Il ne s’agit que de contribuer à l’écriture d’une histoire globale d’en bas. Defence date: 8 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor HeinzGerhard Haupt (Directeur de thèse EUI / Universität Bielefeld); Professor Donatella Della Porta (EUI); Professor Francisco Cobo Romero (Universidad de Grenada); Professeur Catherine Brice (Université de Paris-Est Créteil-Val-De-Marne). <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41684>

BOROWICZ, Maciej Konrad
Contracts as regulation model: applications and legal implications in over-the-counter financial markets
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

We develop a conceptual model of contracts as regulatory instruments in over-the-counter (OTC) financial markets. The model is informed by the functional understanding of financial regulation as addressing problems of counterparty risk, liquidity, information and systemic risk and structural understanding of regulation as a process of standard-setting, monitoring and enforcement. The justification of conceptualization contracts as regulatory instruments is found in the nature of the political economy considerations that inform the definition of certain contracts used in OTC financial markets. While many scholars rely on conceptualization of the said contracts as boilerplate, we argue that there exist important qualitative differences between boilerplate and regulatory contracts, which we link to a broader spectrum of interests taken into account in their definition in the process of standard-setting. The model and its application to loan and derivatives markets help to highlight the impact of governance features of the organization developing the contract and the regulatory competition to which the organization is exposed on the scope of the regulatory function. We also use a number of indicators and attributions to examine the effectiveness of regulatory contracts. While the contractual model displays some weaknesses in terms of both standard-setting (conflicts of interest) and enforcement (reliance on delegation) compared to its better established counterpart – the organizational model associated with exchanges – the contractual model helps to account for important self-regulatory features of OTC financial markets and offers suggestions as to how the structure of OTC financial markets can be improved.

Defence date: 15 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Cafaggi, EUI; Professor Hans-W. Micklitz, EUI; Professor Katharina Pistor, Columbia Law School; Associate Professor Paola Iamiceli, University of Trento.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41913>





BRAUN, Egelyn

Collective alternative dispute resolution (ADR) for the private enforcement of EU competition law

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The European enforcement landscape is undergoing significant changes that are leading to a departure from the actors, tools and processes traditionally associated with delivering justice. This thesis examines these themes while developing a solution to the private enforcement gap that continues to leave a large number of victims without a remedy, particularly if they have suffered low-value individual harm as a result of competition infringements. In order to ensure that the private enforcement of EU competition law leads to the effective enforcement of EU rights and to the full compensation of all victims, a collective redress device must be developed. In particular, this thesis will explore whether optimal private enforcement outcomes could be achieved through the integration of collective alternative dispute resolution ('collective ADR') into a regulatory enforcement architecture as a first choice redress avenue. To date, the use of collective ADR as a private enforcement mechanism has not been considered as a serious policy option on the European level. While this thesis focuses on the use of collective ADR in the context of competition enforcement, it also confronts issues that could be expanded to private enforcement in other fields. Ultimately, the enforcement toolbox should be diversified not only to ensure the successful fulfilment of the regulatory goals, but also to facilitate the transformations that are occurring in the enforcement landscape more broadly.

Award date: 30 November 2016, Supervisor: Giorgio Monti

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44324>



BRENDLER, Pavel

Essays on income inequality, political inequality and income redistribution in the U.S.

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The first chapter, entitled "Life-time earnings inequality and income redistribution through social security in the U.S.", is devoted to social security, which is the public pension system in the U.S. In 2015, the Social Security Advisory Board proposed to the Congress to change the parameters of the pension benefit formula, which have been constant since 1977. This change implies a fall in statutory replacement rates for individuals with high lifetime earnings. I construct a model, which accounts for a significant portion of the proposed change. Counterfactual experiments suggest that increased uncertainty in the labor productivity process and the upward shift in the college premium explain most of the change in the parameters of the pension benefit formula. The second chapter, "Income inequality and political inequality in the U.S.", is devoted to the median voter theorem, which is one of the most celebrated results in the public choice theory. Existing structural models predict too high income redistribution for the U.S. economy if the tax rate is chosen by the median voter. One potential explanation is that the political process in the U.S. is biased towards richer agents. In this case, the decisive agent is richer than the standard median voter and therefore prefers lower redistribution consistent with the data. I introduce wealth-weighted majoritarian voting over progressive income taxation into a heterogeneous agent model with idiosyncratic risk. I show that the model can significantly better explain the dynamics of income redistribution in the U.S. since 1980s than a model with a standard median voter. In the third chapter of my dissertation, entitled "Voter mobilization and electoral competition", which is a joint work with Ilya Archakov, we analyze the impact of voter abstention on electoral competition in the U.S. We present a novel game theoretic approach to study the competition between two candidates for a seat in a legislature, when candidates can spend money both on advertising to gain a larger share of potential



supporters and on voter mobilization to bring the supporters to the voting poll. We show that the results of our model are consistent with the campaign expenditure data by the Federal Election Commission for the 2010 and 2012 House of Representative election cycles.

Defence date: 2 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Andrea Mattozzi, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Professor Dean Corbae, Wisconsin School of Business; Professor Hamish Low, University of Cambridge., 2016 recipient of Vilfredo Pareto Prize for the best Thesis in Economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41624>



BRUTTI, Zelde

Empirical essays on education policy evaluation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis is composed of three empirical essays that share the theme of education policy evaluation. Chapter 1 looks at cognitive spillovers between siblings who live in the same household. The research question asked is whether such spillovers exist, and what their magnitude may be. Using longitudinal data on children aged 5 to 14 and living in the United States, I identify positive, significant and sizable cognitive spillovers between siblings. In the light of these findings, education policies that increase the cognitive achievement of any target population of children may also indirectly benefit their cohabiting siblings. Chapter 2 evaluates the outcome of a decentralization reform that has affected public education in Colombia. Municipalities with more than 100 thousand inhabitants were made autonomous in the management of public education on their territories, while cities below that threshold were not given autonomy. I exploit this quasi-experimental setup to evaluate the impact of local autonomy on educational quality. I find that autonomy was beneficial for municipalities that were highly developed at the time of the reform, but the impact was negative for low-developed ones, increasing inequality across regions. These results sound a note of caution about the potential consequences of decentralization reforms, in educational contexts similar to the Colombian one. Chapter 3 is coauthored with Fabio Sánchez Torres at the University of Los Andes, and looks at how quality assurance mechanisms in the careers of public school teachers have affected student performance in Colombia. The main novelties consist in a selective entry examination, a probation period and permanent evaluation processes. We find that teachers who operate under the new regulation noticeably improve pupils' achievement with respect to colleagues who follow the old rules, which feature very few incentives for teaching quality. Our findings may provide education policy guidance to several Latin American countries, in which current teacher regulations resemble the former Colombian one.

Defence date: 12 September 2016, Examining Board: Professor Jerome Adda, Bocconi University & EUI, Supervisor; Professor Andrea Ichino, EUI; Professor Éric Maurin, Paris School of Economics; Professor Jörn-Steffen Pischke, London School of Economics

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43275>

CAVERO DE CARONDELET, Clloe

Art, piety and conflict in early modern Spain: the religious and artistic patronage of Cardinal Bernardo de Sandoval between Toledo and Rome (1599-1618)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation explores the modes of representation used by the ecclesiastical elites of early modern Catholicism to negotiate their roles as religious leaders, political ministers, cultural patrons and members of the aristocracy in the European courts. It examines the religious and artistic patronage of Cardinal



Bernardo de Sandoval y Rojas (Aranda de Duero, 1546 – Toledo, 1618) during the reign of Philip III of Spain. Archbishop of Toledo, Inquisitor General and uncle of the king's favourite minister, the Duke of Lerma, Sandoval was the leading ecclesiastic of the Spanish Monarchy and one of the richest and most powerful patrons of his time. Located at the crossroads between historical and art historical studies, this dissertation bridges this historiographical disjuncture by proposing an integrated approach that combines methodologies from the fields of art history, court studies and cultural history. The patronage of material and visual culture is here analysed as the result of the constant negotiation between Sandoval's individual self and the wider contexts to which he belonged. Six chapters scrutinize a rich array of visual and material sources, together with manuscript and printed documents collected from over thirty archives, reconstructing the socio-political and religious contexts in which Cardinal Sandoval operated. In examining the family conflicts and political tensions encountered by post-Tridentine prelates, I demonstrate how the patronage of sacred art, holy relics, monastic institutions and religious texts operated beyond their fundamentally devotional objectives. This dissertation contributes to our understanding of early modern political culture by showing how religious and artistic patronage was a fundamental practice for shaping the rhetoric of piety with which ecclesiastical patrons negotiated their reputation.

Defence date: 20 December 2016, Examining Board: Professor Luca Molà, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Fernando Mariás, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid and Real Academia de la Historia (External Supervisor); Professor Peter Cherry, Trinity College Dublin; Professor Simon Ditchfield, University of York

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44604>

CINI, Lorenzo

The contentious politics of higher education: struggles and power relations within the English and Italian universities

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Movement scholars have generally overlooked the study of mobilizations within institutions. Even less known are the effects that mobilizations within institutions provoke. By combining field theory and social movement approach, my thesis aims to shed light on the variety of institutional impacts that the recent global wave of student mobilizations has produced within some Italian and English universities. More notably, I have looked at the way and to what extent student mobilizations have brought about changes in the university life in terms of student services and facilities, courses and curricula reorganization, and governance structure. To explore it, I have singled out three English (University of Birmingham, Sussex University, and University College of London) and three Italian universities (University of Turin, Sapienza of Rome, and Federico II of Naples), which have witnessed high levels of student mobilization over the past years (2008/2013). Have these mobilizations produced an impact within the university field? My argument is that the institutional context of universities does matter in explaining the variety and diversity of impacts that such mobilizations have brought about. The type and composition of governance affect both the strategies and tactics of the challengers (students), and the responses of the challenged (university leaders). Where universities are still run and governed by academics (Italy), students deploy a larger amount (and variety) of actions, and, thus, have a greater capacity of influence. Professors are more interested in restoring the conditions ensuring a good environment for teaching and research than challenging student protesters on their terrain. Academics are more eager to negotiate and compromise. By contrast, where universities are governed by academic



managers (England), students have less tactics and strategies at their disposal and, thus, a minor capacity of influence. Managers are much more concerned than academics in neutralizing potential challengers and threats that damage the reputation and functioning of their universities.

Defence date: 10 February 2016, Examining Board: Prof Donatella della Porta, SNS/formerly EUI (supervisor); Prof Rachel Brooks, University of Surrey; Prof László Bruszt, EUI; Prof Nick Crossley, University of Manchester.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39004>

COELHO, Gonçalo Miguel Banha
Liberalisation of network industries and access to natural resources: the case of radio spectrum and energy resources
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The Thesis analyses the impact of the regulation of radio spectrum and energy resources in the liberalisation of wireless communications and electricity in the European Union (EU). The answer to this inquiry presupposes a discussion of three sub-questions: (i) what is the competence of the EU to regulate the radio spectrum and energy resources ("the power gap"); (ii) is there a gap in the regulation of natural resources ("the regulatory gap"); and (iii) how has the Commission used other instruments, particularly competition law, to bridge the two gaps? The Introduction presents the institutional economics approach that guides the reader throughout the Thesis. It builds upon Williamson's four levels of institutional analysis and argues that the way in which access to natural resources is structured ("level 2" of institutional analysis), deeply impacts the regulatory design of the network industries and the way in which the Commission shapes the application of competition law. Its purpose is not to present an ideal system of resource management but rather to highlight that all institutional decisions bear costs, and that, in the absence of level 2 interventions, the Commission has used imperfect alternative solutions, such as competition law, to bridge the regulatory and power gaps.

Defence date: 9 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti (Supervisor), European University Institute; Professor Eric Brousseau, Paris-Dauphine University; Professor Angus Johnston, University College Oxford; Professor Pierre Larouche, Tilburg University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41265>



COLOMBO, Céline
Partisan, not ignorant: citizens' use of arguments and justifications in direct democracy
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

A competent citizenry is the key to the legitimacy of direct democratic decisions, but just how competent are citizens in direct democracy? Understanding how citizens reason and how they make their decisions is ever more important as the use of direct democratic instruments is growing throughout the world. I propose a concept of citizen competence based on reason-giving. A competent citizen is one who bases his or her decisions on substantive, policy-related arguments, and who considers a diversity of arguments before taking a decision. In this thesis I use a multi-method approach, combining three different datasets to analyze citizen competence in direct democracy: cross-sectional post-ballot surveys from 34 popular votes in Switzerland; a panel dataset covering two referendum campaigns in Switzerland; and a lab experiment conducted in Scotland during the Scottish independence referendum in 2014. I found, that citizens have a surprisingly accurate knowledge of the policy-related arguments of the debate. Furthermore, arguments are significantly



associated with vote intention, even when controlling for party preference. This first results highlight the importance of meaningful arguments in political opinion formation. However, a second finding of my project is that citizens tend to process arguments in a biased way, preferring arguments compatible with their prior beliefs and partisan attachments, and disregarding or devaluing incompatible information. Yet this tendency for directional, motivated reasoning can be discouraged by holding individuals accountable for their views, that is, by making them justify their position to others. The conclusions I draw for the legitimacy of direct democratic decisions are mixed. While citizens are not as uninformed and minimalist as they are often depicted in public opinion research, they are still partisan and find it difficult to process information impartially. Therefore, in order to enhance the legitimacy of direct democratic procedure, providing citizens with diverse and balanced information is necessary, but not sufficient. They need to encounter an environment where they are motivated to be accurate, for example, by being expected to justify themselves to others in cross-cutting discussions.

Defence date: 3 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute, Supervisor; Professor Alexander Trechsel, European University Institute, Co-Supervisor; Professor Diana Mutz, University of Pennsylvania; Professor Rune Slothuus, Aarhus University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41045>

COMOLLI, Chiara Ludovica

Fertility in time of economic crisis: the Great Recession effects on childbearing in the United States

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation addresses the effects of the Great Recession on childbearing, focusing in particular on how economic and employment insecurity affects the transition to first birth in the United States. Chapter II offers an in-depth macro analysis of the effect of the Great Recession on fertility rates in the United States and in Europe. The chapter goes beyond the standard analysis of the relationship between unemployment rates and total fertility rates by using other macroeconomic indicators, such as public debt risk and an economic policy uncertainty index. Results show a strong negative correlation between such indicators and birth rates both in Europe and in the United States. Chapters III and IV investigate micro-level childbearing dynamics in the US, and the mechanisms linking employment insecurity and the transition to first birth. They further address the link between macroeconomic indicators of the crisis and individual demographic behaviors. Chapter III shows that the probability of having the first child depends on couples' employment dynamic and that, compared to dual earners, all working status combinations are detrimental for childbearing, including those couples where women are housewives. The income effect seems to explain the results, while I find no evidence of an opportunity cost mechanism at play. Chapter IV focuses on women and on the impact of intergenerational social mobility on the transition to the first birth. The findings confirm Easterlin's theory (1961, 1976) of resources and aspirations: during the crisis, American women become mothers earlier if they are socioeconomically non-downwardly mobile with respect to their parents. Finally, this thesis shows a negative effect of the crisis on the extensive margin of fertility for women close to the limits of biological fertility. The latter is a crucial result related to the debate on the temporary versus permanent effect of business cycles' fluctuations on fertility. Chapter V studies childless women close to the end of their reproductive life, for whom any further birth postponement is likely to slide into permanent childlessness. The analysis is based



on a novel research design implemented in order to go beyond the associational analysis. A difference-in-difference estimate, applied to pseudo-cohorts of childless White American women, identifies the (positive) causal effect of the Great Recession on permanent childlessness.

Defence date: 27 April 2016, Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Martin Kohli, EUI (Co-Supervisor); Professor Anette Eva Fasang, Humboldt University and WZB, Berlin; Professor Arnstein Aassve, Università L. Bocconi, Milan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40985>

COSSART, Brice

Les artilleurs et la Monarchie Catholique: fondements technologiques et scientifiques d'un empire transocéanique

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation studies the gunners, a socio-professional group who played a key role in the political and military expansion of early modern states. During the sixteenth century, new designs of fortresses and warships resulted in the proliferation of heavy guns. This transformation has been well described by the historiography of the “Military Revolution”, but its impact in terms of skills and knowledge has been largely neglected. Cannons were quite complex technical objects which could only be handled by specialists called “gunners”. Before the end of the seventeenth century, all main military powers needed to resort to hundreds or even thousands of them. The dissertation shows the quantitative and qualitative aspects of this change by focusing on the Catholic Monarchy and its vast network of strongholds and war fleets spread between the western Mediterranean (mainly in Spain and Italy), Flanders and America. Thus, it aims to make a valuable contribution to military history as well as to the history of the Spanish empire. Furthermore, this study also tackles many issues at the core of the historiography of science and technology. As a result of this massive increase in the need for artillery specialists, new systems of technical learning emerged. In contrast with the traditional system of apprenticeship involving a small-scale transfer of skills from master to disciple, schools of gunners were created under the patronage of the Monarchy where one master taught to a large audience of apprentices. This new system of technical learning articulated theory and practice, training gunners in the use of cannons on a practice ground but also providing them with theoretical lessons validated by an oral examination. At the dawn of seventeenth century scientific transformations, these schools stimulated the publication of mathematical treatises, thus establishing the scientific and technological grounds of early modern seaborne empires.

Defence date: 4 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Luca Molá, Institut Universitaire Européen (Directeur de thèse); Professor Jorge Flores, Institut Universitaire Européen; Professor Pascal Brioist, Université de Tours; Professor Rafael Mandressi, CNRS, Centre Alexandre Koyré

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43947>

COTTA, Benedetta

The “business” of compliance

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The dissertation aims at understanding and explaining the existence of variation in sustainable compliance with EU legislation in two similarly rule-taking countries. The cases under examination are Hungary and Poland which have experienced a similar historical background, similar environmental problems and have been subject to similar EU conditions and requirements for accession. Nevertheless, the EU Annual Progress Reports and the Tri-Annual Monitoring Reports showed a variation in their compliance with European



environmental requirements. The existing literature has explained this divergence by taking a supply-side approach, focusing on those state actors and incumbents who could decide to supply compliance or not. In particular, researchers of compliance and of Europeanisation have focused on differences in capacity limitations or incentives to domestic actors. These supply-side approaches, however, do not seem to fully explain the existing divergence between the performances of Hungary and Poland nor do they sufficiently tackle the issue of “sustainable compliance” in the post-Accession period. In my analysis, I instead explain variation in sustainable compliance by exploring demand-side explanations. To this end, the thesis explores the hypothesis of demand for compliance emerging on the part of stakeholders who recognise its potential for profitability and, thus, influence its sustainability. Its starting point is the Tsebelis’ study on stakeholders which describes them solely as “veto players” along the road to compliance; however, this analysis demonstrates that there is also another dimension to the influence they may have. I build my hypothesis around the existence of such factors as market incentives and pre-existing cooperative strategies that make compliance convenient for stakeholders. Moreover, I consider the role played by external assistance and the existence of alliances between external and domestic stakeholders to improve the overall compliance performance of less-regulated countries. The study proves the significance of market incentives and pre-existing cooperative strategies in fostering sustainable compliance while showing how the two strong explanatory variables are interlinked: compliance is not a “business” per se. It has a potential to be made a “good deal” via cooperative strategies among diverse stakeholders creating a win-win settlement.

Defence date: 12 January 2016, Examining Board: Professor László Bruszt, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Professor Adrienne Héritier, European University Institute; Professor Wade Jacoby, Brigham Young University; Professor Frank Schimmelfenning, ETH Zürich.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38944>

CUPAC, Jelena

International organizations as order making practices: towards a practice understanding of the post-cold war transformation of international security organizations (OSCE, UN, and NATO)

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Despite dramatic changes in the international security environment that occurred following the end of the Cold War, key international security organizations (ISOs) have not only managed to persist but have done so by transforming profoundly. However, the existing literature has predominantly focused on the fact of their persistence, failing to scrutinize, systematically and theoretically, the crucial issue of their change. Bearing this gap in mind, this thesis seeks to explore in what way have key ISOs transformed after the Cold War and, in particular, why these transformations have taken the form they have. It does so by relying on insights from practice theory. Therefore, the thesis argues that ISOs are best understood as a constellation of “practices of talking” and “practices of doing”. Drawing on Bruno Latour’s notion of order making practices, it then proposes that “practices of talking” that unfold in their high-level panels should be considered as principal constitutive practices of these organizations due to possessing a higher ordering capacity. Put differently, they are practices through which state representatives and participating bureaucrats create, advance, juxtapose, and assemble, various types of claims, norms, rules, and principles so as to arrive at particular narratives of international (security) order in view of structuring, on that basis, relations and practices within and without ISOs. In addition to thus fashioning a particular “content” of the international order, they also delineate an ISO’s agency with respect to it or, as termed in this thesis, an organizational intent. Based on this joining of a content of an order narrative and an organizational intent attached to it, they are then able to develop an ISO’s specific institutional design and corresponding “practices of doing”. In light of this conceptualization, the thesis proposes that ISOs transform via (re)negotiation of ordering links/logics in their order narratives



(an inevitable consequence of their “communication” with external practices they seek to structure) and corresponding shifts thus introduced to notions of their own purpose/intent. In this regard, I suggest that ISO’s transformation can be studied as a fluctuation between their intention to (1) build/construct a new international (security) order, (2) reinforce an order already existing in their environment; (3) merely reflect it; or (4) seek to transcend it because it is considered as excessively strained and thus undesirable. This theoretical and conceptual framework is than used for the analyses of the manner in which the OSCE, the UN, and NATO transformed following the end of the Cold War.

Defence date: 2 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Christian Reus-Smit, University of Queensland (Supervisor); Professor Sven Steinmo, European University Institute; Professor Trine Flockhart, University of Kent; Professor Ole Jacob Sending, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41544>

DAHL, Justiina

Seeing like a state in a society of states: the social role of science and technology in the northward expansion of the international society

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis argues that the emergence and expansion of the European-origin international society (EIS) has taken place through two dominant organizational processes. The first is the social organization and expansion of the international society. It is primarily associated with the stabilization and change of the hegemonic definitions of who are and can become legitimate holders of sovereignty in the international society. The second process is a material one associated with the negotiation, stabilization and change of specific, hegemonic techno-scientific mechanisms for the appropriation of sovereign authority over new terrains by the already members of the international society. The thesis sets out to describe the co-production of the two sets of fundamental and constitutional international institutions that I claim have been associated with this progress of the material as well as social expansion of the EIS. I conceptualize the international institutional framework these institutions makeup as ‘the double-constitutional structure of the EIS’. The empirical focus in the study of the composition and change of the different elements of this structure is on how sovereign power has been constituted and mobilized for, what, in hindsight, can be regarded as failed attempts to appropriate specific Arctic regions through human settlement during the previous half a millennium. I conceptualize the case studies of these processes as cases of, in hindsight, failed attempts to geographically and materially expand the international society. Their analysis is organized according to what can be regarded as four international-system-wide revolutions in the epistemic authority structure of the EIS. Through the comparative analysis of the cases and these time periods I empirically illustrate what I theoretically conceptualize as the social role of science and technology in the northward expansion of the international society.

Defence date: 2 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Christian Reus-Smit (University Queensland) (Supervisor); Professor Trevor Pinch, Cornell University (External Supervisor); Professor Iver B. Neumann, London School of Economics; Professor Jennifer Welsh, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41764>



DE ALMEIDA BANDEIRA, Guilherme

Three essays on open economy macroeconomics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis consists of three papers on open economy macroeconomics. The first paper investigates the welfare implications of a fiscal transfer rule between members of a monetary union. I build a two-country



model where banks are exposed to sovereign risk. I show that the costs of expansionary fiscal policy can outweigh the benefits due to the added pressure on sovereign spreads. This is magnified when the fiscal stance is weak. On the contrary, inter-governmental transfers mitigate the fiscal strain and provide stimulus to the economy. Yet, I find that sound fiscal stances are crucial both for governments to countervail shocks on their own, and also to grant support for the implementation of the transfer scheme. The second paper lays out an empirical model to compare the propagation of exogenous shocks in a small open economy subject to structural change. As the identification of shocks is time invariant, I am able to investigate the differences that pertain only to structural change. I estimate the model to Australia and find a regime transition occurring in 1990. The responses of domestic variables to the shocks are less exacerbated and adjust quicker after the transition. I find that increases in commodity prices are only inflationary after 1990 and as a reaction to world demand shocks, whereas commodity-market shocks are recessionary. In the last paper, I study the implications of relative wage rigidities for monetary policy in a small commodity-exporting economy. I present a model where wages in the non-commodity sector are indexed to wages in the commodity sector, generating relative wage rigidities. For a high degree of indexation, I find some inflation is desirable. As wages are set in nominal terms, inflation partially offsets the effects of indexation on real wages. Nevertheless, as indexation is itself inflationary, the response of monetary policy to inflation still needs to be stronger. I show that policy misspecification is more problematic for higher degrees of indexation.

Defence date: 10 March 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Evi Pappa, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Juan Dolado, EUI; Prof. Mariano Kulish, UNSW Business School; Prof. Evangelos Vassilatos, Athens University of Economics and Business.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40465>

DE GROOF, Emmanuel

Domestic interim governance under international law: towards a ius in interregno for regulating post-conflict transitions

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

State creation and direct international territorial administration are now beyond their zenith. At present we increasingly witness how, under the impact of various forms of external influence, important changes affect institutional and constitutional structures within the state, i.e. without creating new states or without affecting the state's territorial integrity. These changes are often paired with the introduction of a new constitution and of a transitional period ('interregnum') at the end of which a new constitution enters into force ('reconstitutionalization'). The thesis represents the first attempt to systematically analyze conflict-related domestic interim governance ('DIG') –public power exercised by interim governments, transitional councils, etc., in states said to be in transition ('transitional authorities')– from an international legal perspective. It introduces and develops the concept of ius in interregno, which refers to the body of legal norms applicable to conflict-related DIG. Despite the wide variety of sources and contexts, it is possible to carve out a rudimentary but coherent ius in interregno applicable to DIG. The analysis focuses on norms and practices of the interregnum itself, while making largely abstraction of the origin and outcome of 'transitions': the journey becomes the destination. Based on a close observation of several transitions, the thesis unveils which norms apply to DIG. These norms concern, inter alia, limitations *ratione temporis* and *ratione materiae* to DIG; and the 'inclusivity' of DIG en lien with the principle of internal self-determination. To the extent that a ius in interregno crystallizes as a body of norms, transitional authorities cannot act as they please: they are not *legibus soluti*. Finally, the thesis argues that third states that wish to interact with transitional authorities must also respect the core of a ius in interregno. States increasingly conduct constitutional geopolitics by trying to impact the constitutional structure of another state, even without



forcible intervention, and by hand-picking their favored oppositional transitional authority. Revisiting the principles of self-determination and non-intervention, a *ius in interregno* also tackles the delicate issue of indirect (non-forcible) regime change.

Defence date: 3 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Francesco Francioni, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Nehal Bhuta, EUI; Professor Jean d'Aspremont, University of Manchester; Professor Anne Peters, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41767>

DE VRIES, Bouke R.

The garden of liberalism: a theory of liberal neutrality and toleration

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation is on liberal neutrality and toleration. The first part asks what kinds of comprehensive doctrines or worldviews should be tolerated by a liberal state. Specifically, it considers to what extent, if any, doctrines that (partially) reject citizens' freedom and equality in the public and/or private sphere merit toleration. The second part asks whether liberal states should be neutral towards tolerable doctrines. Besides considering whether their policies should be neutrally justified towards such doctrines, it considers whether states should (sometimes) equalise policy consequences amongst them. In doing so, this dissertation focuses on consolidated liberal democracies and the doctrines of citizens.

Defence date: 14 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck, EUI; Professor Richard Bellamy, EUI/UCL; Professor Will Kymlicka, Queen's University; Professor Cécile Laborde, UCL

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44149>

DEKASTROS, Michail

Sovereign wealth funds in international economic law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Sovereign Wealth Funds have been the new 'rising star' of the global economy for a few years. Host States have reacted to their rise cautiously and have quite frequently cited 'national security' as a justification for maintaining an absolute degree of freedom in regulating their entry into their markets. This thesis is arguing that a substantial proportion of regulatory concerns that surround the operation of SWFs are actually not of a national security nature—at least as perceived by the relevant instruments regulating investment in International Economic Law. As a consequence, the current regulatory framework screening SWFs investments a priori is both legally and normatively problematic and, in fact, it constitutes a form of protectionism. As an alternative, this thesis suggests that SWFs ought to be primarily regulated after their entry into Host States' markets. In that context, a proper conceptualisation of the principle of non-discrimination that takes into account the 'regulatory unlikeness' between SWFs and other market suppliers/investors will allow the Host States to properly regulate them after their entry into their markets. Such a conceptualisation – contrary to usual analyses – draws heavily from International Investment law in order to interpret the relevant provisions of the GATS.

Defence date: 24 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Petros C Mavroidis, Professor of Global and Regional Economic Law, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Bernard Hoekman, Professor of Global Economics, EUI; Professor Philip Sands QC, Professor of Law, University College London; Dr Gaëtan Verhoosel, Partner, Three Crowns LLP.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42004>



DELERUE, François
State-sponsored cyber operations and international law
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This doctoral dissertation investigates the wide range of conceptualizations and categorizations that are applicable to state-sponsored cyber operations. State-sponsored cyber operations, namely recourse to cyber means by one State against another, are generally labelled 'cyber warfare'. This is neither a legal nor a prescriptive term; it reflects, however, a disproportionate focus on the realm of warfare. Avoiding hasty or overly simplistic characterizations of situations as cyber warfare is important to avoid further deterioration of their relations leading potentially to military escalation. This dissertation defines state-sponsored cyber operations according to international law and demonstrates that the majority of these incidents fall outside of the realm of (cyber) warfare and, therefore, need to be addressed separately and approached differently. Most state-sponsored cyber operations do not actually violate the prohibition of the use of force or the law of armed conflict, but rather they impinge the territorial sovereignty of the targeted States, the principle of nonintervention, or human rights. Cyber warfare is only the tip of the iceberg. An entire world lies submerged: cyber operations below the threshold of cyber warfare. While the emerged part concerning cyber warfare is well-studied and widely known, this thesis endeavours to shed light on the submerged, and arguably bigger, part that has been understudied and is less known. Parts I and II map the circumstances in which state-sponsored cyber operations violate international law. They demonstrate inter alia that most cyber operations remain under the threshold of cyber warfare, while they may constitute a breach of territorial sovereignty, the principle of non-intervention or even human rights law in most cases. Part I also analyzes the duty of diligence of third States. Part III deals with the attribution of cyber operations, analysing the attribution to the machine, to the human perpetrator, and focusing more specifically on the attribution to the sponsoring State. Part IV focuses on the consequences of an internationally wrongful cyber operation, mainly the obligations deriving from the law of State responsibility, and the remedies to address it, notably the recourse to self-defence, retorsion and countermeasures.

Defence date: 9 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Nehal Bhuta, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Professor Jean d'Aspremont, University of Manchester; Professor Marco Roscini, University of Westminster; Professor Joseph H. H. Weiler, European University Institute & New York University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43904>

DESCHAMPS, Étienne
Entre héritage colonial et destin européen: la Belgique, le Congo et la problématique de l'outre-mer dans le processus d'intégration européenne (1945-1960)
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Cette thèse examine la manière dont la Belgique s'est efforcée de combiner sa présence outre-mer avec sa politique européenne. C'est que parmi toutes les questions qui, au cours des années cinquante, ont alimenté le débat sur l'unité européenne, celle des efforts menés par certains États pour rendre compatible leur dimension coloniale avec leur engagement vers plus d'unité en Europe demeure relativement négligée par l'historiographie de la construction européenne. Or la participation à un ensemble européen organisé pose des problèmes particuliers à un petit pays comme la Belgique qui, tout comme la France, conserve des responsabilités politiques et économiques en Afrique. Si l'objectif est bien de « faire l'Europe », on ne peut pas pour autant ignorer l'existence des prolongements africains de ces pays dans un contexte de Guerre froide et de condamnation internationale de plus en plus forte du fait colonial. En réalité, des programmes des mouvements européistes d'après-guerre à la création de la Communauté économique européenne et de



l'Euratom en passant plus tôt par les financements du plan Marshall, les travaux du Conseil de l'Europe, la négociation du plan Schuman et les projets de Communauté européenne de défense ou de Communauté politique européenne, nombreuses sont les initiatives qui fournissent pour les contemporains l'occasion de s'interroger sur la nature et sur l'avenir des relations entre l'Europe unie et l'Afrique. À chaque reprise, la souveraineté politique et l'unité du territoire national sont pour les métropoles concernées au coeur des enjeux; resurgit parfois le spectre d'une possible redistribution des cartes en Afrique centrale. À Bruxelles, au-delà des cercles dirigeants coloniaux où les crispations sont réelles, les milieux politiques, économiques et militaires se mobilisent et prennent attitude. Pour la Belgique, la question des relations Europe-Afrique est d'autant plus importante que le Congo occupe après la Seconde Guerre mondiale une place prépondérante dans l'activité diplomatique du pays. En croisant les problématiques, les approches comparatistes et les sources le plus souvent inédites, la démarche qui est ici proposée vise à évaluer le poids du facteur colonial dans la politique européenne de la Belgique jusqu'à la période de l'indépendance congolaise.

Defence date: 28 April 2016, Examining Board: Professor Federico Romero, European University Institute (directeur de thèse); Professor Michel Dumoulin, Université catholique de Louvain (co-directeur externe); Professor Youssef Cassis, European University Institute; Professor Antonio Varsori, Université de Padoue.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41007>

DOLIGALSKI, Paweł

On optimal personal income taxation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

How should we tax people's incomes? I address this question from three different angles. The first chapter describes the optimal income tax when people can hide earnings by working in a shadow economy. The second chapter examines the optimal taxation of employees when firms can insure their workers and help them avoid taxes. The final chapter shows that a basic income policy - an unconditional cash transfer to every citizen - can, under certain conditions, be justified on efficiency grounds. In 'Optimal Redistribution with a Shadow Economy', written jointly with Luis Rojas, we examine the constrained efficient allocations in the Mirrlees (1971) model with an informal sector. There are two labor markets: formal and informal. The planner observes only income from the formal market. We show that the shadow economy can be welfare improving through two channels. It can be used as a shelter against tax distortions, raising the efficiency of labor supply, and as a screening device, benefiting redistribution. We calibrate the model to Colombia, where 58% of workers are employed informally. The optimal share of shadow workers is close to 22% for the Rawlsian planner and less than 1% for the Utilitarian planner. Furthermore, we find that the optimal tax schedule is very different than the one implied by the Mirrlees (1971) model without the informal sector. New Dynamic Public Finance describes the optimal income tax in the economy without private insurance opportunities. In 'Optimal Taxation with Permanent Employment Contracts' I extend this framework by introducing permanent employment contracts which facilitate insurance provision within firms. The optimal tax system becomes remarkably simple, as the government outsources most of the insurance provision to employers and focuses mainly on redistribution. When the government wants to redistribute to the poor, a dual labor market can be optimal. Less productive workers are hired on a fixed-term basis and are partially insured by the government, while the more productive ones enjoy the full insurance provided by the permanent employment. Such arrangement can be preferred, as it minimizes the tax avoidance of top earners. I provide empirical evidence consistent with the theory and characterize the constrained efficient allocations for Italy. When does paying a strictly positive compensation in every state of the world improve incentives to exert effort? In 'Minimal Compensation and Incentives for Effort' I show that in the typical model of moral hazard it happens only when the effort is a strict complement to consumption. If the cost of effort is monetary, a positive minimal compensation strengthens incentives only when the agent is prudent

and always does so when the marginal utility of consumption is unbounded at zero consumption. I discuss potential applications of these results in personal income taxation. The minimal compensation can be interpreted as a basic income - an unconditional cash transfer to every citizen. Therefore, I provide an efficiency rationale for the basic income.

Defence date: 24 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Mikhail Golosov, Princeton University; Professor Dirk Krueger, University of Pennsylvania; Professor Ramon Marimon, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41984>

DRACH, Alexis

Liberté surveillée, supervision bancaire et globalisation financière au Comité de Bâle, 1974-1988

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Based on archival material from various central banks, international organisations, commercial banks, and on several interviews, this thesis examines the history of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, from its creation in 1974 to the Basel Agreement on Capital Adequacy of 1988. Departing from the existing literature which has either adopted a state power approach or produced an almost official history of the Committee, it analyses the various dimensions of the Committee's history, from the role of individual countries' financial and political systems to the networks of actors involved. It contends that the Basel Committee's actions cannot be explained simply in terms of the balance of power between member countries, but that other elements have to be taken into consideration in order to improve our understanding of its inner workings. Among these elements are its social and cultural dimensions, which underline the process of "making" regulation. The thesis concludes that the Basel Committee evolved from what was basically a forum for international policy exchange into a full-blown institution. This can be ascribed to the international context, most notably European integration, American pressure resulting from the Debt Crisis, and the on-going internationalisation of banking activities, and to the Committee's own activities and its increasing visibility over the period considered. It participated in the broader evolution of financial governance characterised by the simultaneous embrace of more liberal regulation and closer supervision. The Basel Agreement on Capital Adequacy was not only the result of "Anglo-Saxon" pressure, but also emerged from the desire of most countries to reinforce their banks' capitalisation, the convergence exercise conducted at the European level, and the increasing focus of regulators on capital as a regulatory tool. The Basel Committee participated in the construction of a more global financial market.

Defence date: 25 November 2016, Examining Board: Professeur Youssef Cassis, EUI (Directeur de thèse); Professeur Federico Romero, EUI; Professeur Olivier Feiertag, Université de Rouen (external advisor); Professeur Catherine Schenk, Université de Glasgow

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44304>

DRAZEWSKA, Berenika

Military necessity in international cultural heritage law: lessons learned from international humanitarian law, international criminal law and international environmental law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

It is now universally accepted that during armed conflicts, cultural property is entitled to a special status, which translates, inter alia, into a ban on its use for military purposes and a prohibition of acts of hostility against it



as per the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954). However, this special status is weakened in the presence of a 'military necessity'; an elusive concept which equally limits the protected status of property of no cultural value. This raises questions whether in practice cultural property is at all given any special treatment during wars. This thesis argues that it is precisely the understanding of military necessity which constitutes the essential difference between the legal framework protecting 'regular' civilian property during armed conflicts and the framework for cultural property as *lex specialis*. Although the Convention's 1999 Second Protocol's definition of military necessity is formally only binding on half of the States participating in the Hague Convention, it corresponds to the customary criteria of necessity and proportionality. The evolutive character of that concept is also reflected in the case-law of international courts and in the military manuals of States not party to the Second Protocol. A narrow reading of military necessity in the cultural context is further supported by: the dynamic evolution of treaty and customary international law in the field; the rise of a new type of armed conflicts, which frequently feature cultural destruction as means of harming the enemy; the reinforcement of individual criminal responsibility for unlawful attacks against cultural property; the rise of *erga omnes* obligations, and, finally, analogies in the application of necessity in other fields of international law. If international practice continues to develop in this direction, the fundamental intention of the architects of the Hague Convention will be respected, and the world's cultural riches will have a better chance of escaping the greedy toll of wartime destruction and being preserved for the enjoyment of future generations.

Defence date: 4 March 2016, Examining Board: Professor Francesco Francioni, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Nehal Bhuta, European University Institute; Professor Manlio Frigo, Università degli Studi di Milano; Professor Ana Vrdoljak, University of Technology, Sydney.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40335>

DRÁPALOVÁ, Eliška

Good apples on bad trees: explaining variation in levels of corruption in South-European local government

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Since 1996, when James D. Wolfensohn, former president of the World Bank, called corruption a cancer and declared a war against it, we have seen only partial victories. The phenomenon of corruption presents exceptional resilience in contemporary societies. Yet, empirical research shows that there are countries, regions, and cities that have been able to reverse their fate and managed to bring corruption under control. By taking up this issue, my doctoral thesis attempts to determine: a) the ways in which a negative (corrupt) institutional equilibrium can be reversed; and b) in areas of widespread corruption, why some cities and their politicians decide to opt out from corruption and to limit it. In order to do this, I explore a puzzling variety of levels of corruption across and within different levels of government (national, regional and local). I aim to explain why in some cities there is corruption, collusion and bad government, while in other cities within the same institutional framework we observe non-corruption and good government. In other words, I aim to explain institution-building in societies hampered by low levels of trust and fragmented interests, and to assess if the possibilities exist for corrupt cities to alter these negative tendencies and become "good apples on bad trees". I thus focus on well-performing cities in highly corrupt regions and countries, in an attempt to understand what lies behind the variation in levels of corruption between and within regions. I argue that the answer to this question lies in the cost of corruption for government, combined with the capacity of the business sector to cooperate (business association strength) and press the government to invest in administrative capacity. I contend that business associations with the strong cooperation of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) can press government, and that this, together with government stability, enables a shift from the government's short-term horizons to long-term investment in administrative

capacity. In that way, government's potential "grabbing hand" can be limited. The methodology to probe this question is twofold: qualitative analysis using process tracing on eight cases of local government in Spain and Italy, and a historical analysis of the evolution of the economic circumstances and quality of government in these eight cases. My thesis contributes to the burgeoning literature on corruption and anti-corruption but also to the wider literature on political economy and collective action, by modeling endogenous institutional change and cooperation, even in the absence of trust and strong institutional control.

Defence date: 15 February 2016, Examining Board: Professor Pepper D. Culpepper, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore / formerly European University Institute; Professor Victor Lapuente, University of Gothenburg; Professor Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, Hertie School of Governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39058>

DUANCIC, Vedran

Creating national space(s): anthropogeography and nation-building in interwar Yugoslavia, 1918-1941

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The dissertation examines anthropogeography in and of interwar Yugoslavia. It studies geography as a scientific enterprise, its institutional growth, which in the Yugoslav context began in the 1880s and intensified during the first half of the twentieth century, and the communication between scientific centers in Yugoslavia and abroad. Professionalization and institutionalization were crucial for obtaining a scientific apparatus and social authority that enabled geographers to act as politically engaged "nationally conscious" intellectuals who, nevertheless, insisted on the objective and inherently apolitical nature of their discipline. Besides this institutional development, the dissertation analyzes the geographical discourse dealing with the "Yugoslav lands" and the Yugoslav state, which presented Yugoslavia as coherent and sustainable to an international audience and to Yugoslavs themselves. The overarching question is how and why geography came to play such a prominent role in comprehending the past and the present of Yugoslav communities and regions in an unprecedented context: the unification of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. The central figure in the creation of a geographical narrative with political implications was the Serbian geographer Jovan Cvijic, whose seminal work *La Péninsule balkanique* has been identified as one of the most important scientific contributions to Yugoslav unification. However, the dissertation approaches him as just one of the many actors in a larger scientific network, and points to a number of hitherto less-known geographical works by Croat and Slovene geographers, which in the early days of Yugoslavia exerted an even larger impact on how the Yugoslav readership constructed the image of the new country. Some of these works already contained elements of an anti-Yugoslav geographical discourse that will grow particularly strong in Croatia through the publications of Filip Lukas. The geographers' ethnic affiliation was not the only differentiating factor. Besides nationalist visions, their scientific and disciplinary positions also conflicted, and an emphasis is thus placed on disagreements arising from geographers' employment of political geography, geopolitics, ethnography, and regional geography in the process of constructing and deconstructing interwar Yugoslavia as a geographical entity.

Defence date: 25 January 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Pavel Kolár, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Alexander Etkind, European University Institute; Prof. Dejan Djokic, Goldsmiths, University of London; Prof. Hannes Grandits, Humboldt University of Berlin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38825>



DÄMMRICH, Johanna
Gender differences in the labor market: a comparative study of contemporary societies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The aim of this thesis is to analyze gender differences across contemporary societies, with the following main research questions: First, do gender differences exist among labor market entrants and the whole labor market population? And does the extent of gender differences vary from country to country? Second, can conventional country groupings and countryspecific characteristics – family policies, the gender culture, and labor market related setups – contribute to the explanation of this country variation? To answer my research questions, I rely on comparative cross-sectional data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) from 2009 and 2013 and the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) from 2011/12. The main empirical analysis strategy is twostep multilevel models. I distinguish between a horizontal and a vertical dimension of gender differences in the labor market and examine several different indicators to offer a comprehensive picture of gender differences. At labor market entry, horizontal gender differences seem to be already pronounced in all countries, while my findings indicate that females are not yet disadvantaged in vertical gender inequalities (in terms of entering high-status occupations) in several countries. In turn, for the whole labor market population, I find a female disadvantage in working in supervisory positions and participating in employer-financed training in nearly all countries. Countries vary notably in the extent of their gender differences, indicating that countryspecific setups play a role. For horizontal gender differences at labor market entry, however, I can not identify a strong association with any of the theoretically important macro factors I examined: Neither the gender culture nor the share of women in public sector employment contributes notably to explaining country variation. In contrast, females seem to have better chances of entering high-status occupations and participating in employer-sponsored training in countries with family policies supporting females' full-time and continuous employment (i.e., shorter parental leave and higher childcare provision). I further identify a more traditional gender culture to be detrimental to women's chances of participating in employersponsored training. Finally, females disadvantage in entering high-status and supervisory positions is higher in countries with higher female employment.

Defence date: 1 March 2016, Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute, Florence; Professor Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute, Florence (Supervisor); Professor Gøsta Esping-Andersen, University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona; Assistant Professor Stephanie Steinmetz, University Amsterdam.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40346>

EKLUND, Hanna
National margins of discretion in the Court of Justice of the European Union's adjudication of fundamental rights: studies of interconnectedness

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The aim of this thesis is to investigate the way in which the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) uses the margin of discretion-technique to adjudicate cases involving fundamental rights, and importantly, what this use entails. This thesis will answer these questions by presenting the argument that the margin of discretion-technique opens up discretionary spaces in specific instances of adjudication that enable participation of actors from both legal loci, along with their respective readings of legal sources. This creates an adjudicative process that blurs the boundaries between what is a European and what is a nationally defined standard of fundamental rights protection. The margin of discretion-technique therefore promotes euro-national interconnectedness in the formulation of the applicable standard of fundamental rights



protection in a given case, rather than separating subject matters and legal conflicts along jurisdictional lines. The presentation of this thesis proceeds as follows. Firstly, the origins of techniques of coordination of overlapping jurisdictions that share commitment to norms, such as margins of discretion, will be investigated and thereafter understood in the context of the European Union. Secondly, three dominant narratives pertaining to discourse on the CJEU's adjudication of fundamental rights will be reconstructed and their reliance on euro-national binary logics will be highlighted. These narratives then serve as points of contrast in what is the main body of the thesis, namely a presentation of three typologies of the CJEU's margins of discretion-use in its case law involving fundamental rights. In contrast to the dominant narratives, these typologies will illustrate the intricate sharing of interpretative authority that the margins of discretion represent, which creates the precondition for an interconnected elaboration of the standard of fundamental rights protection. Lastly, the legal pattern of interconnectedness will be picked apart and understood as a feature of the CJEU's adjudication of fundamental rights.

Defence date: 25 March 2016, Examining Board: Professor Claire Kilpatrick, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor J.H.H. Weiler, European University Institute; Professor Gráinne de Búrca, New York University; Professor Aida Torres Pérez, Universitat Pompeu Fabra.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41504>

ESCRIBANO-PÁEZ, Jose Miguel

Juan Rena and the construction of the Hispanic monarchy (1500-1540)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis offers an innovative study in the construction of the Hispanic Monarchy during the first half of the sixteenth century. Focusing on a king's man: Juan Rena (Venice, ca. 1480-Toledo 1539); I explore subjects such as the Spanish expansionism in Europe and beyond, the configuration of the empire's frontiers, the shaping of the new imperial administration, and the functioning of Charles V's military machinery in the Mediterranean. In analysing Juan Rena's activity as a crown servant, this work reveals how the Hispanic Monarchy was constructed from below, out of multiple interactions between a wide array of socio-political actors. Furthermore, and this is one of the main contributions of this research, it will allow us to rethink the role of that the myriad of king's men, like Rena, played in the configuration of early modern empires. Hence, this thesis seeks to do more than simply reconstructing the activities of a royal servant, it aims to provide an in-depth study, which will contribute to our historical understanding of the construction of early modern empires.

Defence date: 10 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Jorge Flores, European University Institute (supervisor); Professor Regina Grafe, European University Institute; Professor Wolfgang Kaiser, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne (external advisor); Professor Pedro Cardim, Universidade Nova de Lisboa.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41804>

ESPINOSA, Miguel Palou

Alfonso Fontanelli (1557-1622), noble y compositor: un estudio socio-cultural sobre la nobleza y la práctica musical en el tardo-renacimiento italiano

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Many scholars have shown the importance of musical education for noblemen in late Renaissance Italy. For both individuals and groups, music could be used as a tool for process of self-identity, helping them to construct their aesthetical forma del vivere. In fact, along with a sum of literate and aesthetical knowledge,



music was an integral element of the culture of *la conversazione*. Noblemen and noblewomen displayed a large variety of artistic and literary virtues in courtly, academic and private-exclusive gatherings, in order to create distinctive spaces of sociability and self-fashioning. However, could the printing of music, composed by noblemen, affect or contradict their socio-cultural rules of distinction, exclusiveness and discretion? To address this issue, my dissertation will focus on the period between 1570 and 1620, in the Italian peninsula; where there was a major accumulation of composers who identified themselves as *nobili* or *gentiluomini* on the covers of their books. Through the case of count Alfonso Fontanelli, from Reggio Emilia, the aim of this thesis is to explore the role of musical composition in nobles' cultural sociability (incorporated in friendly and patronage networks) and the processes of construction of Fontanelli's cultural selfprestige. Fontanelli's biography provides a variety of socio-cultural experiences and interactions in the three different cities where he displayed his musical virtues: Ferrara, Rome and Florence. Hence, this case study allows us to compare the diverse functions of music for the nobility of these three cities (considering their respective socio-political and cultural particularities) as well as to contrast Fontanelli with other noble composers of the time. Finally, the results of this thesis will offer interesting reflections about the plasticity of noble culture and its relation with music, the diversity of socio-cultural strategies through musical practices, and the complex social dynamics involved in the concept of "authorship" in printed music.

Defence date: 18 April 2016, Examining Board: Profesor Luca Molà, European University Institute, Florence; Profesor Stéphane Van Damme, European University Institute, Florence; Profesor Tim Carter, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Profesor Carmen Sanz Ayán, Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40844>

ESTRADA CAÑAMARES, Mireia
*Coherence in EU external relations and the law: the case of the CFSP-
development cooperation nexus in the Union's action in Somalia*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Coherence in EU external relations is a long-standing concern. While seemingly surpassed in the last years by the idea of the 'comprehensive approach', the latter is nothing but the latest attempt to advance coherence in this field. The issue of the role of law in the quest for coherence is characterised by the existence of important gaps in the literature, at both theoretical and practical levels. This thesis aims at complementing legal literature on coherence with a study that specifically focuses on how coherence is sought between specific policies and activities coexisting in external action. It also intends to complement the empirical political science literature on coherence by focusing on the legal aspect of the query. The thesis elaborates on the notion of coherence in EU foreign policy, addressing questions like: What does coherence in external action mean? Why is it an obsession? What purposes does it serve? It also proposes a categorisation of the legal provisions and principles that are relevant to the struggle for coherence based on four mechanisms set out in EU primary law. It then focuses on the CFSP-development nexus in Union action in Somalia between 2008 and 2014 as a striking case to analyse these mechanisms in the development and implementation of policy action. The thesis reflects on the interaction between law and policy in the external dimension of the EU project, and provides arguments to think about how the law of external relations could more effectively promote coherence in this field.

Defence date: 12 December 2016, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Bruno De Witte, EUI and University of Maastricht; Professor Steven Blockmans, University of Amsterdam and CEPS; Professor Christophe Hillion, University of Leiden and University of Oslo

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44491>





FERREIRA MAYORGA, Clodomiro F.

Three essays on reputation, household debt, and monetary policy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This dissertation is composed of three separate and self-contained chapters on two different areas: (i) reputation building and competition in on-line markets, and (ii) the heterogeneous transmission of monetary policy to household consumption expenditures and income. The first chapter investigates how sellers' strategic competition for high valuation buyers shapes reputation building incentives in a setting resembling an on-line market, and how it determines the dynamics of prices and reputation itself. Sellers repeatedly auction off a good to a pool of short-lived buyers; efforts and valuations are private information. Ceteris paribus, as the reputation of competitors increase (intensity of competition), a seller's incentive to exert effort that helps to successfully complete a transaction decrease. This "intensity" of competition effect, however, quickly disappears as the number of buyers in the market increases, providing a motivation for the use of equilibrium concepts such as "oblivious equilibrium", in which the only payoff relevant reputation is the average one. The second chapter shifts focus to household expenditure, debt and monetary policy. It is shown that, in response to an interest rate change, mortgagors (i.e. households that own a house with a mortgage) in the U.K. and U.S. adjust their spending significantly (especially on durable goods) but outright home-owners (i.e. households that own a house outright) do not. While the dollar change in mortgage payments is nearly three times larger in the U.K. than in the U.S., these magnitudes are much smaller than the overall change in expenditure. In contrast, the income change is sizable and similar across both household groups and countries. Consistent with the predictions of a simple heterogeneous agents model with credit-constrained households and multi-period fixed-rate debt contracts, our evidence suggests that the general equilibrium effect of monetary policy on income is quantitatively more important than the direct effect on cash-flows. Finally, the third chapter exploits individual mortgage data in the UK to try to further understand the role of mortgagor's balance sheets in the transmission of monetary policy. Estimation results point in the direction of significant heterogeneity in two dimensions: (i) in the response of observed leverage (loan-to-value) and affordability (loan-to-income) ratios at the time of origination for the median mortgagor, and (ii) the response of LTVs for households that are first-time-buyers and those that are non-first-time-buyers.

Defence date: 3 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Russell Cooper, Penn State University, Supervisor; Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI; Dr. Stefano Corradin, ECB; Professor Tony Yates, University of Birmingham. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41347>

FLØISTAD, Karin

Associated, adapted and (almost) assimilated: the European economic area agreement in a revised EU constitutional framework for welfare services

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

How are the Contracting Parties to the European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement affected by the revised European Union (EU) constitutional framework for welfare services? This is the key question analysed in this thesis. By welfare services is meant a broad range of services wholly or partly financed through public funds such as public healthcare- and educational services (Part I), various social services (Part II) and public utilities such as transport and public broadcasting (Part III) The thesis demonstrates how the EU/EFTA institutions applying EEA law have attempted a homogenous development of the EEA integration process despite the EU's altered constitutional framework, and how these attempts create both substantive (legal doctrine) and institutional problems. The thesis engages in the debate from the point of view of the EU Treaty revisions reflecting concern for the social dimension of the market integration process. The findings indicate that although these Treaty revisions have not been reflected in amendments to the EEA agreement, a



more advanced understanding of the concept of market integration has emerged also in the EEA integration process. These findings add a new element to the supranational character of the EEA Agreement. Despite the inherent challenge posed by European solidarity to sovereign national welfare provision the EEA Agreement moves into the welfare sphere, giving unprecedented powers in particular to the EFTA institutions. The thesis analyses the controversial and disputed consequences for the EU Member States of the EEA Agreement to enlarge the geographical area of application for the provisions on welfare services. The urgent need for better transparency of the process is the recurring theme. The EFTA States are not only associated with the EU Member States; they are adapted and arguably almost assimilated into the internal market through the decision making of the EU/EFTA institutions applying the EEA Agreement. The thesis demonstrates the complexities involved and calls for political decision making on the part of the Contracting Parties to the EEA Agreement.

Defence date: 27 October 2016, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, supervisor, EUI; Professor Claire Kilpatrick, EUI; Professor Christophe Hillion, University of Leiden and University of Oslo; Professor Fredrik Sejersted, Attorney General, Norway

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43809>

GALÁN ÁVILA, J. Alexis

International law and legitimacy: a critical assessment

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Legitimacy has become an increasingly important topic within international law. The reasons behind this recent surge in the interest of the justification of authority are intimately related to the transformations that the international legal order is undergoing. From a consensual normative order, centred on interstate relations, international law has evolved into a complex and dense normative framework encompassing subject areas that until recently seemed alien to international law. The increasing influence of international law has sparked an intense discussion about the suitability of the conventional basis of its legitimacy. In particular, due to the direct impact on individuals of international legal norms in areas previously covered by national law, a legitimacy gap has opened up, making the legitimation of international law a pressing concern. This dissertation offers a critical account of legitimacy and its use in international law. On the conceptual side, the dissertation illustrates the broadness of the concept and analyses some of the reasons for why legitimacy is highly contested and why these disagreements are unlikely to disappear. On the descriptive side, the thesis questions the often-presumed link between legitimacy and the stability of a social arrangement - the international legal order in this case - by examining alternative explanations and by contesting the idea of legitimacy as a matter of individual beliefs. As a way forward, the dissertation offers an alternative reading of legitimacy, which proposes a shift of focus from legitimacy to legitimation, moving from a static to a dynamic perspective. In contrast to existing explanations, this account is not centred on ascertaining whether a certain social arrangement is legitimate or not, but rather on describing and analysing the means through which actors attempt to expand or restrict the permissible boundaries of action.

Defence date: 2 February 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Dennis Patterson, European University Institute, Supervisor; Prof. Nehal Bhuta, European University Institute; Prof. Wouter G. Werner, VU University Amsterdam; Prof. Damiano Canale, Bocconi University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39005>





GAMA NOGUEIRA, André
Three essays in labour economics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis investigates labour market policies and the way they interact with labour market frictions. The first chapter of this thesis is dedicated to the introduction of a new method to measure skills mismatch in the labour market. By introducing a new index that uses employment distribution across sectors to measure labour demand and education distribution of unemployed workers, this new index reproduces some of the more relevant results in the literature. Given the nature of the index, the chapter can calculate it for as much as 74 countries per year. The results point to significant differences among men and women, and between high income and non high income countries. Chapter two studies the relationship between the business cycle and unemployment benefits policies. Using US states as case study, it deploys several tools in order to understand: (i) whether unemployment benefit policy variation across states are related with differences in states' business cycles; and (ii) in which direction such relationship might work. The results show that the maximum level of unemployment benefits is the main tool states can use to influence both the actual level of unemployment benefits received. Because of that, it is also the variable concerning the unemployment insurance scheme that co-moves with business cycle moments more often. The last section of the chapter provides evidence that in fact, policy decisions regarding unemployment benefits are influenced by business cycle moments. In particular, states where the labour market is more volatile implement lower maximum limits to unemployment benefits. The last chapter estimates the impact that policies that facilitate dismissal procedures have on unemployment flows in European Union member states. The results suggest that in the aftermath of the crisis, such policies lead to higher inflow rates into unemployment, without a discernible effect on outflow rates. Conversely, before the crisis the evidence produced in the chapter points to a significant positive effect in outflow rates from unemployment, without no clear/significant impact on inflow rates.

Defence date: 22 January 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Evi Pappa, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Almut Balleer, RWTH Aachen University; Prof. Peter Hansen, EUI; Prof. Giulio Zanella, University of Bologna.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38827>

GEREKE, Johanna
Deciding to migrate: the role of social preferences, biased beliefs and superstition in a risky choice
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation explores how individuals understand and evaluate risks when making migration decisions. Migration entails serious financial risks, including upfront payments to labour brokers or human smugglers whose promises of abundant job opportunities, decent wages and safe working conditions may not materialize. In order to understand why some individuals decide that these risks are worth taking, I examine how migrants evaluate these risks when making their decisions. I draw upon multiple empirical strategies including (1) original ethnographic fieldwork amongst Thai migrants in Los Angeles, USA, (2) a survey and a lab-in-the-field experiment with prospective migrants in northern Thailand, and (3) a natural experiment leveraging individual-level census records documenting migration experiences within Vietnam. Most scholarship on the micro-level determinants of migration choices sets out from a standard expected-utility model according to which migrants assess the potential benefits against the costs of migration, weighted by the probability that such outcomes will occur. While this basic economic model of migration decision-making has helped to shed light on some migration patterns, I propose to extend the model by incorporating sociological insights in order to gain a better understanding on an old puzzle, namely why some people



move while others decide to stay given that they face the same socio-economic conditions. In particular, this dissertation is composed of five stand-alone, but related empirical chapters, in which I examine the role of social preferences, biased beliefs and superstition in migration decisionmaking. My findings show how relative deprivation (i.e. the perception of being economically left behind) and beliefs about luck affect evaluations of risk, and consequently, migration decisions. Overall, my results assert that there are many yet under-explored but important factors influencing how individuals assess risks during the migration decision-making process.

Defence date: 19 July 2016, Examining Board: Professor Diego Gambetta, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Klarita Gërzhani, European University Institute; Professor Filiz Garip, Harvard University; Professor Delia Baldassarri, New York University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42584>



GONZÁLEZ, Ignacio

Essays on financial macroeconomics and inequality

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This dissertation is composed of three self-contained chapters on the same topic: the impact of financial markets on inequality. The first paper investigates the connection between the increase of equity wealth, the rise stock-market returns, the slowdown of corporate investment and the decline of the labor share in the U.S. economy. I use a version of the standard heterogeneous-agent model to explain the connection of these phenomena and I identify three driving forces. In particular, I show that the fall of the average marginal tax on capital income, the reduction of stock-market costs and a higher inclination towards corporate short-termism explain the decrease of investment and the rise of equity prices. This way, the model predicts an endogenous upsurge of equity Tobin's Q and, importantly, the rise of equity returns. The decline of the labor share occurs in response to investment sluggishness when capital and labor are complements, which requires an elasticity of substitution consistent with the values found in the literature. Given the predictions of the model, the paper solves what Joseph Stiglitz has recently called the Piketty puzzle: why has the wealth-output ratio and capital returns increased, while wages have not. The second paper, which is joint work with Pedro Trivin, extends the previous analysis to a panel of countries. We use a reduced-form framework with wealth in the utility function to obtain an estimable equation and, by using recent panel time-series techniques, we find that the increase in Tobin's Q explain almost 60 per cent of the total decline in the labor share. The third paper makes a theoretical contribution to recent debate on secular stagnation. I use a growth model with imperfect competition to show that the rise of monopoly rents is consistent with several investment and inequality dynamics that have characterized the post-1980 stagnant era.

Defence date: 7 September 2016, Examining Board: Professor Evi Pappa, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Professor Alexis Anagnostopoulos, Stony Brook University; Professor Antonia Díaz, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43185>

GRACZ, Katarzyna

'You wouldn't steal a car' vs 'information wants to be free': regulatory failure of copyright law through the prism of systems theory

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The thesis aims at explaining current regulatory crisis of copyright law (understood as its inability to regulate social dynamics as regards production, reproduction, dissemination of and access to information goods)



through the application of systems theory. It refers to the concept of autopoietic legal system in order to draft a model representing the ecosystem in which copyright law functions. This model not only allows for observing copyright regime as it stands currently but also for analysing how it evolved over time. It scrutinises the interdependencies between the legal system and other constituent elements of its ecosystem: politics, economy, art, science, technology, religion, mass media, education as well as non-functionally differentiated segments of society: circles of relatives and friends. The main goal of this analysis is to highlight the fact that the current regulatory crisis of copyright is the result of the legal system's failure to equally acknowledge all the diverse rationalities constituting its ecosystem. The primary hypothesis of the study is that the core of the problem may be attributed to the divergence between legal norms, and competing non-legal copynorms constructed in the process of co-evolution within various elements of the model in question. In the analysis all the relevant copynorms understood as segmented social norms regulating social dynamics with respect to production, reproduction, dissemination of and access to information goods have been reconstructed to indicate their potential to oppose legal regulations. The thesis pivots around the concept of reflexive justice which refers to the equal acknowledgement of colliding rationalities. It concludes with the firm statement that copyright law in the digital environment needs profound reform. The concept of reflexive justice as developed within the systems theoretical approach is perceived by the author of this thesis as the most promising starting point for the new philosophy of copyright law.

Defence date: 10 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Dr. Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Dr. Jiri Priban, Cardiff University (Co-Supervisor); Professor Dr. Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute; Professor emeritus Dr. Gunther Teubner, Goethe Universität, Frankfurt am Main.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41244>



GRANADINO, Alan

Democratic socialism or social democracy?: the influence of the British Labour Party and the Parti Socialiste Français in the ideological transformation of the Partido Socialista Português and the Partido Socialista Obrero Español in the mid-1970s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis investigates the link between the ideological transformations experienced by the Spanish and Portuguese Socialist Parties (PSOE and PS) in the mid-1970s and the relations of these parties with the British Labour Party (BLP) and the French Socialist Party (PSF). The PSOE and the PS underwent similar ideological transformations. They went from advocating Socialism in freedom, rupture with capitalism, international neutralism, self-management and closer relations with the Communists, to practically accepting liberal democracy and the placement of their countries in the West as well as rejecting collaboration with the Communist parties. These transformations happened in the context of the Iberian transitions to democracy in which the main international actors concerned with maintaining Cold War détente got involved. The aim of this thesis is to determine to what extent and how the BLP and the PSF, both representatives of different ideological tendencies within the Western European Socialism, influenced the ideological transformation of the PSOE and the PS. Adopting a transnational and comparative approach and using the theory of cultural transfers, this thesis traces and identifies the circulation of ideas, concepts and practices between the Iberian Socialist parties and their European counterparts. It argues that both the PSOE and the PS were deeply influenced by the French Socialists and their ideas on the rupture with Capitalism, self-management and the union between Socialists and Communists. This was a cause of concern for the main European Social Democrat parties (the BLP and the German SPD), who made a political, diplomatic and economic effort to counterbalance the French influence on the Iberian Socialists, especially regarding the issue of the union of the

Left. This turned the Socialist parties of the Iberian Peninsula into a battlefield for two different conceptions of democratic Socialism. As a result, the PSOE and the PS received, adopted, rejected and adapted ideas and practices from these two European tendencies that they applied to their own social, political, cultural and historical realities. If at the beginning of the 1970s both parties were more in tune with the French Socialists than with the European Social Democracy, at the end of the transitions to democracy both of them moved closer to the Western European Social Democrat parties, without completely abandoning some of the ideas, concepts and rhetoric borrowed from the French.

Defence date: 16 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Federico Romero (Supervisor, EUI); Professor Lucy Riall (Second reader, EUI); Professor Mario del Pero (SciencesPo); Professor Abdón Mateos (UNED Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41466>

HABERSTROH, Charlotte M.

The politics of equal opportunities in education: partisan governments and school choice reform in Sweden, England, and France, 1980-2010

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In this thesis, I ask about the political determinants of educational inequalities, and posit that as school quality differs, the competition for school places poses a problem to the social right of equal educational opportunities at the compulsory education level. What are the policy options to equalise access to quality education? When are these reformed? These questions motivated the design of a typology of Student Sorting Institutions with which we can meaningfully compare formal institutional arrangements that interfere in the competition for quality school places. A critical review of sociology of stratification and economics of education literature suggests classifying Student Sorting Institutions along two dimensions: whether they grant school choice to parents, and whether the allocation process permits academic selection. Building on recent insights of the field of political economy of education, the thesis explains institutional reform with an interest-based approach. Policymakers encounter a trilemma between high choice, low selection and enhancing school quality in disadvantaged neighbourhoods: the high choice/low selection option of regulating school choice particularly benefits students that want to opt out of disadvantaged neighbourhood schools, hence risking increasing segregation of such schools. The winners of each institutional arrangement vary according to income and education. How the trilemma is solved depends on parties in government who cater to their electorates' interests. These then change with educational expansion. The high political cost and uncertain benefit structure of such institutions favour the status quo. With the use of new insights in the methodology of process tracing, I show that the theory empirically accounts for variation of reform trajectories in France, Sweden, and the UK (England for school policy) from the 1980s to the 2000s. In contrast, I argue that my findings shed doubt on the explanatory role of neoliberal ideas and path-dependent feedback effects to account for these reform trajectories.

Defence date: 14 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Pepper D. Culpepper, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Sven H. Steinmo, European University Institute (Co-Supervisor); Professor Ben W. Ansell, University of Oxford; Professor Marius R. Busemeyer, University of Konstanz.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41914>



HABIB, Javier I.

The methodology of private law: or on how to make private law recover its lost character

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This PhD proposes a method for making private law doctrine. The introduction defines private law, argues that the way in which private laws are dealing with new cases is causing them a crisis and introduces the method that jurists should follow to make private laws exit their crisis. The chapters of the dissertation illustrate an application of the method. The first step of the method is to identify a new case. Mine is the case of revoked (firm) promises. The second step is to criticize laws and decisions. Private laws imply collateral contracts, apply the reliance theory and enact special provisions to sanction the revocation of promises. These solutions may serve to tackle the injustice arising from unduly revoked promises but compromise the integrity of, respectively, contract law, the division freedom\ obligations and private law in general. The third step of the method is to think of the case's best possible private law form. I ask: If promise were to be a private law concept, what should that concept be? The form for promise is that of contract, tort and unjust enrichment. The fourth step is to construe a legal proposal. Here I construe promise as another cause of obligation. The "unilateral promise", as the new concept is called, enables judges to find an exchange of rights in certain promises and conclude their irrevocability. The last step is to evaluate the construction. I neutralize the arguments against construing promise as a (voluntary) cause of obligation and suggest that my proposal is better than the possible alternatives, which are revocability and regulating revocation as a tort. In the conclusion I show that my proposal does the work of the current laws of promises but without compromising the conceptual integrity of private law. I finish suggesting other applications of the method.

Defence date: 28 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Dennis M. Patterson, European University Institute; Professor Hans-W Micklitz, European University Institute; Professor Ernest Weinrib, Toronto University; Professor Roger Brownsword, King's College London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41506>

HAKELBERG, Lukas

Power in international tax policy: the preconditions and redistributive consequences of credible sanction threats

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

International cooperation against tax evasion has had a long history of failure. Tax havens protecting the income and identities of their foreign clients through financial secrecy have persistently resisted requests from major developed economies for administrative assistance. Since 2014, however, more than 100 countries, including all major offshore centers, have agreed to automatically exchange information (AEI) on capital income earned by non-residents. Why did tax havens adopt AEI after decades of firm resistance against greater financial transparency? Conventional theories of tax cooperation do not provide an answer. Contractualist approaches expect international agreements to produce joint gains. Yet, countries substituting financial secrecy for the routine reporting of account information lose relative to the status quo ante, as hidden capital flows out, and wage levels and employment decline. Constructivist approaches expect shared regulative norms of sovereignty and nonintervention to prevent major economies from using coercion against noncooperative tax havens. In contrast, I trace tax haven cooperation in multilateral AEI back to a credible threat of economic sanctions from the United States (US). The US the only great power in tax matters for the time being linked access to its financial market to tax haven participation in bilateral AEI. This, in turn, provided the rest of the world with an opportunity to request cooperation in multilateral AEI from them. By comparing three anti-tax haven initiatives of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation



and Development (OECD), I show, moreover, that the US only issues such a sanctions threat when it can shift the costs of regulation to foreign actors, and domestic constraints prevent regressive tax reform. Finally, a nested differences-in-differences analysis reveals that a credible sanctions threat reduces the value of foreign asset holdings in tax havens relative to non-havens.

Defence date: 14 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier, EUI/Supervisor; Professor Philipp Genschel, EUI/Co-Supervisor; Professor Eric Helleiner, University of Waterloo; Professor Thomas Rixen, University of Bamberg

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44147>

HALL, Bogumila

Subaltern rightful struggles: comparative ethnographies of the Bedouin villagers in the Naqab and the akhdam slum dwellers in Sana'a

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Liberal assumptions that the poor and the illiterate are not likely to demand or even know their rights have been forcefully challenged by a body of scholarship in anthropology and political science that expands the field of the political and resurrects the subaltern as a political actor. These accounts point to the everyday life as a site of transgressions, and investigate mundane practices through which the subaltern enact their agency, quietly seek material entitlements, and manoeuvre to escape control and regulations. While such a focus is important, it tends to overlook various ways of subaltern being, speaking or becoming, which are shifting and evolving, and are not necessarily circumscribed by the everyday or the local. This thesis, with ethnographic sensitivity-and against binary categories of mainstream political science- draws attention to the continuum of ways through which the marginalised deal with their multi-layered subordination. More precisely, drawing on extensive fieldwork conducted with the Bedouin villagers in the Naqab, and the akhdam slum dwellers in Sana'a, the thesis sheds light on a multiplicity of sites and scales of subaltern struggles, as well as the connections between them and the different logics that drive them. The distinction between what I call the logics of practice and articulation marks roughly the boundaries between the non-political and the political, but also points to the potentiality of the political rooted in the ordinary. Shifting away from the notion of subaltern struggles as place-bounded and parochial, the thesis argues that they need to be understood in relation to the transnational context within which they are embedded. By scrutinizing subaltern efforts to be known, intelligible and supported by global audiences, the thesis uncovers processes through which both the Bedouin and the akhdam become recognized as bearers of specific traits, on which basis their claims are justified. The questions posed here are as much about the particular groups under study, as they are about larger issues of knowledge production and the workings of the global human rights regime. Defence date: 27 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, EUI/SNS (Supervisor); Professor Asef Bayat, University of Illinois (External Supervisor); Professor Salwa Ismail, SOAS, University of London; Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41604>

HALLE, Maria

Debates on household consumption and production in the patriotic societies in Denmark-Norway (c. 1780-1814)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

During the eighteenth century, most families in Northwestern Europe and Colonial America bought more and different goods, such as coffee, tobacco, new types of furniture and clothes. Simultaneously, the



family members changed the way they worked. In order to buy the commodities available, many of them prioritised to produce more goods for the market. The families' changing behaviour receives much attention from historians studying the changes from an economic perspective. This thesis, however, focuses on how a part of the Danish and Norwegian middle class, members of "patriotic societies," experienced and debated the economic changes (c. 1780 -1814). Patriotic societies were local voluntary organisations that wanted to improve the "welfare" of the inhabitants. They wrote many economic and moral writings in which the changing economy was discussed. The thesis points to other middle class views on the changing economy than detected in previous research. Firstly, it shows that patriotism and intellectuals' concerns about the changing economy influenced the middle class' views on commodity consumption. Secondly, the thesis shows that the members found it important to improve the consumer behaviour in Denmark-Norway. They did not only support the sumptuary laws, as previous studies centre on, they also focused on childrearing in the family. Mainly Lutheran childrearing methods influenced their suggestions on how to teach children patriotic consumerism and the roles of the mother and the father on this issue. Thirdly, the thesis reveals more positive attitudes to women's economic behaviour than detected in European gender studies. The common misogynist view of women as unable to resist "luxury" was present mostly in the societies' philosophical texts. A systematic study of the members' economic evaluations of rural communities shows that they did not attack women's consumerism more than men's. They also praised women's commodity production and viewed it as vital for the country's progress. Lastly, the thesis focused on norms on household planning and spending. It revealed, as recent British studies also show, that the middle class valued a gender division when the household spending was decided in the family. At the same time, the husband and wife should cooperate close. Moreover, the housefathers had a great interest in the women's part of the management since household consumption was closely connected to their patriotic image.

Defence date: 26 February 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla, EUI and Universidad Pablo de Olavide (supervisor); Prof. Hilde Sandvik, University of Oslo (external supervisor); Prof. Luca Molà, EUI; Prof. Pia Lundqvist, University of Gothenburg.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40706>

HASSETT, Dónal

Mobilising memory: the Great War and the language of politics in colonial Algeria, 1918-1939

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Mobilising Memory traces the political legacies of the participation of the citizens and subjects of colonial Algeria in the First World War. Focused on the analysis of rhetoric, this thesis points to the existence of a common political language anchored in the Great War that transcended the boundaries which defined politics and daily life in French-occupied Algeria. It demonstrates the utility of applying concepts from First World War Studies to postwar societies beyond Europe, arguing for an integrated approach combining methodologies from the fields of colonial history and the history of the Great War. Over the course of six chapters, it analyses the place of the Great War in the political language of actors as diverse as activists from the extreme right, the Left, the movements of indigenous reform, the veterans' movement and the nationalist movement, as well as individual war victims, Algerians migrants in Paris, and their interlocutors in the colonial regime. All sought to renegotiate the postwar colonial order by evoking the Great War. However, a shared language did not necessarily result in mutual intelligibility. Rather, political actors would pit different narratives of the colony's wartime contribution against each other as they competed to impose their own visions of a reconfigured imperial polity. The evocation of the Great War would prove a particularly unwieldy strategy, with actors struggling to reconcile rhetoric with the reality of politics in a colonial society. The many unintended consequences of articulating political programmes in the language of the Great War,



explored in depth in this thesis, expose the key tensions underlying political action in a colonial context. By highlighting the potential potency and pitfalls of evoking the Great War, this thesis elucidates the rival, and often contradictory, visions of alternative imperial futures promoted by political actors of all ethnic, religious and ideological backgrounds in interwar Algeria.

Defence date: 7 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Ann Thomson, (EUI); Professor Laura Downs, (EUI); Professor Sylvie Thénault, (CNRS); Professor John Horne, (Trinity College Dublin).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41784>

HERNÁNDEZ, Enrique

Europeans' democratic aspirations and evaluations: behavioral consequences and cognitive complexity

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis is a collection of four empirical studies that analyze Europeans' democratic aspirations and evaluations and their behavioral implications. It is well established that most citizens support democracy in the abstract but that a substantial proportion of them are not fully satisfied with the way democracy works. However, we know significantly less about the specific type of democracy citizens aspire to, about the extent to which they evaluate that their democracies meet these democratic aspirations, and about how these aspirations and evaluations relate to their political behavior. Drawing on an innovative dataset that provides a detailed account of individuals' democratic aspirations and evaluations I first assess the availability and structuration of these attitudes towards democracy in the belief systems of Europeans. Next, I analyze how democratic aspirations and evaluations and the imbalance between the two relate to political participation and party choice decisions. The empirical analyses reveal that: (i) these attitudes towards democracy are widely available and coherently structured in the belief systems of most individuals; (ii) that democratic aspirations and evaluations, and the imbalance between the two, are significantly related to the likelihood of turning out to vote and demonstrating, but that, at the same time, their impact is contingent on a series of individual- and macro-level factors; (iii) that the imbalance between democratic aspirations and evaluations that individuals perceive for specific elements democracy is significantly related to their likelihood of defecting from mainstream parties and voting for different types of challenger parties. In the conclusion to this dissertation I discuss the potential implications of these findings for the quality and stability of democracies, and how these findings qualify some aspects of the prevailing optimistic outlook about the behavior of those who are critical or dissatisfied with the functioning of their democracies.

Defence date: 21 October 2016, Examining Board: Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Pedro C. Magalhães, University of Lisbon; Professor Mariano Torcal, Pompeu Fabra University; Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43804>



IKONOMOU, Haakon A.

Europeans: Norwegian diplomats and the enlargement of the European Community, 1960-1972

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

September 25, 1972, marked the end of the most bitterly fought political struggle of Norwegian postwar history. With a slight majority, those opposed to membership in the European Community (EC) prevailed in a popular referendum. With the Norwegian 'no', the date also marked the first non-enlargement of the EC. This thesis investigates how a group of diplomats – who worked throughout the 1960s and early 1970s to negotiate



a Norwegian EC membership – became Europeans. Being a European meant developing an emotional and professional conviction that membership in the EC was a good thing in itself. But it also entailed a certain displacement: who the Europeans were and how they worked with the EC-case was determined by their in-betweenness. The study of who the Europeans were, and how they worked with the EC-case, is structured around a three-level analysis: 1)The anthropo-institutional investigation 2)The discursive framework, and 3) The study of the Europeans' diplomatic practice regarding the EC-case. The Europeans profoundly shaped Norwegian European policy between 1960 and 1972, helping to redirect the Norwegian postwar foreign policy in quite a fundamental way, and also changed the Community itself. The Europeans were forged into a community and received their political potency/weakness from their in-betweenness: both professionally and personally invested in the membership issue, their actions lay between traditional diplomacy and politics, their ideas, practices and spaces were constituted between 'Europe' and 'Norway' in multiple ways, and their ultimate task remained to bridge the division between the two entities. In brevity, the thesis tells the story of a handful of Norwegian diplomats that became passionately pro-European in the 1960s, and who worked to get Norway on the inside of the EC – a failed elite, shaped in the middle, which nonetheless made a lasting, yet untold, mark on Norway, Europe and the diplomatic trade.

Defence date: 29 April 2016, Examining Board: Professor Federico Romero (European University Institute EUI); Professor Youssef Cassis (European University Institute, EUI); Doctor N. Piers Ludlow (London School of Economics and Political Science, LSE); Doctor Morten Rasmussen (University of Copenhagen).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41144>

JACOBSSON, Johanna

Preferentialism in services trade: an interpretation of the WTO rules and their application to the European Union's trade agreements in the field of services

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The thesis focuses on the liberalization of services in the context of preferential trade agreements (PTAs). The first part develops an interpretation of Article V of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) that regulates the conclusion of the so-called economic integration agreements (EIAs). It is argued that in the context of preferentialism, the GATS does not impose any market access discipline but aims at creating a non-discriminatory trading environment. Special attention is paid to Mode 4 and to the type of liberalization that it covers. In the second part of the thesis the main elements of Article V GATS (sectoral/modal coverage and non-discrimination) are employed to conduct an empirical analysis of EIAs. The chosen sample includes four of the European Union's international trade agreements that feature significant services liberalization. The services schedules of these four agreements are reviewed and rated to find out their level of liberalization. In the context of the EU, its services commitments continue, to a large extent, to be determined individually by its Member States. As the thesis shows, significant variations still exist among different Member States both in horizontal and sector-specific commitments. The thesis connects the EU's internal situation to the wider issue of how deep EIAs should be in order to escape claims of non-compliance. It asks the question of how the exact coverage and level of non-discrimination should be assessed in a situation where commitments vary across different states or regions of the same contracting party. No clear answer can be provided but the thesis proposes that in order to be in line with its international obligations, the EU, as well as any WTO



Member with internally divided regulatory powers in services, should ensure that when signing EIAs, the commitments of all Member States (or, in the case of other WTO Members, all states/regions/other entities with regulatory powers in services) reach the GATS threshold of substantiality in their level of liberalization. Defence date: 12 December 2016, Examining Board: Professor Petros C. Mavroidis, European University Institute; Professor Bernard M. Hoekman, European University Institut; Judge Allan Rosas, Court of Justice of the European Union; Professor Robert Wolfe, Queen's University, Canada
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44488>

JENNE, Nicole

The domestic origins of no-war communities: state capacity and the management of territorial disputes in South America and Southeast Asia

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis seeks to explain the relative absence of inter-state war in South America and Southeast Asia. I maintain that the two regions are security communities in a minimalist sense. The sustenance of these minimalist, no-war communities lacks a conclusive explanation, as the factors commonly emphasised by security community scholars have been either weak or wholly absent in the two cases. The emergence of no-war communities in South America and Southeast Asia is all the more puzzling given the fact that in both regions there have been numerous territorial disputes, which have been shown to be the best predictor of interstate conflict. Building on qualitative case studies of territorial disputes, I advance three propositions. First, I argue that a lack of domestic state capacity induced an overriding and lasting concern with internal stability in the two regions. The need for internal security created incentives to manage international conflict, leading states to avoid war with their neighbours. Second, I maintain that in order to understand the conjunction between accommodation and the sporadic escalation of conflict, state capacity needs to be disaggregated into its theoretically relevant dimensions. In this study, three dimensions correlated strongly with how states behaved in territorial dispute: military capacity, institutional capacity, and socio-political cohesion. My third proposition is that in both regions, states came to develop stable expectations that major war between them was highly unlikely. The causal arrow that explains the emergence of community in South America and Southeast Asia is domestic incapacity; however, how the no-war pattern regularized and institutionalized, took different forms in the two regions.

Defence date: 31 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Dr. Christian Reus-Smit, University of Queensland; Professor Dr. Emanuel Adler, University of Toronto; Professor Dr. Pascal Vennesson, S. Rajaratnam School of Intl. Studies, Singapore; Prof. Dr. Nicholas J. Wheeler, University of Birmingham.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41484>



KAMINSKI, Bruno

Fear management: foreign threats in the postwar Polish propaganda: the influence and the reception of the communist media (1944 -1956)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The idea of this dissertation ascends from the scholarly interest in developing the issue of the history of emotions. Among four basic emotions, this thesis explores the vital historical and social aspects of the emotion of fear. In particular, this thesis offers a complex introduction to the general problem of propaganda fear management in communist Poland. The concept of fear management is examined as a manipulation of the propaganda information, referring to both the real and artificially stimulated fears with a special focus on external dreads. The entire set of figures of foreign threats are investigated as rhetorical tropes of the 'external

enemies of Poland', exploited by communist propaganda with the intention of legitimising the power of the postwar authorities and to delegitimise the alliance with the USA and its Western partners. In this thesis, the foreign threats are represented mainly by the 'German threat', 'American dread' and the 'danger provoked by Western spies'. Along with the examination of the various ways and circumstances in which the above propaganda strategy was applied, this dissertation addresses the crucial problem of the social attitude towards communist media efforts dedicated to manipulation with fear. All six chapters of this thesis offer conclusions dedicated to popular reception of particular propaganda campaigns exploiting a given threat. Analysis of these conclusions allows tracing the dynamic of social moods in relation both to propaganda activity and socio-political circumstances shaping the atmosphere within Polish postwar society. The parallel discussion of the implementation of, and social reaction towards, the propaganda fear management strategy allows general conclusions to be drawn concerning the effectiveness of communication between the communist authorities and society in the Socialist Bloc. Based on archival research, this thesis shows and interprets the efficiency of communist media attempts to manage the emotion of fear.

Defence date: 14 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Pavel Kolár (EUI) - Supervisor; Professor Alexander Etkind (EUI); Professor Anita Prazmowska (London School Of Economics); Professor Dariusz Stola (University of Warsaw and Polish Academy of Science).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41785>

KARTTUNEN, Marianna B.

Transparency and dispute settlements: a study of the agreements on sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Transparency of trade regulations by all WTO Members is essential for open, fair and predictable trade relations. Because of the negative integration process followed by the WTO Agreements, a myriad of different regulations apply in all WTO Members and have the potential of affecting international trade. With the progressive lowering of tariffs since 1947, these differing regulations remain the most significant barriers to trade, and the most difficult to reduce. The Agreements on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) provide the most comprehensive frameworks to address the costs arising from such regulatory diversity, through extensive obligations on regulatory transparency and cooperation and introducing elements of positive integration. Does transparency, within the SPS and TBT Agreements prevent disputes from rising, or ensure all Members access necessary information to raise more and better disputes? Through a presentation of the legal obligations and institutional framework of the two agreements (Part I), an in-depth analysis of the issues encountered by WTO Members in the implementation of the two Agreements and raised as trade concerns in the SPS and TBT Committees (Part II), and a study of the factors leading to disputes and transparency's role in addressing them (Part III), this thesis will demonstrate that transparency as it exists under the two agreements has the potential to both complement dispute settlement, by giving equal access to information for Members to raise disputes, and substitute dispute settlement, by fostering dialogue between Members before their frictions escalate to formal disputes. In this sense, the strength of the WTO legal and institutional system goes well beyond its dispute settlement system, with enforcement of WTO obligations fostered by better information sharing and dialogue among Members themselves, through non-judicial means.

Defence date: 12 December 2016, Examining Board: Professor Petros C. Mavroidis, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Bernard M. Hoekman, Global Economics at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies; Professor André Sapir, Université Libre de Bruxelles-ECARES; Professor Robert Wolfe, Queen's University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44490>



KISIEL, Piotr

The politics of space: symbols of hegemonic and non-dominant ethnic groups in the urban landscape of Prussia and Austria-Hungary (1867-1914)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation examines the symbolic urban landscape in the four cities of Prussia and Austria-Hungary in the period 1867-1914. Following a theoretical discussion of the symbolic politics and construction of collective memories three chapters deal with the key elements of city-text: street names, monuments and architecture of public buildings. The following chapter focuses on public responses to reshaping of the four cities in that period. Finally, in the conclusions all the different threads are pulled together and further lines of enquiry are presented. Using a variety of primary sources (administrative files, newspapers, address books, maps, iconography) street names, monuments and architecture of public buildings are examined in terms of who was involved in creating these symbolic items, where in the given city space they were located and what symbolic messages they conveyed. The examination of the processes which resulted in erecting of symbolic markers in the four cities allow us not only to better understand how definitions of German and Polish national communities changed in the second half of the long nineteenth century, but also how different social, economical and political circumstances influenced the understanding of each national category. Furthermore, the examination of the symbolic sphere gives an insight into power relations on municipal as well as state level. As this dissertation shows, the symbolic urban landscape was an important arena on which emerging power of the cities confronted the existing power structures of the state and the army. Moreover, powerful individuals used the symbolic resources to strengthen their position within the given community, but also to legitimise their social class. For this reason this dissertation not only contributes to the field of nationalism, memory studies and symbolic politics, but also to the political history of Prussia and Austria-Hungary.

Defence date: 15 January 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Pavel Kolár, European University Institute; Prof. Pieter Judson, European University Institute; Prof. Dr. Claudia Kraft, Universität Sigen; Dr. Jim Bjork, King's College London.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38456>



KOPIEC, Paweł

Financial crisis: origins, macroeconomic consequences and policy response

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The global financial crisis of 2007-2008 is considered to have been the worst economic recession since the Great Depression. Its beginning is associated with the bursting of the US housing bubble in 2007 and the financial panic of 2008. It led to a collapse of many financial institutions and others were prevented from bankruptcy by the bailouts provided by national governments. Malfunctioning debt markets and increased uncertainty played a crucial role in transmission of the financial disturbances to the real sector. This in turn caused large drops in output and dramatic hikes in unemployment rates across the developed countries that persisted for a long period of time after the onset of the financial crisis. Economic slowdown triggered an unprecedented response of central banks (through balance sheet expansions) and governments (through fiscal stimuli). In this thesis I address topics that are associated with three subsequent stages of the crisis. In Chapter 1, I analyze a question that concerns the origins of the financial collapse. More precisely, I study the impact of changes in competition in the banking industry on financial stability and business cycle dynamics. This paper is motivated by a heated debate that started in aftermath of the crisis: many economists pointed out that the financial deregulation of the 1970s and the 1980s was one of the main causes of the global crisis of 2007-2008. Chapter 2 is related to economic phenomenon that is characteristic for the stage that follows the financial turmoil - high unemployment. In particular, I construct unemployment decomposition

method based on the DSGE model that enables to divide the observed rate of unemployment into frictional and Keynesian components. I use this procedure to analyze the unemployment structure in four European economies: Germany, France, Italy and Spain. The last part of my thesis - Chapter 3 - is devoted to the stage of crisis in which government takes actions that are aimed at fighting the negative macroeconomic consequences of financial collapse. More specifically, I build a tractable framework with search frictions in the market for products and simple supply structure within the manufacturing sector to discuss the impact of an increase in government spending on aggregate output and consumption.

Defence date: 12 September 2016, Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Paul Beaudry, University of British Columbia and EUI; Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI; Professor Wouter J. den Haan, London School of Economics

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43274>



KOSYAKOVA, Yuliya

The regime change and social inequality: educational and job careers in the Soviet and post-Soviet Era

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The collapse of the Soviet Union and subsequent rapid shifts in economic, political, and social institutional arrangements – labeled here as a regime change – offer a unique opportunity to explore how patterns of social inequality vary across broader institutional contexts and over time. How the stratification order between different social groups has changed in the aftermath of the regime change in Russia is a central question I raise in this thesis. In contrast to prior research, I draw on a life-course perspective and address several rather untouched aspects of social inequalities in Soviet and post-Soviet societies and investigate them in terms of school-to-work and work-to-school transitions in the earlier and later life courses. Empirically, I employ powerful longitudinal data from the Education and Employment Survey for Russia (EES) linked to the Russian Gender and Generation Survey (GGS), which cover life trajectories in a time-frame between 1965 and 2005. Compared with previous studies, that data enable me to utilize a much larger observation window to scrutinize long-term consequence of the regime change in Russia. First, I tackle social inequality in terms of horizontal gender differences and vertical gender inequalities upon labor market entry. My findings reveal that despite proclaimed equality principles, the school-to-work transition was by no means gender-neutral in Soviet Russia, with women facing a net vertical disadvantage in job authority. This inequality has increased even more since the collapse of the Soviet Union, particularly due to worsening chances for female entrants. Second, I explore inequality of adult-educational opportunity due to initial educational level and occupational position. My results suggest that selective participation in adult education might lessen or exacerbate inequality of adult-educational opportunity depending on type of adult education and analyzed group of participants. Nonetheless, the collapse of the Soviet Union has contributed to inequality of adult-educational opportunity, thereby strengthening the exacerbation effects of adult education on social inequalities. Third, I investigate whether participation in adult education may improve career opportunities, thereby mitigating social inequalities that emerged in the earlier life course. My findings show that adult education either benefits all participants or those who are already advantaged. Overall, the results point to a mechanism of persistence or reinforcement of social inequalities. Furthermore, returns to adult education have decreased or been not offset since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Finally, throughout my thesis I put a particular focus on gender. Altogether, my findings unravel noteworthy gender inequalities arising in the initial career stages. These initial (dis-)advantages cumulate over men's and women's life courses, thereby

contributing to overall social inequality in Russia, and specifically during the post- Soviet period. I conclude that the regime change was accompanied by a widening of preexisting social distances and an effective amplification of the Russian society's stratification order.

Defence date: 16 April 2016, Examining Board: Professor Dr. rer. Pol. Dr. h.c. Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute; Professor Dr. Dmitry Kurakin, Higher School of Economics; Professor Dr. David Bills, University of Iowa, Professor Dr. Klarita Gërxhani, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41584>



KULKE, Tilmann

***A Mughal munši at work: conflicts and emotions in Musta'idd Ḥān's
Ma'āsir-i 'Ālamgīrī: a narratological investigation***

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Aurangzīb has generally been described as a Mughal villain, who, through his intolerant religious policy and temple destructions, ushered in the empire's later downfall. This negative image also stains Musta'idd Ḥān (died 1724) and his chronicle, the Ma'āsir-i 'Ālamgīrī (written between 1707-1710), which covers the whole reign of the once mighty emperor. However, many important aspects have been overlooked in this classic narrative. First, Musta'idd Ḥān, as a munši, was a long-term member of the cosmopolitan Indo-Persian intelligentsia. In order to write this important chronicle, he had to collaborate with the text's patron 'Ināyat Allāh Ḥān (died 1726), a blind admirer of Aurangzīb's most controversial decisions. As will be shown, these two opposing characters are an important reason for the dichotomies in the text. Equally, as Musta'idd Ḥān wrote the chronicle, the empire was thrown into one of its worst crises in decades: it thus was obvious that Aurangzīb had made mistakes during his reign. Aurangzīb's successor Šāh 'Alam Bahādur (gov. 1707-1212), the text's main recipient, distinguished himself from his father in many points, and he now had to pay for Aurangzīb's errors. Our author had to react to all of these issues. It will be shown that the Ma'āsir-i 'Ālamgīrī is a very complex narrative and much more multifarious than previously thought. It is not only a chronicle about the past and a glorification of an emperor who destroyed temples; rather, I argue, it is also a future-oriented text that called for new forms of government. It should therefore be described as an agenda 1710 for the new Šāh. Through a detailed narratological analysis of the Ma'āsir-i 'Ālamgīrī, we come to understand how the author wrote history in a time of crisis and how he understood the notion of a just Muslim government in the years following Aurangzīb's death.

Defence date: 17 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Flores, Jorge, European University Institute, Florence (EUI); Professor Molà, Luca, European University Institute, Florence (EUI); Professor Conermann, Stephan, University of Bonn (External Supervisor); Professor Gommans, Jos, Leiden University (External Supervisor).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42524>



LA MELA, Matti

***The politics of property in a European periphery: the ownership of books,
berries, and patents in the Grand Duchy of Finland 1850-1910***

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In the late nineteenth century, the Grand Duchy of Finland benefited from its backward position in the peripheral corner of Europe; its export markets expanded, career opportunities were sought abroad, and foreign ideas and technology were translated and appropriated. At the same time, the identity of the young nation state as a part of the Russian Empire was being put together by its educated elite, whose national projects would react to foreign developments and amalgamate with the expertise acquired abroad. This



included the reconciliation of private, collective and state interests over natural resources and intangible ideas. This thesis explores and adds to the scattered knowledge of four areas of intangible and material ownership in the country: inventions and literary works, trees and wild berries (allemanrätt, public access to nature). The thesis aims to understand how ownership, in general, became defined and how these specific property rights were produced as part of the peripheral dynamics in the Grand Duchy. The study analyses the political processes around the key legislative reforms in which the existing structures of ownership became challenged and reshaped. The thesis argues that the peripheral perception related to the economic and intellectual context was central to conceptualising “property”. It allowed comparative reflection and learning from abroad, but the spatio-temporal relation served also to frame and guide the property reforms according to the interests of the political factions, for instance, by emphasising the particular or universal aspects of the reform. In general, a pragmatic, liberal line of thinking which favoured domestic interests permeated the reforms. The rhetoric of the sanctity of private property was commonly used, but in a way that incorporated the interests of the public; differences in the concept of property pertained especially to the role of the public and the way in which the common interest was seen to manifest itself.

Defence date: 7 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Youssef Cassis, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Pauli Kettunen, University of Helsinki (External Supervisor); Professor Luca Molà, EUI; Professor Lionel Bently, University of Cambridge
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43945>



LEBRAND, Mathilde
Essays in international trade
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis tackles three topics in international trade: (i) the motives behind restrictions on Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and the role of investment agreements, (ii) the determinants of services trade policies, and (iii) the role of domestic institutions in affecting trade flows and the gains from trade. Tariffs have almost completely disappeared but various barriers that restrict FDI still remain. Many trade agreements and Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) have been signed to lower tariffs and reduce the risks of expropriation whereas few agreements have been signed to lower entry barriers. The first chapter looks at the interaction between political and economic motives for protectionism. Lobbies give contributions to the governments to affect the policies. The repatriation of profits by foreign affiliates leads governments to restrict the entry of multinationals. Given these two motives, the cooperative outcome, which differs from the chosen policy, can be implemented through an agreement. However I highlight two reasons that can explain why such agreements might be unnecessary. First foreign lobbying counteracts domestic lobbying and, under certain conditions, can push the government to choose the cooperative outcome without signing an agreement. Second the presence of tax havens where firms shift their profits removes the gains from cooperation and makes an agreement unnecessary. The second chapter focuses on the determinants of services trade agreements. Most of the literature on trade policy and agreements has focused on goods, tariffs and trade agreements whereas, in this paper, we study services, foreign direct investment and services agreements. We provide a rationale for governments to commit to liberalize. The third chapter contributes to the debate on the role of various institutions in affecting economic exchanges. We focus here on the role of contract enforcement in shaping the optimal organization of firms and the allocation of entrepreneurs across sectors.



Different institutional qualities are a source of comparative advantage and export specialization. We find that liberalization leads to asymmetric gains of trade in terms of productivity and reallocation of resources. The country with the poorest institutions benefits less from trade than the country with the best institutions. Defence date: 17 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Paola Conconi, Université Libre de Bruxelles; Professor Bernard Hoekman, RSCAS; Professor Thierry Verdier, Paris School of Economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41964>

LECOQUIERRE, Marion

Holding on to place: spatialities of resistance in Israel and Palestine: the cases of Hebron, Silwan and al-Araqib

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict centres on ensuring the control of land and territory; space thus plays a critical role in the power relations between the parties involved in the conflict. Acknowledging space as a central tool of domination used by the Israeli authorities, the following question arises: how is space mobilized by those opposing this control? This thesis endeavours to shed light on the way in which space can become both a resource for and an outcome of protest, with an emphasis placed on the way it is used in and produced through practices of resistance. This research will utilise a comparative approach, relying on material collected in the course of fieldwork conducted between 2012 and 2014 in Israel and Palestine. The three “sites of contention” analysed here include the H2 area in Hebron (the Old City under Israeli authority), the “core” neighbourhoods of Silwan (Wadi Hilwe and al-Bustan) and the unrecognized Bedouin village of al- Araqib, in the Negev desert. Through the prism of these three case studies, the thesis will tackle different strategies built around the materiality of space, place, sense of place, territory, landscape, network and scale. We will see that beyond the struggle against occupation and discrimination, the protests also attempt to re-appropriate the local space and make territorial claims in multiple ways and at different scales. It appears that place is the fundamental spatiality used in the contention in each of the three cases: inhabiting the place, and affirming one’s attachment to the neighbourhood is considered to be one of the only viable strategies available. This attachment, or sense of place, is connected to the attachment to the land, and to a territory, conceived in light of nationalist, religious and cultural perspectives. Through place-based practices and representations, but also via international advocacy, the actors of contention attempt to affirm the everlasting Palestinian rooting in space, thus challenging the deterritorialization provoked by the Israeli measures of control.

Defence date: 5 February 2016, Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, formerly European University Institute, Scuola Normale Superiore (supervisor); Professor Paul Routledge, Leeds University (co-supervisor); Professor Philippe Schmitter, European University Institute; Professor Eitan Alimi, Hebrew University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38905>



LEE, Nicholas Anthony

Fluid dynamics: emergency liquidity assistance during the eurocrisis

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

Award date: 30 November 2016, Supervisor: Claire Kilpatrick

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44968>





LISACK, Noémie
Three essays in macroeconomics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Two different themes, both within Macroeconomics, are tackled in this work. The first and second chapters study how enterprises access financial resources to finance their investment. The third chapter relates to international macroeconomics, analysing the effect of foreign exchange interventions on the exchange rate level. How do Chinese small- and medium-sized enterprises manage to bypass financial constraints and invest, despite their limited access to formal bank loans? What is the impact of the recent banking sector reforms in China? In my first chapter, I show evidence of the crucial role played by alternative sources of funding - namely family, friends, non-listed equity and further informal institutions - in supplementing usual financing sources like bank loans and reinvested profits. I conclude that liberalizing the banking sector significantly increases steady-state aggregate production and capital levels. Tightening the regulation of the alternative finance sector remains detrimental to small, young enterprises, even if simultaneous to liberalizing the banking sector. The second chapter suggests a theoretical mechanism driving fluctuations in the ability of newcomer enterprises to obtain financial resources for their investment projects. I examine the differentiated impact of a shock in commercial banks' refinancing cost on loan distribution, distinguishing among borrowers according to their previous loan history with the bank. Since loan officers have more information on incumbent borrowers than on newcomers, they may prioritize loans to incumbents against loans to newcomers, as a response to the shock. The last chapter (joint with G. Adler and R. C. Mano) studies the impact of foreign exchange intervention for a large panel of countries. We find robust evidence that foreign exchange intervention affects the level of the exchange rate in an economically meaningful way: a country purchasing (selling) its own domestic currency appreciates (depreciates) it. In addition, these effects are found to be quite persistent.

Defence date: 17 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Ramon Marimon, EUI; Professor Raul Santaeulàlia-Llopis, MOVE-UAB and Barcelona GSE; Doctor Mark Wright, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44150>



MALGOUYRES, Clément
Essays on local labor markets
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies empirically several issues regarding the functioning of local labor markets. In Chapter 1, I follow the methodology developed by Autor, Dorn, and Hanson (2013) to estimate the impact of Chinese imports competition onto French local labor markets, with an emphasis on the spill-overs effects beyond the manufacturing sector on the structure of employment and wages. Local employment and total labor income in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing are negatively affected by rising exposure to imports. Imports competition from China polarized the local structure of employment in the manufacturing sector. Hourly wages distribution is negatively affected but overall wage dispersion is not increased. The non-traded sector even experiences a decrease in lower-tail inequality. Exploiting geographical variation in the bite of the minimum wage, I find evidence suggesting that the minimum wage explains this effect. In Chapter 2, I use a refinement of empirical strategy in Chapter 1 to look at whether communities suddenly affected by rising economic integration with low-wage countries tended to vote more for the far-right parties over the last four French presidential elections. I find evidence of a small but significantly positive impact of imports competition exposure on votes for the far-right: a one standard-deviation increase in imports-per-worker causes the change in the far-right share to increase by 7 percent of a standard deviation. Further results suggest that this



effect has been increasing over the time period considered. We conduct a simple sensitivity test supporting the notion that (i) omitting local share of immigrants is likely to bias our estimate downward, and that (ii) this bias is likely to be negligible. In Chapter 3, co-authored with Camille H emet, we study the impact of local diversity on labour market outcomes, at two different levels of aggregation: local labor market and immediate neighborhood. We find that employment correlates positively with local labor market diversity, but negatively with neighborhood diversity. Using an instrumental variable approach to deal with local labor market diversity drives the positive correlation to zero, confirming the suspicion of self-selection. Regarding neighborhood diversity, we adopt the strategy of Bayer et al. (2008), taking advantage of the very precise localization of the data: the negative effect of diversity is reinforced. We also show that nationality-based diversity matters more than parents' origin-based diversity, giving insights on the underlying mechanisms. In Chapter 4, co-authored with Camille H emet, we exploit some specificities of the French Labor Force Survey, in order to detect the presence of referral networks among neighbors. We show the presence of referral networks, provide extensive robustness checks and investigate two rather understudied issues in the literature: (i) what kind of job transition are local referrals associated with (job-to-job or unemployment-to-job), (ii) how has the strength of local referral effects evolved overtime?

Defence date: 16 February 2016, Examining Board: Professor Jerome Adda, Bocconi University and EUI, Supervisor; Professor Andrea Ichino, EUI; Professor Thierry Mayer, Sciences Po; Professor Josef Zweimüller, University of Zurich.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40345>

MARHOLD, Anna-Alexandra

Energy in international trade law from GATT to TTIP: regulation and challenges

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis takes a dynamic approach to the treatment of energy in international trade law. It traces the development of energy rules from the inception of the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations today. The thesis is divided in two main parts: (I) Regulation and (II) Challenges. The first part of the thesis discusses the controversies surrounding the coverage of energy in the GATT/WTO forum. It continues by providing an overview of WTO Agreements relevant for the treatment of energy. Finally, this part of the thesis looks at the crystallization of new rules in energy trade: what developments do we observe in WTO accession commitments and, beyond the WTO, in preferential trade agreements? In the second part, the thesis focuses on three major challenges in WTO law with respect to energy. It starts off with a comparative study of the WTO and the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT), scrutinizing their overlap and potential conflict. Then, using law and economics methodology, the thesis takes a closer look at restrictive practices in energy trade, such as those maintained by Members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Third, this part discusses the 'subsidies paradox' in WTO law through which fossil fuel subsidies arguably escape the disciplines of the WTO. Subsidies for clean energy and renewables, on the other hand, are an easy target for WTO dispute settlement proceedings. By way of conclusion, the thesis considers policy options for enhanced energy governance. It, amongst others, discusses possible future scenarios and the role of the WTO and Energy Charter Treaty therein.

Defence date: 1 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Petros C. Mavroidis, European University Institute; Professor Bernard M. Hoekman, European University Institute; Professor Robert Howse, New York University School of Law; Professor Catherine Redgwell, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41505>





MAURIN, Vincent

Information and credit frictions in financial markets

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis investigates theoretically how information and credit frictions affect the functioning of financial markets. I suggest that asymmetry of information about opaque assets may cause instability. The widespread use of these assets as collateral contributed to a severe credit contraction during the recent crisis. In this context, I propose a theory of collateral re-use, a technique designed to overcome shortages of high quality assets to secure credit. The first chapter shows that information frictions generate liquidity fluctuations whereby asset prices move endogenously. In the model, buyers meet sellers in a decentralized market and do not know their asset quality. Prices and volume increase with the average quality of sellers since buyers are more willing to trade. However, high trading volume depletes the pool of future high quality sellers. Cyclical equilibria in price and volume are thus sustained endogenously. Temporary asset purchase programs can revive the market and smooth out fluctuations. Finally, I show that increasing market centralization may harm liquidity provision and reduce welfare. The second chapter introduces collateral re-use in an economy where agents face limited commitment and must pledge a durable asset to borrow. Lenders may then re-sell a pledged asset or re-pledge it to secure further borrowing. Since lenders may now default and fail to return the collateral, net gains from collateral circulation are ambiguous. I show that benefits are larger in decentralized markets when agents trade through intermediaries. The third chapter, joint with Piero Gottardi and Cyril Monnet, complements this analysis, focusing on repurchase agreements. In a repo, the borrower sells an asset to raise income and commits to a repurchase price to limit exposure to future market risk. If defaulting borrowers incur a cost over and above the loss of collateral, re-use is beneficial and increases leverage. We show that intermediation now arises endogenously: trustworthy agents - those with high cost of default - re-use collateral to borrow on behalf of riskier counterparties.

Defence date: 15 September 2016, Examining Board: Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI, Supervisor; Professor William Fuchs, University of California Berkeley; Professor Andrea Galeotti, EUI; Professor Julien Hugonnier, EPFL
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43368>



MCMULLIN, Patricia

Onwards or upwards?: pathways and persistent inequality in the United Kingdom's comprehensive education system

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The UK's comparatively open and flexible education system provides more options for individuals from less advantaged backgrounds to participate, and has a high uptake of tertiary and adult education. However, individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds remain proportionately under-represented at the highest levels of post-compulsory education. The complex relationship between expansion, the diversification of educational systems and freedom of choice in modern liberal societies means that the background from which students are drawn remains highly relevant to their progression. Multiple options and qualitative differences between courses and institutions puts the onus on students and parents to make correct career decisions - if students from lower socio-economic backgrounds are found more often in less prestigious educational pathways, then prestigious higher level institutions are likely to remain exclusive. The major contribution of my dissertation is the development of an overview of UK educational and labour market pathway formation and its influence on individuals' educational trajectories and social positions. More specifically, I expand on Kerckhoff's (1993) work on "Diverging Pathways: Social Structure and Career Deflections", taking into account changes since the introduction of the comprehensive system, gender differences and adult education. I further the distinction between a pathway and a trajectory in life-course



research and elaborate on the debated question of “persistent inequality”, taking the theoretical perspective of “effectively maintained inequality” (Lucas 2001) into account. Finally, I consider the role of interactions between different types of inequality (cumulating dimensions). This thesis finds that students from more educated backgrounds are more likely to choose academic subjects and pathways early, which influences their performance and further progression opportunities. It also finds that men and women differ regarding educational pathways, that vertical gender inequalities and horizontal gender differences at first labour market entry have remained relatively stable over the latter half of the 20th century. And finally, that adult education and learning is subject to a “Matthew effect” (Merton 1968).

Defence date: 23 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute; Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute; Professor Angela M. O’Rand, Duke University; Professor Cristina Iannelli, The University of Edinburgh

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41507>

MEISSNER, Katharina L.

Competing for economic power: South America, Southeast Asia, and commercial realism in European Union foreign policy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Since 2006, the European Union (EU) has increasingly made use of bilateral trade relations, and thus departed from its earlier commitment to interregionalism and multilateralism. Two examples for this are the EU’s shift from interregional to bilateral relations with the Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR) and its regional power, Brazil, and with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its economically most important member Singapore. This turn to bilateralism is particularly puzzling in the cases of MERCOSUR and ASEAN because of the EU’s long-lasting relationship with these regional organizations and because of the EU’s financial support for their regional integration. Drawing on realist theorizing, this turn to bilateralism can best be explained by the EU’s motivation to secure its economic and regulatory power in South America and Southeast Asia, and by the regions’ varying levels of cohesion. Factors rooted in the international system rather than inner-institutional characteristics have shaped the EU’s trade policy which calls the explanatory power of liberal approaches into question. Testing an alternative theoretical model coined commercial realism against commercial liberalism and the principal-agent framework, the analysis sets out the scope condition of theorizing and analyzing EU external economic policy from a realist perspective. Employing original data from 165 media press articles, 48 standardized interviews from a survey by Dür and De Bièvre (2007), 44 standardized interviews from an original survey with interest groups enrolled in the Civil Society Dialogue, 66 consultation sheets of the European Commission’s consultation on EU future trade policy, and 46 elite interviews, this thesis analyzes the EU’s recent switch in approach in a comparative fashion. A combination of primary and secondary cases, triangulation of data and methods, and a combination of research strategies, including rigorous process-tracing, maximizes the research design’s external and internal validity.

Defence date: 13 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Ulrich Krotz, EUI/RSCAS; Professor Alberta M. Sbragia, University of Pittsburgh; Professor Eugénia da Conceição-Heldt, TU Dresden.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41766>



MEENDES PEREIRA VICENTE, Ricardo Alfredo
Essays in political economy and macroeconomics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In this thesis I develop two models that bring together macroeconomics and political institutions; these models allow me to draw conclusions about the impact of institutions on economic outcomes, and about the effect of economics on political results. In the first essay, I provide a formal theory that explains the effect of government coalitions on the probability of sovereign default, and the seemingly excessive prevalence of surplus coalitions across the democratic world. In the second essay, I construct a model of an endowment economy in which a leader distributes income, and I show how investments in de facto power enable the leader to significantly increase his tenure in office, while collecting a large share of rents for his private benefit. Throughout the thesis it is assumed that leaders are selfish, and institutions (incentives) are the main determinant of their behavior in power.

Defence date: 17 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI; Professor Facundo Piguillem, EIEF; Professor César Sosa-Padilla, McMaster University.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41685>

MEZGER, Caroline
*Youth, nation, and the national socialist mobilization of ethnic Germans
in the Western Banat and the Batschka (1918-1944)*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation investigates the National Socialist mobilization of ethnic German (“Donauschwaben”) children and youth in two multiethnic, post-Habsburg borderland territories: the Western Banat and the Batschka. Weaving together archival materials, the contemporary press, and original oral history interviews, it traces the evolution of boys’ and girls’ extra-curricular youth organizations from the Habsburg Empire’s 1918 collapse to the ethnic Germans’ 1944 “expulsion” from the region. Focusing initially on the interwar period, the dissertation shows how Yugoslavia’s ethnic German educational activists quickly framed their demands on national terms. From the 1920s onwards, secular and religious authorities thereby attracted Germany’s attention and aid, giving rise to a “nationalization” of local concerns and a politicization of youth. Curricular frustrations, however, spurred extra-curricular solutions: from the 1930s, Donauschwaben youth became a bone of contention between Catholic, Protestant, pro- Reich, anti-Reich, and Yugoslavist youth organizations, each of which promulgated its own visions of “Germanness.” Turning to the years between 1941 and 1944— when the Batschka became Hungarian-occupied, and the Western Banat a semi-autonomous, Reich-occupied territory under ethnic German administration— this dissertation deploys a comparative and multiscalar approach in order to explore the experiences of Donauschwaben children and youth under divergent occupational regimes. In the Banat, the curricular, extracurricular, and military domains meshed to coerce all ethnic German youth into the pro- Nazi “Deutsche Jugend,” extinguishing any non-Nazi “national” alternatives; in the Batschka, Hungarian nationalization projects, Catholic activism, and the Third Reich’s imperial ambitions continued to compete over the Donauschwaben’s loyalty, shattering communities over diverse conceptions of “Germanness.” In both regions, the majority of youth ultimately joined National Socialist organizations, thus becoming agents of their own, and their peers’, nationalization, actors in local inter- and intra-ethnic conflict, and soldiers in Nazi Germany’s devastating military campaigns.

Defence date: 8 September 2016, Examining Board: Professor Laura Lee Downs, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Pieter M. Judson, European University Institute (Second Reader); Professor Doris Bergen, University of Toronto; Professor Tara Zahra, The University of Chicago
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43278>



MILAN, Chiara

“We are hungry in three languages”: mobilizing beyond ethnicity in Bosnia Herzegovina

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis examines the occurrence and spread of contentious collective action within a country, Bosnia Herzegovina, that historically does not bear a solid tradition of mobilization. In particular, the study focuses on the rise of mobilizations that transcend traditional ethno-nationalist cleavages, and involve individuals and groups that activate an identity other than the ethno-national one, still dominant in the Bosnian Herzegovinian society. I adopted the expression “beyond ethnicity” to label this type of mobilization, stressing that individuals and challenger groups involved in the protest overcame the centrality of ethnicity as social construct, privileging another commonality between individuals that deliberately superseded, and sometimes clashed with, the dominant ethno-national categories that had crystallized in the 1990s. This new, overarching identity is often grounded on feelings of deprivation. Informed by a five-year empirical research in the country, the study explores the variation in spatial and social scale of contention across three waves of mobilization that occurred between 2012 and 2014 and took divergent paths, despite similar socioeconomic structural conditions. Through a comparative case study approach, the thesis analyses three waves of protests, taken as manifestations of “mobilization beyond ethnicity”: “The Park is Ours” protests (2012), spawned from the defence of a public park of Banja Luka; the mobilization for civil rights of the children, which became known as #JMBG (2013); and the protests that erupted in Tuzla triggered by local workers, which turned into what activists defined as a “Social Uprising” (2014). The study explains why the waves of mobilization occurred between 2012 and 2014 spread unevenly across the national territory, involved diverse social groups, and entailed different degrees of disruption. The findings of this research demonstrate that a combination of factors both internal and external to the movements made the territorial and social shift upward more likely, and influenced the organizational patterns and action repertoires of the challengers. These factors are pre-existing networks among movement organizers; the resonance of “beyond ethnic” frames in certain cultural milieus; and a conducive political opportunity structure. In the conclusions, the thesis elucidates the implications of these findings for the study of social movements in the post-Yugoslav space.

Defence date: 21 October 2016, Examining Board: Professor László Bruszt, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Donatella della Porta, formerly EUI, Scuola Normale Superiore; Professor Florian Bieber, University of Graz; Professor Adam Fagan, Queen Mary University of London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43808>

MORISI, Davide

The subtle influence of information on voting behaviour: referendums and political elections in Italy and the UK

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation explores the effects of information on voting behaviour and political attitudes in three case studies, with a combination of original empirical data and secondary survey data. In Chapter 2 and Chapter 3, I explored how issue-based arguments influenced attitudes and voting behaviour in the campaign for the 2014 Scottish independence referendum. Data from a laboratory experiment, two follow-up surveys and additional survey data reveal that information led to different patterns of attitude polarization and depolarization, depending on the moderating elements of attitude relevance and decision about how to vote. With regard to voting intentions, campaign arguments increased the support for Scottish independence mainly through reducing the uncertainties related to this referendum option. In Chapter 4, the analysis



of an online experiment, in combination with a representative panel survey, aims to identify how negative messages by party leaders affected support for parties in the 2015 British general election. Findings show that negative campaigning polarised the electorate along national identity lines: among British voters, negativity increased support for some of the parties sponsoring the attacks, while among Scottish voters it actually increased support for the target of the attacks. Lastly, in Chapter 5, I examine how the recent introduction of digital television affected turnout and voting behaviour in a series of referendum and election consultations that took place between 2010 and 2013 in Italy. The method applied is a regression discontinuity design that exploits the heterogeneous diffusion of digital television in a quasi-experimental setting. The analysis of two extensive datasets with voting and socio-demographic data at the municipality level that I personally collected confirms that increasing the availability of entertainment channels reduced electoral participation in different referendum and electoral consultations. The studies presented in this thesis indicate that the effects of information on political behaviour might be subtler than early research generally conceived, due to the crucial role of different moderating variables at the individual level. Nevertheless, in a complex political world, subtle effects can still contribute to winning elections. From a normative perspective, identifying how citizens make political decisions in response to information acquires substantial relevance not only for academic research, but also for improving democratic decisions. Without knowing the mechanisms of information processing and the consequences of these mechanisms on opinion formation, the idea that an informed society is a better society remains a vague ideal.

Defence date: 4 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Diego Gambetta, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute (Co-supervisor); Professor John T. Jost, New York University; Professor Rune Slothuus, Aarhus University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43884>

MULDER, Jotte

Social legitimacy in the internal market: a dialogue of mutual responsiveness

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Social legitimacy is conventionally conceived to encompass an empirical notion based on the idea that, lacking societal acceptance, a (political or legal) regime will eventually disintegrate. This concern is reflected in the original compromise of ‘embedded liberalism’, which stands at the basis of the internal market of the European Union. The primary law set up of the internal market, indeed, shares the idea that the benefits of a joint commitment to free trade can only be achieved in a sustainable way if combined with an acknowledgement of domestic societal objectives within the same frameworks. Nevertheless, social legitimacy will eventually depend on the institutional design and structural rationales that embed societal values within such regimes and vice versa. This perspective is further developed, normatively, on the basis of the work of Karl Polanyi and adopted to critically assess the structural rationales that are developed within internal market adjudication, which the thesis approaches as a separate field of social ordering within the European Union. Thus, social legitimacy is developed as a requirement that perceives the legitimacy of internal market law on the basis of the extent to which it can respond and integrate social practice and values. On this point the thesis finds that the internal market lacks a sufficiently developed rationale or “common language” that is able to address the normative concerns of social legitimacy. Societal realities are often valued within a metric that risks doing violence to potentially genuine and worthwhile aspects of Member States’ ‘social spheres’. The thesis develops that the normative claims of social legitimacy are best addressed on the basis of a rationale of mutual responsiveness, which is considered a necessary but underdeveloped element of the constitutional form and social purpose of the internal market that is implicit in the constitutional theory of transnational effects. From a perspective of mutual responsiveness, the social purpose of the internal market is not to



condition choices that necessarily require the market to trump the social sphere - or the opposite- to allow the social to necessarily trump the market. Mutual responsiveness advances a more holistic approach that conceives the market and the social, literally, as 'communicating vessels'. The normative concerns of social legitimacy and the potential of mutual responsiveness to address these normative claims are the central and connecting elements throughout the thesis.

Defence date: 9 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute (supervisor); Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute/Sciences Po; Professor Anna Gerbrandy, Utrecht University; Professor Christian Joerges, Hertie School of Governance/University of Bremen.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41264>



MUNKACSI, Zsuzsa

Fiscal policy and the labor market in a New Keynesian framework

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In the first chapter I calculate unemployment multipliers of fiscal policies. As an innovation, I include family firms in a New Keynesian model with search and matching frictions; they behave differently in the labor market and are differently managed. Based on European data I find that both at peak and cumulatively, unemployment reacts least when consolidation is done by increasing the value-added tax. However, this policy results in the steepest decline in consumption. Also, ignoring sectoral heterogeneity might lead to incorrect conclusions. Next, with Magnus Saxegaard we investigate the macroeconomic impacts of deregulating the labor and product markets. The novelty of the model, which was jointly developed with Rahul Anand and Purva Khera, is the inclusion of an underground sector in an open- economy model. It is a major determinant of the sign and the magnitude of reactions. We show that in South Africa both reforms increase long-run output, although labor market reforms are more successful in decreasing unemployment. Nevertheless, there are short-term costs; which can be mitigated reform packages. Finally, we find that it is usually better to start with a labor market reform. The last chapter focuses on southern Europe where high levels of government debt are coupled with rapid population aging. With Daniel Baksa we examine the macroeconomic effects of public old-age pension reforms and other policies under conditions of aging. As a novelty, we incorporate a shadow economy into an overlapping generations model. We find that a retirement age increase implies the lowest reduction in long-run GDP, although there are doubts about its feasibility. Impacts, in general, depend on the type of pension plan. Furthermore, when moving away from the PAYG towards a fully funded regime the pension-wage replacement rate temporarily sharply drops. The presence of informality and unemployment are important, in particular for responses of labor income tax hikes.

Defence date: 17 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Fabio Canova, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Alessia Campolmi, University of Verona; Professor Evi Pappa, EUI; Professor Shu-Chun Susan Yang, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41944>

MUSIC, Goran

The self-managing factory after Tito: the crisis of Yugoslav socialism on the shop floor

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation investigates the altering ways in which Yugoslav blue-collar workers understood the recurring crises of Yugoslav socialism, as well as the changing nature of the relationship between different occupational groups inside the factories and the ruling party. It sheds light on regional specificities by



systematically following and comparing the evolution of discussions and mobilizations inside two metal factories, based in Serbia (Industrija motora Rakovica) and Slovenia (Tovarna avtomobilov Maribor). The analysis begins with a short overview of the factory origins, the birth of workers' self-management in the early 1950s, as well as the emerging industrial conflicts taking place in the liberalized political and economic system of the 1960s, highlighting how the two factories formed opposing interpretations of selfmanagement and attempted to grapple with the crisis of 'market socialism'. The focus of the dissertation, however, is on the later turbulent period between the peak of the Yugoslav welfare state in the late 1970s and its terminal crisis in 1989. During these years of prolonged crisis, the oppositional liberal and nationalist themes started reaching broader layers of the Serbian and Slovene public, challenging the inherited understandings of self-management and national equality. In contrast to the dominant historiographical accounts of political and social changes in the 1980s, which perceive workers as passive recipients of the new ideas from above, I will show how many themes adopted by the reformist party leaderships in Belgrade and Ljubljana in the second half of the decade were already in circulation inside the factories. Workers struggled to form their own views of the social crisis, tried to impress their grievances on official institutions, staged strikes and rallied around autonomous initiatives, but ultimately they failed to maintain a visible independent voice. In the case of Serbia, the communist party leadership managed to reinterpret the hitherto dominant notion of a dichotomy between the 'exploiter and exploited' in nationalist terms and thus defuse industrial action. In Slovenia, the local party-state acted in a more openly confrontational way and marginalized labor unrest by presenting it as an obstacle to further market modernization. The research explains how the growing social inequalities among the workers and undemocratic practices inside the self-management bodies facilitated the spread of a nationalist and pro-market ideology on the shop floors and illustrates how workers' local grievances were increasingly becoming connected to those views, which exchanged the logic of working class solidarity with the politics of exclusion.

Defence date: 18 January 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Stephen Smith, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Prof. Pavel Kolár, European University Institute; Prof. Ulf Brunnbauer, University of Regensburg; Prof. Dejan Jovic, University of Zagreb.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38460>

OBAIDI, Milan

The psychology of terrorism revisited: an integrated model of radicalization and terrorism

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In the media there are two common explanations for terrorist attacks: Those who commit these acts are either described as mentally ill or as religious fundamentalists. For example, when Anders Breivik killed 77 teenagers he was declared insane suffering from paranoid and schizophrenia, whereas the perpetrators of 9/11 attacks were described as religious zealots. Unfortunately, the scientific literature also simplifies radicalization and terrorism in a similar fashion; the field is divided between person and situation explanations of terrorism and radicalization. However, to understand terrorism and radicalization adequately the dichotomy of person-situation needs to be readdressed. This dissertation begins to explore the premises that the potential for participating in asymmetrical collective violence must be understood as interplay between intra-individual, social psychological and external/societal factors. Broadly speaking, this dissertation aims to answer the following question: What are the social and psychological factors and processes that contribute to the motivations behind the radicalization of first, second and third generation of Muslim Europeans? This dissertation first addressees the dichotomy of person and situation and proposes an integrated model of terrorism and radicalization. Second, integrating perspectives from various line of research I demonstrate how factors from the different domains of research relate, and more importantly, complement each other



in shaping circumstances, which will make radicalization more or less likely to occur. Finally, I explore the influence of person factors such as personality traits. While previous research on extremism and violent has overlooked the potential role of non-pathological personality differences, it is proposed here that non-pathological personality characteristics would predict both violent and non-violent behavioral intentions and actual behavior among Muslims in defense of their group. Therefore, this work aims to extend knowledge on terrorism beyond existing literature, which tends to focus exclusively on either situational factors or psychopathology.

Defence date: 23 March 2016, Examining Board: Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute/RSCAS) (Supervisor); Professor Donatella della Porta (formerly EUI/Scuola Normale Superiore, Firenze); Professor Max Taylor, University College London; Professor Farhad Khosrokhavar, (EHESS, Paris).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40484>

OIKONOMAKIS, Leonidas

Which way to social change 'compas'?: exploring how revolutionary movements form their political strategies through the experiences of the Zapatistas and the Bolivian Cocaleros

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

How do revolutionary movements choose what political strategy to follow in their quest for social change? What mechanisms are set in motion in order for the movements to select their political strategy? And when they shift from one strategy to another, why and how does that happen? In my work, I first identify what the options available for social movements that want to bring about (or block) social change are. I have created a model which distinguishes between basically two different roads to social change: the one that passes through the seizure of state power (the state power road) and the one that avoids any relationship with the state or its functions (the non-state power road). The state power road also has two routes, depending on the means the movements choose in order to grasp state power: the electoral route and the insurgent one. The non-state power road refers to the abstention of any relationship with the state and the engagement with autonomous, prefigurative politics instead. However, the availability of political strategies is one thing, and the strategy the movements actually decide to follow is another. The former defines the options available for the movements. The latter defines the movements' choice from those options. Through what mechanisms is that choice made? The relevant literature places most of its attention on the political opportunities (or resources) available to the movements. According to it, when political opportunities are opened the movements are more likely to take the electoral route to state power and social change. When they are closed, as it happens under authoritarian regimes, the armed struggle is a more likely option. However, that has to do with the widening or limiting of the options available, and it does not explain how the strategic choice is actually made. Comparing the cases of the FLN/EZLN (Mexico) and the Six Federations of the Tropics of Cochabamba/MAS (Bolivia), two movements that took completely different paths in their quest for social change despite starting from similar standpoints, I argue that the strategic choice of the movements was made through a combination of a) across time and space resonance of own-or-other experiences at home or abroad, b) in-depth study and sometimes active research of the resonating cases, and c) active training of the movements' constituencies to secure the ideological hegemony of the choice made and the discipline of the militants to the selected strategy.

Defence date: 7 November 2016, Examining Board: Doctor Donatella Della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, (former EUI Supervisor); Doctor Oliver Roy, European University Institute (EUI); Dr. John Holloway, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (BUAP); Doctor Jeffery R. Webber, Queen Mary University of London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43885>





OLESEN, Brian Kjær

Monarchism, religion, and moral philosophy: Ludvig Holberg and the early northern enlightenment

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis deals with the thought of Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754) from the perspective of intellectual history; its aim, to think about the enlightenment anew. The historical problem, to which the thesis offers an answer, is twofold. What was the nature of Holberg's thought in relation to the enlightenment and how can it be said to have constituted an early Northern enlightenment more specifically? To the extent that we can talk historically of a specific early Northern enlightenment, it cannot, of course, be reduced to the case of Holberg. Yet, this thesis argues that any proper understanding of the question whether there was a particular early Northern enlightenment, as one amongst a multitude of enlightenments, must necessarily begin from an understanding of the thought of Holberg, the most prominent writer in the early eighteenth century. Describing Holberg as an eclectic thinker, the main argument of the thesis is that the early Northern enlightenment is best understood in light of Holberg's engagement with a wide range of intellectual traditions, both secular and religious. Thus, the thesis aims to reconstruct the trajectories of Holberg's thought and to situate his thinking about monarchism, religion, and moral philosophy in relation to a broader range of European enlightenments. It aims to show that the key to understanding the early Northern enlightenment is to be found in the connection between the thought of Ludvig Holberg and the multiple enlightenments with which he was engaged. In addressing such issues, the thesis sets an essentially revisionist agenda: the enlightenment of Holberg is best understood as an eclectic blend of Lutheranism, Arminianism, and modern natural law.

Defence date: 22 April 2016, Examining Board: Professor Martin van Gelderen (EUI/ Lichtenberg-Kolleg, The Göttingen Institute for Advanced Studies, Supervisor); Professor Ann Thomson (EUI, Second reader); Professor Knud Haakonssen (University of Erfurt), Doctor Timothy Stanton (University of York)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40947>

PACZOS, Wojtek

Essays in international macroeconomics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies how frictions shape macroeconomic outcomes and affect policies. The thesis consists of three chapters. The first chapter studies how distortionary taxation and volatile output together with government discretion shape sovereign debt issuance and sovereign defaults. It is a novel theory to explain why sovereigns borrow on both domestic and international markets and why defaults are mostly selective (on either domestic or foreign investors). The model matches business cycle moments and frequencies of different types of defaults in emerging economies. It is also shown, that secondary markets are not a sufficient condition to avoid sovereign defaults. The outcome of the trade in bonds on secondary markets depends on how well each group of investors can coordinate their actions. The second chapter studies how the price stickiness friction affects the optimal rate of inflation and gains from a monetary integration. Inflation constitutes a tax on consumption so the local monetary authority finds it optimal to inflate. But also the average markup constitutes a cost of holding money so the monetary authority finds it optimal to deflate. The findings are: i) in the local currencies the first motive dominates and the optimal inflation is positive. ii) In a monetary union the first motive is absent and the optimal inflation is negative. iii) A monetary union improves global welfare. However, when the difference in price stickiness between two countries is large, only one country benefits. The third chapter studies how the intermediation friction affects a transmission of monetary policy. It provides new evidence on the bank lending channel using bank-level data from Central



and Eastern Europe economies. The findings are: i) banks adjust their loans to changes in host country's monetary policy, ii) foreign-owned banks are less responsive to monetary policy of a host country than domestic-owned banks, iii) contrary to previous studies, the effects i) and ii) are present not only in the times of a crisis, but also in normal times. Second part of this chapter presents two mechanisms that can explain the second effect. First, foreign banks may have access to funds from parent banks. Second, foreign banks may serve more profitable borrowers. The first mechanism renders monetary policy less effective in the level of foreign banks penetration, while the second one does not. However, data do not unambiguously favor one explanation over the other.

Defence date: 11 March 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Luisa Lambertini, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL); Prof. Evi Pappa, EUI; Prof. Jaume Ventura, CREI and Barcelona GSE.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40405>

PANOV, Trajche

Who stops voting and why?: party ideology shift and voter demobilisation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The number of citizens participating at the elections is shrinking, the new cohorts of voters participate less, and the number of voters that used to vote and stop voting is increasing. The aim of this thesis is to investigate the reasons why these citizens, whom I refer to as the new non-voters, stop voting. I argue that spatial model of voting which is based on the claim that voters vote for the party which is the closest to their position on the ideological spectrum and thus every shift of the party demands vote swing of the voters and opposite has limits to explain the behaviour of the new non-voters. Based on the standard revealed preference argument and building on the exit, voice and loyalty model, I argue that instead of voters deciding to shift voting for another party once the party shifts its ideological positions, they decide to exit participation in reaction to the party's inconsistency. The thesis shows that the number of new non-voters varies among countries. Post-communist countries, countries with majoritarian systems and non-compulsory voting have higher number of new non-voters. Testing my theoretical model on an individual level, results show evidence in support of my main hypothesis, that ideological inconsistency influences voters to stop voting. Ideology matters and the new non-voters stop voting when parties they used to vote for change their ideological positions. Additionally, younger, poorer, dissatisfied, divorced, and more educated voters with weaker party identification are more eager to become new non-voters. An in-depth analysis on US voters using panel data confirms the findings of the large N -Analysis. Ideological inconsistency strongly influences voters' decision to stop voting. Digging deeper, testing the ideological shifts in eight different policy areas, the thesis shows that traditional topics have a very strong demobilizing power for electoral participation. Traditional values and shifts in positions on human rights have a very strong impact on the decision of voters to stop casting a ballot. Results also show that political parties that make more dramatic changes of their ideological positions lose bigger number of their supporters. This is especially clear for parties around the center, while party families on the extremes lose less of their supporters no matter the change of their ideological positions. This thesis contributes trilaterally to the state of art. It offers a different theoretical approach in explanation of the voters' behaviour. It focuses on a specific category of voters which has been understudied and offers empirical evidence at individual, party and country level for the new non-voters.

Defence date: 9 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute; Professor Levente V. Littvay, Central European University; Professor Jonathan Nagler, New York University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41704>



PAVLOU, Vera

Migrant domestic workers in the European Union: the role of law in constructing vulnerability

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Due to the interplay of factors such as population ageing, women's entry into paid employment and the decline of the welfare state, EU Member State face increasing needs for domestic work services – primarily care but also cleaning and other housekeeping services. The majority of domestic workers in Europe today are migrants, both EU and third-country nationals. They tend to work under precarious conditions that make them vulnerable to day-to-day exploitation. Migrant domestic workers face low wages, long and unregulated working hours, workplace harassment, lack of protection if they become pregnant, and unlawful dismissals. Such vulnerabilities are to some extent attributed to intersections of race, class and gender-based prejudices. Yet law, in particular migration and labour law, has an important role in constructing and sustaining vulnerabilities. My aim in this thesis is twofold: to examine the role of law in structuring vulnerability and to identify legal sources that can challenge and reduce certain aspects of this vulnerability. In the first part of the thesis I identify the key dimensions of migration law that make domestic workers vulnerable to then build a typology of the different migration law regimes of EU Member States. To examine the role of labour law, I compare the labour law regulation of domestic work in four Member States: Spain, Sweden, Cyprus and the UK. The analysis sheds light to labour law's very different ways in structuring and, in certain instances, reducing vulnerability. In the second part of the thesis I examine the treatment of migrant domestic workers under EU law. I first give an overview of EU migration law sources to locate and evaluate norms relevant to domestic workers. Then I revisit a debate on the personal scope of EU employment law and challenge the flawed assumption that it does not apply to domestic work. I finally argue that EU employment law is a useful but largely misunderstood resource for domestic workers.

Defence date: 10 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Claire Kilpatrick (EUI Supervisor); Professor Bruno de Witte, EUI; Professor Judy Fudge, University of Kent; Professor Mark Bell, Trinity College Dublin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41765>

PIERDOMINICI, Leonardo

Mimetic evolution: new comparative perspectives on the Court of Justice of the European Union in its federal judicial architecture

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The dissertation aims at studying the historical institutional evolution of the Court of Justice of the European Union, the judicial arm of the supranational European community. The Court has been largely analysed, in the multidisciplinary field of European studies, particularly because of its central role in the process of continental integration, for the role played for the evolution of the European Union legal order. The perspective I would like to suggest and to develop in this work tries to differentiate itself by taking a somehow reverse standpoint. First, I will focus on the evolution of the Court itself, more than on the impressive evolution of the EU legal order and its judge-made nature. Naturally, this last aspect will be the background of my analysis. In this respect, I will not be much concerned with the evolution of case law, jurisprudence or the interpretative activity of the European Court but more on the structure and the organization of the Court itself, taken as an institution. Finally, I will try to develop this approach by making use of the precious insights provided by the comparative analysis of law. I will select some specific yet central aspects of the structural, organizational, institutional development of the Court in the decades since its foundation and will do this with a purpose. My aim is to show, through a comparative analysis, how the development and institutional evolution of the Court of Justice of the European Union can be considered mimetic - able to engage and somehow internalize



the solicitations which came from EU Member States influences of different legal traditions (with increasing strain as the EU grew dimensionally) and responding to global challenges in relation to the increasing role of the international forms of judicial review and of the international judicial review bodies. This proved decisive, I argue, for strengthening the authority of the Court of Justice in its federal judicial architecture.

Defence date: 29 February 2016, Examining Board: Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute; Professor Bruno De Witte, European University Institute; Professor Giuseppe Martinico, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna - Pisa; Professor Laurent Pech, Middlesex University London.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40347>

POTÌ, Giorgio

***Imperial violence, anti-colonial nationalism and international society:
the politics of revolt across Mediterranean empires, 1919–1927***

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis explores the reconfiguration of colonial empires in the interwar years through four cases of anti-colonial nationalist insurrection and imperial repression from the British, French and Spanish Middle East: the Egyptian Revolution of 1919, the Iraqi revolt of the following year, the Rif War in Morocco (1921–26), and the Great Syrian Revolt (1925). Scholars have alternatively portrayed the years between the World Wars—and especially the 1920s—as the era of nationalism, the apogee of European imperialism and the age of internationalism. This thesis investigates four short circuits among the three forces, by comparing the selected cases along two main lines. First of all, my preoccupation has been to trace their international resonance throughout the public debate of the metropolitan powers and the League of Nations bodies. Furthermore, I have attempted to assess whether and how, in each case, this international resonance shaped the policy of the imperial powers. Recently, Erez Manela and Robert Gerwath have portrayed the ‘long’ Great War as the inauguration of a process of imperial decline eventually leading to decolonization. The general picture of Middle Eastern events resulting from my case-studies is rather that of a ‘war of adjustment’ of the Euro-Mediterranean imperial complex lasting from the opening of the Paris Conference up to the ‘pacification’ of the Moroccan and Syrian theaters. Anxious about the preservation of their imperial status and pressed by war-exhausted and public-spending-intolerant national opinions, the European powers employed unrestrained military force to annihilate rebellions as quickly and definitively as possible. Metropolitan authorities accepted negotiations with indigenous elites only when facing the reoccurrence of insurgency—like in Egypt, out of a recalculation of costs and benefits—like in Iraq, or under international pressure—like in Syria. Conversely, although insurgent violence reached impressive peaks of brutality, especially in Morocco, Middle Eastern nationalist ‘agitators’ conceived of armed insurrection in a fully Clausewitzian way, that is, as part of a broader political strategy. Their infatuation with internationalist ideologies or the faith in ‘third’ international institutions never mislead anti-colonial elites up to the point of believing that they could get rid of European control on a complete and permanent basis. Instead, Sa‘ad Zaghloul and his neighbor ‘homologous’ exploited insurgency in combination with international claim-making and appeals to metropolitan public opinions as part a comprehensive effort to force imperial governments to negotiations and reshape colonial rule on more collaborative and progressive bases. In sum, alongside and in strict interaction with petitioning, ‘revolting’ became a way of life of post-1919 colonial subjects.

Defence date: 4 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Federico Romero, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Corinna Unger, European University Institute; Professor Davide Rodogno, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva; Professor Andrew Arsan, University of Cambridge

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43865>





RACZKO, Marek

Essays in international finance and applied econometrics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The thesis consists of three essays in the fields of international finance and applied econometrics. The first chapter analyzes the co-movement of market premia for rare adverse events, addressing the important issue of contagion. The second chapter studies the impact of rare adverse events on the estimates of the risk-aversion coefficient and on household's portfolio composition. This chapter shows that the threat of a rare disaster justifies household's positive bond holdings. Finally, the last chapter studies if the information not contained in the domestic yield curve, but contained in the foreign yield curve helps to predict future dynamics of domestic yields. The first chapter proposes a novel approach to assessing volatility contagion across equity markets. More specifically I decompose the variance risk premia of three major stock indices into: crash and non-crash risk components and analyse their cross-market correlations. I find that crash-risk premia exhibit higher correlations than non-crash risk premia, implying the existence of volatility contagion. This suggests that investors believe that equity returns will be more highly correlated across countries during market crashes than during more normal times. The main result of the analysis holds when I apply other measures of co-movement as well as when I allow correlation to be time varying. Moreover I document that crash-premia constitute a large portion of the overall variance risk premia, highlighting the importance of crash-risks. Unlike the existing literature, my approach to testing the existence of volatility contagion does not rely on short periods of financial distress, but allows for crash-risk premia to be computed in tranquil times. The second chapter assesses the impact of the Peso problem on the econometric estimates of the risk aversion coefficient. Rietz (1988) and subsequently Barro (2006) showed that the introduction of the crash risk allows the canonical general equilibrium framework to generate data consistent equity premia even under low risk aversion of the representative agents. They argue that the original data used to calibrate these models suffer from a Peso problem (i.e. does not encounter a crash state). To the best of my knowledge the impact of their Peso problem on the estimation of the risk aversion coefficient has not to date been evaluated. This chapter seeks to remedy this. I find that crash states that are internalized by economic agents, but are not realized in the sample, generate only a small bias in the estimates of the risk aversion coefficient. I also show that the introduction of the crash state has a strong bearing on the household's portfolio composition. In fact, under the internalized crash state scenario, households exhibit positive bond holdings even in a frictionless environment. In the third chapter, co-authored with Andrew Meldrum and Peter Spencer, we show, using data on government bonds in Germany and the US, that 'overseas unspanned factors' - constructed from the components of overseas yields that are uncorrelated with domestic yields - have significant explanatory power for subsequent domestic bond returns. This result is remarkably robust, holding for different sample periods, as well as out of sample. By adding our overseas unspanned factors to simple dynamic term structure models, we show that shocks to those factors have large and persistent effects on domestic yield curves. Dynamic term structure models that omit information about foreign bond yields are therefore likely to be mis-specified.

Defence date: 4 April 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Evi Pappa, EUI, (Supervisor;) Prof. Agustín Bénétrix, Trinity College Dublin; Prof. Christian Brownlees, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Prof. Peter Hansen, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40704>

RATHGEB, Philip

Strong governments, precarious workers: labour market policy-making in the era of liberalisation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Outsiders are perhaps the clearest losers of the neoliberal era. They are either unemployed or have atypical jobs, thereby often lacking adequate coverage in such fundamental areas as wage bargaining, job security, and



welfare benefits. The growing number of outsiders in advanced capitalist political economies is associated with several trends that are adverse in their implications for democracy and society: declining voter turnout and political resignation, diverging life chances and growing poverty as well as poor health, and even an increased relative risk of suicide. The willingness of a state to protect workers from the risks of being unemployed or atypically employed is thus of great political and social significance. Why, then, did some European welfare states protect outsiders better than others, given the common constraints of the neoliberal era? My PhD thesis examines this question through a comparative investigation of labour market policy change in Austria, Denmark, and Sweden over the past three decades, complemented with shadow case studies of Italy and Spain. A historical reconstruction of reform trajectories in similar small states with different distributive outcomes allows us to test the explanatory power of different theoretical approaches. Building on primary and secondary sources as well as evidence from 46 interviews with policy-making elites, this thesis follows a qualitative methodological approach that combines co-variation analysis, causal process tracing and counterfactual arguments. Challenging conventional theories, the thesis finds that the enhanced protection of outsiders rests on the interaction between inclusive trade unions and politically weak governments. High levels of inclusiveness continue to provide trade unions with an acute interest in the protection of outsiders. But governments of all partisan colours prioritised fiscal consolidation over the social protection of outsiders in the neoliberal era. When they had a united majority of seats in parliament, they were therefore strong enough to pursue a unilateral reform strategy that excludes unions to the detriment of outsiders. When they were weakened by intra-coalitional divides or a hung parliament, on the other hand, they negotiated political deals with trade unions to mobilise an extra-parliamentary channel of consensus mobilisation. This kind of weakness was instrumental in forcing governments to compensate outsiders for economic uncertainty. The core argument of this thesis can therefore be summarised as follows: the weaker the government, the stronger the capacity of inclusive trade unions to enhance the protection of outsiders through an extension of job security regulations, unemployment benefit entitlements, and active labour market policy spending. This finding calls into question the electoral responsiveness of national governments – and thus political parties – to the social needs of an increasingly numerous group of precarious workers.

Defence date: 12 September 2016, Examining Board: Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Pepper Culpepper, formerly EUI/University of Oxford (Co-Supervisor); Professor Lucio Baccaro, University of Geneva; Professor emer. Wolfgang Streeck, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43276>

ROCHE, Frédérique

European cooperation in sensitive areas: the case of migrant integration policy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation investigates EU cooperation in the field of migrant integration. Closely tied to the notion of national identity and a core competence of the Nation State, migrant integration policy is a field where the Member States should have displayed an insurmountable degree of reluctance to act collectively at the EU level. In the early 2000s, the Member States nonetheless chose to place this highly sensitive issue on the European agenda and to take some common initiatives in this area. In light of these considerations, the dissertation aims to explain the introduction of cooperation in the field of integration and its nature—the soft mode of governance and the type of integration policy informing the cooperation. Inspired by the Strategic-Choice Approach and Liberal Intergovernmentalism, I analyze these different aspects through a two-stage explanatory framework that focuses both on the national and EU level. The first stage considers the preferences formation process in the Member States—that is, their preferences for the cooperation and its specific features; I focus in particular on the cases of Sweden and the Netherlands. The second stage

is concerned with the negotiation process between the Member States with respect to the substance and instruments of cooperation in this field. Specifically, I analyze the negotiations of two Council Conclusions, which took place in 2004 and 2011 respectively. I demonstrate how policy divergence between national integration policies have acted as a driver for Member States to engage in cooperation at the EU level. I further document how national politics not only influence the preferences of the Member States for the nature of the EU cooperation, but also explain the outcome of successive negotiations.

Defence date: 28 January 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Adrienne Héritier, EUI (Supervisor); Prof. László Bruszt, EUI; Prof. Simon Bulmer, The University of Sheffield; Prof. Sandra Lavenex, Université de Genève.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38766>



ROJAS, Luis E.

Expectations formation and optimal taxation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis is composed of three essays that propose macroeconomic theories to answer empirical questions and guide policy design. The focus is on expectations formation, learning and optimal taxation. In the first chapter I address the empirical finding that sovereign default history is a predictor of risk spreads even after controlling for pricing fundamentals. I show that this fact can be reconciled with a model of creditors' learning about the default probability of a sovereign. Furthermore, I show that if creditors learn about a group of countries, then clusters of default emerge as a side effect of the beliefs formation process. The second chapter documents that investment recovers sluggishly after recessions and that consumption tends to lead the recoveries. I propose a model to show that during recessions investors might be excessively pessimistic about consumer demand and delay the implementation of projects. Taking this setting to the design of countercyclical policy, I argue that corporate income taxation can be a desirable instrument to use, as it is linked to the expected gains of firms, while interest rate policy or investment subsidies affect the cost of investment. In the third chapter, coauthored with Pawel Doligalski, we study how to design the tax system in an economy featuring an informal labor market, by extending the Mirrlees theory on optimal income taxation. We estimate the key elements of this model on Colombian data and compute the optimal tax schedule.

Defence date: 18 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Ramon Marimon, EUI, (Supervisor); Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Professor Klaus Adams, University of Mannheim; Professor George Evans, University of Oregon
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44165>

ROOS, Jérôme E.

Why not default?: the structural power of finance in sovereign debt crises

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis aims to answer a simple question with far-reaching implications: why do heavily indebted peripheral states not default on their external debts more often? Building on case studies of substantively important sovereign debt crises in Mexico (1982-'89), Argentina (1999-'05) and Greece (2010-'15), the findings of this research demonstrate that the traditional explanations of debtor compliance proposed in the economics literature - centering on reputation, sanctions and democratic institutions - hold limited explanatory power. Instead, the thesis spells out a political economy approach to sovereign debt that recognizes the importance of social conflicts and power struggles over the distribution of adjustment costs. In these conflicts, it is argued that finance possesses a unique advantage over indebted states: through its capacity to withhold the short-term credit lines on which the latter depend for their reproduction, lenders can inflict debilitating spillover costs that greatly limit the debtor's room for maneuver. This structural power of finance has increased markedly as a result of globalization and financialization,



and the main objective of this project is to identify the exact mechanisms through which it operates and the conditions under which it is effective and under which it breaks down. The findings highlight the importance of debt concentration in the lending structure (which eases the formation of creditors' cartels, strengthening market discipline); the exposure of big banks and institutional lenders in core countries (which compels creditor states and international financial institutions to intervene as lenders of last resort and provide emergency loans under strict policy conditionality); and the bridging role fulfilled by bankers and elites inside the borrowing country (which endows them with a privileged position in financial policymaking and internalizes fiscal discipline into the debtors' state apparatus). The thesis concludes by spelling out the implications of these findings for the quality of democracy and the study of political economy more generally.

Defence date: 19 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor Pepper D. Culpepper, European University Institute (supervisor); Professor László Bruszt, European University Institute; Professor Robert H. Wade, London School of Economics; Professor Daniel Mügge, University of Amsterdam.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41404>



ROSSI SILVANO, Agustín

Internet privacy in the European Union and the United States: three essays on privacy, the Internet, politics, implementation, business power, and surveillance in the European Union and the United States

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation is a collection of three stand-alone papers each making distinct contributions and addressing different, but closely related, empirical puzzles that contribute to the literature on Internet privacy. The first article starts by exploring some of the tangible consequences of the Snowden revelations and challenges the common-wisdom culturalist theories of Europe's privacy regime. Then, the second article offers a new explanation of the origins of America's privacy framework that also defies conventional culturalist explanations. Finally, the third article closes by offering a novel implementation and policy design analysis of the American and European privacy regimes. Each article employs slightly different research methods and uses different yet compatible and complementary theoretical frameworks. In general, this dissertation adopts an institutionalist perspective studying how and why certain institutions change, and "why some flourish in some context and/or why some die out in others" (Steinmo, 2003a). The first article focuses on institutional reform, and resistance to institutional reform by corporate actors, following Culpepper's quiet politics framework (2011). The second article, borrowing from Steinmo (2003b) and Blyth (2002, 2011), discusses the interaction between ideas and institutions, following perhaps the clearest institutionalist narrative of all the pieces of this dissertation. The third article, building on Rothstein's general theory on implementation (Rothstein, 1998) discusses the implementation and policy design of the European and American institutions for the protection of privacy.

Defence date: 19 September 2016, Examining Board: Professor Sven Steinmo, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Alexander Trechsel, European University Institute; Professor Henry Farrell, George Washington University; Professor Bastiaan Van Apeldoorn, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43369>

ROTH, Moritz Alexander

Three essays in international macroeconomics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis sheds light on three questions in international macroeconomics. The first chapter investigates why business cycle correlations are state-dependent and higher in recessions than in expansions. I suggest



a mechanism to explain why this is the case. Therefore, I build an international real business cycle model with occasionally binding constraints on capacity utilization which can account for state-dependent cross-country correlations in GDP growth rates. Empirically, I successfully test for the presence of capacity constraints using data from the G7 advanced economies in a Bayesian threshold autoregressive (T-VAR) model. This finding supports capacity constraints as a prominent transmission channel of cross-country GDP asymmetries in recession compared to expansions. The second chapter is joint work with Mathias Hoffmann and Sven Blank of the Deutsche Bundesbank. It analyzes how foreign direct investment (FDI) influences optimal country portfolio diversification. In a DSGE model that features the endogenous choice of firms to become internationally active through either exports or foreign direct investment (FDI), we find that the optimal equity holdings of agents are more biased towards domestic firms than in a model without FDI. The third chapter explores under which circumstances member countries of a monetary union will not find it optimal to bail each other out. To investigate these circumstances, I build a model of cross-country holdings of sovereign debt with the possibility of default, as well as the possibility to negotiate a bailout for a struggling country. I show that if there is a representative household in each individual member country, a bailout solution always exists. In a second version of the model that involves heterogeneity in household wealth within the bailout providing country, the utilitarian government of this country optimally refuses a bailout in some states of the world.

Defence date: 15 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Andrea Mattozzi, EUI; Professor Alessia Campolmi, University of Verona; Dr. Luca Dedola, European Central Bank
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44148>



SAJEDI, Rana
Essays on macroeconomic policy
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis looks at the interactions between fiscal, monetary and structural policies along three dimensions. The first paper looks at the dynamic effects of structural reforms when monetary policy is constrained. Structural reforms entail short run output costs that can be offset by a demand expansion. When monetary policy cannot carry out this short run expansion, there is a role for fiscal policy. In this case, reforms imply a fiscal cost in the short run, which can be justified by a long run improvement in public finances. This paper quantifies the short run costs and long run benefits of potential reforms in Europe. Results show that output losses from reforms can be fully offset with a modest fiscal stimulus. While for product market reforms this cost is justified by the long run fiscal gains, labour market reforms alone do not provide a sufficient boost to long run tax revenues. The second paper looks at the transmission of fiscal policy in an economy characterised by tax evasion and corruption. Cross-country evidence highlights the importance of these features in determining fiscal multipliers, and VAR evidence suggests that spending cuts reduce tax evasion, while tax hikes increase it. In a model with an underground sector, spending cuts reallocate production towards the formal sector, thus reducing tax evasion. Tax hikes increase incentives to produce in the less productive informal sector, implying higher output losses. Embezzlement of public revenues further amplifies these losses by requiring larger tax hikes to reduce debt. The model corroborates the evidence of increased levels of tax evasion during recent fiscal consolidations in southern Europe. The final paper compares price-based and quantity-based fiscal adjustments when inflation is low. Focusing on the public wage bill, this translates to fiscal consolidation through cuts to public wages or public employment. In both cases, low inflation eliminates the expansionary effects of the consolidation for the private sector. The drag in economic activity is substantially amplified, with increased debt-to-GDP levels during the consolidation. Defence date: 18 April 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Fabio Canova, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Carlo Favero, Bocconi University; Prof. Andrea Ferrero, University of Oxford; Prof. Evi Pappa, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40826>



SAMPAIO, Guilherme

The translation, diffusion, and reception of John Maynard Keynes's writings in France (1920s–50s)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines how and why John Maynard Keynes's policy proposals and economic theories were diffused in France between 1920 and the 1950s. Extant historiography has systematically asserted that Keynes's writings had barely any impact in interwar France. In great part because of Keynes's verdict on the Great War's reparations and indictment of French foreign policy, particularly through his 1919 Economic Consequences of the Peace. The fact that Keynes was persona non grata in France has consequently also been used by historians to explain the belated acceptance of Keynes's General Theory in that country. At the same time, though, it is commonly argued that France was one of the countries where Keynesianism became the most widespread after the Second World War, as a reaction to chronic economic underperforming in the 1930s and the war's devastations. Based on an extensive perusal of archival and published sources, I advance, along twelve chapters, a starkly different hypothesis. For a start, I argue that in the 1920s Keynes's ideas on reparations were significantly discussed in France. His audience was composed not only of detractors, but also of admirers from the Left and academia who helped him translate and publish his writings. The narrative then shifts towards analysing how Keynes's estrangement from the majority of French public opinion started not with the issue of reparations, but with debates on monetary policy and the gold standard: beginning in the mid- 1920s and heightening during the Great Depression. Afterwards, I scrutinise how the translation and diffusion of the General Theory began taking place well before 1945; but also how Keynes's theory continued to be resisted by a significant part of French economists even afterwards. And if Keynes's economics did shape French anti-inflationary fiscal policy in post- Second World War reconstruction, their influence within the French state remained on the whole circumscribed. Consequently, this dissertation concludes that there was never a sweeping Keynesian revolution in France.

Defence date: 12 December 2016, Examining Board: Professor Ann Thomson, EUI; Professor Youssef Cassis, EUI; Professor Michel Margairaz, Université Paris-I-Panthéon-Sorbonne; Professor Patricia Clavin, University of Oxford

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44504>

SCARCELLO, Orlando

Normative hierarchies in theory and practice: the case of constitutional adjudication

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The thesis discusses the concept of normative hierarchy in the context of the interlocking between legal systems. In section 1. criticism against hierarchical, positivist characterization of legal systems in pluralistic contexts are examined. It is argued that criticism depends on an inadequate and entangled concept of "normative hierarchy". In section 2., after a quick sketch of the related issues of legal sources, validity, and applicability, an elucidation is proposed, discussing the classical distinction between formal, material, and axiological hierarchy. Relying on a speech acts philosophical vocabulary, an analysis of these instances of normative hierarchy is shaped. A more general distinction between normative hierarchies stricto sensu (material and axiological hierarchy) and lato sensu (formal hierarchy) is proposed and the idea that a merely scalar difference features material and axiological hierarchies is held. Relying on this conceptual apparatus, the concept of normative hierarchy stricto sensu is considered as belonging to the practice of legal reasoning and frequently at work also in pluralistic contexts. Criticism risen by scholars is limited to the concept of material hierarchy only. In order to support this thesis, in section 3. the proposed disentanglement is



considered “in action”. Relying on the heuristic value of conditionals, a sketch of arguments in which different instances of the concept of normative hierarchy are employed to support one another’s is drawn. Finally, some of these abstract conditional arguments are examined in the context of constitutional argumentation. In particular, two cases from the Italian Constitutional Court case-law (decisions 1146/1988 and 10/2010) and the European Court of Justice’s Kadi case, are examined. As a result, the analysis will show that hierarchical reasoning is recurring also in the context of pluralism.

Award date: 30 November 2016, Supervisor: Dennis Patterson

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44966>

SCHAUB, Max

Cooperation under threat: the mobilizing force of ethnic competition

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation sheds new light on the old question of whether outside threat induces ingroup cohesion. In three independent but interrelated empirical chapters, I explore the link between threat, conflict and cooperation from a temporal, macro-, and micro-level perspective. The first chapter looks at social mobilization before the outbreak of violence in Nigeria and in Africa more widely. By mapping the timing of survey interviews in relation to occurrences of violent communal conflict, the chapter demonstrates that in regions where the central state is weak, social mobilization predicts outbreaks of communal violence. Drawing on a variety of data sources, I demonstrate that the mobilization efforts we observe are indicative not of predatory intent but of efforts to prevent and prepare for the violence to come. The second chapter explores the larger pattern of ethnic diversity and cooperation in Africa, combining data from 33 African countries with continent-wide information on ethnic diversity. I find that, overall, ethnically diverse regions tend to have higher levels of cooperation. I explain this finding by disaggregating ethnic diversity into first-order ethnic diversity - the ethnic diversity of a community proper, theorized to undermine local cooperation - and second-order ethnic diversity - the ethnic diversity of the hinterland of a community, theorized to reinforce cooperation by inducing ethnic competition. I demonstrate that while first-order ethnic diversity is associated with lowered levels of cooperation, second-order diversity consistently goes along with higher levels of cooperation, especially in regions that have seen high levels of interethnic tensions. For the last chapter, I leave Africa and zoom in to a single region in Georgia, where exposure to ethnic outgroups varies on the micro-level. Using lab-in-the field methods I compare village-level variations in threat perceptions and cooperation. In order to measure threat perceptions behaviourally and without the confounding influence of a competitive setup, I introduce a new game, the threat game. Cooperation is measured with a standard public goods game. I find that levels of both ingroup cooperation and perceived threat are higher in regions more strongly exposed to ethnic outsiders, and that this effect is due to those feeling particularly threatened being spurred into investing in their ingroup rather than withdrawing their support from it. The introduction and conclusion serve to discuss overarching issues. I highlight the need for a comprehensive theory integrating threat, conflict and cooperation; explore the potential of variations in threat levels for explaining the distribution of cooperativeness across regions; and draw out the implications of the threat-cooperation nexus for contemporary multicultural societies.

Defence date: 18 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Diego Gambetta, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute; Professor Peter van der Windt, NYU Abu Dhabi; Professor Macartan Humphreys, Columbia University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44325>



SCHLOSSER, Pierre

Resisting a European fiscal union: the centralized fragmentation of fiscal powers during the euro crisis

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The euro crisis has been an existential crisis for Europe and for its stateless currency. It substantially impacted the institutional evolution of Europe's Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), making EMU's rules-based logic tumble and triggering an institutional capacitybuilding. The euro crisis period should therefore be regarded as the most constitutionally relevant post-Maastricht European integration moment. This dissertation claims that the euro crisis management, because it involved the adoption of an array of significant fiscal rules, instruments, mechanisms and bodies, has resulted in the institutionalization of a distinctive fiscal authority in Europe. The convoluted process through which this authority has emerged was characterised by a tension between countervailing forces of centralization and fragmentation. This dissertation hence conceptualizes, documents and interprets the logic of a singular institutionalization process in which new fiscal powers became concomitantly centralized, fragmented and delegated to a series of ad hoc bodies operating in the shadow of newly empowered EMU executive institutions. The centrifugal delegation pattern at play is intriguing because it runs against the classic, pre-Maastricht delegation trend that entrusted the European Commission with newly centralized tasks. The new fiscal centre is instead fundamentally fragmented among three key actors: the Eurogroup, the European Central Bank and the Commission. Indeed, the dissertation has found that despite the emergence of a fiscal centre, the European Union still does not dispose of a formalized and settled fiscal power structure. The main puzzle uncovered by this examination is that while a fiscal authority has been institutionalized, no political EU actor has been able to formally embody and exclusively claim this authority. Going forward, formalizing such a political authority would require some form of constitutional settlement to clarify who is Europe's fiscal *primus inter pares*.

Defence date: 20 December 2016, Examining Board: Professor Stefano Bartolini, (EUI - Supervisor); Professor Renaud Dehousse (EUI - formerly at Sciences Po Paris - Co-Supervisor); Professor Henrik Enderlein (Hertie School of Governance); Professor Adrienne Héritier (EUI)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44566>

SCHOELLER, Magnus G.

Explaining political leadership: the role of Germany and the EU institutions in Eurozone crisis management

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Why and how do composite actors such as states or international institutions emerge as political leaders? Moreover, once in charge, how do they influence policy or institutional change? What are the conditions for successful leadership? These questions become particularly relevant in times of crisis. However, there is no political science theory that explains the emergence and the impact of leadership when exercised by composite actors. In the context of the Eurozone crisis, we observe that neither Germany, which is the actor most frequently called upon to assume leadership, nor any of the EU's institutional actors have emerged as leader under all circumstances. Instead, we find three different outcomes: no leadership, failed leadership, and successful leadership. This thesis develops a theoretical model to explain this variation and to address the stated gap in the literature. Building on rational-institutionalist assumptions, it argues that leaders can help a group to enhance collective action when there are no, or only incomplete, institutional rules to do so. Thus, especially in times of crisis, leaders can act as drivers of policy or institutional change. However, they emerge only if the expected benefits of leading exceed the costs of it, and if the potential followers suffer high status quo costs. A leader's impact on the outcomes, by contrast, depends on its power resources, the distribution

of preferences, and the institutional constraint. The model is applied to Germany's role in the first financial assistance to Greece, the proposal to establish a so-called 'super-commissioner', and the shaping of the Fiscal Compact. Moreover, the attitude of the European Commission and the European Parliament towards the issue of Eurobonds as well as the European Central Bank's launch of the Outright Monetary Transactions are analysed on the basis of congruence tests and rigorous process-tracing. These within-case analyses are complemented by a cross-case comparison in order to enhance the external validity of the results. The analysis draws on 35 semi-structured elite interviews conducted at the German Ministry of Finance, the European Central Bank, the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament, and two Permanent Representations in Brussels.

Defence date: 17 October 2016, Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Ulrich Krotz, European University Institute / RSCAS (Co-Supervisor); Professor Amy Verdun, University of Victoria; Professor Lucia Quaglia, University of York

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43705>

SCHOLZ, Luca

The enclosure of movement: safe-conduct and the politics of mobility in the Holy Roman Empire

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

"The Enclosure of Movement" explores the historical relationship between early modern state-building and the channelling of inter-polity mobility. Few historical settings offer a more illuminating prospect on this problem than the Holy Roman Empire, a variably integrated array of more than three-hundred quasi-sovereign polities between the Alps and the North Sea. The movements of goods and people through this fragmented political landscape engendered countless conflict-fraught encounters between travellers, local communities and the deputies of several hundred rulers. In the Old Reich, the politics of mobility were frequently framed in terms of 'safe-conduct', the quasi-sovereign right to escort travellers and to levy customs duties on passing goods and people. Based on manuscript, printed and visual sources from the late sixteenth to the early eighteenth centuries, collected in more than twenty archives, I survey interactions between state deputies, mobile populations and other stakeholders, reconstructing how passage and obstruction were negotiated at ground level. Detailed studies explore contentious processions, boundary disputes, techniques to channel mobility, self-serving orders of movement resting on ambiguous forms of protection, as well as seminal ideological debates around freedom of movement and its restriction. The study contributes to a better understanding of the politics of mobility in the Holy Roman Empire and broader accounts of state-building in at least three ways. First, I show that borders were not a privileged site for controlling inter-polity mobility, which challenges conventional conceptions and visualisation of pre-modern statehood. Second, I unearth debates around freedom of movement and its restriction that gave rise to concepts and arguments still in circulation today. Third, I propose a new way of historicizing the politics of mobility and offer a more complex, agency-oriented and open-ended account of how modern statehood gave rise to a contentious regime of movement.

Defence date: 13 September 2016, Examining Board: Professor Jorge Flores, European University Institute; Professor Christophe Duhamelle, École des hautes études en sciences sociales; Professor Luca Molà, European University Institute; Professor Angelo Torre, Università del Piemonte Orientale.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43279>



SCHULZ, Jan-Hendrik

Hungerstreikkampagnen von politisch motivierten Inhaftierten aus der Roten Armee Fraktion (RAF) und der Action Directe (AD) in den 1980er Jahren: eine Geschichte des radikalen Milieus in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Frankreich

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Die Arbeit soll aufzeigen, in welchem Masse die bundesrepublikanische Gesellschaft auch nach dem Deutschen Herbst 1977 mit politisch motivierten Inhaftierten aus der Stadtguerillagruppe Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF) konfrontiert war. Im Unterschied zu den 1970er Jahren spielte sich die Auseinandersetzung zwischen Staat und RAF-Gefangenen in den 1980ern weniger in massenmedialen Diskursen ab. Vielmehr wurde der Konflikt um die zentrale Forderung der Inhaftierten nach einer Zusammenlegung gemäss Genfer Konventionen aus einem durchorganisierten, jedoch gesellschaftlich relativ isolierten radikalen Milieu, dem militanten Unterstützerumfeld der Inhaftierten, an die involvierten staatlichen Instanzen herangetragen. Im Zuge von mehreren Hungerstreikkampagnen, die teilweise von terroristischen Anschlägen begleitet wurden, versuchten die Angehörigen des radikalen Milieus, zu denen konkret Familienmitglieder der Inhaftierten – die Angehörigen –, ihre politisch motivierten Strafverteidiger sowie militante Antiimperialisten und Autonome zählten, den Staat auf unterschiedliche Weise zu Zugeständnissen zu bewegen. Obgleich staatliche Instanzen auf diese Herausforderung gewöhnlich kompromisslos mit Repressionen, wie etwa Haftverschärfungen und Zensurmassnahmen in den Gefängnissen, sowie der Kriminalisierung der Gefangenen-Unterstützer reagierten, resultierten aus dem Konflikt letztlich auch gesellschaftliche Dialogansätze und -möglichkeiten. Die Erfolge und Misserfolge einzelner Initiativen beeinflussten massgeblich die Eigendynamik militanter und terroristischer Kampagnen. Die Untersuchung soll den komplexen politischen Entwicklungsprozess des radikalen Milieus in der Bundesrepublik in den 1980er Jahren skizzieren und diesen mit der politisch marginalisierten radikalen Linken in Frankreich, konkret mit der Stadtguerillagruppe Action Directe (AD) und ihrem Unterstützerumfeld, in Kontrast stellen. Zudem soll der transnationale Bezug der AD auf ihr entlehntes radikales Milieu in Westeuropa, insbesondere zum Umfeld der RAF-Gefangenen in der Bundesrepublik, herausgestellt werden. Defence date: 18 April 2016, Examining Board: Professor Doctor Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, European University Institute; Professor Doctor Pavel Kolár, European University Institute; Professor Doctor Gisela Diewald-Kerkmann, Bielefeld University; Professor Doctor Detlef Siegfried, University of Copenhagen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40825>

SICZEK, Tomasz

Citizens' knowledge of parties' left-right and EU integration conflicts: the role of cognition, affect, and political parties

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In representative democracies citizens are supposed to be well-informed about what parties do and say. Such information helps voters to choose parties and candidates which are likely to promote their interests in political decision-making. However, it is well established that many people often fail to become adequately informed about politics due to a lack of political interest and cognitive abilities. It is, furthermore, broadly acknowledged that our impression formation is to a considerable degree guided by affect and particularly by our party identity, which can severely bias our perceptions of parties' policy standpoints and their responsibilities. This dissertation investigates how our impression of what political parties stand for in the left-right spectrum as well as in the conflict over European integration is determined by voters' level of cognitive resources and by their party attitudes. In addition, what people might know inevitably depends on the information environment, which is largely shaped by political parties' behavior; our knowledge about politics depends on the quantity and quality



of policy-relevant information disseminated by political parties. I discern between three policy-based strategies of party competition: 1) position-taking; 2) the manipulation of salience; and, 3) a politics of ambiguity. By employing these policy-based strategies parties create information that is crucial for representation. Thus, public knowledge about political parties is the outcome of a communicative process between voters and political parties. It depends on voters' cognitive and affective components as well as on the policy-based strategies of competition employed by political parties. Moreover, I explore how cognition and party affect are associated with party knowledge conditional upon the information environment as shaped by political parties.

Defence date: 21 March 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Stefano Bartolini, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute (Co-Supervisor); Prof. Sara Hobolt, London School of Economics and Political Science; Prof. Marco Steenbergen, University of Zurich.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40466>

TALABÉR, Andrea

Protests and parades: national day commemorations in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, 1918-1989

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines national days in Hungary and Czechoslovakia from their establishment as independent nation-states in 1918 to the collapse of Communism in 1989. The focus is on the capital cities of Budapest and Prague, as the locations of the official commemorations. In these eighty years both countries underwent major political, social and cultural changes that were reflected in national day commemorations. In the interwar period these countries were free to establish their own commemorative calendars and construct their own national historical narratives. Whilst in Hungary this was a rather straightforward process, in Czechoslovakia establishing the calendar was fought along a number of different battle lines. During the Second World War Czechoslovakia was occupied by Nazi Germany and dismantled, whilst Hungary became Hitler's reluctant satellite. National day calendars, rather than simply being completely cancelled, continued in some form from the previous period, as this allowed the Nazis to maintain a semblance of normality. The most significant overhaul of the national day calendar came with the Communist takeovers. The Communist parties imposed a new socialist culture that included a new set of Soviet-themed national days. However, they could not completely break away from the national days of the independent interwar states. Eventually, especially from the late 1960s, the Communists in both countries found that it was expedient to restore some of the interwar national days, some of which still continue today, thus questioning how radical a break 1989 was. Studying national days over the longue durée enables historians to uncover how the dynamics of political power operated in Central and Eastern Europe over the 20th century. This thesis concludes that national days are an example of both the invention of tradition as well as the resilience of tradition, demonstrating how political regimes are always bound by the broader cultural context.

Defence date: 3 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Pavel Kolár, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Professor Lucy Riall, European University Institute; Professor Peter Haslinger, Herder Institute; Professor Nancy M. Wingfield, Northern Illinois University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41545>



TALBOT, Conor

Competition law in times of crisis: case studies of the European passenger airline sector and the Irish beef industry

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The objective of this thesis is to examine the role and utility of competition law within the EU's legislative and regulatory dialogue, using its response to crisis conditions as a test of its aims and abilities. As such, the main conclusion of this thesis is that competition policy acts as a forum for debate as to the direction of the European integration project, while competition law can serve as a tool for aiding in the implementation of broader policy objectives. The analysis in this thesis follows certain themes as they arose in the individual chapters, namely: (i) the role of the general economic context in the application of competition law, (ii) the existence of identifiable baselines applicable in crisis conditions, (iii) the ability and role of National Competition Authorities (NCAs) in applying competition law, and (iv) the ways in which the Commission's overarching policy goals can influence the application of competition law. The decision to take an empirical approach to this research project stems from a conviction that an investigation into the real world situations faced by firms and consumers should underpin the evaluation of the applicable legal rules. Over the past number of years the European Commission has exerted more and more influence over the development of the regional and global airline industry, and Chapters 4 and 5 reflect the emergence of an apparent overarching aim on the part of the Commission to create a market with a handful of ultra-competitive airlines with international reach serviced by an array of smaller feeder airlines on a regional basis. The study of the Irish beef processing sector in Chapter 6 is interesting because of the high level of government involvement in providing the strategic thinking behind a crisis cartel scheme, and because the economic context appears to have exerted considerably more pressure on the government and the national court than on the competition authorities involved.

Defence date: 7 October 2016, Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, EUI; Dott. Alberto Heimler, Scuola Nazionale dell'Amministrazione; Dr Christopher Townley, King's College London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43648>



THALER, Dominik

Essays on macroeconomics with financial frictions

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The first chapter of this thesis, joint with Angela Abbate analyses the importance of the risk-taking channel for monetary policy. To answer this question, we develop and estimate a quantitative monetary DSGE model where banks choose excessively risky investments, due to an agency problem which distorts banks' incentives. As the real interest rate declines, these distortions become more important and excessive risk taking increases, lowering the efficiency of investment. We show that this novel transmission channel generates a new and quantitatively significant monetary policy trade-off between inflation and real interest rate stabilization: it is optimal for the central bank to tolerate greater inflation volatility in exchange for lower risk taking. The second chapter develops a quantitative model of sovereign default with endogenous default costs to propose a novel answer to the question why governments repay their debt. In the model domestic banks are exposed to sovereign debt. Hence sovereign default causes large losses for the banks, which translate into a financial crisis. The government trades these costs off against the advantage of not repaying international investors. Besides replicating business cycle moments, the model is able to generate not only output costs of a realistic magnitude, but also endogenously predicts that default is followed by a period during which no new foreign lending takes place. The duration of this period matches empirical estimates. The third chapter outlines



a method to reduce the computationally necessary state space for solving dynamic models with global methods. The idea is to replace several state variables by a summary state variable. This is made possible by anticipating future choices that depend on one of the replaced variables. I explain how this method can be applied to a simple portfolio choice problem.

Defence date: 7 October 2016, Examining Board: Professor Evi Pappa, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Professor Luisa Lambertini, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL); Dr. Peter Karadi, European Central Bank

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43669>



TOLLEFSEN, Trond Ove

The British-German fight over dismantling: the removal of industrial plants as reparations after the Second World War and its political repercussions

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The programme of dismantling German factories for reparations caused the biggest crisis in the relationship between British and the Germans during the post-Second World War occupation years. By 1949, the peak year for dismantling in the British Zone, the Germans were convinced that the British, alone among the Allies, were pushing for continued dismantling, and that they were doing so for purely commercial reasons. The dismantling campaign has been almost exclusively by economic historian, with the consensus being that its effect was limited. This raises the question of why it turned into such a bitter political conflict. My thesis explores the dismantling programme from this angle. I show that the renewed dismantling programme from 1947 onwards caused rifts inwards in the British occupation apparatus, as the punitive aspects of the dismantling campaign and the strong German reaction against it started threatening what the British saw as their positive mission in Germany, re-educating the Germans. It caused a rift between the Allies, as the US Congress started a massive campaign to end dismantling in connection with the Marshall Aid, and with the French vacillating between ending and continuing dismantling. In Germany itself, the dismantling programme became an issue where the political parties, industry groups and labour unions sought to exploit the groundswell of popular discontent against dismantling for their own, wider political goals, often with a troublesome nationalistic rhetoric. Dismantling as a major political issue ended with the Petersberg agreement in November 1949. By this time the conflict over dismantling had festered for so long that it was relatively easy for the Adenauer government to sideline the British and focus their attentions on rapprochement with France and European economic integration. The most original part of the research focuses on how British debates on whether to proceed or end dismantling, and how British dismantling policies were shaped by other occupation goals focused on a particular British conception of power. The British increasingly saw dismantling as influencing British prestige, meant to compensate for lagging relative power. I define what the British meant by their prestige in this question, its imperial origins and how it failed.

Defence date: 9 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Youssef Cassis, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Anne Deighton, Oxford University (External Supervisor); Professor Federico Romero, EUI; Professor Gabriele Clemens, Hamburg University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41938>

TRYPHONIDES, Andreas

Essays in the econometrics of macroeconomic models

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The thesis has focused on issues related to the use of external information in the identification, estimation and evaluation of Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE) models, and comprises three papers.



The first paper, entitled Improving Inference for Dynamic Economies with Frictions - The role of Qualitative Survey data, proposes a new inferential methodology that is robust to misspecification of the mechanism generating frictions in a dynamic stochastic economy. I derive a characterization of the model economy that provides identifying restrictions on the solution of the model that are consistent with a variety of mechanisms. I show how qualitative survey data can be linked to the expectations of agents and how this link generates an additional informative set of identifying restrictions. Moreover, I show how the framework can be used to formally validate mechanisms that generate frictions. Finally, I apply the methodology to estimate the distortions in the Spanish economy due to financial frictions and derive an optimal robust Taylor rule. The second chapter, entitled Estimation and Inference for Incomplete Structural Models using Auxiliary Density Information considers an alternative method for estimating the parameters of an equilibrium model which does not require the equilibrium decision rules and produces an estimated probability model for the observables. This is done by introducing auxiliary information about the conditional density of the observables, and using density projections. I develop and assess frequentist inference in this framework. I provide the asymptotic theory for parameter estimates for a general set of conditional projection densities and simulation exercises. In the third chapter, entitled Monetary Policy Rules and External Information, I analyze how conclusions about monetary policy stance are altered when we explicitly acknowledge that model concepts like the output gap and inflation are non-observable and we utilize many proxies that are available in the data. I document the effects on Bayesian inference of introducing such proxy information. Defence date: 30 September 2016, Examining Board: Professor Fabio Canova, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Peter Hansen, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Professor Giuseppe Ragusa, LUISS; Professor Frank Schorfheide, University of Pennsylvania
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43685>

VALMORI, Niccolò

Private interest and the public sphere: finance and politics in France, Britain and the Netherlands during the Age of Revolution, 1789-1812

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This work aims to explore the interactions between finance and politics in the 'Age of Revolution'. The analysis of the financial world concerns bankers and merchants active in the cities of Amsterdam, London and Paris. In particular, the focus is on three aspects: the social status, the economic power and the political influence of bankers during a period of high uncertainty. Through a study of press debates emerges the different situation of bankers in England and France: whereas in England bankers intervened actively in public debate and even offered their expertise at the service of the government, in France, suspicion and distrust marked the general attitude towards the world of banking and trading. During the period of the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Empire, bankers faced growing uncertainty and higher risks in running their business. Notwithstanding these unfavourable conditions, bankers like Francis Baring and Henry Hope found a safe refuge in investing in the American securities market. In England, the 1797 credit crisis led some important banks like Charles Hoare & Co. and Coutts & Co. to restrain lending to their most important and eminent clients. In 1802, the short interlude between wars offered opportunities to launch risky business, such as diamond acquisitions, as Baring tried to acquire in Paris. The outbreak of new hostilities did not prevent Dutch bankers from maintaining their capital invested in French loans. The growing financial needs of states did not always bring bankers to have an upper hand with governments. In England, Thomas Coutts struggled to see his closest friends and relatives appointed to public offices. In France, the precarious autonomy of the Banque de France did not overcome the 1805 crisis that led Napoleon to intervene and change the charter of the bank, making it almost a branch of the administration. The monitoring activities of the government were not only a sign of the persisting distrust towards market actors: from the police reports on the Paris

Stock Exchange emerged a better understanding of market trends and of its independency with respect to political events. The ever-shifting relations between finance and politics during the Age of Revolution led bankers to take risks in far-away markets, or they attempted to run business as before the outbreak of the Revolutionary Wars. Under the pressure of war, governments imposed new rules and constraints to bankers, but this tendency also caused an improvement in the understanding of the market and its inherent laws.

Defence date: 15 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Youssef Cassis, EUI/Supervisor; Professor Regina Grafe, EUI/ Second Reader; Professor Lynn Hunt, UCLA; Professor Allan Potofsky, Paris VII Diderot
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44164>

VIANELLO, Ilaria

***EU external action and the administrative rule of law: a long-overdue
encounter***

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The thesis uses as case studies the Stabilisation and Association Process and the European Neighbourhood Policy in order to exemplify the increasing role played by the Union's administrative power in external relations. While seemingly harmless, the administrative power bears important legal consequences regarding the position of individuals, of third countries, and of the Union as a whole. In a system based on the rule of law (and committed to its respect in external relations), it is crucial to question whether implementing arrangements are in place or ought to be put in place with the aim of subjecting the external administrative power to administrative rules and principles. The analytical framework suggested by the thesis uses as a starting point the features and the impact of the administrative power externally. Based on this analysis, it identifies which administrative law principles (as developed within the framework of the internal market) have the potential of giving effect to the administrative rule of law externally once applied and operationalized in the external domain. Despite the increasing role granted to administrative power externally, administrative law in external relations is underdeveloped. Therefore, the analytical framework suggested by this thesis is relevant as it helps to ensure that the action of the Union in the international scene is carried out in compliance with its constitutional spiration, i.e. upholding the rule of law in its relations with the outer world, and as it structures the relation between the Union and individuals, and between the Union and third countries. The 'long-overdue encounter' between EU external relations and EU administrative law ought to be encouraged. The thesis aims to offer a methodology for structuring such an encounter and for planning venues for future meetings.

Defence date: 13 December 2016, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Professor Edoardo Chiti, University of La Tuscia (External Supervisor); Professor Christophe Hillion, University of Leiden and University of Oslo; Professor Joana Mendes, University of Luxembourg
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44489>

VÄLJATAGA, Marii

***A small nation in monuments: a study of ruptures in Estonian
memoriescape and discourse in the 20th century***

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the monumental landscapes and historical culture in 20th century Estonia. It considers a network of three major socio-political upheavals and mnemonic 'ruptures' in the society's path for an exploration of how memory places and the memories they represent survived, responded to, or drew upon the political changes. The study follows Estonian monuments to the War of Independence (1918-1920),



and proposes discourse units such as freedom and nation as a basis for interrogating the processes of their construction, destruction, altering, and eventual reconstruction. It examines the mechanisms of a mnemonic rupture, and searches for breaks alongside continuities in its aftermath. More generally, the thesis proposes a triple-change argument for the investigation of an Eastern European memory landscape, and poses a question of cross-rupture permanences in such borderland memory sites.

Defence date: 30 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Pavel Kolár (EUI) - Supervisor; Professor Alexander Etkind (EUI); Professor Siobhan Kattago (University of Tartu); Professor Jörg Hackmann (University of Szczecin, University of Greifswald).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42124>

WAGNER, Florian

Colonial internationalism: how cooperation among experts reshaped colonialism (1830s-1950s)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In this dissertation, I argue that a theory of colonial internationalism is necessary, or even indispensable, to adequately understand and explain the origins and the endurance over time of colonialism. International cooperation among colonial experts reached its climax in the foundation of the International Colonial Institute (ICI, 1893-1982) whose membership reached 200 in 1914. This non-governmental institute was the most important international and colonial institution prior to the First World War. It developed into a hub of exchange between colonial experts, who contributed in a significant way to making colonial domination more efficient and to establishing a form of best practice of colonial rule through comparison and knowledge transfers. In the interwar period, the ICI provided the League of Nations' Permanent Mandates Commission (PMC) and the International Labor Organization (ILO) with colonial experts. Taking the ICI as a starting point, my dissertation explores the international dimension of colonialism between 1830 and 1950. I investigate a broad range of colonial methods that internationalist experts designed, tested and applied in the colonies. Their impact could be felt across the colonial world. Influenced by a racist notion of tropical hygiene, they dismissed settler colonization and proclaimed the "triumph of the native races" as potential co-colonizers. To train specialists on colonized populations, they professionalized the training of colonial administrators in all colonizing countries and founded new schools for overseas administrators. Members of the ICI invented legal anthropology as a means to manipulate customary law, while others modified Islamic law to use it for colonial purposes. International cooperation among colonizers was also responsive to Pan-Islamic movements across colonial empires, but colonial administrations ultimately learned to use Pan-Islamism for their own purposes. With regard to colonial economies, they established a professionalized (but not necessarily successful) cash crop production by transferring successfully tested seeds and plants from agronomic laboratories in the Dutch Indies to Africa. The main argument of my dissertation is that international transfers among colonial experts brought about development policies and a certain degree of cooperation with the indigenous populations. Far from granting the colonized a say, however, the colonizers attempted to profit from their collaboration without treating them on equal terms. While modernizing and professionalizing colonial domination and exploitation, colonial internationalists also legitimized and sustained colonial domination. After 1945, the ICI contributed to applying colonial patterns of thinking to the emerging "Third World." Given this longue durée success of colonial internationalism, this dissertation calls for an internationalist theory of colonialism.

Defence date: 6 May 2016, Examining Board: Professor A. Dirk Moses (EUI, Supervisor); Professor Ann Thomson (EUI, Second Reader); Professor Dr. Jörn Leonhard (University of Freiburg, External Supervisor); Professor Frederick Cooper, (New York University, External Examiner).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41346>



WARNECKE, Andrea

Peace without agency? The emergence and persistence of peacebuilding as a depoliticized practice

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Since the early 1990s, building peace in war torn societies has emerged as a new field of international practice. Given its ad hoc mode of development, this new field of practice has been characterised by considerable concern with improvement and collective learning. These efforts notwithstanding, the field continues to attract criticisms about its failure to engage with local contexts and to address the political dimensions of peace processes. Such criticisms are particularly important since many peacebuilding actors and observers have repeatedly emphasized the political nature of peace processes. Not only is depoliticization criticized by members and observers of the field alike, but it has also been linked to drawbacks in particular interventions. Why, then, has peacebuilding emerged as a depoliticized and decontextualized practice in the first place, and how can we account for the persistence of depoliticization? The thesis focuses on the agencies tasked with conducting peacebuilding. It argues that the emergence and persistence of depoliticization can only be understood by analysing the mismatch between actors' institutional identities and practices and the particular nature of the challenges they face. Most peacebuilding agencies originate from the peacekeeping, humanitarian, and development communities and are committed to observing neutrality and/or impartiality. They initially became involved in peacebuilding on the premise that their task consisted in 'assisting' the implementation of a peace agreement. However, as peacebuilding often involves a significant degree of ongoing political contestation, most newly minted peacebuilding agencies have been caught between their commitment to neutrality and/or impartiality and the inherently political nature of peacebuilding and peace processes. The thesis combines recent strands of practice theory with a Bourdieusian field perspective to emphasize the dynamic link between actors' identities and practices. The framework I advance not only allows for understanding the reproduction, but in particular the emergence and transformation of international practices. To this end, it analyses the practices of a number of 'key players' within the emerging peacebuilding field across two peacebuilding cases (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Timor Leste). Overall, the thesis argues that the new practice and related thinking on peace and conflict in international organizations continue to be shaped by the 'foundational dilemma' and in particular by the ways in which peacebuilders have tried to resolve it while preserving their institutional identities.

Defence date: 30 May 2016, Examining Board: Prof. Christian Reus-Smit, University of Queensland; Prof. Karin Aggestam, Lund University; Prof. Michael N. Barnett, George Washington University; Prof. Olivier Roy, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41487>

WASIUCIONEK, Michał

Politics and watermelons: cross-border political networks in the Polish-Moldavian-Ottoman context in the seventeenth century

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation addresses the cross-border political networks between members of the Polish-Lithuanian, Ottoman and Moldavian political elites in the seventeenth century (1595-1711). Throughout this period, the Porte and the Commonwealth remained locked in an intermittent rivalry for dominance in the principality of Moldavia, with the Moldavian rulers trying to navigate between the two larger powers. In historiography, these developments are usually interpreted as a policy driven by states' geopolitical interests, seeing states as homogenous, undifferentiated actors. However, in an interesting twist, each of respective polities experienced the rise of factions and, correspondingly, a devolution of power from the political center towards



patronage-based elite networks. By tying these two phenomena, the present study focuses on instances of cross-border patronage that emerged during this period of the long seventeenth century. The main object of this dissertation argues that rather than 'state interest,' factional interests and the individual agendas of members of Polish-Lithuanian, Ottoman and Moldavian elite shaped the course of the entangled history. Despite religious, social and political differences, the actors involved were embedded in a complex system of political networks that straddled across territorial and religious boundaries. In doing so, this dissertation focuses on the interlocking peripheries of eastern European empires, directing attention to the relationship between the processes of state formation, political infighting and agency of the imperial periphery in shaping political hierarchies and practices in the three polities throughout the seventeenth century, which cannot be accommodated by state-oriented models.

Defence date: 26 February 2016, Examining Board: Professor Bartolomé Yun Casalilla, Universidad Pablo de Olavide (EUI Supervisor); Professor Luca Molà, European University Institute; Professor Dariusz Kolodziejczyk, University of Warsaw; Professor Dr. Michael G. Müller, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39624>



WERGER, Charlotte

Bank regulation in a post-financial crisis landscape: essays of the interaction between financial institutions

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis is a nexus of three topics; financial stability, banking regulation and financial influence. In four separate chapters, this work examines how financial institutions interact with their regulators, in particular after the financial crisis of 2008. Size, incentives, guarantees, moral hazard, treatment, capture and influence play an important role in the analysis. The first chapter focusses on the relation between bank size and support, confirming the hypothesis that bank size is positively related to support ratings. It also finds evidence that the effect is non-linear, confirming the 'too-big-to-rescue' theory. Chapter two tests whether the expectation of individual and systemic government support induces moral hazard. It shows that banks tend to be more leveraged, funded with capital of lower quality, more heavily invested in risky assets and exposed to more severe liquidity mismatch when they are perceived as being more likely to benefit from government support. In the last two chapters the focus is shifted to banks' political activities and connections. Both chapters leverage a unique dataset that links U.S. banks' sources of influence (e.g., lobbying expenditures, proximity to the relevant legislative committee, prior affiliation with regulatory or government institutions) to bank financial data, actual bank supervisory actions, and market-inferred expected government support. The findings in chapter three suggest that banks' political influence indeed matters for the regulatory treatment of distressed banks, as well as for the expectation of support regardless of bank distress. Chapter four further dives into determinants of bank lobbying, and explores whether political connections and risk taking influence the decision to lobby. In combination, these findings are instructive for understanding the political landscape surrounding banks and their regulators. It also helps us to have a broader understanding of what drives government support to banks, and how in turn that support can trigger moral hazard within banks.

Defence date: 4 February 2016, Examining Board: Professor Elena Carletti, Bocconi University and EUI, Supervisor; Professor Evi Pappa, EUI; Professor Luca Deidda, Università di Sassari; Professor Wilko Bolt, Dutch Central Bank.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38904>



WITAJEWSKA-BALTVILKA, Baiba

Why do political parties compete over some issues and remain silent about others?: explaining polity/policy issue competition in the electoral arenas of contemporary European democracies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Political parties tend to compete over a wide range of issues in their electoral campaigns. Although the choice of issues that parties make can, to a great extent, be explained by several well-established theories (e.g. ownership, median voter), in recent decades the patterns of party issue competition in European democracies have become more complex. Current theories fall short of explaining fully why parties choose to compete over certain issues but not others, and what motivates them to follow issue strategies that either converge or diverge from that of their competitors. Approaching this question from the perspective of polity vs. policy issue competition, this thesis aims to identify the factors that increase the salience of polity issues and shape the patterns of convergence and divergence on polity/policy issue competition. I argue that institutional factors, such as party system competitiveness and left/right polarisation, along with dominant cultural values, the state of the economy, and a party's position within the given party system all influence political parties' behavior in polity/policy issue competition. In order to test this hypothesis, I have conducted quantitative panel-data analysis (with the random effects and fixed effects models for the sample of 18 Western European countries between 1979 and 2013) and produced five case studies (pre-election campaigns in the United Kingdom in 1979, 1997 and 2010, and in Italy in 1979 and 2008). The results of this study suggest that, as predicted, in more competitive and polarised (along the left/right axis) party systems, political parties tend to emphasise polity-type issues, as well as to diverge more sharply on polity/policy issue competition. Equally strong results also appeared for the factor of the party's position within the relevant party system – minor and non-governing parties compete over polity issues more fiercely than their counterparts in power. Finally, while economic factors proved likely to be the key driving force for the salience of polity issues in party competition, the results did not indicate that dominant cultural values produced any effect on polity/policy issue competition.

Defence date: 29 April 2016, Examining Board: Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute, Supervisor; Professor Stefano Bartolini, European University Institute; Professor Christoffer Green-Pedersen, Aarhus University; Professor Thomas Poguntke, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41006>

WOLFFBERG, Rebecca

Bridge over troubled voters?: coordination between EU governments and European parliamentarians

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The project explores, maps and analyzes the coordination that takes place between national governments of the EU member states and Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) in parallel with the legislative processes of the EU. Starting from a descriptive section depicting coordination in a broad selection of member states, France, Germany, the UK, Spain, Denmark, Slovakia, and Poland, and their MEPs, the questions are posed: 1) Why do EU member states' governments coordinate with their MEPs in the EU legislative process? 2) Why does coordination vary between the member state governments? 3) How do MEPs perceive and receive the coordination efforts by the governments? The project assesses the extent to which the efforts by the national governments to coordinate with the MEPs are a direct function of the institutional changes to the EU legislative process that have shifted the balance of power between the Council and the European Parliament. The project then proceeds to seek out the main factors influencing the extent and mode of



coordination between the actors, and the reasons member states differ in their approach to coordination. The analysis focuses, in particular, on the sizes and political systems of the member states, as well as on the duration of their EU membership. Finally, MEPs' receptiveness to coordination is investigated, and the effect of national and political affiliation on MEPs' openness to the input they receive from the national governments is analyzed. Through a qualitative analysis of empirical data gathered from semi-structured interviews with government officials, MEPs and MEP assistants from the selected countries, the project finds that while governments have reacted to the increased relative influence of the European Parliament by seeking to influence legislative negotiations via the MEPs, the development, in several countries, has been less than linear. The duration of states' EU membership and the overall amount of resources the governments allocate to influencing EU negotiations are among the main factors found to affect the governments' level of coordination. The political system of the member states is found to have little influence on the extent or manner of coordination efforts by the governments. In general, MEPs have a positive view of engaging with, and receiving, input of both a political and technical nature from the governments. This positive view largely cuts across the domestic party political divide and, albeit to a lesser extent, across national lines. It is even found that, among some MEPs, an increased effort by the national governments to engage bilaterally with the MEPs, simultaneously with the formal legislative negotiations between the Council and the European Parliament, would be welcomed.

Defence date: 12 February 2016, Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, EUI; Professor Dorte Sindbjerg Martinsen, Copenhagen University; Professor Michael Shackleton, Maastricht University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40944>

ZARAGOZA CRISTIANI, Jonathan

Empowerment through migration control cooperation: the Spanish-Moroccan case

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In EU migration studies, sending and transit states' compliance with destination states' migration control policies is often explained as the result of the EU and the member states successfully wielding pressure and persuasive bargaining power. This thesis argues that sending and transit states do not cooperate because they are persuaded to do so by the superior power and are subject to pressure exercised by the EU member state, but because of a long bargaining process between the two countries in which bilateral, multilateral, geopolitical factors and bargaining strategies all play an important role. Migration control cooperation cannot be understood by just analyzing the relations between the EU and its neighbourhood countries, but instead needs to be analyzed in the terms of bilateral relations and the influence of linkages, interdependence relations and embedded processes between EU members and neighbour states. Moreover, by examining the terms and factors of migration control cooperation between such pairs of states, I demonstrate how the latter can enhance their bargaining position by cooperating strategically and conditionally. Through an in-depth analysis of over twenty-five years of the Spanish-Moroccan migration control cooperation I explain the reasons of Moroccan (non-) cooperation over certain periods of times, geographical areas and measures, as well as the structure of the terms of their collaboration. The findings prove that Morocco has instrumentalized migration in order to obtain bargaining power. In other words, through migration control cooperation Morocco has gained power in economic, political, diplomatic, and regional terms. By applying a strategic conditional cooperation on migration control, refusing to implement certain migration control tasks, using the interdependence framework in its favour, taking advantage of the international context and implementing a successful bargaining strategy, Morocco has over the years become a key partner for Spain and the EU with a strong and privileged bargaining position in the North-African, Mediterranean and

international arenas.

Defence date: 8 June 2016, Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute; Professor Anna Triandafyllidou, European University Institute, RSCAS; Professor Sandra Lavenex, Université de Genève; Professor Hein de Haas, University of Amsterdam.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41686>

ZGLINSKI, Jan

Europe's passive virtues: the margin of appreciation in EU free movement law

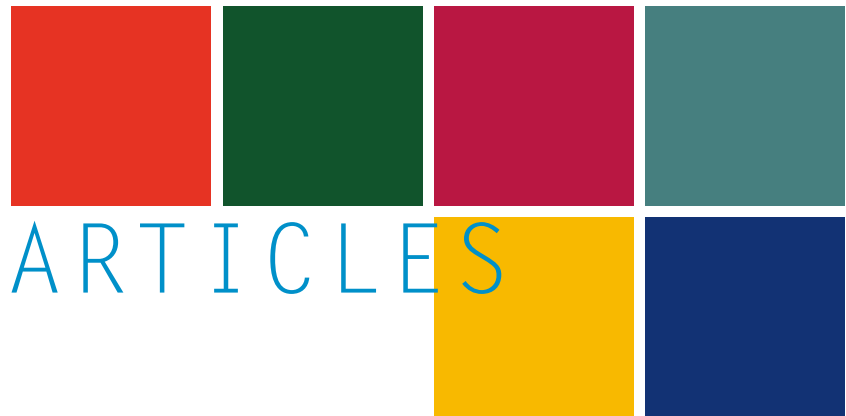
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

To the great joy of some, and even greater chagrin of others, the margin of appreciation has become a cornerstone of international rights adjudication. Within less than 40 years, the doctrine has made it from Strasbourg into courtrooms across the world. This thesis studies the use of the margin of appreciation by the Court of Justice of the European Union. By the same token, it studies the Court and the EU as such, and the remarkable evolution both have undergone during the past decades. The research focuses on the Court's jurisprudence on free movement rights and Member State restrictions thereof. After conceptually defining the margin of appreciation, the thesis investigates the law and practice of the doctrine. The analysis is based on an empirical survey of free movement case-law, which covers around 250 judgments from 1974 until 2013. The data expose some fundamental changes in the review behaviour of the Luxembourg Court since the 1970s. Its jurisprudence is evermore marked by self-restraint and decentralisation, a development which manifests itself in two ways. For one thing, the Court increasingly grants national legislatures the freedom to make particular policy decisions. For another, it passes more and more review duties onto national courts. The thesis discusses the implications of these phenomena for review tools such as proportionality analysis. Likewise, it provides a normative assessment of the Court's practice. It is shown that the changes that have occurred in free movement law have to do with some broader changes in the European project. Over the past two decades, the EU has embraced a series of constitutional goals which take it far beyond its original mission statement. These goals suggest that it is, at times, desirable that the European judges renounce control over Member State acts and, thus, practise passive virtues.

Defence date: 11 November 2016, Examining Board: Professor Joseph H.H. Weiler, NYU (Supervisor); Professor Miguel Póiares Maduro, EUI; Professor Gráinne de Búrca, NYU; Professor Marta Cartabia, Constitutional Court of Italy

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43946>





ARTICLES



ACHILLI, Luigi

Back to Syria? Conflicting patterns of mobility among Syrian refugees in Jordan

Orient, 2016, Vol. 57, No. 1, pp. 7-13

Over the past two years, Jordan has adopted harsher policies towards refugees by periodically closing its borders and limiting access to employment opportunities as well as health and educational facilities. Against the backdrop of their deteriorating situation in Jordan, large numbers of Syrian refugees have expressed a desire to leave this host country. Many of them see migration as a way of escaping their hardships in Jordan. However, even when the leaving is not in doubt, the destination is. By focusing on Syrian refugees living in Jordan, this article will look at the consequences of their protracted displacement. What will be argued here is that the refugees' decision to travel cannot be reduced to a mere self-interest or cost-benefit analysis. Seeking refuge has to be understood as the outcome of a complex process of decision making motivated by a range of factors, not least the refugees' affective relationship with their country.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38826>

AKSOY, Ozan, GAMBETTA, Diego

Behind the veil: the strategic use of religious garb

European sociological review, 2016, Vol. 32, No. 6, pp. 792-806

There is anecdotal evidence that since the late 20th century young, educated, and urban Muslim women veil more frequently and strictly. Does this imply that the classical sociological theories of religion, which predict that modernization should cause a decrease in religious behaviours, do not apply to Islam? We



investigate this question using structural equation modelling to analyse three datasets, one from Turkey, one covering 25 Muslim countries, and one from Belgium where Muslims are a minority. We find that averagely religious women conform to the classical theories' predictions. But among highly religious women the modernizing forces-education, occupation and higher income, urban living, and contacts with non-Muslims-increase veiling. We conjecture that for highly religious women modernizing factors raise the risk and temptation in women's environments that imperil their reputation for modesty: veiling would then be a strategic response, a form either of commitment to prevent the breach of religious norms or of signalling women's piety to their communities. Our findings have implications for cultural policy and Muslim integration in Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44647>

ANDREASSON, Pierre, BEKIROU, Stelios D.,

KHUONG NGUYEN, Duc, UDDIN, Gazi Salah

Impact of speculation and economic uncertainty on commodity markets

International review of financial analysis, 2016, Vol. 43, pp. 115-127

We examine the interactions between commodity futures returns and five driving factors (financial speculation, exchange rate, stock market dynamics, implied volatility for the US equity market, and economic policy uncertainty). Nonlinear causality tests are implemented after controlling for cointegration and conditional heteroscedasticity in the data over the period May 1990 – April 2014. Our results show strong evidence of unidirectional linear causality from commodity returns to excess speculation for the majority of the considered commodities, in particular for agriculture commodities. This evidence casts doubt on the claim that speculation is driving food prices. We also find unidirectional linear causality from energy futures markets to exchange rates and strong evidence of nonlinear causal dependence between commodity futures returns, on the one hand, and stock market returns and implied volatility, on the other hand. Overall, the new evidence found in this paper can be utilized for policy and investment decision-making.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38624>



ANDRIGHETTO, Giulia, ZHANG, Nan, OTTONE, Stefania,

PONZANO, Ferruccio, D'ATTOMA, John, STEINMO, Sven

Are some countries more honest than others? Evidence from a tax compliance experiment in Sweden and Italy

Frontiers in psychology, 2016, Vol. 7, Article 472, Online Only

This study examines cultural differences in ordinary dishonesty between Italy and Sweden, two countries with different reputations for trustworthiness and probity. Exploiting a set of cross-cultural tax compliance experiments, we find that the average level of tax evasion (as a measure of ordinary dishonesty) does not differ significantly between Swedes and Italians. However, we also uncover differences in national "styles" of dishonesty. Specifically, while Swedes are more likely to be either completely honest or completely dishonest in their fiscal declarations, Italians are more prone to fudging (i.e., cheating by a small amount). We discuss the implications of these findings for the evolution and enforcement of honesty norms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44989>



ARES, Macarena, CEKA, Besir, KRIESI, Hanspeter
Diffuse support for the European Union: spillover effects of the politicization of the European integration process at the domestic level
Journal of European public policy, 2016, OnlineFirst, [POLCON]

This article investigates the link between attitude formation at the national and the supranational level of the European Union (EU). While the existing studies have provided strong evidence that attitudes towards national institutions fundamentally condition attitudes towards the EU, the mechanisms through which these spillovers occur are not clearly spelled out. Our main contribution is to theorize the complex ways in which the national politicization of the European integration process affects support for the EU by focusing on critical moments in the EU integration process and the electoral fortunes of the political parties doing the cuing. To test our theoretical claims, we employ multilevel models using six rounds of the European Social Survey combined with party-level data from Chapel Hill Expert Survey, and various country-level data. The analyses show that spillover effects are crucially conditioned by the level of politicization of European integration at the national level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44606>

ARNDT, Christoph, RENNWALD, Line
Union members at the polls in diverse trade union landscapes
European Journal of Political Research, 2016, Vol. 55, No. 4, pp. 702-722

This article investigates to what extent social democratic parties still benefit from the support of union members at the polls. Not only are social democratic parties confronted with new competitors in the party systems, but also the union confederations of the socialist labour movement are in some countries losing their dominant position due to the rise of separate professional confederations. It is argued in the article that the effect of union membership on voting choice is conditioned by the structure of the trade union movement. The support of union members for social democracy is fostered by the strength of the confederations historically close to this party family, while it is hampered when strong separate (or politically unaffiliated) white-collar confederations exist. Using European Social Survey and Swedish Public Opinion data, the article shows that social democratic parties still enjoy important support from trade union members, but at the same time are under fierce competition from bourgeois and green parties among members of white-collar confederations. This reinforces the challenges for social democracy to build new voters' coalitions in post-industrial societies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44586>



ARRIGHI, Jean-Thomas, BAUBÖCK, Rainer
A multilevel puzzle: migrants' voting rights in national and local elections
European Journal of Political Research, 2016, OnlineFirst

How does international migration impact the composition of the demos? Constitutional doctrines and democratic theories suggest contrasting responses: an insular one excludes both non-citizen immigrants and citizen-emigrants; a deterritorialised one includes all citizens wherever they reside; a postnational one includes all residents and only these. This article argues that none of these predicted responses represents the dominant pattern of democratic adaptation, which is instead a level-specific expansion of the national franchise to include non-resident citizens and of the local franchise to include non-citizen residents. This is demonstrated by analysing an original dataset on voting rights in 31 European and 22 American countries, and outlining a level-sensitive normative theory of citizenship that provides support for this pattern as well

as a critical benchmark for current franchise policies. The findings can be summarised in two inductive generalisations: (1) Voting rights today no longer depend on residence at the national level and on citizenship of the respective state at the local level; (2) Voting rights do, however, generally depend on citizenship of the respective state at the national level and on residence at the local level. In the article, these are called the patterns of franchise 'expansion' and 'containment'. The former supports the idea of widespread level-specific expansion of the franchise and refutes the insular view of the demos. The latter signals corresponding level-specific restrictions, which defeats over-generalised versions of deterritorialised or postnational conceptions of the demos. In order to test how robust this finding is, cases are analysed where the dominant patterns of expansion have been resisted and where unexpected expansion has occurred. With regard to the former, the article identifies constitutional and political obstacles to voting rights expansion in particular countries. With regard to the latter, the article shows that even where national voting rights have been extended to non-citizen residents, containment remains strong through indirect links to citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43807>

BACKUS, David, COLEMAN, Chase,
FERRIERE, Axelle, LYON, Spencer

Pareto weights as wedges in two-country models

Journal of economic dynamics and control, 2016, Vol. 72, pp. 98–110

In models with recursive preferences, endogenous variation in Pareto weights would be interpreted as wedges from the perspective of a frictionless model with additive preferences. We describe the behavior of the relative Pareto weight in a two-country world and explore its interaction with consumption and the real exchange rate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44985>

BARTOLINI, Laura, GROPAS, Ruby, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Drivers of highly skilled mobility from Southern Europe: escaping the crisis and emancipating oneself

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2016, OnlineFirst

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Southern Europe, young highly educated Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese and Greeks have been taking their talents and expertise to other countries in search of a better quality of life and career prospects. This paper explores the characteristics of these new emigrants, the reasons for which they are leaving, and whether these reasons are shaped by the economic crisis, by pre-crisis grievances, or by other factors. We analyse original data from 6377 questionnaires collected in 4 countries through an e-survey we ran in 2013. We refer to the existing literature on the drivers of highly skilled emigration and the (un)employment situation in the four aforementioned Southern European countries which have been hardest hit by the economic crisis. We suggest that while gender is not important, age, marital status, education and satisfaction with current employment (both income related and with regard to future prospects) are important factors predicting emigration. Non-economic factors, notably career opportunities, quality of life and future prospects supersede all other considerations in the decision to emigrate for these highly educated Europeans.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44264>



BASTEN, Christoph, FAGERENG, Andreas, TELLE, Kjetil
Saving and portfolio allocation before and after job loss
Journal of money, credit and banking, 2016, Vol. 48, No. 2-3, pp. 249–568

We investigate the development of household labor income, financial wealth, and asset holdings over a 9-year period around job loss, using unique administrative panel data from Norway. Consistent with predictions from theory, the data show additional saving and a shift toward safer assets in the years leading up to unemployment, and depletion of savings after job loss. In the years after job loss, the households' after-tax labor income is reduced by about USD 12,500. Over the same time period, households deplete USD 3,000 of their financial assets, of which one third is accumulated prior to the job loss. This suggests that at least some households can foresee and prepare for the upcoming unemployment, which indicates that private savings can, to some extent, serve as a substitute for publicly provided unemployment insurance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45111>



BAUBÖCK, Rainer
Why liberal nationalism does not resolve the progressive's trilemma: comment on Will Kymlicka's article 'Solidarity in diverse societies'
Comparative migration studies, 2016, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 1-6 (Article 10)

Will Kymlicka invokes solidarity within the nation, which has a progressive potential when it includes culturally diverse groups into a national We and when it can be mobilized against class privilege. Kymlicka is concerned that these two goals may conflict with each other and hopes that national solidarity can mitigate the conflict. This commentary argues that progressives are faced not with a dilemma, but with a trilemma involving the partially conflicting goals of relative openness for immigration, integration in a culturally diverse society and solidaristic redistribution and expresses skepticism that liberal nationalism provides adequate responses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41904>



BAUBÖCK, Rainer, SCHOLTEN, Peter
Introduction to the special issue 'Solidarity in diverse societies: beyond neoliberal multiculturalism and welfare chauvinism': Coping with 'the progressive's dilemma': nationhood, immigration and the welfare state
Comparative migration studies, 2016, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 1-7 (Article 4)

The problem how immigration and welfare states can be reconciled with each other is perhaps more relevant now than ever. High levels of immigration, such as in the current refugee situation in Europe, raise urgent questions about conditions for maintaining the solidarity needed for welfare states. What impact does immigration and the associated rise of cultural diversity have on feelings of belonging and solidarity? How does migration affect the value foundation on which the European welfare states are built? And also the other way around, how do welfare regimes condition immigration policies and political approaches to diversity? Will Kymlicka discusses these issues in the lead essay for this special issue. His propositions are critically examined by seven commentators.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41885>



BEE, Cristiano, KAYA, Ayhan
***Between practices and demands: ambiguities, controversies and
constrains in the emergence of active citizenship in Turkey***
Journal of Southeast Europe and Black Sea studies, 2016, OnlineFirst

This article discusses the emergence of active citizenship in Turkey in the light of two working definitions that provide different outcomes in terms of research objectives and aims. On the one side, we define active citizenship as a practice stimulated by public institutions through public policy with the aim of promoting civic and political engagement in order to shape participatory policy processes and ultimately improve the democratic bases of policy-making. On the other side, we define active citizenship as a demand, which becomes particularly important where the civil society expresses certain claims through different means using both traditional and alternative channels of mobilization. In our discussion, we have examined different macro-processes and macro-events that have been key in bringing about different formulations of active citizenship. Using a case study method – where we overview different contextual elements/dynamics that bring to the fore various elements of civic and political engagement and civic and political participation during the past 15 years – we argue that, in a context where the expression of active citizenship is volatile and constrained, further research should take into account different top-down and bottom-up dynamics that bring about different challenges for the study of this subject in Turkey.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44855>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., BALCILAR, Mehmet, GUPTA, Rangan
***The role of news-based uncertainty indices in predicting oil markets: a
hybrid nonparametric quantile causality method***
Empirical economics: Journal of the Institute for Advanced Studies, 2016,
OnlineFirst

A recent strand in the literature emphasizes the role of news-based economic policy uncertainty (EPU) and equity market uncertainty (EMU) as drivers of oil price movements. Against this backdrop, this paper uses a kth-order nonparametric quantile causality test, to analyse whether EPU and EMU predict stock returns and volatility. Based on daily data covering the period of 2 January 1986 to 8 December 2014, we find that, for oil returns, EPU and EMU have strong predictive power over the entire distribution barring regions around the median, but for volatility, the predictability virtually covers the entire distribution, with some exceptions in the tails. In other words, predictability based on measures of uncertainty is asymmetric over the distribution of oil returns and its volatility.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44658>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., CARDANI, Roberta,
PACCAGNINI, Alessia, VILLA, Stefania
***Dealing with financial instability under a DSGE modeling approach with
banking intermediation: a predictability analysis versus TVP-VARs***
Journal of financial stability, 2016, Vol. 26, pp. 216-227

In the dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) literature there has been an increasing awareness on the role that the banking sector can play in macroeconomic activity. We present a DSGE model with financial intermediation as in Gertler and Karadi (2011). The estimation of shocks and of the structural parameters shows that time-variation should be crucial in any attempted empirical analysis. Since DSGE



modelling usually fails to take into account inherent nonlinearities of the economy, we propose a novel time-varying parameter (TVP) state-space estimation method for VAR processes both for homoskedastic and heteroskedastic error structures. We conduct an exhaustive empirical exercise to compare the out-of-sample predictive performance of the estimated DSGE model with that of standard ARs, VARs, Bayesian VARs and TVP-VARs. We find that the TVP-VAR provides the best forecasting performance for the series of GDP and net worth of financial intermediaries for all steps-ahead, while the DSGE model outperforms the other specifications in forecasting inflation and the federal funds rate at shorter horizons.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44652>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., GUPTA, Rangan, MAJUMDAR, Anandamayee
***Incorporating economic policy uncertainty in US equity premium models:
a nonlinear predictability analysis***

Finance research letters, 2016, Vol. 18, pp. 291-296

Information on economic policy uncertainty does matter in predicting the US equity premium, especially when accounting for structural instabilities and omitted nonlinearities in their relationship, via a quantile predictive regression approach over the monthly period 1900:1-2014:2. Unlike as suggested by a linear mean-based predictive model, the extended quantile regression model with the incorporation of the EPU proxy, enhances significantly the out-of-sample stock return predictability. This is observed especially when the market is neutral, exhibits a slide or mildly upward trending behavior, yet not when the market appears to turn highly bullish.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44655>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., UDDIN, Gazi Salah
***Extreme dependence under uncertainty: an application to stock, currency
and oil markets***

International review of finance, 2016, OnlineFirst

We explore the impact of uncertainty on financial markets in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. In particular, we investigate the temporal dynamics of the dependence structure of stock, currency and oil markets in the United States using a nonparametric copula approach. Policy uncertainty is modeled via the EPU index of Baker et al. (2013). We find evidence of a pronounced extreme tail asymmetric interrelationship between the crude oil market and economic uncertainty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44654>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., GUPTA, Rangan, KYEI, Clement
***A non-linear approach for predicting stock returns and volatility with the
use of investor sentiment indices***

Applied economics, 2016, Vol. 48, No. 31, pp. 2895-2898

The popular sentiment-based investor index SBW introduced by Baker and Wurgler (2006, 2007) is shown to have no predictive ability for stock returns. However, Huang et al. (2015) developed a new investor sentiment index, SPLS, which can predict monthly stock returns based on a linear framework. However, the linear model may lead to misspecification and lack of robustness. We provide statistical evidence that



the relationship between stock returns, SBW and SPLS is characterized by structural instability and inherent nonlinearity. Given this, using a nonparametric causality approach, we show that neither SBW nor SPLS predicts stock market returns or even its volatility, as opposed to previous empirical evidence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44651>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., SANDOVAL, Leonidas Junior,

NGUYEN, Duc Khuong, UDDIN, Gazi Salah

Information diffusion, cluster formation & entropy-based network dynamics in equity & commodity markets

European journal of operational research, 2016, Vol. 256, No. 3, pp. 945-961

This paper investigates the dynamic causal linkages among U.S. equity and commodity futures markets via the utilization of complex network theory. We make use of rolling estimations of extended matrices and time-varying network topologies to reveal the temporal dimension of correlation and entropy relationships. A simulation analysis using randomized time series is also implemented to assess the impact of de-noising on the data dependence structure. We mainly show evidence of emphasized disparity of correlation and entropy-based centrality measurements for all markets between pre- and post-crisis periods. Our results enable the robust mapping of network influences and contagion effects while incorporating agent expectations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44656>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., PACCAGNINI, Alessia

Policy-oriented macroeconomic forecasting with hybrid DGSE and time-varying parameter VAR models

Journal of forecasting, 2016, Vol. 35, No. 7, pp. 613-632

Micro-founded dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models appear to be particularly suited to evaluating the consequences of alternative macroeconomic policies. Recently, increasing efforts have been undertaken by policymakers to use these models for forecasting, although this proved to be problematic due to estimation and identification issues. Hybrid DSGE models have become popular for dealing with some of the model misspecifications and the trade-off between theoretical coherence and empirical fit, thus allowing them to compete in terms of predictability with VAR models. However, DSGE and VAR models are still linear and they do not consider time variation in parameters that could account for inherent nonlinearities and capture the adaptive underlying structure of the economy in a robust manner. This study conducts a comparative evaluation of the out-of-sample predictive performance of many different specifications of DSGE models and various classes of VAR models, using datasets for the real GDP, the harmonized CPI and the nominal short-term interest rate series in the euro area. Simple and hybrid DSGE models were implemented, including DSGE-VAR and factor-augmented DGSE, and tested against standard, Bayesian and factor-augmented VARs. Moreover, a new state-space time-varying VAR model is presented. The total period spanned from 1970:Q1 to 2010:Q4 with an out-of-sample testing period of 2006:Q1-2010:Q4, which covers the global financial crisis and the EU debt crisis. The results of this study can be useful in conducting monetary policy analysis and macro-forecasting in the euro area.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44657>



BEKIROU, Stelios D., GUPTA, Rangan, KYEI, Clement
On economic uncertainty, stock market predictability and nonlinear spillover effects

The North American journal of economics and finance, 2016, Vol. 36, pp. 184-191

This paper uses a k-th order nonparametric Granger causality test to analyze whether firm-level, economic policy and macroeconomic uncertainty indicators predict movements in real stock returns and their volatility. Linear Granger causality tests show that whilst economic policy and macroeconomic uncertainty indices can predict stock returns, firm-level uncertainty measures possess no predictability. However, given the existence of structural breaks and inherent nonlinearities in the series, we employ a nonparametric causality methodology, as linear modeling leads to misspecifications thus the results cannot be considered reliable. The nonparametric test reveals that in fact no predictability can be observed for the various measures of uncertainty i.e., firm-level, macroeconomic and economic policy uncertainty, vis-à-vis real stock returns. In turn, a profound causal predictability is demonstrated for the volatility series, with the exception of firm-level uncertainty. Overall our results not only emphasize the role of economic and firm-level uncertainty measures in predicting the volatility of stock returns, but also presage against using linear models which are likely to suffer from misspecification in the presence of parameter instability and nonlinear spillover effects.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40378>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., AVDOULAS, Christos, BOUBAKER, Sabri
Detecting nonlinear interdependencies in eurozone peripheral equity markets: a multistep filtering approach

Economic modelling, 2016, Vol. 58, pp. 580-587

This paper assesses the presence of linear and nonlinear dynamic causal relations among the stock markets of the Eurozone peripheral countries, namely Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain (PIIGS countries). In addition to the pairwise analysis, this paper tests causality in a multivariate setting to take into account the effects of all variables by using a three-step multivariate filtering procedure. The paper also investigates the existence of nonlinear causal linkages of VAR/VECM filtered residuals to verify whether the observed causalities are strictly nonlinear and controls for conditional heteroskedasticity using a multivariate Dynamic Conditional Correlation (DCC) GARCH model to test the hypothesis of nonlinear noncausality. Most of the nonlinear causal linkages were purged after multivariate GARCH filtering, a fact which indicates that volatility effects primarily induce nonlinear causality. Yet in some cases that nonlinear links pertained, possibly peripheral stock returns may exhibit statistically significant higher-order moments. Our results may be useful in explaining a significant part of the (non)predictability of peripheral stock markets but more importantly in quantifying the process of financial markets and banking integration in the Eurozone.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44653>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., KHUONG NGUYEN, Duc,
UDDIN, Gazi Salah, SJÖ, Bo
On the time scale behavior of equity-commodity links: implications for portfolio management

Journal of international financial markets, institutions and money, 2016, Vol. 41, pp. 30-46

We investigate the time-scale relationships between US equity and commodity markets. The empirical evidence from the risk-return profitability analysis based on the wavelet coherence measure shows that



equity and commodity markets exhibit time-varying co-movement patterns and behave differently across investment horizons. Moreover, we find evidence of time-frequency causality between the two investigated markets. Our results can have important implications for optimal asset allocation and portfolio diversification. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38625>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), KRÖGER, Sandra
The politicization of European integration: national parliaments and the democratic disconnect

Comparative European politics, 2016, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 125-130

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39165>



BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul)
Which republicanism, whose freedom?

Political theory, 2016, Vol. 44, No. 5, pp. 669–678

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43506>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul)
Turtles all the way down? Is the political constitutionalist appeal to disagreement self-defeating? A reply to Cormac Mac Amhlaigh

International journal of constitutional law, 2016, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 204-216

Cormac Mac Amhlaigh contends that political constitutionalists are committed to the view that disagreement goes “all the way down,” and that this is self-defeating. As a result, they have no basis for arguing for the superiority of political over legal processes. Drawing on Bernard Williams’s account of realism, this article argues that political constitutionalism merely insists that politics goes all the way down, because any juridical order must first provide an answer to what Williams called “the first political question” by offering a stable and reliable form of political authority. Moreover, any satisfactory response to this question must meet what Williams termed the “Basic Legitimation Demand” by offering a process that acknowledges the need to frame such authority in a non coercive or authoritarian manner by recognizing the disagreements and conflicts that give rise to the necessity for politics in the first place. Because politics goes all the way down, the authority and legitimacy of even “legal constitutionalist” mechanisms must be political and processual rather than moral. However, judged by these criteria more conventional political mechanisms, such as competitive party elections and the parliamentary debate and scrutiny of legislation, have certain advantages to which political constitutionalists have drawn attention. Therefore, Mac Amhlaigh’s critique proves mistaken because it misunderstands and so misrepresents the political constitutionalist argument and fails to address its main claims.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41864>



BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul)
A European republic of sovereign states: sovereignty, republicanism and the European Union

European journal of political theory, 2016, OnlineFirst

This article defends state sovereignty as necessary for a form of popular sovereignty capable of realising the republican value of non-domination and argues it remains achievable and normatively warranted in an



interconnected world. Many scholars, including certain republicans, contend that the external sovereignty of states can no longer be maintained or justified in such circumstances. Consequently, we must abandon the sovereignty of states and reconceive popular sovereignty on a different basis. Some argue sovereignty must be displaced upwards to a more global state, while others advocate it be vertically and horizontally dispersed to units below, across and above the state. Each group offers a related vision of the European Union to illustrate their proposals. Both these arguments are criticised as more likely to produce than reduce domination because neither can sustain a form of popular sovereignty capable of instantiating relations of non-domination. This article proposes the alternative of a republican association of sovereign states that allows sovereign states and their peoples to mutually regulate their external sovereignty in non-dominating ways. This alternative proposal provides a more plausible and defensible means for sustaining the requisite kind of popular sovereignty in contemporary conditions and a more appropriate vision of the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42164>

BELLO, Antonio, RENESES, Javier,
MUÑOZ, Antonio, DELGADILLO, Andres
***Probabilistic forecasting of hourly electricity prices in the medium-term
using spatial interpolation techniques***
International Journal of forecasting, 2016, Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 966–980
[Florence School of Regulation]

In the context of competitive electricity markets, medium-term price forecasting is essential for market stakeholders. However, very little research has been conducted in this field, in contrast to short-term price forecasting. Previous studies of electricity price forecasting have tackled the problem of medium-term prediction using fundamental market equilibrium models with daily data, or at most, averages of groups of hours. Similarly, the limitations of point forecasts are recognized widely, but the literature dealing with probabilistic forecasts is sparse. In this study, a novel methodology for the medium-term hourly forecasting of electricity prices is proposed. This methodology is unique in the sense that it also attempts to perform punctual and probabilistic hourly predictions simultaneously. The approach consists of a nested combination of several modeling stages. The first stage consists of generating multiple scenarios of uncertain variables. In a second stage, a market equilibrium model that incorporates Monte Carlo simulation and a new definition of load levels is executed for a reduced combination of the scenarios generated. The application of spatial interpolation techniques allows us to estimate numerous feasible realizations of electricity prices from only several hundred executions of the fundamental market equilibrium model without any loss of accuracy. The efficiency of the proposed methodology is verified in a real-size electricity system that is characterized by complex price dynamics: the Spanish market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39286>

BERNTZEN, Lars Erik, WEISSKIRCHER, Manès
Anti-Islamic PEGIDA beyond Germany: explaining differences in mobilisation
Journal of intercultural studies, 2016, Vol. 37, No. 6, pp. 556-573

The rise of anti-Islamic PEGIDA (Patriotische Europäer gegen die Islamisierung des Abendlandes) is one of the latest sustained episodes of radical right mobilisation in Western Europe outside the electoral arena. This study provides a first comparative analysis of PEGIDA beyond Germany and its core region of Saxony. Combining protest event analysis with online data and network analysis, we identify why PEGIDA mustered low-scale support in some countries and failed in others. Focusing on Austria, Norway, Sweden



and Switzerland the study reveals the pivotal importance of the organisers' agency and their relations to other radical right players. Unlike the sui generis case in Dresden, the PEGIDA label has become a rallying point appropriated by pre-established radical right activists using it for their own mobilisation efforts. Furthermore, the analysis reveals the significance of protest policing, in the form of state bans, for the fate of PEGIDA beyond Germany. Finally, it demonstrates the importance of online spheres as channels for dissemination of radical right world-views and the interplay of offline and online mobilisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45297>

BIGONI, Maria, BORTOLOTTI, Stefania,
CASARI, Marco, GAMBETTA, Diego, PANCOTTO, Francesca
***Amoral familism, social capital, or trust?: the behavioural foundations of
the Italian North-South divide***

The economic journal, 2016, Vol. 126, No. 594, pp. 1318-1341

We present the first laboratory-in-the-field experiment on the Italian North-South divide. Using a representative sample of the population, we measure whether regional disparities in ability to cooperate emerge even if differences in geography, institutions and criminal intrusion are silenced. We report that a behavioural gap in cooperation exists: Northern and Southern citizens react differently to the same incentives. Moreover, this gap cannot be accounted for by tolerance for risk, proxies of social capital and 'amoral familism'. At least a share of North-South disparities is likely to derive from persistent differences in social norms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44645>

BLATTER, Joachim, SCHMID, Samuel D., BLÄTTLER, Andrea C.
***Democratic deficits in Europe: the overlooked exclusiveness of nation-
states and the positive role of the European Union***

Journal of common market studies, 2016, OnlineFirst

With the help of the Immigrant Inclusion Index (IMIX), a quantitative tool for measuring the electoral inclusion of immigrants, we demonstrate that European democracies are much more exclusive than they should be. All normative theories of democracy share the conviction that it is imperative that democracies include long-term immigrant residents into the demos – either by granting citizenship or by introducing alien voting rights. But even the 20 most established and stable democracies within the EU are far from fully realizing the ideal of 'universal suffrage'. This is true independently of whether we count in- and excluded people in numerical terms, or whether we evaluate the relevant laws and regulations. Therefore, we diagnose a substantial democratic deficit on the level of European nation-states. By requiring its member states to enfranchise non-national EU citizens on the local level, the EU, for once, plays a positive role in reducing one of the most fundamental democratic deficits in times of migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44044>

BLOCK, Juan, LEVINE, David K.
Codes of conduct, private information and repeated games

International journal of game theory, 2016, Vol. 45, No. 4, pp. 971–984

We examine self-referential games in which there is a chance of understanding an opponent's intentions. Even when this source of information is weak, we are able to prove a folk-like theorem for repeated self-referential



games with private monitoring. Our main focus is on the interaction of two sources of information about opponents' play: direct observation of the opponent's intentions, and indirect observation of the opponent's play in a repeated setting.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39294>

BONJOUR, Saskia, BLOCK, Laura

Ethnicizing citizenship, questioning membership: explaining the decreasing family migration rights of citizens in Europe

Citizenship studies, 2016, Vol. 20, No. 6-7, pp. 779-794

Citizenship does not equal belonging. In this paper, we investigate how the disjunction between the 'imagined community' and the formal citizenry impacts on citizens' rights. In particular, we analyse decision-making on the family migration rights of citizens in France, Germany and the Netherlands. Our analysis shows that in these three countries, notwithstanding their different migration and citizenship regimes, the reduction of citizens' family migration rights is based on the same discursive mechanism: the 'membership' of citizens of migrant origin who marry a partner from abroad is called into question. As they are excluded from membership of the imagined community, their entitlement to family migration rights is decreased. Ethnic conceptions of national community, intersecting with gender and class, play a crucial role in shaping the rights attached to citizenship in Europe today.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45087>



BRAUN, Daniela, HUTTER, Swen, KERSCHER, Alena

What type of Europe? The salience of polity and policy issues in European Parliament elections

European Union politics, 2016, OnlineFirst

How much and why do political parties emphasize Europe in election campaigns? The literature is increasingly focusing on two aspects of party issue competition: position and salience. However, recent studies on salience tend to ignore the fact that Europe is a compound political issue. This article contributes to the debate by highlighting the crucial difference between constitutive and policy-related European issues. Using data from the Euromanifestos Project for 14 EU member states for the period 1979–2009, we first show that Europe is much more salient in European Parliament elections than previously assumed. Second, EU issue salience depends on party position and party system polarization over European integration. However, different explanations come into play once we bring in the polity-vs.-policy distinction. This has important implications for our understanding of party competition on European integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43004>



BRAUN, Daniela, HUTTER, Swen

Political trust, extra-representational participation and the openness of political systems

International political science review, 2016, Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 151-165

The relationship between trust in representative political institutions and extra-representational participation (ERP) is contested. Generally, scholars have assumed that distrust is a major source of ERP. However, empirical studies have yielded inconclusive results. This article contributes to the debate by linking it to recent studies on how contextual factors affect the amount of ERP and interact with micro-level predictors. We take an innovative stance by conceptualizing the openness of political systems in both institutional and

cultural terms, and by arguing that the negative micro-level relationship between political trust and ERP should be stronger in more open political systems. With a multi-level analysis of 22 European democracies, we show that citizens who distrust representative institutions are indeed more likely to engage in ERP. Most importantly, our findings indicate that the more open a political system in cultural terms, the stronger the negative micro-level relationship between political trust and ERP.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40364>

BRESSANELLI, Edoardo, KOOP, Christel, REH, Christine
The impact of informalisation: early agreements and voting cohesion in the European Parliament

European Union politics, 2016, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 91-113

EU legislative decision-making is increasingly shifted into informal secluded arenas. Scholars have explained this trend and analysed its consequences for bargaining success and democratic legitimacy. Yet, we know little about how informalisation affects legislative behaviour in the EP. This article contributes to closing the gap, by theorising and analysing the impact of 'early agreements' on cohesion. Given the reputational, political and transaction costs of failing an early agreement in plenary, we expect political groups to invest heavily in discipline and consensus, and legislators to comply in votes. Using a new dataset, combining Hix et al.'s roll-call data with original codecision data (1999-2011), we show that informalisation increases cohesion but only for centrist parties. Rapporteurships and votes on 'costly' legislative resolutions also matter, but do not mediate the effect of early agreement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45069>

BRIGHT, Jonathan, GARZIA, Diego,
LACEY, Joseph, TRECHSEL, Alexander H.
Europe's voting space and the problem of second-order elections: a transnational proposal

European Union politics, 2016, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 184-198

This article offers an empirically driven critical consideration of the idea of transnationalising Europe's voting space, which would mean allowing European citizens to vote for a party from any member state at the European Parliament elections. We argue that such a move would reduce the second-order problem in European elections, as it would force political parties to move away from campaigning solely on national issues. We also claim that it would improve the extent to which Europeans are represented in their parliament and would be particularly welcomed by citizens currently dissatisfied with the state of their national democracy. We offer evidence to back up these claims, based on data on the political preferences of almost half a million Europeans and 274 European parties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38510>

BRILLI, Ylenia, DEL BOCA, Daniela, PRONZATO, Chiara D.
Does child care availability play a role in maternal employment and children's development?: evidence from Italy

Review of economics of the household, 2016, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 27-51

This paper investigates the effects of public child care availability in Italy in mothers' working status and children's scholastic achievements. We use a newly available dataset containing individual standardized test



scores of pupils attending the second grade of primary school in 2009–2010 in conjunction with data on public child care availability. Our estimates indicate a positive and significant effects of child care availability on both mothers' working status and children's Language test scores. We find that a percentage change in public child care coverage increases mothers' probability to work by 1.3 percentage points and children's Language test scores by 0.85 percent of one standard deviation; we do not find any effect on Math test scores. Moreover, the impact of a percentage change in public child care on mothers' employment and children's Language test scores is greater in provinces where child care availability is more limited.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28839>



BUTLER, Graham

Book review: Marise Cremona and Anne Thies (eds), The European Court of Justice and external relations law: constitutional challenges (ISBN: 9781849465045)

European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 310-316

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43292>

CASAL BÉRTOA, Fernando, ENYEDI, Zsolt

Party system closure and openness: conceptualization, operationalization and validation

Party politics, 2016, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 265-277

The degree of closure of the governmental arena is a central aspect of the stabilization of party systems, and yet little systematic effort has been devoted to its operationalization. The article proposes a new index, examines its reliability and validity, and reports the ranking of 60 party systems. By redefining the units of measurement we suggest new indicators that are uniform and transparent in their logic of construction, can be applied both to specific government-changes and to time periods, and are sensitive to the degree of change. The article finds a hierarchy among the components of party system closure, dominated by coalition formula. While new and established democracies can both produced closed patterns, the analysis of inter-war European party systems shows that closed systems are less prone to authoritarian takeover. The article demonstrates the power of inertia: the completely closed configurations stand out as the most durable ones.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34719>

CASSARINO, Jean-Pierre

Réadmission des migrants: les faux-semblants des partenariats euro-africains

Politique étrangère, 2016, No. 1, pp. 25-37

[BORDERLANDS]

La référence à l'article 13 de l'accord de Cotonou, dont un paragraphe concerne la coopération en matière de réadmission, est devenue récurrente dans les pourparlers sur les questions migratoires entre Européens et pays du groupe ACP. L'expérience bilatérale montre que la réadmission a acquis une place centrale, mais cette question épineuse demeure périphérique par rapport à d'autres enjeux stratégiques. Il faut donc décrypter les implications de cette apparente contradiction.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45465>





CAVERO DE CARONDELET, Cloe
Possessing Rome 'in absentia': the titular churches of the Spanish monarchy in the early seventeenth century
Royal studies journal, 2016, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 48-68

This article examines the extent to which the ceremonial and architectural spaces associated with a titular church became vehicles for the display of the ritual and symbolic aspects of diplomacy in early modern Rome. More specifically, it explores how the European powers tried to overcome the transforming nature of these intrinsically contested spaces by manifesting their temporary possession through specific strategies of representation. In order to do so, this article focuses on the case of the titular churches of the cardinals of the Spanish monarchy. Following an overview of the continuities and circumstances that influenced the allocation of titular churches to Spanish crown cardinals, this article concentrates on the possesso of Sant'Anastasia al Palatino. Because Cardinal Bernardo de Sandoval y Rojas did not travel to Rome to receive his cardinal's hat, the ceremony by which he took possession of his new titular church took place by proxy. This article argues that the rite of possesso by proxy validated the patronage of the Spanish diplomatic network over Sant'Anastasia, while testifying to the mobilization of titular churches within the ritual diplomacy at the papal court.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44569>



CAVIEDES, Alexander, MAAS, Willem
Sixty-five years of European governance (introduction)
Journal of contemporary European research, 2016, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 395-405

The key achievement of European integration in the realm of policymaking is a radical transformation in governance which transcends simple notions of hierarchy and may take the form of direct intervention or the establishment of guidelines or norms, in which governance is shared by multiple institutional actors across multiple levels. The articles in this special issue demonstrate the creative and often fragile solutions found to address the challenges facing Europe by analysing changes in governance over time, at various points since the origins of the European integration project, in a range of institutions and policy areas. European governance has evolved from a simple state interventionist model to a complex system of 'governance of governance', employing both hierarchical and non-hierarchical governance modes combined in innovative ways.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44787>

CECCORULLI, Michela, COTICCHIA, Fabrizio
Italy's military intervention to face new security threats: an analysis of the national debate in three intervention cases of Darfur, Somalia and Haiti
Contemporary politics, 2016, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 412-431

Recently, Italy has employed the military instrument abroad to deal with new, multidimensional and transnational challenges, ranging from irregular migration and piracy to the violation of basic human rights. What has pushed the country to intervene specifically through armed forces? Through three main arguments (strategic culture, domestic interests and international norms) emerging from the interplay between internal and external dynamics, the paper analyses the national debate in the run-up to the decision to intervene militarily in Darfur (2007–2010), Somalia (2009) and Haiti (2010). In so doing the work hopes to contribute to understanding the role of the military tool in Italy, a country particularly exposed to new challenges ahead.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45092>



CHRISTIANSEN, Thomas

After the Spitzenkandidaten: fundamental change in the EU's political system?

West European politics, 2016, Vol.39, No.5, pp. 992-1010

The appointment of the President of the European Commission in 2014 occurred in the context of a novel environment: in constitutional terms, the Lisbon Treaty had introduced a small but significant change, namely the requirement for the candidate proposed by the European Council to be elected by the European Parliament. Politically, the 2014 European elections took place against the background of the eurozone crisis which had polarised opinions about the direction of European integration across the member states. This article develops a framework to assess the impact of this changed environment along two crucial dimensions of EU politics – interinstitutional relations and party politics. Based on this analysis, the article argues that while there has been gradual change in certain respects, the impact of the Spitzenkandidaten system did not lead to a transformation of the EU's political system. Indeed, rather than creating new opportunities for party political competition, the cooperation between centreright and centre-left in the election of the Commission President and subsequent decision-making further strengthened the long-standing 'grand coalition' in the European Parliament.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44959>

COMTE, Emmanuel

La rupture de 1955 dans la formation du régime européen de migrations

Relations internationales, 2016, No. 2 (166), pp. 137-158

This article highlights and explains the turn of 1955 in the changing interaction pattern among the States of post-war Europe in the migratory field. This study calls into question the findings of previous works, by identifying this turn and its underlying forces. This work resorts to the documents of international organizations involved in these episodes: the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation, the Council of Europe, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community. It also resorts to the archives of the French and West German governments. While previous studies had highlighted the role of the Italian strategy, this article explains the change primarily by describing the strategy of the German government related to the context of the Cold War.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44809>



COOPER, Ian

The politicization of interparliamentary relations in the EU: constructing and contesting the 'Article 13 conference' on economic governance

Comparative European politics, 2016, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 196–214

Article 13 of the Fiscal Treaty (2012) prompted the creation of an interparliamentary conference to discuss and oversee the EU's post-crisis regime of economic governance. However, the first meeting of the 'Article 13 Conference', in October 2013, was beset by conflict. Surprisingly, the main cleavage was not a left–right debate over economic policy (for example, pro- versus anti-austerity), but a debate about the nature and purpose of the conference itself. This pitted the European Parliament (EP), preferring a weak conference with a narrow mandate, against a number of national parliaments that preferred a strong conference with a broad mandate. This cleavage was apparent in a series of constitutional, institutional and procedural disagreements that arose over the course of the setting-up of the Article 13 Conference, many of which remained unresolved even after its second and third meetings, in January and September 2014. At the root of this struggle lay competing visions for the parliamentary oversight of the EU: Should scrutiny be centralized in the EP, or should there

be a new system of joint scrutiny involving the EP and national parliaments together?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45165>

COTICCHIA, Fabrizio, DAVIDSON, Jason W.

The limits of radical parties in coalition foreign policy: Italy, hijacking, and the extremity hypothesis

Foreign policy analysis, 2016, OnlineFirst

Scholars increasingly suggest that coalition governments produce more extreme foreign policies than single-party governments. Extremity is especially likely when governments include radical parties that take extreme positions on foreign policy issues and are “critical” to the government’s survival, as the radical parties push the centrist ones toward the extremes. A look at Italy’s Second Republic provides an important counterpoint to the extremity hypothesis. In three high-profile cases of military operations—Albania 1997, Kosovo 1999, and Afghanistan 2006–08—Italy had a center-left government that depended on radical parties for its survival. In all cases, the radical parties opposed military operations but did not prevent the government from acting by forcing the government’s fall. Our article seeks to explain the limits of leftist radical parties in Italy’s Second Republic. We argue first that radical parties are reluctant to threaten or force government collapse as this can lead to an opposition coalition coming to office and voters’ being blamed for the outcome. Second, we claim that foreign policy has been less important to radical parties than domestic issues. Finally, we argue that radical parties have appealed to their voters through theatrical politics and have affected the implementation of military operations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45093>

COTICCHIA, Fabrizio, MORO, Francesco N.

Learning from others?: emulation and transformation in the Italian armed forces since 2001

Armed forces & society, 2016, Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 696-718

How does military change take place in states that are not able to develop autonomous solutions? How does transformation occur when limited resources are available? What are the “sources of military change” for armed forces that do not possess the (cognitive and material) resources that are essential for autonomous development? In articulating an answer to these questions, this article draws from the theoretical debate on interorganizational learning and looks at the mechanisms that drive “learning from others.” We argue that adaptation and organizational learning often had to look for, and then try and adapt, off-the-shelf solutions that required relatively more limited resources. Empirically, the article focuses on the Italian Armed Forces, which have rarely attracted scholarly attention, although it emerged from almost total lack of activity in the Cold War to extended deployments in the 2000s.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45091>



DE BIEVRE, Dirk, POLETTI, Arlo,

HANEGRAAFF, Marcel, BEYERS, Jan

International institutions and interest mobilization: the WTO and lobbying in EU and US trade policy

Journal of world trade: law, economics, public policy, 2016, Vol. 50, No. 2, pp. 289-312

What affects lobbying patterns in trade policymaking? Existing explanations focus mainly on economic determinants, like the rise of intra-industry trade. We argue that the international trade institutions of the World Trade Organization (WTO) themselves are also key for understanding which type of interest mobilization is likely to arise. We contend that the institutional setting of issue-linkage based trade negotiations creates incentives for firms to work through broad sector-wide lobbying organizations, while judicial adjudication and enforcement in WTO dispute settlement stimulates de-linkage, leading to product-specific interest mobilization. We illustrate how these two arguments can explain the coexistence of both sector-wide and product-specific lobbying in the contemporary international trade regime. We provide evidence on interest mobilization for United States (US) and European Union (EU) initiated WTO disputes, and on EU and US domestic interest organizations that mobilize during multilateral trade rounds or are present at WTO ministerial conferences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44984>

DE GROOT RUIZ, Adrian, RAMER, Roald, SCHRAM, Arthur

Formal versus informal legislative bargaining

Games and economic behavior, 2016, Vol. 96, pp. 1-17

We study how the formality of a bargaining procedure affects its outcome. We compare a formal Baron-Ferejohn bargaining procedure to an informal procedure where players make and accept proposals in continuous time. Both constitute non-cooperative games corresponding to the same bargaining problem: a three-player median voter setting with an external disagreement point. This allows us to study formality in the presence and absence of a core and provides a natural explanation for the effects of preference polarization. Our results show that polarization hurts the median player and that formality matters. The median player is significantly better off under informal bargaining.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45227>



DE HAUTECLOCQUE, Adrien

Mécanismes de capacité et contrôle des aides d'État: quelle stratégie pour la Commission

Revue Lamy de la concurrence, 2016, No. 52, pp. 32-41

À l'heure où la Commission a rendu publiques les premières conclusions de son enquête sectorielle sur les mécanismes de capacité lancée il y a un peu plus d'un an, et où elle a engagé une réflexion sur la définition d'une nouvelle organisation des marchés de l'électricité, il est nécessaire de s'interroger sur le rôle du contrôle des aides d'État comme instrument de politique énergétique européenne.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45086>

DE WITTE, Bruno

The United Kingdom: towards exit from the EU or towards a different kind of membership?

Quaderni costituzionali: rivista italiana di diritto costituzionale, 2016, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 581-583

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44709>



DEL SARTO, Raffaella A.

Normative Empire Europe: the European Union, its borderlands, and the 'Arab Spring'

Journal of common market studies, 2016, Vol. 54, No. 2, pp. 215–232

[BORDERLANDS]

Focusing on the EU's relations with its periphery, this paper takes issue both with persistent 'normative' conceptions of the EU's international role in the European Studies literature and with the constructivist–rationalist divide in IR theory. The conceptualization of the EU – a vast, composite and ever-expanding entity with 'fuzzy' borders – as an empire of sorts bridges the theoretical divide and offers a powerful explanation of the EU's behaviour vis-à-vis its vicinity. Through the transfer of rules and practices beyond its borders, the EU is indeed engaged in 'normative' policies, which however primarily serve the security and economic interests of the EU and its Member States. Thus, the EU's (allegedly) norm-based behaviour is in itself a utility-maximizing strategy, which also serves the construction of a normative identity. The EU's response to the Arab uprisings serves to illustrate the argument, with the concept of 'empire' resolving the puzzle of seemingly inconsistent EU policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38461>



DESTRADI, Sandra

Reluctance in international politics: a conceptualization

European journal of international relations, 2016, OnlineFirst

Contemporary rising powers have often pursued a hesitant and ambiguous foreign policy and have belied the expectations of potential followers and established powers who would want them to engage more actively in global and regional governance. The existing analytical toolbox of International Relations does not offer suitable concepts to make sense of the widespread phenomenon of states that pursue hesitant, inconsistent courses of action and do not bring to bear their power resources to coherently manage international crises that potentially affect them. A notion that is frequently employed to describe this peculiar type of foreign policy is that of 'reluctance', but this concept has not been systematically defined, discussed or theorized. This article aims to introduce the concept of reluctance into the field of International Relations. It develops a conceptualization of reluctance by identifying the concept's semantic field and discussing how reluctance relates to the similar but distinct notions of exceptionalism, isolationism, under-aggression and under-balancing (concept reconstruction); on that basis, the article outlines the constitutive dimensions of reluctance — hesitation and recalcitrance — and their operationalization (concept building). Several illustrative cases of (non-)reluctant rising powers are used to exemplify the concept structure and to show the analytical usefulness of the concept of reluctance, which refers to a distinct set of phenomena that are not addressed by other concepts in International Relations. An application of the concept allows us to identify policy shifts and differences across issue areas, as well as open up avenues for further research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42644>



DEUTSCHER, Elias

Editorial: exit

European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 1-9

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43283>





DEUTSCHER, Elias, MAKRIS, Stavros

Exploring the ordoliberal paradigm: the competition-democracy nexus

The competition law review, 2016, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 181-214

The present article purports to shed a new light on ordoliberalism and to explore its role in EU competition law. For this purpose, the article analyses the ordoliberal school of thought in its historical context and re-conceptualizes its understanding of competition law that has been subjected to numerous misrepresentations in the existing literature. The main argument presented here is that the ordoliberals perceived a direct link between competition and democracy as the normative underpinning of competition law. This competition-democracy nexus rests upon the assumption of interdependence between the economic, social and political order and indicates that both consequentialist and deontological values legitimize competition law and should guide its interpretation. In other words, competition law relies on both input- and output-oriented legitimacy. For this reason, ordoliberals praised competition not only for its welfare-maximizing qualities but also for its deontological dimension. Thus, competition should be protected as such, since it sets the boundaries of economic power and creates the preconditions for economic freedom and equality of opportunity. In this sense, competition law seeks to ensure that the functioning of the market does not undermine and is conducive to a democratic society. For this purpose, though, the pursuit of consequentialist goals must be constrained by the protection of the procedural elements of competition. Further, we claim that the nexus idea could provide us with a better understanding of EU competition law than a fully-fledged welfarist approach. Even though, the nexus idea could be traced in the field of Art. 101 and Art. 102 TFEU in the CJEU's deontological understanding of competition (i); the Court's balancing between procedural and consequentialist goals (ii), and in the Court's form-based approach (iii) that is responsive to input from economics (iv).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45289>



DOLADO, Juan J., ORTIGUEIRA, Salvador, STUCCHI, Rodolfo

Does dual employment protection affect TFP?: evidence from Spanish manufacturing firms

Journal of the Spanish economic association (SERIEs), 2016, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 421-459

This paper analyzes how changes in the firing-costs gap between permanent and temporary workers affect firms' TFP in a dual labour market. We argue that, under plausible conditions, firms' temp-to-perm conversion rates go down when this gap increases. Temporary workers respond to lower conversion rates by exerting less effort, while firms react by providing less paid-for training. Both channels lead to a decline in TFP. We test these implications in a large panel of Spanish manufacturing firms from 1991 to 2005, looking at the effects of three labour market reforms which entailed substantial changes in the firing-costs gap. Our empirical findings provide some support for the above-mentioned mechanism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44464>



DOWNS, Laura Lee

Au revoir les enfants: wartime evacuation and the politics of childhood in France and Britain, 1939-1945

History workshop journal, 2016, Vol. 82, No. 1, pp. 121-150

Few people in France today remember the wartime evacuation of children from Paris. But in 1938-40, the evacuation of urban schoolchildren and other "useless mouths" from likely targets of bombing held a central place in French plans for the "passive defense" of the civilian population. Moreover, the size and duration



of such large-scale child migration schemes would only increase after the defeat and Occupation, as (allied) bombing raids over industrial cities like Ivry-sur-Seine or Boulogne-Billancourt put these children at risk once again. Why did an event that holds such a central place in British memories of the Second World War leave so little trace in public memories of the war in France? This article explores the public debates that arose around wartime evacuation in Britain versus France with an eye to analyzing the deeper convictions about relationships among families, children and the state that underpinned two very different ways of understanding the nature and needs of children in mid-twentieth century Europe and the relationship of those needs to understandings of children's present or future citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45150>

DRAEGE, Jonas Bergan, CHIRONI, Daniela,
DELLA PORTA, Donatella

Social movements within organisations: occupy parties in Italy and Turkey

South European society and politics, 2016, OnlineFirst

This paper analyses a little-studied phenomenon: movements within parties. While parties and movements are often assumed to be separate entities, the borders between the two have proved to be more fluent. Parties frequently play a pivotal role in movement politics, and movements influence parties through the dual militancy of many of their members. The article presents two cases of Occupy movements taking place within major left-of-centre parties - the Italian PD and the Turkish CHP - and analyses the causes of discontent within the party and the choice of activists to voice this discontent rather than exit the party. It is argued that, beyond country specificities, shared factors include the perceived betrayal of social-democratic values, a lack of internal democracy, and electoral defeats. In both cases, activists' choice to refer to Occupy in their opposition inside the party can be explained by the normative resonance of anti-austerity protest claims and forms within the party, as well as the instrumental exploitation of mass media attention to Occupy as a logo.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44949>

DRAEGE, Jonas Bergan

The formation of Syrian opposition coalitions as two-level games

The Middle East journal, 2016, No. 2, pp. 189-210

This article investigates coalition patterns between two main factions of the Syrian opposition before and after the 2011 uprising. The two factions united over common platforms on several occasions following the 2000 Damascus Spring, but failed to do so in 2011 despite repeated domestic and international pressure. Drawing upon two-level game theory to explain this change, this article argues that increased interest from both domestic and international audiences after 2011 made the two factions less flexible in negotiating a unified platform. Thus, paradoxically, it was increased pressure for unification that deterred the opposition factions from unifying.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44948>



DUINA, Francesco, LENZ, Tobias

Regionalism and diffusion revisited: from final design towards stages of decision-making

Review of international studies, 2016, Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 773-797

An emerging research programme on diffusion across regional international organisations (RIOs) proposes



that decisions taken in one RIO affect decision-making in other RIOs. This work has provided a welcome corrective to endogenously-focused accounts of RIOs. Nevertheless, by focusing on the final design of policies and institutional arrangements, it has been conceptually overly narrow. This has led to a truncated understanding of diffusion's impact and to an unjustified view of convergence as its primary outcome. Drawing on public policy and sociological research, we offer a conceptual framework that seeks to remedy these weaknesses by disaggregating the decision-making process on the 'receiving' side. We suggest that policies and institutional arrangements in RIOs result from three decision-making stages: problematisation (identification of something as a political problem), framing (categorisation of the problem and possible solutions), and scripting (design of final solutions). Diffusion can affect any combination of these stages. Consequently, its effects are more varied and potentially extensive than is currently recognised, and convergence and persistent variation in scripting are both possible outcomes. We illustrate our framework by re-evaluating research on dispute settlement institutions in the EEC, NAFTA, and SADC. We conclude by discussing its theoretical implications and the conditions that likely promote diffusion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44953>



ERMISCH, John, GAMBETTA, Diego

Income and trustworthiness

Sociological science, 2016, Vol. 3, pp. 710-729

We employ a behavioral measure of trustworthiness obtained from a trust game carried out with a sample of the general British population, the individuals of which were extensively interviewed on earlier occasions. Our basic finding is that given past income, higher current income increases trustworthiness and, given current income, higher past income reduces trustworthiness. Past income determines the level of financial aspirations, and whether or not these aspirations are fulfilled by the level of current income affects trustworthiness.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44646>

ESPOSITO, Fabrizio

Efficienza paretiana ed efficienza allocativa: considerazioni teoriche per giuristi

Materiali per una storia della cultura giuridica, 2016, No. 1, pp. 225-238

The article analyses the conceptual relation between Pareto efficiency ("at least someone is better-off and no one is worse-off") and allocative efficiency ("consumer welfare is maximized"). In particular, it points out that voluntary exchanges are not always Pareto efficient for the contracting parties and that not all Pareto efficient exchanges are allocative efficient. The latter result highlights a tension in the conceptual foundations of mainstream economic analysis of law: on the one hand, Pareto efficiency is generally considered an unsustainably strict normative criterion and Kaldor-Hicks efficiency is preferred; on the other, the allocative efficiency of markets is praised.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45269>



European Journal of Legal Studies

Epilogue: Giovanni Boccaccio, The Decameron: first day - third story

European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 317-319

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43293>





FARGUES, Philippe

***Un million de migrants arrivés sans visa en Europe en 2015: qui sont-ils?
Who are the million migrants who entered Europe without a visa in 2015?***

Population & sociétés, 2016, No. 532, pp. 1-4

La Méditerranée est devenue la route migratoire la plus létale au monde depuis le début du XXI^e siècle, le risque de décès pendant le voyage y est en moyenne de 15 pour mille entre 2000 et 2015. Les réfugiés représentent la majorité des flux les plus récents. Leur proportion est passée de 33 % à 76 % parmi les migrants entrés irrégulièrement en Italie et en Grèce au cours des cinq dernières années. La « crise des réfugiés » se déroule parallèlement à une crise de dépopulation qui menace l'Europe. Les migrations de remplacement pourraient donc faire partie des réponses de l'Europe à sa situation démographique.

The Mediterranean has become, in the twenty-first century, the world's most lethal migratory route, with a 1.5% annual probability of death during the sea crossing between 2000 and 2015. The majority of the most recent migrants are refugees. Their proportion has risen from 33% to 76% among migrants smuggled into Italy and Greece over the last five years. The "refugee crisis" is taking place against a backdrop of a looming population crisis across Europe. Replacement migration might thus be one of the solutions to Europe's demographic predicament.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42647>

FERRER-I-CARBONELL, Ada, GËRXHANI, Klarita

***Tax evasion and well-being: a study of the social and institutional context
in Central and Eastern Europe***

European journal of political economy, 2016, OnlineFirst

The paper examines the relationship between tax evasion and individuals' well-being by using a subjective question on life satisfaction in fourteen Central and Eastern European countries. The paper focuses on the role of institutions and social capital in molding this relationship. The results indicate that evading taxes is negatively associated with individuals' life satisfaction. This negative relationship seems to be shaped by a positive perception of formal tax-related institutions and a high level of formal social capital. A similar analysis run for two generational groups, distinguished in terms of whether having had working experience during communism, yields further interesting results: while associational engagement (i.e. formal social capital) has a crucial role to the younger generation in the way they experience the relationship between evading tax and how satisfied they are with their life, for the older generation it is their social networks (i.e. informal social capital) that shape this relationship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44885>

FINDEISEN, Sebastian, SACHS, Dominik

***Education and optimal dynamic taxation: the role of income-contingent
student loans***

Journal of public economics, 2016, Vol. 138, pp. 1-21

We study the optimal design of integrated education finance and tax systems. The distribution of wages is endogenously determined by the costly education decisions of heterogeneous individuals before labor market entry. Consistent with empirical evidence, this human capital investment decision is risky. We find that an integrated education and tax system in which the government provides education loans to young individuals coupled with income-contingent repayment can always be designed in a Pareto optimal way. We



present a simple empirically driven application of the framework to US data in which individuals make a college entry decision. We find the optimal repayment schemes for college loans can be well approximated by a schedule that is linearly increasing in income up to a threshold and constant afterwards. So although the full optimum could lead to complicated non-linear schedules in theory, very simple instruments can replicate it fairly well. The welfare gains from income-contingent repayment are significant.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44784>

FOSSATI, Laura, NORI, Michele

Pastori in movimento

Dislivelli, 2016, No. 64, pp. 19-22

Il profilo tipico dell'immigrato pastore salariato è quello di uomo, tra i 25 ed i 40 anni, originario di un paese della regione mediterranea. Manodopera relativamente qualificata a costi bassi. Ma se si vuole coinvolgerli nei processi di cambiamento bisogna fornirli strumenti stabilità responsabilità. Altrimenti il Mediterraneo rischia di perdere alcuni dei guardiani più preziosi.

The typical profile of the immigrant shepherd is that of a man between 25 and 40 years old, a native of a Mediterranean country, often from a pastoral setting. Relatively qualified labor at relatively cheap cost. But strategies should be established to better integrate them in the development of this important sector, through a range of technical as well as policy instruments. Otherwise the Mediterranean may lose some of its most precious guardians.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41464>

FRANCIONI, Francesco

Access to justice and its pitfalls: reparation for war crimes and the Italian constitutional court

Journal of international criminal justice, 2016, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 629-636

In spite of commendable efforts towards addressing the issue of reparation for victims of Nazi crimes during the Second World War, Judgment No. 238, which was handed down by the Italian Constitutional Court, reveals inherent limitations within its approach. The reasoning set out by this judgment is based entirely on the constitutional right of access to justice prevailing over the rule of jurisdictional immunity of the state, as interpreted by the International Court of Justice in the 2012 decision in *Germany v. Italy*. The historical failure to provide reparation to a whole class of victims of Nazi crimes as they were deemed to fall outside all reparation schemes agreed at the international level, demonstrates that domestic judicial remedies cannot fill this historical and legal 'black hole'. In the end, the residual immunity from execution will most likely prevent the attachment of a foreign state's funds necessary for adequate compensation of the victims or their successors. This article argues, on the one hand, that the road to a solution of this historical injustice lies in a negotiated settlement between Italy and Germany. On the other hand, the Italian government and parliament should fulfil their part in providing interim compensation to the victims pending such an international settlement. The Italian Republic owes a heavy debt to such victims for their contribution to the moral and political emancipation of the country from its alliance with Nazi Germany and building a new state founded on the 1947 Constitution.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44950>



FRANCIONI, Francesco

Responsibility to protect in the age of global terror: a methodological reassessment

The international spectator: Italian journal of international affairs, 2016, Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 19-29

Ten years after its formal adoption, the R2P doctrine remains an incomplete project in a world of continuing conflicts now aggravated by the existential threat of global terrorism. The debate on the permissibility of military action to stop mass atrocities when authorisation to use force is not forthcoming from the Security Council has produced only a plurality of conflicting theories but hardly any progress at the normative level. A two-pronged approach could be used to consolidate R2P as a doctrine fully integrated into the corpus of international law. The first prong requires the revamping of the largely neglected Article 48 of the ILC Draft on State Responsibility; the second involves using R2P as a platform to initiate a reform of customary international law to make it more consistent with elementary principles of justice and universal human rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44952>

GALAND, Alexandre Skander

Security Council referrals to the International Criminal Court as quasi-legislative acts

Max Planck yearbook of United Nations law, 2016, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 142-175

In 1998, the international community decided to establish the first permanent International Criminal Court (ICC) with jurisdiction over persons for the most serious crimes of international concern, as referred to in the Rome Statute. As noted by many observers, some of the specific crimes within the Rome Statute are not grounded on customary international law but are more germane to treaty-based crimes. Thus, the exercise of treaty-based jurisdiction over non-party States would conflict with the principle *pacta tertiis nec nocent nec prosunt*. While the ICC jurisdiction is limited to crimes committed in the territory or by nationals of its States Parties, the Court may, where a situation is referred by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed in the territory and by nationals of States not party to the Statute. Since the Rome Statute may go beyond existing applicable law, the referrals to the ICC are thus normative in their character. They impose new rules to be observed by any actors in the situations referred. This paper argues that this feature of a Security Council referral fits the definition of an international legislative act. The paper also inquires whether the obligation to cooperate fully with the Court arising from the Security Council resolution and the principle of complementarity require the State to modify its domestic law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45172>



GALLO, Ester, SCRINZI, Francesca

Outsourcing elderly care to migrant workers: the impact of gender and class on the experience of male employers

Sociology, 2016, Vol. 50, No. 2, pp. 366-382

This article, based on semi-structured interviews, addresses masculinity in the international division of reproductive labour through an analysis of the impact of gender and class on the outsourcing of elderly care services to migrant care workers. In the Italian context, characterised by a limited provision of long-term care services and by cash-for-care benefits, the strategies of men as employers of migrant care workers are shaped by class and gender. The outsourcing of care to migrant workers reproduces hegemonic masculinity in so far as male employers are able to withdraw from the 'dirty work'. At the same time, men engage with tasks which



are, in principle, kept at a distance. The employers' family status, combined with their class background, are crucial factors in shaping the heterogeneity of men's experiences as employers and managers of care labour, and the ways in which they make sense of their masculinity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45508>

GARZIA, Diego, MARSCHALL, Stefan

Research on voting advice applications: state of the art and future directions (editorial)

Policy & internet, 2016, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 376–390

Voting Advice Applications (VAAs) have experienced a great deal of success over the past decade, and are now used in many countries around the world. This editorial introduces a Special Issue resulting from a section of the 2015 European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) conference in Montreal, organized by the ECPR's official VAA Research Network. It discusses the global spread and the popularity of these tools, addresses the history and different branches of VAA research, the current state of the art, and the remaining puzzles in the field. It also focuses attention on the wealth of research that is examining the effects of VAAs on political parties, candidates, and voters, as well as how VAA design choices affect the advice given to voters and their subsequent voting behavior. We hope this Special Issue will also highlight the potential of VAA-generated data for studying party positioning over time and across countries, allowing for comparative analyses of the characteristics and development of parties and party systems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45127>

GARZIA, Diego, DE ANGELIS, Andrea

Partisanship, leader evaluations and the vote: disentangling the new iron triangle in electoral research

Comparative European politics, 2016, Vol. 14, No. 5, pp. 604-625

This article provides an empirical assessment of the causal structure underlying the core dependent variable of electoral research (the vote) and two of its most notable predictors (partisanship and leader evaluations). A critical review of traditional models of voting highlights the need to account for the reciprocal relationship between the main predictors as well as for the potential feedback stemming from the dependent variable. In the light of these considerations, a new 'iron triangle' of electoral research would seem to take shape, with partisanship, leader evaluations and the vote tight to each other by a strong link of reciprocal causation. Making use of pre-/post-election surveys from Britain and Italy, the empirical analysis provides evidence for a strong effect of past behavior on political attitudes. However, past behavior seems to exert its effect mainly on partisan attitudes, whereas party leader evaluations appear only slightly affected. The results point to the considerably weakened role of partisanship as attitudinal anchor of vote choice. Leader evaluations, on the contrary, emerge as a crucial component in the voting decision.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39501>

GENSCHEL, Philipp, JACHTENFUCHS, Markus

More integration, less federation: the European integration of core state powers

Journal of European public policy, 2016, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 42-59

We map the pattern and extent of the European integration of core state powers (coercive force, public



finance and public administration) and analyse causes and consequences. We highlight two findings: First, in contrast to historical examples of federal state-building, where the nationalization of core state powers precipitated the institutional, territorial and political consolidation of the emerging state, the European integration of core state powers is associated with the institutional, territorial and political fragmentation of the European Union. Second, in contrast to European market integration, state élites and mass publics, not organized business interests, are the prime drivers of integration.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36796>

GRANADINO, Alan
Fertile soil for Socialism or Communist threat?: the Carnation Revolution through the eyes of the French socialists
Ricerche storiche, 2016, Vol. 46, No. 1, pp. 61-70

This article analyzes how the French Socialist Party (PSF) interpreted and reacted to the Carnation Revolution in Portugal between 1974 and 1975. My argument is that there were at least two different interpretations on the Revolution within the PSF, determined by different conceptions of the union of the Left (alliance between Socialists and Communists). A faction led by François Mitterrand saw the Revolution as an opportunity to test the French strategy of the union of the Left by promoting a similar alliance in Portugal, but in 1975, when the Revolution radicalized, Mitterrand's faction rejected the pact fearing that the Portuguese Communists would seize power. CERES, another faction of the PSF, represented the other interpretative line. They saw the Revolution as an opportunity to establish a new way to Socialism respecting democratic freedoms in which the alliance between Socialists and Communists was crucial at all stages.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45211>

GRANDE, Edgar, HUTTER, Swen
Beyond authority transfer: explaining the politicisation of Europe
West European politics, 2016, Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 23-43

While there is increasing evidence that European integration has been politicised, knowledge of the driving forces of this process is still limited. This article contributes to the research by examining the importance of authority transfers to the EU as drivers of politicisation. It innovates in two ways. First, it extends the authority transfer argument by highlighting the mobilising power of membership conflicts; second, it analyses the relevance of national opportunity structures, referenda in particular, and mobilising strategies for politicisation. Empirically, it traces politicisation in public debates on every integration step (treaty reforms and enlargement) from the 1970s to the late 2000s in six West European countries (Austria, Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland), based on a quantitative content analysis of newspaper coverage.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37539>



GROTTI, Vanessa, BRIGHTMAN, Marc
Narratives of the invisible autobiography, kinship, and alterity in native Amazonia
Social analysis, 2016, Vol. 60, No. 1, pp. 92-109

Shamanic knowledge is based on an ambiguous commensality with invisible others. As a result, shamans oscillate constantly between spheres of intimacy, both visible and invisible. A place of power and



transformation, the spirit world is rarely described by native interlocutors in an objective, detached way; rather, they depict it in terms of events and experiences. Instead of examining the formal qualities of accounts of the spirit world through analyses of ritual performance and shamanic quests, we focus on life histories as autobiographical accounts in order to explore what they reveal about the relationship between personal history (and indigenous historicity) and the spirit world. We introduce the term ‘double reflexivity’ to refer to processes by which narratives about the self are produced through relationships with alterity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44511>

GRUNDMANN, Stefan

Towards’ a private law embedded in social theory: eine Skizze

European review of private law, 2016, Vol. 24, No. 3/4, pp. 409-424

The article starts by pointing out that the organizational contract, characterized mainly by its long-term duration and its arrangement in networks, is just as important in practice as are simple exchange contracts. Nonetheless, in contract law doctrinal thinking, legislation, and also comparative law studies, it has received much less attention. In the present essay, the question is asked whether this state of affairs may not be due to the fact, at least in part, that core developments in other social sciences – in this case particularly in institutional economics and in the new economic sociology – have not properly been taken into account. In the first main part of the essay, it is indeed argued that the concept recognized in institutional economics of a relation-specific investment (O. Williamson) could well have been the basis for developing core needs for protection and a regulation satisfying these needs. The second main part of the essay explains that the concept of ongoing reciprocity described in the new economic sociology (W. Powell) as the core characteristic and key to the success of networks can be used as a solid basis for developing legal rules and duties. Thus, the organizational contract does not only seem to be “underrepresented” in legal discourse and legislation as compared with the simple exchange contract. It also casts light on how much law and legal scholarship can benefit from the insights gathered in other social sciences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45249>

GUARDIANCICH, Igor, GUIDI, Mattia

Formal independence of regulatory agencies and varieties of capitalism: a case of institutional complementarity?

Regulation & governance, 2016, Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 211–229

[BORDERLANDS]

The Varieties of Capitalism literature posits that national economic institutions reflect the mode of coordination of a country’s market actors. Despite the importance of this claim and a rich literature on the emergence of regulatory capitalism, few studies test such prediction for Independent Regulatory Agencies (IRAs). This article connects the two fields of research by analysing the impact of economic coordination on the formal independence of IRAs. The results show that, beyond issues of credible commitment and policy stability, the collective action capacity of market actors matters. In particular, regulators in Coordinated Market Economies enjoy less independence than in Liberal Market Economies, while intermediate regimes grant IRAs the least autonomy. The policy implications are nontrivial. Similar to other macroeconomic institutions, inappropriate combinations of economic coordination and IRA independence may engender Pareto-suboptimal regulatory solutions. In such cases, policymakers should reconsider the rules governing national regulators.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39319>





HALMAI, Gábor

Constitutionalism, law and religion in Israel: a state's multiple identities

Journal of civil and legal sciences, 2016, Vol. 5, No. 1, OnlineOnly

In the first chapter the historical relationship of Judaism and Zionism was discussed, while the second discusses the constitutional conflict between Jewish and the democratic character of the State of Israel. The third chapter analyzes the millet system of religious laws (inherited from the Ottoman Empire) for both Jews, as the religious majority, and for different minorities. The main question is, whether or not this pluralist legal system can be considered as liberal, providing equal rights, and what other alternatives are feasible in Israel today. The more general constitutional question behind the legal one is, whether or not the Jewish and the democratic character of the State of Israel based on Zionism can be consolidated.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43784>

HALMAI, Gábor

Der Niedergang der liberalen Demokratie mitten in Europa

Transit: Europäische Revue, 2016, No. 48

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43744>



HALMAI, Gábor

The decline of liberal democracy in Europe's midst

Eurozine, 2016, OnlineFirst

Fidesz's constitutional counter-revolution has reversed the process of democratization begun in Hungary in 1989. Seeking reasons for Hungary's 'backsliding,' Gábor Halmai argues that democratic culture is more crucial than formal legality to guaranteeing rule of law. Hungary challenges the EU's ability to prevent illiberal democracies emerging in its midst.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43745>

HARTLAPP, Miriam, WIESNER, Claudia

Gewaltenteilung und Demokratie im EU-Mehrebenensystem

Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft (ZPol); Journal of political science, 2016, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 3-16

Gewaltenteilung und Demokratie sind als Kernkonzepte der Politikwissenschaft eng aufeinander bezogen, denn repräsentative Demokratien, die demokratischen Standards genügen, müssen auf einem gewaltenteiligen System beruhen. Dieser Anspruch ist in den meisten repräsentativen Demokratien in die formal-institutionelle Trennung von Legislative, Exekutive und Judikative übersetzt worden, die gegenseitige Kontrolle, Ausgleich und Mäßigung der Herrschaftsmacht erlaubt. Jedoch ist diese Verbindung von Gewaltenteilung und repräsentativer Demokratie seit mehreren Jahrzehnten Wandlungsprozessen unterzogen. Ein zentraler Faktor für Veränderung ist dabei die Europäische Integration, die in den EU-Mitgliedstaaten und besonders in ihren politischen Systemen vielfältige Anpassungsprozesse auslöst. Der einführende Artikel diskutiert kurz die Begriffe der Demokratie und Gewaltenteilung und führt drei zentrale Charakterisierungen von Gewaltenteilung in repräsentativen Demokratien ein. Auf dieser Basis wird der Zusammenhang von Demokratie und Gewaltenteilung in drei Dimensionen des EU-Mehrebenensystems konzeptionalisiert: interne Aufspaltung einer Organgewalt, sowie horizontale und vertikale Teilung.



Abschließend erfolgt ein Überblick über Struktur und Beiträge des Sonderheftes.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45385>

HEBEL, Kai, LENZ, Tobias
The identity/policy nexus in European foreign policy
Journal of European public policy, 2016, Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 473-491

Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe; Contingency; EU foreign policy; European Community; Identity This article analyses the relationship between identity and foreign policy in the European Union (EU) – a linkage that we term the ‘identity/policy nexus’. Our principal argument is that the collective identity of the EU exerts a systematic yet contingent influence on its foreign policy. We develop this argument in three steps. First, we observe that much of the existing literature under-specifies how identity translates into foreign policy, resulting in a problematic tendency to essentialize the nexus. To remedy this weakness, we propose an inductive approach that empirically traces the political processes constituting the nexus. Second, to facilitate such analysis, we introduce a novel heuristic framework. The framework delineates two translation processes – identity construction and identity operationalization – both of which are conditioned by the political dynamics of the supranational space in which the processes unfold. Finally, we apply this framework to the time period between 1962 and 1975. We observe that the operation of the nexus was characterized by a high degree of contingency. This finding, we suggest, validates an inductive approach to the study of the nexus.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38376>



HEDBERG, Masha
Top-down self-organization: state logics, substitutional delegation, and private governance in Russia
Governance, 2016, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 67-83

This study investigates the counterintuitive emergence of self-regulation in the Russian construction sector. Despite its proclivity for centralizing political authority, the government acted as the catalyst for the delegation of regulatory powers to private industry groups. The article argues that a factor little considered in extant literature—namely, a weak and corrupt bureaucracy—is key to explaining why the normally control-oriented executive branch began to promote private governance despite industry’s preference for continued state regulation. The article’s signal contribution is to theoretically explain and empirically demonstrate how a government’s prior inability to establish intrastate control over an ineffective and bribable public bureaucracy creates incentives for political authorities to search for alternative means for policy implementation outside of existing state agencies. These findings are important for understanding the impetus and logic behind particular regulatory shifts in countries where the state apparatus is both deficient and corrupt.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44724>



HEIN, Michael, EWERT, Stefan
How do types of procedure affect the degree of politicization of European Constitutional Courts?: a comparative study of Germany, Bulgaria, and Portugal
European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 62-102

Do different types of procedure affect the degree of politicization of constitutional courts in European democracies? We argue that they do and we find evidence that supports this assumption in our analysis of



the German, Bulgarian and Portuguese courts. We show that two features of the types of procedure lead to a higher politicization of court decisions: lower legal requirements on the part of the applicants and broader opportunities for them to weaken political opponents. This kind of moderating effect appears equally for all groups of applicants.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43286>

HERNÁNDEZ, Enrique, KRIESI, Hanspeter

Turning your back on the EU: the role of Eurosceptic parties in the 2014 European Parliament elections

Electoral studies, 2016, Vol. 44, pp. 515–524

[POLCON]

This paper analyses how disaffection with the EU influenced individuals' likelihood of turning out to vote and of casting a vote for a Eurosceptic party in the 2014 EP elections, and how these relationships were moderated by the Eurosceptic partisan supply of each country. We argue that the degree to which political parties oppose European integration, as well as the ideological leaning of Eurosceptic parties, should influence both the likelihood of disaffected citizens turning out to vote, and their likelihood of voting for a Eurosceptic party. Our empirical findings show that, in the presence of a party that is strongly opposed to European integration, disaffected citizens are more likely to turn out to vote and to vote for a Eurosceptic party provided that this party also shares their ideological leaning in the left-right dimension. These results indicate that Eurosceptic parties are important actors for the politicization of the European integration conflict and for the Europeanization of EP elections, but, at the same time, they suggest that opposition to European integration is subordinate to the traditional left-right conflict.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41907>

HERNÁNDEZ, Enrique, ARES, Macarena

Evaluations of the quality of the representative channel and unequal participation

Comparative European politics, 2016, OnlineFirst

This article analyzes how individual-level assessments of the quality and functioning of the representative channel affect citizens' likelihood to turn out to vote and to engage in alternative forms of non-institutionalized participation, and whether these relationships are moderated by individual resources as measured by education. Relying on novel data from the sixth round of the European Social Survey on how European citizens evaluate different aspects of democracy we show that negative evaluations of the quality of the representative channel discourage voting, but only promote participation in demonstrations among the highly educated. These findings highlight potential inequalities in citizens' ability to voice their political demands: while highly educated individuals are likely to translate their negative evaluations of the institutional channel of representation into non-institutionalized forms of participation, in the presence of negative evaluations low educated individuals are simply more likely to withdraw from politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39015>



HERSHENZON, Daniel

The political economy of ransom in the early modern Mediterranean

Past and present, 2016, Vol. 231, No. 1, pp. 61-95

This article analyzes the political economy of ransom—understood as the interaction between political regulation, market exchange, social obligation, and religious mechanisms—in the Mediterranean between 1575 and 1650. On the basis of the reconstruction of the entangled histories of Christian and Muslim captives, I argue that Spanish, Algerian, and Moroccan actors—captives, merchants, friars, and rulers—transformed the political economy of ransom by collaborating and competing with one another over ransom procedures, the construction of captives' value and the regulation of human traffic across the sea.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44205>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Revitalizing the global trading system: what could the G20 do?

China and world economy, 2016, Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 35-54

Since 2008, G20 leaders have repeatedly committed themselves not to resort to protectionism and to conclude WTO negotiations expeditiously. The jury is out on the extent to which they have lived up to the first promise; they have failed to deliver the second. Anemic global trade growth rates since 2010 imply that trade has not been a driver of much-needed economic dynamism. This paper argues that the G20 should pursue a more ambitious trade agenda and that there is much that greater leadership by the G20 could do to reinvigorate the trading system. A first step would be to commit to concrete actions that can be implemented by individual governments on a concerted basis and that center on reducing trade costs and improving access to services for firms. The Chinese presidency should also seek to have the G20 commit to more effective monitoring and analysis of trade policy broadly defined (including subsidies and investment incentives) and the impact of the many preferential trade agreements involving China, the EU and the USA, the world's largest trading powers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44666>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Subsidies, spillovers and WTO rules in a value-chain world

Global policy, 2016, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 351-359

As tariffs have fallen, subsidies and related policies with similar effect are being used to support local production. This raises the question of whether the existing World Trade Organization (WTO) 'rules of the game' are adequate. Assessing the economic effects of subsidies is complicated, given the need to consider linkages within and across supply-chain networks. Many of the policies that affect supply-chain operations are not considered subsidies under the WTO. There are no rules on subsidies for services or investment incentives by local governments. Conversely, some WTO rules may not be appropriate or effective given the increasing prevalence of global value chains. The widespread use of subsidies post-2008 suggests WTO members should launch a process of deliberation to revisit the status quo set of multilateral rules on subsidies. The 2015 Nairobi WTO ministerial declaration has created the necessary window to permit interested countries to do so. A central element of this should involve a concerted effort to collect better data and to analyze how subsidies and policies with equivalent effect impact on value chains, whether negative international spillovers are created and, if so, their magnitude and incidence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44667>





HOFFMANN, Rasmus, HU, Yannan, DE GELDER, Rianne,
MENVIELLE, Gwenn, BOPP, Matthias, MACKENBACH, Johan P.
***The impact of increasing income inequalities on educational inequalities
in mortality - an analysis of six European countries***
International journal for equity in health, 2016, Vol. 15, No. 103, pp. 1-12

Over the past decades, both health inequalities and income inequalities have been increasing in many European countries, but it is unknown whether and how these trends are related. We test the hypothesis that trends in health inequalities and trends in income inequalities are related, i.e. that countries with a stronger increase in income inequalities have also experienced a stronger increase in health inequalities. Methods: We collected trend data on all-cause and cause-specific mortality, as well as on the household income of people aged 35–79, for Belgium, Denmark, England & Wales, France, Slovenia, and Switzerland. We calculated absolute and relative differences in mortality and income between low- and high-educated people for several time points in the 1990s and 2000s. We used fixed-effects panel regression models to see if changes in income inequality predicted changes in mortality inequality. The general trend in income inequality between high- and low-educated people in the six countries is increasing, while the mortality differences between educational groups show diverse trends, with absolute differences mostly decreasing and relative differences increasing in some countries but not in others. We found no association between trends in income inequalities and trends in inequalities in all-cause mortality, and trends in mortality inequalities did not improve when adjusted for rising income inequalities. This result held for absolute as well as for relative inequalities. A cause-specific analysis revealed some association between income inequality and mortality inequality for deaths from external causes, and to some extent also from cardiovascular diseases, but without statistical significance. We find no support for the hypothesis that increasing income inequality explains increasing health inequalities. Possible explanations are that other factors are more important mediators of the effect of education on health, or more simply that income is not an important determinant of mortality in this European context of high-income countries. This study contributes to the discussion on income inequality as entry point to tackle health inequalities. More research is needed to test the common and plausible assumption that increasing income inequality leads to more health inequality, and that one needs to act against the former to avoid the latter.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44944>

HUGHES, Niall
Voting in legislative elections under plurality rule
Journal of economic theory, 2016, Vol. 166, pp. 51-93

Models of single district plurality elections show that with three parties anything can happen – extreme policies can win regardless of voter preferences. I show that when single district elections are used to fill a legislature, we get back to a world where the median voter matters. An extreme policy will generally only come about if it is preferred to a more moderate policy by the median voter in a majority of districts. The mere existence of a centrist party can lead to moderate outcomes even if the party itself wins few seats. I also show that, while some voters in a district will not vote for their nationally preferred party, in many equilibria they will want the candidate for whom they vote to win that district. This is never the case in single district elections. There, some voters always want the candidate they voted for to lose.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45090>





HUTTER, Swen, Vliegenthart, Rens

Who responds to protest?: protest politics and party responsiveness in Western Europe

Party politics, 2016, OnlineFirst

This article addresses the questions of whether and why political parties respond to media-covered street protests. To do so, it adopts an agenda-setting approach and traces issue attention in protest politics and parliament over several years in four West European countries (France, Spain, the Netherlands and Switzerland). The article innovates in two ways. First, it does not treat the parties in parliament as a unitary actor but focuses on the responses of single parties. Second, partisan characteristics are introduced that might condition the effect of protest on parliamentary activity. More precisely, it assesses the explanatory power of ideological factors (left-right orientation and radicalism) and other factors related to issue competition between parties (opposition status, issue ownership and contagion). The results show that parties do respond to street protests in the news, and they are more likely to respond if they are in opposition and if their competitors have reacted to the issue.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42505>

KALAYCI, Suzan Meryem Rosita

Atatürk: un culto lungo un secolo

Memoria e ricerca, 2016, No. 3, pp. 515-539

Marked by a sense of rupture and discontinuity, the post-war generation of Turkey yearned for a sense of belonging and legacy. Atatürk, whose name literally means 'Father of the Turks', gave them all and more. Turks became the heirs of a future that was difficult to foresee but was painted for them in the most vivid colours. Women were Atatürk's passion and the true force majeure of his reforms. They became the poster children for his reforms at home and gave him cult status abroad. After a failed marriage to Latife Hanoum, the adoption and education of young girls became Atatürk's obsession. It is through the memoirs, letters and interviews of Afet Inan, Sabiha Gökçen and Ülkü Adatepe, that we get the most intimate glimpse into the private quarters of Kemal Mustafa Atatürk. Theirs were lives purposely lived out in front of the eyes of a nation which struggled and dreamt of a better future, much as they did. At the roots of their - and the nation's - memory lay rupture. At once rejecting their own familial past and choosing orphanhood, their political birth coincided with Atatürk's appearance in their lives - much like the rest of Turkey. My essay takes us onto a time travel into the flamboyant houses of Turkey's founder and first president, Kemal Mustafa Atatürk and challenges us to rethink our notion of Turkey as a nation caught between East and West, when it actually was, and remains to be, a country looking for its past in an uncertain future.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44947>

KAPETANIOS, George, KHALAF, Lynda, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano

Factor based identification-robust inference in IV regressions

Journal of applied econometrics, 2016, Vol. 31, No. 5, pp. 821-842

Robust methods for instrumental variable inference have received considerable attention recently. Their analysis has raised a variety of problematic issues such as size/power trade-offs resulting from weak or many instruments. We show that information reduction methods provide a useful and practical solution to this and related problems. Formally, we propose factor-based modifications to three popular weak-instrument-robust statistics, and illustrate their validity asymptotically and in finite samples. Results are derived using



asymptotic settings that are commonly used in both the factor and weak-instrument literature. For the Anderson–Rubin statistic, we also provide analytical finite-sample results that do not require any underlying factor structure. An illustrative Monte Carlo study reveals the following. Factor-based tests control size regardless of instruments and factor quality. All factor-based tests are systematically more powerful than standard counterparts. With informative instruments and in contrast to standard tests: (i) power of factor-based tests is not affected by k even when large; and (ii) weak factor structure does not cost power. An empirical study on a New Keynesian macroeconomic model suggests that our factor-based methods can bridge a number of gaps between structural and statistical modeling.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39321>

KAUPPI, Niilo, PALONEN, Kari, WIESNER, Claudia

The politicisation and politicisation of the EU

Redescriptions: political thought, conceptual history and feminist theory, 2016, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 72-90

In this article, we suggest a novel conceptual framework for understanding and analysing EU politicisation. Recent studies on EU politicisation argue that the post-Maastricht era led to the politicisation of EU integration via an increasing citizens' dissatisfaction. Contrary to this account, we argue that European integration has been from the beginning linked to politicisation, but in an unusual way. To capture its uniqueness we introduce the concepts of politisation as a precondition of politicisation and of politification as a depoliticised modality of politicisation. Politicisation is then not something new to EU integration but rather it is constitutive of EU integration itself. We further claim that understanding politicisation requires taking a closer look at its relationship to “politics” or “political”, as the interpretation of what is considered as politicisation depends on the interpretation of what is politics/political. It is thus essential to spell out the respective understanding of this key concept – Grundbegriff in Reinhart Koselleck's sense. We aim at an understanding of EU politicisation that is at once broader than what is currently discussed, more historically based, and related to an actor-oriented perspective on the political. On this basis we discuss the main conceptual weaknesses of current studies on EU politicisation and conclude by illustrating our alternative conception.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45388>

KAYA, Ayhan, BEE, Cristiano

Youth and active citizenship in Turkey: engagement, participation and emancipation

Journal of Southeast Europe and Black Sea studies, 2016, OnlineFirst

This article critically discusses the establishment of active citizenship in Turkey with a specific focus on young people. In particular, we concentrate on the emergence of different strategies regarding civic and political participation in Turkey, by looking at their relationship with civic and political engagement. The scope is to focus on the influence that various factors have in determining patterns of participation. The research and relative results are based on the narratives inherent to two opposite scenarios – that we defined constraints to engagement and participation and patterns of emancipation – that emerged during the interviews with youth activists of NGOs in Turkey.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44853>



KAYA, Ayhan

Europeanization of civil society in Turkey: legacy of the #Occupygezi movement

Turkish studies, 2016, OnlineFirst

As a clear depiction of unconventional forms of civic and political participation, the Occupygezi movement has revealed that a more comprehensive approach is needed to understand the deep socio-political drives underpinning the Turkish bid for EU membership. Focusing on three different framings, namely Euroenthusiastic, Euro-sceptic and critical Europeanist frames, developed by civil society organizations in Turkey since the 1999 Helsinki Summit, this article will analyze the transformative effect of the Occupygezi movement on various civil society groups which had previously been Euro-sceptic. Subsequently, the article will claim that the critical Europeanist frame has recently become stronger. Methodologically, the article will be based on a literature survey on the civil society actors, as well as discourse analysis of some particular associations, trade unions and the media organizations in relation to their changing perception of the EU before and after the Occupygezi movement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44851>

KISIEL, Piotr

The Sanctuary of a sacred nation: national discourse in the style and décor of the Licheń Sanctuary

Nationalities papers: the journal of nationalism and ethnicity, 2016, Vol. 44, No. 2, pp. 319-339

The Basilica of Our Lady of Licheń, located near Konin in the Greater Poland Voivodeship, provides a unique insight into a nationalistic discourse in contemporary Poland. It was created not only as a Catholic shrine but also as a place of patriotic indoctrination. This paper examines not only the architecture and design of the Church and the surrounding Sanctuary, but also the ideas of Rev. Eugeniusz Makulski, the site's founder, and Barbara Bielecka, its architect, in order to understand one of the important currents in a debate on the Polish post-Communist identity. A close analysis of this religious shrine is intended not only to understand this particular site but also to examine how national identity is (re)defined in architecture. As this paper shows, the employment of symbolic devices allows the creation of a coherent story of the Polish nation as a religious community with a history intrinsically linked to the Catholic Church. However, the annexation of the lay sphere (nation) by the sacred one (religion) leads to problematic results when it comes to the universality of the religion and the "nationalization" of the Catholic Church itself.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38284>

KRIJTENBURG, Froukje, DE VOLDER, Eefje

How universal is UN 'peace'? a comparative linguistic analysis of the United Nations and Giryama (Kenya) concepts of 'peace'

International journal of language and culture, 2016, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 194-218

It is now commonly accepted that, for the sake of international peace, the provisions of the UN Charter (originally devised to regulate interstate wars) should be interpreted so as to allow for intrastate interference as well. Yet the UN Charter does not explicitly state what the term peace refers to. It seems that the concept underpinning this term is so much the norm that only deviations from it are marked and therefore noteworthy or definable. Still, in view of the wide array of UN peacekeeping missions all over the world, a clear notion of 'peace' could make an important contribution to the success of these missions. In view of this, the paper addresses two questions: what lies behind the concept of 'peace' embedded in UN discourse, and how internationally salient is it? To

provide the necessary perspective, we undertake a comparative analysis of the UN and Giriyama (Kenya) 'peace' concepts. The analysis aims to highlight those aspects of Giriyama and UN 'peace' that are characteristically 'socially meaningful' and concludes by highlighting convergences and divergences between them.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39285>

KROTZ, Ulrich, MAHER, Richard
Europe's crises and the EU's 'big three'

West European politics, 2016, Vol. 39, No. 5, pp. 1053-1072

This article examines the impact and significance of the Crimea-Ukraine-Russia and the eurozone crises on relations among and between the EU's three biggest member states - Britain, France and Germany - as well as their individual influence and roles within the EU. The Ukraine and eurozone crises have revealed and intensified three longer-term developments in contemporary European politics: Germany's rise as the EU's most powerful member state and its role as Europe's indispensable policy broker; the resilience and centrality of Franco-German bilateralism, despite the growing power imbalance separating the two; and Britain's diminished and diminishing role in EU affairs. To put the current period of turmoil in perspective, this article also aims to contribute to a better understanding of the operating logic of crisis, continuity and change in the relations of the EU's big three member states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45096>



KRÖGER, Hannes, FRITZELL, Johan, HOFFMANN, Rasmus
The association of levels of and decline in grip strength in old age with trajectories of life course occupational position

PLoS ONE, 2016, Vol. 11, No. 5, e0155954

The study of the influence of life course occupational position (OP) on health in old age demands analysis of time patterns in both OP and health. We study associations between life course time patterns of OP and decline in grip strength in old age. We analyze 5 waves from the Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe (n = 5108, ages 65–90). We use a pattern-mixture latent growth model to predict the level and decline in grip strength in old age by trajectory of life course OP. We extend and generalize the structured regression approach to establish the explanatory power of different life course models for both the level and decline of grip strength. Grip strength declined linearly by 0.70 kg (95% CI -0.74;-0.66) for men and 0.42 kg (95% CI -0.45;-0.39) for women per year. The level of men's grip strength can best be explained by a critical period during midlife, with those exposed to low OP during this period having 1.67 kg (95% CI -2.33;-1.00) less grip strength. These differences remain constant over age. For women, no association between OP and levels of or decline in grip strength was found. Men's OP in midlife seems to be a critical period for the level of grip strength in old age. Inequalities remain constant over age. The integration of the structured regression approach and latent growth modelling offers new possibilities for life course epidemiology.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43824>





KRÖGER, Hannes

The contribution of health selection to occupational status inequality in Germany - differences by gender and between the public and private sectors

Public health, 2016, Vol. 133, pp. 67–74

Estimating the size of health inequalities between hierarchical levels of job status and the contribution of direct health selection to these inequalities for men and women in the private and public sector in Germany. The study uses prospective data from the Socio-Economic Panel study on 11,788 women and 11,494 men working in the public and private sector in Germany. Direct selection effects of self-rated health on job status are estimated using fixed-effects linear probability models. The contribution of health selection to overall health-related inequalities between high and low status jobs is calculated. Women in the private sector who report very good health have a 1.9 [95% CI: 0.275; 3.507] percentage point higher probability of securing a high status job than women in poor self-rated health. This direct selection effect constitutes 20.12% of total health inequalities between women in high and low status jobs. For men in the private and men and women in the public sector no relevant health selection effects were identified. The contribution of health selection to total health inequalities between high and low status jobs varies with gender and public versus private sector. Women in the private sector in Germany experience the strongest health selection. Possible explanations are general occupational disadvantages that women have to overcome to secure high status jobs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43825>

KRÖGER, Hannes, HOFFMANN, Rasmus, PAKPAHAN, Eduwin

Consequences of measurement error for inference in cross-lagged panel design: the example of the reversed causal relationship between health and socio-economic status

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series A (Statistics in society), 2016, Vol. 179, No. 2, pp. 607–628

We discuss the problem of random measurement error in two variables when using a cross-lagged panel design. We apply the problem to the question of the causal direction between socio-economic status and subjective health, known also as health selection versus social causation. We plot the bias of the ratio between the social causation and the health selection coefficient as a function of the degree of measurement error in subjective health and socio-economic status for different scenarios which might occur in practice. Using simulated data we give an example of a Bayesian model for the treatment of measurement error that relies on external information about the degree of measurement error.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38413>

KRÖGER, Sandra, BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul)

Beyond a constraining dissensus: the role of national parliaments in domesticating and normalising the politicization of European integration

Comparative European politics, 2016, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 131-153

At the heart of the growing politicization of the EU lies a concern with how European integration potentially undermines forms of communal self-government linked to established political identities. This concern originates not from the much discussed democratic deficit of EU institutions but from a ‘democratic disconnect’ between domestic democratic institutions and processes and the decisions made at the EU level by national executives and EU officials. Our contention is that enhancing the role of national parliaments



in EU decision making offers a way to reconnect the integration process with the communal self-rule of the member states. We ground this argument in an account of the normative basis of the EU that we dub ‘republican intergovernmentalism.’ We argue that national parliaments offer a means for what we term the domestication and normalization of EU policymaking within the democratic processes of the member states. However, these effects will only occur if mainstream domestic parties employ these new parliamentary powers to develop competing EU policies that reflect their core ideological positions and those of their voters. We propose the introduction of a Parliamentary Legislative Initiative as a mechanism to provide an incentive for them to do so.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39149>

KUBE, Vivian, PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Human rights law in international investment arbitration

Asian journal of WTO and international health law and policy, 2016, Vol. 11, No. 1,
pp. 65-114

This paper discusses problems of legal fragmentation of international investment law and human rights law and related legal methodology questions regarding person-oriented principles of justice (such as human rights and “proportionality balancing”) in contrast to the more commonly applied focus on judicial balancing of state-centered “principles of justice” (like state responsibility). The paper builds on a comprehensive survey of publicly available investor-states disputes in which human rights were invoked by the parties to dispute (investor, host state and arbitrators ex officio) or third party interveners. The assessment of these awards in Part II of this paper suggests that arbitral tribunals are more open towards human rights as due process rights and as principles of procedural fairness and balancing than towards integrating human rights as an authoritative legal regime consisting of legally enforceable entitlements. The only exception to this general trend remains the right to property. However, the assessment generally reveals a lack of any systematic methodology as to how to respond to human rights argumentation. Part III traces the legal reasons behind these observations by looking into the entry points for human rights and obstacles for integration as they emerge from the texts of BITs and IIAs. This part demonstrates the possibilities that already exist for arbitrators to take into account human rights, such as jurisdiction clauses, applicable law clauses, definitions of “investments”, the customary rules of treaty interpretation, preambles of BITs, relevant protection standards and rules on awarding damage compensation. The conclusion suggests that the shortcomings are not an inevitable result of textual limitations, as alternative outcomes of ISDS disputes are legally possible and justifiable. In the absence of any development of a clear methodology, textual adjustment might thus not counter fragmentation. Systemic reform might be necessary to ensure transparent, coherent and balanced approaches to human rights argumentation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44789>



KUKOVEC, Damjan

Brexit: a tragic continuity of Europe’s daily operation

Verfassungsblog on matters constitutional, 2016, OnlineOnly

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44346>





KULHÁNOVÁ, Ivana, MENVIELLE, Gwenn, HOFFMANN, Rasmus, EIKEMO, Terje A., KULIK, Margarete C., TOCH-MARQUARDT, Marlen, DEBOOSERE, Patrick, LEINSALU Mall, LUNDBERG, Olle, REGIDOR, Enrique, LOOMAN, Caspar, MACKENBACH, Johan P.
The role of three lifestyle risk factors in reducing educational differences in ischaemic heart disease mortality in Europe
European journal of public health, 2016, Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 1081-1088

Ischaemic heart disease (IHD) is one of the leading causes of death worldwide with a higher risk of dying among people with a lower socioeconomic status. We investigated the potential for reducing educational differences in IHD mortality in 21 European populations based on two counterfactual scenarios—the upward levelling scenario and the more realistic best practice country scenario. Methods: We used a method based on the population attributable fraction to estimate the impact of a modified educational distribution of smoking, overweight/obesity, and physical inactivity on educational inequalities in IHD mortality among people aged 30–79. Risk factor prevalence was collected around the year 2000 and mortality data covered the early 2000s. The potential reduction of educational inequalities in IHD mortality differed by country, sex, risk factor and scenario. Smoking was the most important risk factor among men in Nordic and eastern European populations, whereas overweight and obesity was the most important risk factor among women in the South of Europe. The effect of physical inactivity on the reduction of inequalities in IHD mortality was smaller compared with smoking and overweight/obesity. Although the reduction in inequalities in IHD mortality may seem modest, substantial reduction in IHD mortality among the least educated can be achieved under the scenarios investigated. Population wide strategies to reduce the prevalence of risk factors such as smoking, and overweight/obesity targeted at the lower socioeconomic groups are likely to substantially contribute to the reduction of IHD mortality and inequalities in IHD mortality in Europe.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44945>

KUSCHMINDER, Katie
Strong ties, weak ties: exploring the role of networks in domestic worker migration from Ethiopia to the Middle East
Asian and Pacific migration journal, 2016, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 401-421

This article explores how migrating via a strong or weak tie results in different outcomes for Ethiopian domestic workers in their migration to the Middle East. Few studies have examined this question. Ethiopian domestic workers are a good case for this analysis as networks are critical for providing information and support for live-in domestic workers in the Middle East. Migrating via a strong tie was expected to result in better migration outcomes. The results, however, suggested that migrating via a strong tie can provide support in some cases, but is not enough to guarantee protection to Ethiopian migrant workers in the Middle East.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45425>

KUSCHMINDER, Katie, KOSER, Khalid
Afghans in Greece and Turkey seeking to migrate onward: decision-making factors and destination choices
Migration policy practice, 2016, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 30-35

The purpose of this article is to understand the migration intentions of Afghans in Greece and Turkey, and the factors influencing their decisions. The article is based on data collected within the “Understanding Irregular



Migrants' Decision Making Factors in Transit" project funded by the Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection and the Australian National University's Collaborative Research Programme on the International Movement of People.² A survey was conducted with a total of 1,056 respondents from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic in May–July 2015 in Athens and Istanbul, and was supplemented with qualitative interviews. This article focuses solely on the Afghan respondents included in this sample (n=375). For the purposes of this study, Greece and Turkey are considered as transit countries while recognizing that they in fact are also countries of immigration and emigration. This article is divided into four sections. The first section examines the respondents with plans to migrate onward, the second section explores their destination choices and decision-making factors for their destination choices, the third section discusses information sources used in their decisions and the final section offers policy implications.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45450>

KYRIAZI, Anna

Ultranationalist discourses of exclusion: a comparison between the Hungarian Jobbik and the Greek Golden Dawn

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2016, Vol. 42, No. 15, pp. 2528-2547

In this paper I present the extensive discourse analysis of texts produced by the electorally exceptionally successful Greek and Hungarian ultranationalist parties. I first demonstrate that although both have adopted the topics, arguments and rhetorical figures of racist discourse, they differ in the relative importance they attach to culture and biology. That is, while GD imposes rigid, impermeable boundaries to a nation bound together by the ties of common ancestry, excluding 'others' on grounds of purported racial inferiority, Jobbik focuses more on culture as the dominant marker that separates off 'us' from 'them'. I then try to explain the emergent patterns by relating them to context-specific categorisation strategies as well as the historically constituted conceptions of 'Greekness' and 'Hungarianness'. I show that the construction of 'otherness' is markedly different in the two societies in terms of the chosen 'enemies', the preferred identity-markers as well as the processes of boundary drawing. The findings demonstrate that we need to think in a more differentiated way about the possible configurations of the culture/biology and difference/superiority nexus as shaped by the historically constituted and deeply rooted perceptions of difference in each context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42525>

KYRIAZI, Anna

The education of minorities in Bulgaria and Romania: analyzing the formation and articulation of preferences

Ethnicities, 2016, OnlineFirst

This paper investigates explanations in variation in the education-related preferences of comparable minorities in Bulgaria and Romania (i.e., Turks and Hungarians, respectively) as articulated by political, institutional, and civil society actors claiming to speak on their behalf. The study, which is based on original data extracted from 32 in-depth interviews, begins with a classification of the preferences that the interviewees articulated and the diverse arguments on which these were grounded. Subsequently, I turn to the potential explanations of the observed variation by examining a number of themes that emerged during the discussions and that also correspond to the factors usually considered in the literature on ethnic politics. These include the constraining effect of majority public opinion, the minorities' political representation, and notions related



to the opportunities of exit and voice. I argue that actors' preferences adapt to the prevailing circumstances through an incremental process: before higher order preferences can be met or even conceived all the lower steps along the way have to be accounted for.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45205>



LAFFAN, Brigid

Europe's union in crisis: tested and contested (introduction)

West European politics, 2016, Vol. 39, No. 5, pp. 915-932

Europe's Union faces a set of inter-related crises that it struggles to contain and address. This special issue seeks to explore how the Union is tested through crises but also faces greater contestation. The dual emphasis on testing and contesting allows us to focus on how the EU addresses crises but also faces explicit contestation in troubled times. Since 2008 the Union and its member states have confronted two major exogenous shocks. These shocks in turn led to internal turbulence within the Union. The first exogenous shock was the global impact of the collapse of Lehman Brothers which triggered a deep financial and economic downturn, the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The Great Recession had a severe impact on the European Union as the global financial crisis morphed into a deep crisis of the eurozone in autumn 2009. The credibility and sustainability of the eurozone was tested.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44270>

LENZ, Tobias, BURILKOV, Alexandr

Institutional pioneers in world politics: regional institution building and the influence of the European Union

European journal of international relations, 2016, OnlineFirst

What drives processes of institution building within regional international organizations? We challenge those established theories of regionalism, and of institutionalized cooperation more broadly, that treat different organizations as independent phenomena whose evolution is conditioned primarily by internal causal factors. Developing the basic premise of 'diffusion theory' - meaning that decision-making is interdependent across organizations - we argue that institutional pioneers, and specifically the European Union, shape regional institution-building processes in a number of discernible ways. We then hypothesize two pathways - active and passive - of European Union influence, and stipulate an endogenous capacity for institutional change as a key scope condition for their operation. Drawing on a new and original data set on the institutional design of 34 regional international organizations in the period from 1950 to 2010, the article finds that: (1) both the intensity of a regional international organization's structured interaction with the European Union (active influence) and the European Union's own level of delegation (passive influence) are associated with higher levels of delegation within other regional international organizations; (2) passive European Union influence exerts a larger overall substantive effect than active European Union influence does; and (3) these effects are strongest among those regional international organizations that are based on founding contracts containing open-ended commitments. These findings indicate that the creation and subsequent institutional evolution of the European Union has made a difference to the evolution of institutions in regional international organizations elsewhere, thereby suggesting that existing theories of regionalism are insufficiently able to account for processes of institution building in such contexts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44927>



LEOPOLD, Liliya

Cumulative advantage in an egalitarian country?: socioeconomic health disparities over the life course in Sweden

Journal of health and social behavior, 2016, Vol. 57, No. 2, pp. 257-273

According to the cumulative advantage hypothesis, health gaps between socioeconomic groups widen with age. In the United States, studies have supported this hypothesis. Outside this context, evidence remains scarce. The present study tests the cumulative advantage hypothesis in Sweden, a society that contrasts sharply with the United States in terms of policies designed to reduce social disparities in health-related resources. I draw on longitudinal data from the Swedish Level of Living Survey (N = 9,412 person-years), spanning the period between 1991 and 2010. The results show that gaps in self-rated health increase from early to middle adulthood. This applies to differences between educational groups and between occupational classes. In older age, health gaps remain constant. Cross-cohort analyses reveal a rising importance of cumulative advantage between educational groups but not between occupational classes. I conclude that the forces of accumulation prevail even in one of the most egalitarian welfare states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41724>

LORENZ, Normann, SACHS, Dominik

Identifying laffer bounds: a sufficient-statistics approach with an application to Germany

Scandinavian journal of economics, 2016, Vol. 118, No. 4, pp. 646-665

We derive a simple sufficient-statistics test for whether a nonlinear tax-transfer system is second-best Pareto efficient. If it is not, then it is beyond the top of the Laffer curve and there exists a tax cut that is self-financing. The test depends on the income distribution, extensive and intensive labor supply elasticities, and income effect parameters. A tax-transfer system is likely to be inefficient if marginal tax rates are quickly falling in income. We apply this test to the German tax-transfer system, and we find that the structure of effective marginal tax rates is likely to be inefficient in the region where transfers are phased out.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44767>

LORINI, Emiliano, SARTOR, Giovanni

A STIT logic for reasoning about social influence

Studia logica, 2016, Vol. 104, No. 4, pp. 773-812

In this paper we propose a method for modeling social influence within the STIT approach to action. Our proposal consists in extending the STIT language with special operators that allow us to represent the consequences of an agent's choices over the rational choices of another agent.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38646>



LUISI, Daniela, NORI, Michele,

Gli immigrati nella Strategia aree interne

Dislivelli, 2016, No. 64, pp. 13-16

La presenza di stranieri nei comuni classificati interne è rilevante e ne condiziona la tenuta demografica. Ma come questa realtà rientra nelle strategie di area in corso di definizione? Con azioni di formazione al lavoro, percorsi di Intercultura e strategie educative. The presence of foreigners in municipalities in 'internal area' is relevant and



affects the demography of these areas. How could such reality feed into in the definition of local development strategies? With initiatives that enhance professional training, intercultural courses and educational strategies.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41465>

MAAS, Willem

European governance of citizenship and nationality

Journal of contemporary European research, 2016, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 532-551

The ability of a state to determine who its citizens are is a core element of sovereignty, yet even in this area coordination in the European Union has arisen as member states adjust their policies regarding citizenship acquisition and loss to take into account the European project. Furthermore, EU citizenship grants extensive rights that member states must respect, though the only way to become an EU citizen and acquire these rights remains through citizenship of a member state. This article sketches the development of EU citizenship from the 1950s to the present, mapping its evolution onto the phases of European governance utilised in this special issue. The search for closer coordination and common guidelines concerning citizenship flows from functional needs inevitably generated by superimposing a new supranational political community over existing national ones, resulting in shared governance within the framework of member state autonomy. Though welfare states and social systems in Europe remain national and jurisprudence safeguards the ability of member states to exclude individuals despite shared EU citizenship, legal judgments emphasise that member state competence concerning citizenship must be exercised in accordance with the Treaties and that member state decisions about naturalisation and denaturalisation are amenable to judicial review carried out in the light of EU law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44788>

MAHER, Richard

The rise of China and the future of the Atlantic Alliance

Orbis, 2016, Vol. 60, No. 3, pp. 366-381

The consequences and implications of China's rise have been analyzed and discussed from a number of perspectives. There has been little analysis that specifically evaluates the implications for the Atlantic Alliance, however, and whether an international system defined by U.S.-China bi-polarity would lead to a strengthening or a weakening of the transatlantic relationship. This article argues that China's rise will create security dynamics that likely will lead to a weakening of the Atlantic Alliance. It is unlikely that China's rise will provide NATO with a renewed purpose or give a convincing rationale for alliance cohesion the way the Soviet Union once did. Instead, China's rise will reveal divergent strategic interests and priorities among the members of the Atlantic Alliance, with a real possibility that America's rebalancing toward the Asia-Pacific could intensify perceptions on both sides of the Atlantic of NATO's declining geopolitical value and relevance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45109>

MAHER, Richard,

The elusive EU-China strategic partnership

International affairs, 2016, Vol. 92, No. 4, pp. 959-976

In 2003 the European Union announced that it had launched a 'comprehensive strategic partnership' with China. This policy was intended to elevate EU-China relations beyond prosaic trade and investment issues to address some of the world's most pressing political and security challenges. Anything approaching a



comprehensive strategic partnership over the past decade linking the EU and China has failed to materialize, however. This article clarifies and examines those issues that have impeded a closer EU–China alignment, and that hold the greatest potential for future discord in their bilateral relations. It explains how clashing political values, diverging geopolitical interests and priorities, and competing conceptions of world order has limited and will continue to limit the scope and depth of any EU–China strategic relationship. EU–China relations are today, and are likely to remain, contested, uneven and—apart from trade and investment—shallow, and embody a limited rather than a strategic partnership. As China’s economic, military and political power continues to expand, the EU will need a new conceptual framework towards Beijing. This framework must be able to facilitate cooperation on issues and policies in which there is real potential for mutual gain, but also manage effectively the inevitable tensions and disagreements that arise.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45108>



MANGINI, Michele

From transcultural rights to transcultural virtues: between western and Islamic ethics

European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 250-300

Some kind of transcultural consent is strongly needed between Western and Islamic societies. Human rights can provide such consent but their traditional Western foundation remains alien to a large part of Muslim sensibilities. In address of this we must first turn our attention to the Islamic concept of ‘maqasid’. By drawing upon Martha Nussbaum’s list of basic capabilities and Tariq Ramadan’s extensive reading of maqasid, we can prepare a sounder grounding for human rights within Islamic societies. Maqasid and capabilities call attention to the tradition of Islamic virtues. These so greatly overlap the Western ethics of virtues that they raise hope of transcultural cohesion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43290>



MARINAI, Simone

Recognition in Italy of same-sex marriages celebrated abroad: the importance of a bottom-up approach

European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 10-37

This paper aims to challenge the traditional concept of marriage, as union between persons of opposite-sex, which until now has underlain the Italian policy of registration of same-sex marriages celebrated abroad and that the recent Italian law introducing civil unions for same-sex couples has not set aside completely. To this end, this paper explores the interplay of rules on EU free movement of persons and human rights and the recognition of a legal status created abroad. In a situation where the (national and supranational) legal framework fails to address all the problems, a bottom-up approach fuelled by societal change and its reflection in increasing litigation could be decisive. In fact, this kind of approach could lead to solutions which do not always fall into step with the normative context, but which is equally important in order to raise awareness of the need to eradicate any discrimination against same-sex couples.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43284>



MARQUIS, Mel

Firebird suite: cartel suppression reborn in Japan

Journal of antitrust enforcement, 2016, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 84-110

This article has two main objectives. First, it attempts to explain how, as if rising from the ashes, Japanese competition law enforcement has experienced a significant renaissance. Second, it provides an overview of Japan's anti-cartel regime. With regard to the first objective, Part II of the article notes the importance of the Strategic Impediment Initiative talks between Japan and the USA but it ultimately characterizes those talks as a second-order factor, underlining instead the deeper issue of Japan's stagnant economy. It is suggested that the old cultural assumption that economic recovery is possible without a genuine commitment to competitive markets and an effective competition policy has largely been overcome, and that this shifting economic ethos has enabled the Japan Fair Trade Commission (JFTC) to become a more assertive enforcer. Additional factors highlighted include the leadership (2002–12) of the former Chairman of the JFTC, and other influences such as the OECD's evaluations of Japanese regulatory reform. As concerns the article's second objective, Parts III and IV explain the basics of the rules governing Japan's fight against cartels. The article reviews, inter alia, the concept of a 'substantial restraint of competition' and the JFTC's powers when it investigates and sanctions illegal conduct—either in cartel scenarios or, notoriously in Japan, bid-rigging cases. Part V highlights recent developments such as the JFTC's managerial transition under a new Chairman, and it briefly reports and assesses the amendments made to the Anti-Monopoly Act in December of 2013. Part VI concludes with final remarks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40873>

MARQUIS, Mel, MA, Jingyuan

Business culture in East Asia and implications for competition law

Texas international law journal, 2016, Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 1-43

This Article examines the business cultures prevalent in East Asian countries and regions (mainland China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan), explores their intellectual origins, and identifies characteristics that may be usefully considered when designing and implementing competition law and policy in the East Asian region. The suggestion is not that tools and concepts developed largely on the foundations of rational-actor-oriented economic reasoning should be abandoned in favor of a culturally relativistic approach. Rather, it is submitted that the effectiveness of those tools and concepts might be enhanced if applied with a nuanced understanding of the cultural influences on business decisions in the countries and regions examined.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43087>

MAZUR, Karol

Can welfare abuse be welfare improving?

Journal of public economics, 2016, Vol. 141, pp. 11–28

I analyze quantitatively a model of labor search with unemployment insurance (UI), savings, voluntary quits and various labor attachment requirements. In particular, I study welfare consequences of a powerful reform giving UI entitlement to workers quitting their jobs voluntarily in order to search for another one. Results of the model calibrated to the US labor market show that there may be significant welfare gains associated with pursuing a generous entitlement policy for quitters as compared to the US status-quo. Moreover, I employ the assumption of monetary search costs and show that it can explain the empirically documented unemployed



worker search behavior. Finally, by inducing different unemployment benefit eligibility requirements, the model identifies a concrete policy that could help us understand differences in the unemployment rate, match quality and income inequality between the US and Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45326>

MCDONNELL, Duncan

Populist leaders and coterie charisma

Political studies, 2016, Vol. 64, No. 3, pp. 719–733

Is the relationship between populist leaders and those in their parties always charismatic? Although many scholars of populism assume this, the attribution of ‘charisma’ is invariably based on how leaders present themselves rather than how purported followers within parties perceive them. In line with the literature on charisma, this article takes the latter approach, using interviews conducted between 2009 and 2011 with 111 elected representatives and grassroots members (i.e. ‘the coterie’) to examine how three European populist leaders regularly termed ‘charismatic’ – Silvio Berlusconi, Christoph Blocher and Umberto Bossi – were viewed within their parties. The article finds evidence of three different leadership types, with Bossi very clearly satisfying the conditions for coterie charisma, Berlusconi largely (but not entirely) fulfilling them, and Blocher only partially doing so. Finally, it presents new data showing the very damaging effects of Bossi’s subsequent downfall on his party’s organisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39327>



MEZGER, Caroline

Entangled utopias: the Nazi mobilization of ethnic German youths in the Batschka, 1930s-1944

Journal of the history of childhood and youth, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 87-117

This article presents novel research on Nazi youth programs amongst the Batschka’s “Donauschwaben.” Illustrating how “reichsdeutsche” and “auslandsdeutsche” youths came into contact through Nazi youth programs during the 1930s and early 1940s, it traces how youth exchanges shaped diverse but mutually constitutive utopian imaginations of “Germanness” and “German” space. Children from the Reich promulgated visions of a “utopian” but “corrupted” Batschka, while ethnic German youths gained visions of a Germany which they could, in adhering to National Socialism, seemingly help build. As this article argues, utopias were not merely created “from above” and then multiplied and altered “from below”; rather, they also helped spur activity and violence in line with Nazism’s geopolitical and ideological aims.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44924>

MINELLO, Alessandra, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter

From parents to children: the impact of mothers’ and fathers’ educational attainments on those of their sons and daughters in West Germany

British journal of sociology of education, 2016, OnlineFirst

Empirical studies have repeatedly shown that in Germany educational success still strongly depends on the social origin of individuals. Using the National Educational Panel Study, we analyse the effects of fathers’ and mothers’ education levels on their sons’ and daughters’ educational attainments across three successive birth cohorts in West Germany. We calculate the predicted probabilities of reaching low, medium or high



education levels on the basis of the level of education of the mothers and the fathers. Our results show: a persistence of the status maintenance model, with very few exceptions; a growth in the educational level of women via medium-level education connected to segregation in the labour market; and finally that the first transition of girls to medium-level education has been completed, leaving space for daughters to attempt to outnumber sons in tertiary education, mainly due to the pressure of mothers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44585>

MOLHO, Jeremie

Mise aux normes et promotion internationale de la scène artistique d'Istanbul: l'émergence d'un système galeriste-curateur

Anatoli CNRS éditions, 2016, No. 7, pp. 83-96

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45506>

MORELLI, Massimo, PARK, In-Uck

Internal hierarchy and stable coalition structures

Games and economic behavior, 2016, Vol. 96, pp. 90-96

In deciding whether to join a coalition or not, an agent must consider both i) the expected power of the coalition and ii) her position in the vertical structure within the coalition. We establish the existence of a positive relationship between the degree of inequality in remuneration within coalitions and the number of coalitions to be formed endogenously in stable systems. We show that such coalitions can be mixed and balanced, rather than segregated, in terms of members' ability levels. In any stable system each coalition is of an efficient size and every agent is paid her marginal contribution.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45026>

MOUNTFORD, Andrew, RAPOPORT, Hillel

Migration policy, African population growth and global inequality

The world economy, 2016, Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 543-556

According to recent UN projections, more than 50 per cent of the growth in world population over the next half century will be due to population growth in Africa. Given this, any policy that influences African demography will have a significant impact on the world distribution of income. In this study, we discuss the potential for migration policies to affect fertility and education decisions, and hence, population growth in Africa. We present the results from different scenarios for more or less restrictive/selective migration policies and derive their implications for the evolution of world inequality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39593>



MULDER, Jotte

Book reviews: Francesco De Cecco, State aid and the European economic constitution (ISBN 9781849461054); Juan Jorge Piernas López, The concept of state aid under EU law: from internal market to competition and beyond (ISBN: 9780198748694)

European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 301-309

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43291>



NOIRET, Serge, DELAFONTAINE, Ramses,
VERREYCKEN, Quentin, ARNESEN, Eric
*'The History Manifesto': a discussion, introduction by Serge Noiret, with
contributions by Ramses Delafontaine (editor), Quentin Verreycken, Eric Arnesen*
Memoria e ricerca, 2016, Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 97-126

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43246>



NOIRET, Serge
Faire de l'histoire publique du Fascisme là où Mussolini est né et enterré?
A museum of Fascism where Mussolini was born and buried?
Ein Faschismus-Museum an Mussolinis Geburts- und Begräbnisort?
Public history weekly, 2016, Vol. 4, No. 32, OnlineOnly

L'historiographie sur le fascisme a parfois suscité des discussions animées dans la communauté italienne, souvent somnolente, des historiens universitaires. Cependant, raconter l'histoire du fascisme en dehors des livres académiques et illustrer publiquement – et en tant qu'historien – les mémoires opposées sur le fascisme et sur sa fin, doit encore être accompli dans un pays qui craint toujours son propre passé. Sans doute est-ce pour cette raison que la possibilité d'ouvrir un musée d'histoire publique qui présenterait l'histoire du fascisme suscite un vif débat public. Mais l'Italie est mure pour faire face – et publiquement – même aux moments les plus controversés et les plus sombres de son histoire. Les historiens ne sont pas des juges, mais des artisans qualifiés de l'étude du passé.

Historiography on fascism has sometimes sparked lively discussions in the, often sleepy, Italian academic historians community. However, narrating the history of fascism outside of academic books and engaging publically—and as historians—with opposing memories has still to be accomplished in a country still fearing its own past. Perhaps it is for this reason that the possibility of opening a public history museum that would feature the history of fascism is arousing strong public debate. But Italy is mature enough to publically face even the most controversial and darkest moments of its history. Historians aren't judges but skilled craftsmen of the past. Die Historiografie des Faschismus hat in der Vergangenheit mitunter für starke Kontroversen in der oft verschlafenen wissenschaftlichen Gemeinschaft der HistorikerInnen Italiens geführt. Jedoch steht es in diesem – vor seiner eigenen Vergangenheit zurückschreckenden – Land noch aus, die Geschichte des Faschismus jenseits von wissenschaftlichen Büchern zu erzählen und sich als HistorikerInnen öffentlich mit konträren Erinnerungen zu beschäftigen. Vielleicht ist es dieser Tatsache geschuldet, dass die mögliche Einrichtung eines Museums für Public History, das die Geschichte des Faschismus thematisieren würde, für starke öffentliche Diskussionen sorgt. Allerdings ist Italien als Land reif genug, sich öffentlich auch noch so kontroversen und dunklen Momenten seiner Geschichte zu stellen. HistorikerInnen sitzen nicht zu Gericht, sondern sind fähige Handwerksleute der Vergangenheit.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43586>



NORI, Michele
*Shifting transhumances: migration patterns in Mediterranean
pastoralism*
La Lettre de veille di CIHEAM, 2016, No. 36
Migration Policy Centre, TRAMed Mediterranean Transhumances

The EU's Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) accounts for about 40% of the overall EU budget. After its initial mandate to recover agriculture and food production in Europe in the aftermath of the II World War, CAP



has been reformed through time to better take into account different aspects of European rural livelihoods. Subsidies from such policy have come to contribute filling the gap between harsher living conditions for EU rural dwellers (ie. lower access to basic services) and to compensate the rural-urban income divide (ie. rural workers in EU gain as an average about 60% of their urban peers – EU, 2011). Since the 1990s reforms have reframed the CAP ‘welfare system’ within a more multifunctional perspective; 2013 reform indicates that agriculture aims not only at delivering high quality food but also helps to manage our environment and fight climate change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41565>

OKYAY, Aslı Selin, ZARAGOZA CRISTIANI, Jonathan
The leverage of the gatekeeper: power and interdependence in the migration nexus between the European Union and Turkey
International spectator, 2016, Vol. 51, No. 4, pp. 51-66

In March 2016, the European Union and Turkey reached an agreement seeking to end the refugee flows from Turkey to Greece. This agreement is the outcome of a bargaining process in which Turkey gained considerable leverage from its position as a ‘gatekeeper’ situated between Syria and an increasingly ‘immigration-averse’ and securitised EU. More importantly, this bargaining process might have broader implications for the EU and its relations with its periphery, since Turkey has progressively reversed the asymmetries of power by demonstrating the indispensability of its continued commitment to act as gatekeeper vis-à-vis an increasingly fragmented and anxious EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45466>

ONDERCO, Michał, VAN HOOFT, Paul Alexander
Why is the proliferation security initiative a problematic solution?
Chinese journal of international politics, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 81-108

Informal institutions such as the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) have increasingly been at the forefront of global efforts to counter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Yet a number of countries with strong non-proliferation credentials and incentives to stop likely proliferators have hesitated to join it. We use insights from alliance theory to explain this counterintuitive situation, and frame the decisions of states that are considering joining the PSI as maximizing between security, autonomy, and influence. We argue that while the PSI and similar institutions are comparatively flexible and less rigid in nature, they also exert a lesser constraint on the more powerful states than do international organizations (IO) which reduce uncertainty by freezing the existing hierarchies in place. We then look at a collection of states that vary in their positions on American hegemony, and find that security interests are predominantly decisive among hegemonic and supporter states and nuclear capable states, which are in favour of supporting the PSI, while counter-hegemonic motivations are largely decisive among states that reject the PSI. Consequently, the perceived lack of legitimacy of informal frameworks by states that are sceptical of US hegemony not only undermines the long-term effectiveness of such frameworks, but also reinforces scepticism of US hegemony. The desirability of increasing informalization of security arrangements should therefore be reappraised in the light of systemic stability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45191>



ONDERCO, Michał

The provision of private goods and the emergence of armed rebellion: the case of the Slovak National Uprising 1944–1945

Journal of international relations and development, 2016, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 76–100

Can authoritarian leaders maintain support for their rule by providing private goods to selected individuals? Current theories disagree regarding this. While the selectorate theory argues that, in undemocratic regimes, leaders should provide private goods selectively to remain in office, civil war research suggests the opposite. Through a case study of the Slovak National Uprising, using both qualitative and quantitative evidence, this paper shows that the provision of private goods may fuel resentment against the regime and thus increase the risk of armed rebellion. This finding suggests that reliance on the selectorate theory may be fatal for regimes. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36695>

OOMEN, Barbara

Strengthening constitutional identity where there is none: the case of the Netherlands

Revue interdisciplinaire d'études juridiques, 2016, Vol. 77, No. 2, pp. 235-263

Recently, many European countries have moved towards codification of international human rights law. Aiming for a deeper socio-legal understanding of the rationale behind these processes, this article discusses one country – the Netherlands. It looks at the rationale behind, and the outcomes of the 2009-2010 Constitutional Review Commission, mandated to advise on the relationship between the national and the international legal orders and the inclusion of certain human rights into the Constitution. Both rationale and outcome, it is argued, can be understood by focusing on Rosenfeld's three aspects of constitutional identity: the actual text of the constitution, constitutional culture and the interplay between the constitution and national identity. The Dutch constitution is layered, sober, incomplete and relatively unimportant, with internationalism as its main distinguishing feature. The political rationale for Dutch constitutional revision was, contrary to common understanding, to use the constitution as a bulwark rather than a bridge vis-à-vis the international legal order thus foreseeing a new, more symbolic role for the Constitution. The fact that such strengthening of constitutional identity did not materialise is explained by the culture of pragmatic relativising of the Constitution and, paradoxically, the fact that commitment to internationalism is the only pronounced element of Dutch constitutional identity. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45298>

OOMEN, Barbara

A serious case of Strasbourg-bashing? An evaluation of the debates on the legitimacy of the European Court of Human Rights in the Netherlands

The international journal of human rights, 2016, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 407-425

Over the past several years, there has been an increase in critiques of the European Court of Human Rights, most notably and surprisingly amongst its founding members, like the Netherlands. These critiques are often understood as a crisis of legitimacy. In order to assess whether this is the case, the definition and operationalisation of legitimacy is crucial. This article evaluates the critiques in the Netherlands, using a subjective understanding of legitimacy based upon works by Sharpf and Schmidt, who emphasise input, throughput and output legitimacy, but also that of the demos concerned. The latter dimension is often overlooked in other studies. The critiques of the European Court of Human Rights in the Netherlands are discussed on the basis of archival research, literature review, interviews and survey research. On the basis



of the exploratory findings for the Netherlands, the article concludes that, in taking a subjective approach to legitimacy that covers all its dimensions, including support for the European demos, into account, the crisis of legitimacy could be deeper than most scholars estimate. Both the theoretical approach and the empirical insights from the Netherlands are considered of relevance to wider research on the legitimacy of the international human rights regime.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45296>



PANTAZOPOULOS, Stavros-Evdokimos

Protection of the environment during armed conflicts: an appraisal of the ILC's work

Questions of international law (QIL), 2016, No. 34, pp. 7-26

Being responsive to the devastating effects that armed conflicts cause on the environment, the United Nations International Law Commission (ILC) has recently taken on board the issue of the protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts. In this context, Special Rapporteur Marie Jacobsson has already submitted three reports. Against this background, I provide certain remarks regarding two general themes permeating the whole topic at hand, namely the temporal approach chosen by the Special Rapporteur and the distinction between different types of armed conflict. Then, I examine the draft principles that have been provisionally adopted by the ILC regarding the in bello phase, with particular emphasis placed on their relationship with existing international law. Subsequently, I address the issue of the final form of the text and lastly I offer certain concluding thoughts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45446>

PANTAZOPOULOS, Stavros-Evdokimos

The environment in armed conflicts: draft principles

Environmental policy and law, 2016, Vol. 46, No. 1, pp. 19-23

The present paper discusses the work of the United Nations International Law Commission (ILC) during its sixty-seventh session (2015) regarding the topic 'Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts'. First, it sketches out a summary of the debate that took place in the plenary session of the ILC with respect to the issue at hand. Then, the paper moves on to analyze the draft articles provisionally adopted by the Drafting Committee, offering at the same time some critical remarks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45444>

PAPACONSTANTINO, George

Investment bankers in conflict: the regime of inducements in MiFID II and the member states' struggle for fairness

European review of contract law, 2016, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 356-390

This article sheds light on the new legal treatment of inducements, under the revised Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, and seeks to address the question whether or not that regime is beneficial for market participants. Inducements constitute a common practice of day-to-day conduct of business by financial institutions. Accordingly, the rules that define their realm of operation are quintessential for both investment firms and investors. The relevant paradigm of conflicts of interest is used. MiFID II has to be implemented only by 3 January 2018. However, the forthcoming regime on inducements derives from gold-plating



practices that are already in place in the UK. An examination and assessment of the impact of inducements policy and their adverse effect on retail investors in the UK is an adequate apparatus to draw parallels from. After highlighting the inherent problems of the EU provisions on inducements, an enhanced framework is designed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44512>

PASKOV, Marii, GËRXHANI, Klarita, VAN DE WERFHORST, Herman G.
Giving up on the Joneses?: the relationship between income inequality and status-seeking

European sociological review, 2016, jcw052, OnlineFirst

The objective of this article is to study status-seeking, defined as pursuit for elevated social status, and how it relates to income inequality. Building on sociological, psychological, and economic literature, we formulate two opposing hypotheses suggesting a positive and a negative relationship between income inequality and status-seeking. To test these hypotheses, we use repeated cross-sectional micro-data from the European Social Survey, which was collected biannually from 2002 to 2014, and use it in combination with income inequality data from Eurostat. With this data we complement existing studies by focusing on both between- and within-country over-time variability in income inequality and status-seeking. We find evidence of a negative relationship between income inequality and status-seeking. This supports the hypothesis that with higher levels of economic inequality people have less incentives and less motivation to strive for heightened social status.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44884>



PASSALACQUA, Virginia

El Dridi upside down: a case of legal mobilization for undocumented migrants' rights in Italy

Tijdschrift voor bestuurswetenschappen en publiekrecht, 2016, No. 4, pp. 215-225

During the first four months of 2011 Italian courts referred an extraordinary number of requests for preliminary ruling to the Court of Justice of the European Union concerning the interpretation of the Return Directive. The Court ruled on the first of these references on 28 April 2011, when decided on the case of El Dridi. This judgment found Italian criminal provisions on undocumented migrants inconsistent with European standards and pressured the Italian government to reform the Italian Alien Law. To be sure, there are studies on the case of El Dridi and its impact on the protection of undocumented migrants' rights. However, legal scholarship has given scant attention to the reasons that may explain the emergence of the many concurrent preliminary references. Moreover, given the preferred focus on the role of the Court of Justice in studies on preliminary rulings, the societal roots of supranational litigation have been largely overlooked. With the aim of filling these gaps, this paper investigates into factors that led several Italian courts to request a decision from the Court of Justice and argues that this cannot be explained with a centralized and institutional focus. Instead, what is needed is a bottom-up approach that investigates what happened at the national level, looks at the political situation at that time and at the social actors involved. The paper argues that the preliminary references of 2011 are an example of supranational legal mobilization: a network of civil society actors, judges, legal scholars and lawyers used the Court of Justice to achieve a change within the national migration legal framework. In so doing, the paper provides new insights into the political role of litigation before the Court of Justice and in the field of European migration law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44644>





PAVLOU, Vera

Migrant domestic workers, vulnerability and the law: immigration and employment laws in Cyprus and Spain

Investigaciones feministas, 2016, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 149-168

The intersection of gender, welfare and immigration regimes has been one of the main focus of a rich scholarship on paid domestic work in Europe. This article brings into the discussion the nexus of employment and immigration law regimes to reflect on the role of legal regulation in structuring and reducing the vulnerability of domestic workers. I analyse this nexus by looking at the cases of Cyprus and Spain, two states falling under the cluster of Southern Mediterranean welfare regimes, share certain characteristics in terms of immigration regimes, but have substantially different employment law regulation models. The first part sketches the debate on the employment law regulation of domestic work. The second part starts by giving an overview of the immigration regimes of Cyprus and Spain in relation to migrant domestic workers and then proceeds to analyse the two countries' models and substance of employment law regulation in domestic work. The comparison of these two divergent approaches informs the debate on how the legal regulation of domestic work should be best structured. In Spain there have been recent dynamic legislative changes in the employment law regulation of domestic work. The final part of the article traces these changes and reflects on why such processes have not taken place in Cyprus.

Las relaciones que se establecen entre las regulaciones y disciplinas que afectan al género, las políticas sociales y laborales y la inmigración han constituido uno de los centros de un rico debate doctrinal sobre el trabajo doméstico remunerado en Europa. El presente artículo pretende analizar el nexo entre la regulación laboral y la de inmigración para reflexionar sobre el papel que una regulación jurídica puede desempeñar en la reducción de la vulnerabilidad de los trabajadores domésticos. El análisis de la relación entre inmigración y regulación laboral se centra en el estudio de Chipre y España, dos estados que pueden encuadrarse en la tipología de modelo mediterráneo de estados de bienestar y que comparten ciertas características en sus regímenes jurídicos de regulación de la inmigración, pero donde aparecen importantes diferencias en la regulación laboral. La primera parte introduce el debate sobre la regulación laboral del trabajo doméstico. La segunda parte describe el panorama de los regímenes jurídicos de la inmigración en Chipre y España en relación con los trabajadores domésticos inmigrantes para continuar con el análisis de ambos modelos y de la regulación sustancial relevante en materia de empleo doméstico. Mediante la comparación de estos dos modelos divergentes se construye el debate sobre cómo elaborar de manera óptima la regulación del trabajo doméstico. En el caso español, en el marco de una dinámica de reformas laborales, han existido recientes cambios legislativos en la regulación del trabajo doméstico. La parte final del artículo rastrea el origen de estos cambios y propone una reflexión sobre las razones de la ausencia de un proceso similar en Chipre.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44686>

PAVLOU, Vera, GARCÍA-MUÑOZ, Antonio

La Directiva 1999/70/CE sobre el trabajo de duración determinada y la contratación temporal en España: un comentario a las sentencias del TJUE del 14 de septiembre de 2016

Revista de derecho social, 2016, No. 75, pp. 139-158

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44687>



PAVLOU, Vera

Domestic work in EU law: the relevance of EU employment law in challenging domestic workers' vulnerability

European law review, 2016, Vol. 41, No. 3, pp. 379-398

The importance of EU employment law sources as tools to challenge the vulnerability of domestic workers has surprisingly been a neglected theme in the growing legal scholarship on paid domestic work in Europe. This is due to a flawed assumption that EU employment law does not apply to domestic workers. I challenge this assumption and provide a more nuanced picture. My aim is twofold: to show clearly when EU employment law applies to domestic workers and what rights and protections they can derive. From this follows the broader conclusion that EU employment law is an important but misunderstood resource for domestic workers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44685>

PETERS, Floris, VINK, Maarten Peter, SCHMEETS, Hans

The ecology of immigrant naturalization: a life course approach in the context of institutional conditions

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2016, Vol. 42, No. 3, pp. 359-381

Traditionally, immigrants' propensity to naturalize is attributed to individual characteristics and the origin country. Recently scholars increasingly recognise that naturalisation decisions do not take place in a vacuum: they are conditioned both by the individual life course of immigrants, such as the age at migration and family situation, as well as the opportunity structure set by citizenship policies of the destination country. Yet it is less clear what impact specific policy changes have, and to whom these changes matter most. In this paper we address these questions by analysing citizenship acquisition among first generation immigrants in the Netherlands in light of a restriction in citizenship policy in 2003. We employ unique micro-level longitudinal data from Dutch municipal population registers between 1995 until 2012, which allow us to track naturalisation among different immigration cohorts. We find evidence that indeed naturalisation is part of a larger life course trajectory: immigrants who arrive at a younger age in the Netherlands naturalise more often and so do immigrants with a native partner, or a foreign-born partner who also naturalises. Policy also matters: migrants naturalise later and less often under more restrictive institutional conditions, especially migrants from less developed and politically unstable countries of origin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44524>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich,

20 years WTO law and governance: some legal methodology problems

Manchester journal of international economic law, 2016, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 106-127

This contribution begins with discussing 'legal methodologies', the competing conceptions of international economic law (IEL), the controversies over their underlying 'principles of justice', and the competing methods for promoting legal coherence in IEL (section 1). It then describes 'fragmentation' and 're-integration' as inevitable, dialectic methods for progressively developing international law, including the GATT/WTO legal and trading system since 1948 (section 2). WTO law continues to be dominated by intergovernmental power politics in spite of some 'constitutional dimensions' of the WTO dispute settlement system (section 3). Trade policy discretion is increasingly limited by WTO law and adjudication; but national sovereignty over non-discriminatory regulations of non-economic rights and public goods remains legally protected (section 4). As the customary rules of treaty interpretation offer no precise theory for the 'semantic', 'jurisprudential',



‘doctrinal’ and ‘judicial clarification’ of indeterminate treaty provisions and of their underlying ‘principles of justice’, the ‘member-driven legislative rule-clarifications’ often follow different jurisprudential and doctrinal reasoning than ‘judicial rule-clarifications’; due to the universal recognition of ‘inalienable’ human rights of citizens as ‘constituent powers’ and ‘democratic principals’ of all governance agents, the ‘constitutional function’ of judges as guardians of constitutionalism, human rights and of democratic diversity needs to be recognized and protected in multilevel governance of transnational public goods, including the mutually beneficial, multilevel WTO legal and trading system (section 5).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44795>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Methodological problems in international economic law and adjudication

Jindal global law review, 2016, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 279-332

This overview of ‘methodology problems’ in international economic law (IEL) and adjudication defines ‘legal methodology’ as the ‘best way’ for identifying the ‘sources’ of law, legitimate authority, the methods of legal interpretation, law-making and adjudication, the ‘primary rules of conduct’ and ‘secondary rules of recognition, change and adjudication’, the relationships between ‘legal positivism’, ‘natural law’ and ‘social theories of law’, and the ‘dual nature’ of modern legal systems. It discusses the methodological challenges resulting from the often incomplete, fragmented and under-theorized nature of multilevel, public and private regulation of transnational movements of goods, services, persons, capital and related payments. Governments and lawyers disagree on how to define the legitimate functions of IEL as an instrument of social change, the ‘legal system’ of IEL, and how to transform the ‘law in the books’ into socially effective ‘law in action’ so as to protect the rights and welfare of citizens more effectively. Democratic, republican and cosmopolitan constitutionalism suggest that the five competing conceptions of IEL as (1) international law among states, (2) private international law (e.g. commercial, investment and ‘conflicts law’), (3) multilevel economic regulation (e.g. based on ‘law and economics’), (4) global administrative law and (5) multilevel constitutional law (e.g. in European common market and monetary regulation) need to be integrated; they must protect democratic, republican and cosmopolitan rights of citizens who-as ‘constituent powers’, ‘democratic principals’ and main economic actors-must hold multilevel governance institutions and their limited, delegated powers legally, democratically and judicially more accountable so as to limit ‘market failures’ as well as ‘governance failures’ more effectively. Arguably, the universal recognition of human and constitutional rights of citizens requires cosmopolitan reforms of IEL and stronger judicial remedies for protection of transnational rule of law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44794>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Why treaty interpretation and adjudication require ‘constitutional mind-sets’

Journal of international economic law (JIEL), 2016, Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 389-392

In numerous publications, John Jackson emphasized ‘the strong link between international law and national constitutional systems, which must be understood in order to understand the international economic system’.¹ This short contribution in memory of John endorses-and elaborates on-Jackson’s proposition that ‘international lawyers must morph into constitutional lawyers’ and adopt a ‘constitutional approach to international law’.² John’s regular visits to the World Trade Organization (WTO) at Geneva and the European Union (EU) institutions at Brussels, like his participation in trade law conferences all over the world, illustrated his ‘cosmopolitan commitment’ (as a ‘citizen of the world’) to building a stronger international legal and mutually beneficial trading community. Yet, his ‘constitutional mind-set’ remained rooted in the



unique US constitutional law system rather than in rights-based ‘cosmopolitan constitutionalism’ or market-based ‘economic cosmopolitanism’.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44790>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

The EU's cosmopolitan foreign policy constitution and its disregard in transatlantic free trade agreements

European foreign affairs review, 2016, Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 449-468

The universal recognition of human rights promotes international ‘cosmopolitan law’ protecting rights and judicial remedies of citizens in ever more fields of international regulation. Yet, even though free trade agreements (FTAs) protecting rights and remedies of citizens have been uniquely successful in European integration, the European Union (EU)’s ‘cosmopolitan foreign policy mandate’ is increasingly disregarded in FTA negotiations with non-European countries. The EU’s transatlantic FTAs risk undermining fundamental rights and judicial remedies inside the EU. Citizens rightly challenge the interest group politics in designing transatlantic FTAs and the EU’s neglect for participatory and deliberative democracy in EU trade policies on regulating international markets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44797>



PONZANO, Paolo

L'intégration différenciée au sein de l'Union européenne et la constitutionnalisation de la zone Euro

Revue GRASPE, 2016, Vol. 26, pp. 38-48

L'intégration différenciée (ou intégration flexible selon une autre définition) au sein de l'Union européenne est une réalité juridique et politique depuis les débuts de la construction européenne, même si son application est devenue beaucoup plus importante depuis les Traités de Maastricht et d'Amsterdam. Le Traité de Rome prévoyait déjà que le droit européen s'applique à certains territoires et non pas à d'autres, que certains Etats membres maintiennent en vigueur des régimes spéciaux (par exemple les pays du Benelux) et que les Etats membres soient autorisés par la Commission à maintenir en vie, à certaines conditions et à titre temporaire, des mesures nationales (1). Par la suite, les actes de droit dérivé ont prévu des nombreuses dérogations en faveur des Etats membres qui pouvaient justifier l'existence de situations géographiques, économiques ou sociales les empêchant d'appliquer intégralement les dispositions du droit communautaire.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40549>



PORTOS GARCÍA, Martín

Taking to the streets in the context of austerity: a chronology of the cycle of protests in Spain, 2007-2015

Partecipazione e conflitto, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 181-210

Based on theories of cycles of collective behavior, this piece establishes a periodization of the cycle of anti-austerity and anti-political status quo protests in the shadow of the Great Recession that Spain faced between 2007 and 2015. More specifically, it tries to explain why the peak of protests persisted for so long: radicalization was contained, institutionalization postponed and protesters’ divisions avoided. The crucial argument here, an innovation with regards to the classic theories of cycles, is that the high standards of mobilization persisted



for a long time as the result of the issue specialization of a more general anti-austerity fight and the strategic alliances –with varying degrees of formality– that new civil organizations forged with the unions. For illustrating the longitudinal dynamics of the cycle of protests, we use original protest event data.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45531>

RAGKOS, Athanasios, NORI, Michele

The multifunctional pastoral systems in the Mediterranean EU and impact on the workforce

Options méditerranéennes, 2016, Vol. 114, Série A: Colloquies and seminars, pp. 325-328

Pastoralism constitutes a multifunctional system of animal production; the system is endowed with a range of values, which, nonetheless, are not captured in the prices of products. Indeed, pastoralism protects rural livelihoods especially in marginal and remote areas which, in the absence of inhabitants, would become abandoned or nurturing illegal activities, is endowed with important cultural features, produces high-quality dairy products and plays an irreplaceable role in preserving and maintaining ecosystem functioning. An important function of the system lays in the provision of income and employment to communities inhabiting mountainous or remote areas, for whom productive opportunities are limited. The purpose of this study is to present the main functions of pastoralism, alongside with the main pre-conditions for the protection and development of its various forms in the Mediterranean (transhumance, island animal production, grassland-based livestock farming). The study focuses on necessary political, social and regulatory adjustments to formulate a favorable operational environment, which should accommodate its unique multifunctional features and differentiate it from conventional intensive or semi-extensive systems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41424>

REGGIANI, Flores

Latte per patria: assistenza alla prima infanzia ed emergenza alimentare a Milano durante la Grande Guerra

Società e storia, 2016, Vol. 153, No. 3, pp. 485-519

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45129>

REHER, Stefanie,

The effects of congruence in policy priorities on satisfaction with democracy

Journal of elections, public opinion and parties, 2016, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 40-57

There is widespread agreement that better policy representation increases citizens' satisfaction with democracy. Previous research on this topic has generally focused on ideological congruence between citizens and representatives. In this article, it is argued that public–elite agreement on policy priorities is another essential aspect of policy representation, but has been largely overlooked in this context. Citizens whose issue concerns are higher on elites' agendas should be more satisfied with the functioning of democracy. This hypothesis is tested by linking voter survey data to candidate survey and news media content data from the 2009 German Longitudinal Election Study. The results show that citizens whose issue concerns are salient amongst party candidates and in the media campaign coverage are indeed more satisfied with democracy in their country. This effect exists not only for congruence with the party for which individuals voted, but also for agreement with the other parties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38814>





REINISCH, Dieter,
Political prisoners and the Irish language: a north-south comparison
Studi irlandesi: a journal of Irish studies, 2016, Vol. 6, pp. 239-258

The Irish language is witnessing a revival in some parts of Ulster. This revival is most visible in Belfast where An Cheathrú Ghaeltachta (Gaeltacht Quarter) was founded to promote the Irish language. While Irish was marginalized during the conflict in the North, Belfast, for example, had more Gaelscoileanna (Irish-language schools) than any other city in Ireland except Dublin and Cork in 2013. One of the most important aspects for this development was the release of the Irish Republican prisoners following the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998. In contrast to the North, although considered as the national language in the southern Republic of Ireland, the Irish language is further declining in the South. Thus, while the former Republican prisoners perform a pivotal role in the North, their role in re-vitalising the language in the Republic is marginalized. By comparing the role of the Irish language in Long Kesh/HMP Maze and Portlaoise Prison, I will discuss two aspects for this North-South divergence. These two differences are first the role of former prisoners within their community, and second the colonial/post-colonial framework of the two states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41906>

REINISCH, Dieter,
'Cumann na mBan' and women in Irish republican paramilitary organisations, 1969-1986
Estudios Irlandeses, 2016, No. 11, pp. 149-162

2014 marked the centenary of Cumann na mBan, the Irish Republican women's organisation. While a number of recent publications have dealt with the first decade of Cumann na mBan, its existence in the second half of the 20th century has largely been neglected by academics. However, women played an integral part in the Republican struggle and many of these women held influential positions in the Irish Republican Movement. With this in mind, the article will discuss the role of Cumann na mBan within the so-called Provisional Republican Movement between 1969 and 1986. Based on 25 Oral History interviews with former members of the women's organisation, the membership structure of the organisation and its activities will be discussed. In general, the role of women in the Irish Republican Movement will be examined along with a number of other factors which have hitherto been largely underplayed in the historiography of women activists in the Irish Republican Movement. This article will provide students and academics with literature for further in-depth research on Cumann na mBan. In essence, the aim of the article is to introduce Cumann na mBan into the historiography of the recent conflict in the North of Ireland.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40304>



RHIMES, Michael,
The EU courts stand their ground: why are the standing rules for direct actions still so restrictive?
European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 103-172

The restrictive nature of EU standing rules has long been controversial. They were reformed in Art 263(4) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, which added another head of standing to the existing two heads. Despite this addition, standing continues to be a considerable hurdle to direct challenges. This article seeks to explain why. It does so on two levels. First, it explains how the courts' interpretation of the



third head makes it very difficult for most claimants to satisfy. In so doing, it highlights both the flaws in this interpretation, as well as the possibility of adopting more liberal interpretations fully consistent with the text of Art 263(4). Second, it examines, more fundamentally, why the courts support narrow admissibility criteria, even after the opportunity they were given in the Lisbon Treaty to potentially relax those criteria. These justifications in favour of the present approach are exposed as unsatisfactory, and falling short of the court's own promises of effective judicial protection.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43287>

RICARD-GUAY, Alexandra, DENOY, Myriam,
Narratives of ambivalence: the ethics of vulnerability and agency in research with girls in the sex trade

Girlhood studies: an interdisciplinary journal, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 54–70

In this article, we examine the ethical realities that emerged from a qualitative study with adolescent girls on sexual exploitation. We outline and articulate the importance of moving beyond the inclusion of girls' voices in research to discussing the ethical and practical implications of doing so. We consider the notions of power, victimization, and agency and highlight the ethical dilemma of doing research with girls in the sex trade, particularly in a context in which participants' narratives are characterized by profound ambivalence, as seen in their frequent oscillation between narratives of victimization on the one hand, and of agency and power on the other. The nexus between girlhood studies and ethics provides us with a valuable opportunity to analyze, and thus highlight, the importance of social context in understanding these adolescent girls' narratives and self-representations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44744>



ROMERO, Federico,
White backlash

Aspenia, 2016, No. 74, pp. 39-48

Overview of the US electoral campaign with a specific focus on the racial basis of Trump's representation of America.

Il fenomeno Trump si è nutrito di risentimenti razziali e paure economiche – fenomeni che hanno messo in crisi la stessa identità del paese per molti suoi elettori. E gli anni di Obama hanno fatto da incubatore per un vero “white backlash”. Il prezzo è la disgregazione dell'elettorato repubblicano. Sul lato democratico, Hillary Clinton incarna un establishment incerto sulle ricette economiche, che non ispira grande fiducia. Nell'insieme la politica americana compie una virata nazionalista.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45169>

ROMERO, Federico,
L'America bianca

Aspenia, 2016, No. 75, pp. 94-103

Comment on US presidential election results, with a focus on the composition and dynamic of the Republican vote.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45170>



ROMERO, Federico

Rethinking Italy's shrinking place in the international arena

The international spectator; Italian journal of international affairs, 2016, Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 1-12

Italy's international relations are re-examined in a historical perspective from the 1970s to the present. Italy's foreign policy is shackled by two features inherited from its modern history: a focus on rank and prestige, and a faith in the redemptive character of the EU and other multilateral arrangements. The 'middle power' foreign policy model elaborated in the 1980s had a rationale of its own but it can hardly be adapted to the globalised world, nor can it be sustained by a deteriorated economic and societal domestic fabric. Italy has to rethink its basic national interests, adapt its foreign policy tools to new concepts of relevance and influence, and focus on a long-term, concerted effort at domestic regeneration if it is to withstand the challenges at hand.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45168>

ROSE, Amy, STONER, Robert, PÉREZ-ARRIAGA, Ignacio J.

Prospects for grid-connected solar PV in Kenya: a systems approach

Applied energy, 2016, Vol. 161, No. 1, pp. 583-590

Capacity planners in developing countries frequently use screening curves and other system-independent metrics such as levelized cost of energy to guide investment decisions. This can lead to spurious conclusions about intermittent power sources such as solar and wind whose value may depend strongly on the characteristics of the system in which they are installed, including the overall generation mix and consumption patterns. We use a system-level optimization model for Kenya to evaluate the potential to use grid-connected solar PV in combination with existing reservoir hydropower to displace diesel generation. Different generation mixes in the years 2012 and 2017 are tested with a unit commitment model. Our results show that the value of high penetrations of solar in 2012 exceeds expected payments from the national feed-in-tariff. Under two 2017 generation mix and demand scenarios, the value of solar remains high if planned investments in low-cost geothermal, imported hydro, and wind power are delayed. Our system-scale methodology can be used to estimate the potential for intermittent renewable generation in other African countries with large reservoir hydro capacities or where there is a significant opportunity to displace costly diesel generation.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39284>

RYBAK, Jan

Marxismus, jüdischer Nationalismus und Zionismus: Historische Analyse eines angespannten Verhältnisses

Chilufim: Zeitschrift für Jüdische Kulturgeschichte, 2016, Vol. 20, pp. 3-32

The article analysis the ambivalent relation between Marxist theory and the socialist movement on the one side and Jewish nationalism and Zionism on the other. It challenges major parts of the existing scholarly work on the problem in regard to its methodological approach, arguing that the relation was not primarily shaped by the socialists' alleged antisemitism, but rather by their approach to the "national question" and their rejection of "separatism". The analysis of core texts by the Central and Eastern European labor movement of the late 19th and early 20th century shows the complexity, ambivalence, and changeability



of the socialists' approach towards Jewish national demands. It shows that the approach was less shaped by abstract theoretical-ideological positions or resentments, but rather by the practical-political challenges, labor organizations faced in this period.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44990>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'UE Douzième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2015 - une procédure budgétaire particulièrement complexe. IV. Le nouveau projet de budget et l'accord sur le budget pour 2015

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2016, No. 596, pp. 176-191

La procédure budgétaire pour 2015 a été particulièrement difficile, et il a fallu toute la volonté politique des trois institutions impliquées dans la procédure (Parlement européen, Conseil et Commission) pour réussir à éviter un recours au système des “douzièmes provisoires” début 2015, et ce grâce à une “procédure budgétaire d’urgence” – compliquée elle aussi – menée en décembre 2014. L’histoire retiendra qu’en 2014 la procédure de conciliation budgétaire instaurée par le traité de Lisbonne n’a de nouveau pas abouti, et ce pour la troisième fois en cinq ans. La procédure de conciliation concernant le projet de budget rectificatif (PBR) no 2/2014 (traitant de la budgétisation du solde de l’exercice 2013), qui s’est déroulée en parallèle, a également abouti à un échec. Le sujet majeur de discordance a été la façon de faire face aux factures impayées, l’autorité budgétaire mobilisant in fine, par le biais du budget rectificatif no 2/2014, un montant de 3,5 milliards d’euros de crédits de paiement supplémentaires en 2014, dans le cadre de l’accord global conclu en décembre 2014 sur le budget pour 2015. Cet accord comporte la mobilisation de la marge pour imprévus, pour un montant de 3,2 milliards d’euros, ainsi que l’adoption d’un record historique de six PBR pour 2014 en suspens, mais également la mise en place dès 2015 d’un plan visant à réduire le niveau des factures impayées. Les négociations ont été compliquées par la question du traitement (dans le cadre du plafond des crédits pour paiements du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020) des crédits de paiement pour les “instruments spéciaux” (il s’agit avant tout de la réserve pour aides d’urgence, du Fonds de solidarité de l’Union européenne et du Fonds européen d’ajustement à la mondialisation), ainsi que par les montants historiquement élevés des ajustements apportés en 2014 aux ressources propres fondées sur la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée et sur le revenu national brut, faisant l’objet du PBR no 6/2014. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 594 de janvier 2016 de la *Revue de l’Union européenne*) s’est concentrée sur la présentation de l’environnement dans lequel les négociations sur le budget de l’Union pour 2015 se sont déroulées. La partie II (publiée dans le numéro 595 de février 2016 de la *Revue de l’Union européenne*) s’est penchée sur les travaux préparatoires à la procédure budgétaire, sur le contenu du projet de budget pour 2015 adopté par la Commission en juin 2014, sur la position du Conseil sur ce projet de budget, sur les amendements du Parlement européen sur la position du Conseil, ainsi que sur les points principaux discutés lors des trilogues budgétaires en 2014. La partie III (publiée dans le numéro 596 de mars 2016 de la *Revue de l’Union européenne*) s’est concentrée sur une analyse du déroulement de la procédure de conciliation portant sur le projet de budget initial pour 2015. Cette partie IV présente le contenu du nouveau projet de budget pour 2015, présenté par la Commission suite une procédure de conciliation budgétaire infructueuse fin novembre 2014, et récapitule les éléments principaux du budget de l’Union européenne pour 2015, arrêté le 17 décembre 2014. Cette partie retrace en outre en guise de conclusion les aspects les plus importants de la procédure budgétaire pour 2015.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40705>



SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

***Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.
Treizième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2016 – un budget sous
d'importantes contraintes. II. Le projet de budget pour 2016***

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2016, No. 602, pp. 576-584

Comparée à la procédure précédente, la procédure budgétaire pour 2016 a été bien moins complexe. Ceci tient à plusieurs raisons, notamment l'accord des deux branches de l'autorité budgétaire sur un échéancier de paiement 2015-2016 avant que la Commission ne présente son projet de budget pour 2016, l'adoption par le Conseil et le Parlement européen de tous les projets de budgets rectificatifs en attente avant le début de la procédure de conciliation sur le budget pour 2016 (le projet de budget rectificatif no 8/2015 – traitant avant tout de l'actualisation des montants des ressources propres – étant la seule exception due à sa présentation tardive), l'augmentation du plafond des crédits pour paiements du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020 (le CFP) en 2016 comparé aux deux premières années du CFP et aussi les enseignements tirés de la procédure budgétaire pour 2015. Ceci ne veut naturellement pas dire que les négociateurs n'aient pas été confrontés en 2015 à d'épineux problèmes, notamment en ce qui concerne la manière de faire face aux besoins de financement découlant de la crise migratoire et des réfugiés à laquelle l'Union a été confrontée à partir de 2015. Le budget pour 2016 tel qu'adopté le 25 novembre 2015 a épuisé une importante partie des marges de flexibilité du CFP et du budget de l'Union. Ce dernier n'a ainsi laissé aucune marge sous le plafond de la sous-rubrique 1a (Compétitivité pour la croissance et l'emploi). De plus, l'instrument de flexibilité a été mobilisé dans son entièreté afin de permettre d'inclure dans le budget des crédits d'engagement supplémentaires pour les rubriques 3 (Sécurité et citoyenneté) et 4 (L'Europe dans le monde) du CFP, destinés à faire face à la crise migratoire et des réfugiés en 2016 (ces deux rubriques ayant elles aussi épuisé toute leur marge sous le plafond). L'instrument de flexibilité a en effet fait l'objet, dans le cadre de l'accord sur le budget pour 2016, d'une mobilisation record de 1 530 millions d'euros en crédits d'engagement. Par ailleurs, 66,1 millions d'euros en crédits d'engagement ont été mobilisés dans le contexte du budget rectificatif no 7/2015, afin de répondre à la crise des réfugiés en 2015. Ce n'est que la troisième fois, depuis sa création en 2000, que l'instrument de flexibilité est activé par le biais d'un budget rectificatif. L'histoire retiendra, en plus du troisième succès de la procédure de conciliation budgétaire en six procédures budgétaires entièrement gouvernées par le traité de Lisbonne, que l'accord sur le projet commun de budget pour 2016 a été scellé alors que, cette même nuit du 13 novembre 2015, de tragiques attaques terroristes se déroulaient à Paris. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 601 de septembre 2016 de la *Revue de l'Union européenne*) s'est concentrée sur la présentation de l'environnement dans lequel les négociations sur le budget de l'Union pour 2016 se sont déroulées. Cette partie II présente le contenu du projet de budget pour 2016 tel que proposé par la Commission, la position du Conseil sur ce projet de budget et le contenu des amendements du Parlement européen sur la position du Conseil.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43805>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

***Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.
Treizième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2016 – un budget sous
d'importantes contraintes. III. L'accord sur le budget pour 2016***

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2016, No. 603, pp. 637-647

Comparée à la procédure précédente, la procédure budgétaire pour 2016 a été bien moins complexe. Ceci tient à plusieurs raisons, notamment l'accord des deux branches de l'autorité budgétaire sur un échéancier de paiement 2015-2016 avant que la Commission ne présente son projet de budget pour 2016, l'adoption par le Conseil et le Parlement européen de tous les projets de budgets rectificatifs en attente avant le début de la



procédure de conciliation sur le budget pour 2016 (le projet de budget rectificatif no 8/2015 – traitant avant tout de l'actualisation des montants des ressources propres – étant la seule exception due à sa présentation tardive), l'augmentation du plafond des crédits pour paiements du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020 (le CFP) en 2016 comparé aux deux premières années du CFP et aussi les enseignements tirés de la procédure budgétaire pour 2015. Ceci ne veut naturellement pas dire que les négociateurs n'aient pas été confrontés en 2015 à d'épineux problèmes, notamment en ce qui concerne la manière de faire face aux besoins de financement découlant de la crise migratoire et des réfugiés à laquelle l'Union a été confrontée à partir de 2015. Le budget pour 2016 tel qu'adopté le 25 novembre 2015 a épuisé une importante partie des marges de flexibilité du CFP et du budget de l'Union. Ce dernier n'a ainsi laissé aucune marge sous le plafond de la sous-rubrique 1a (Compétitivité pour la croissance et l'emploi). De plus, l'instrument de flexibilité a été mobilisé dans son entièreté afin de permettre d'inclure dans le budget des crédits d'engagement supplémentaires pour les rubriques 3 (Sécurité et citoyenneté) et 4 (L'Europe dans le monde) du CFP, destinés à faire face à la crise migratoire et des réfugiés en 2016 (ces deux rubriques ayant elles aussi épuisé toute leur marge sous le plafond). L'instrument de flexibilité a en effet fait l'objet, dans le cadre de l'accord sur le budget pour 2016, d'une mobilisation record de 1 530 millions d'euros en crédits d'engagement. Par ailleurs, 66,1 millions d'euros en crédits d'engagement ont été mobilisés dans le contexte du budget rectificatif no 7/2015, afin de répondre à la crise des réfugiés en 2015. Ce n'est que la troisième fois, depuis sa création en 2000, que l'instrument de flexibilité est activé par le biais d'un budget rectificatif. L'histoire retiendra, en plus du troisième succès de la procédure de conciliation budgétaire en six procédures budgétaires entièrement gouvernées par le traité de Lisbonne, que l'accord sur le projet commun de budget pour 2016 a été scellé alors que, cette même nuit du 13 novembre 2015, de tragiques attaques terroristes se déroulaient à Paris. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 601 de septembre 2016 de la *Revue de l'Union européenne*) s'est concentrée sur la présentation de l'environnement dans lequel les négociations sur le budget de l'Union pour 2016 se sont déroulées. La partie II (publiée dans le numéro 602 d'octobre-novembre 2016 de la *Revue de l'Union européenne*) s'est penchée sur le contenu du projet de budget pour 2016 présenté par la Commission, de la position du Conseil sur ce projet de budget et des amendements du Parlement européen sur la position du Conseil. Cette partie III présente les travaux du comité de conciliation et le contenu de l'accord sur le budget de l'Union pour 2016. Par ailleurs, elle récapitule les aspects les plus importants de la procédure budgétaire pour 2016.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44505>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

***Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.
Treizième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2016 – un budget sous
d'importantes contraintes. I. L'environnement budgétaire en 2015***

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2016, No. 601, pp. 499-511

Comparée à la procédure précédente, la procédure budgétaire pour 2016 a été bien moins complexe. Ceci tient à plusieurs raisons, notamment l'accord des deux branches de l'autorité budgétaire sur un échéancier de paiement 2015-2016 avant que la Commission ne présente son projet de budget pour 2016, l'adoption par le Conseil et le Parlement européen de tous les projets de budgets rectificatifs en attente avant le début de la procédure de conciliation sur le budget pour 2016 (le projet de budget rectificatif no 8/2015 – traitant avant tout de l'actualisation des montants des ressources propres – étant la seule exception due à sa présentation tardive), l'augmentation du plafond des crédits pour paiements du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020 (le CFP) en 2016 comparé aux deux premières années du CFP et aussi les enseignements tirés de la procédure budgétaire pour 2015. Ceci ne veut naturellement pas dire que les négociateurs n'aient pas été confrontés en 2015 à d'épineux problèmes, notamment en ce qui concerne la manière de faire face aux besoins de financement découlant de la crise migratoire et des réfugiés à laquelle l'Union a été confrontée à partir de

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43706>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.

Douzième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2015 – une procédure budgétaire particulièrement complexe. III. La procédure de conciliation

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2016, No. 596, pp. 171-175

La procédure budgétaire pour 2015 a été particulièrement difficile, et il a fallu toute la volonté politique des trois institutions impliquées dans la procédure (Parlement européen, Conseil et Commission) pour réussir à éviter un recours au système des "douzièmes provisoires" début 2015, et ce grâce à une "procédure budgétaire d'urgence" – compliquée elle aussi – menée en décembre 2014. L'histoire retiendra qu'en 2014 la procédure de conciliation budgétaire instaurée par le traité de Lisbonne n'a de nouveau pas abouti, et ce pour la troisième fois en cinq ans. La procédure de conciliation concernant le projet de budget rectificatif (PBR) no 2/2014 (traitant de la budgétisation du solde de l'exercice 2013), qui s'est déroulée en parallèle, a également abouti à un échec. Le sujet majeur de discordance a été la façon de faire face aux factures impayées, l'autorité budgétaire mobilisant in fine, par le biais du budget rectificatif no 2/2014, un montant de 3,5 milliards d'euros de crédits de paiement supplémentaires en 2014, dans le cadre de l'accord global conclu en décembre 2014 sur le budget pour 2015. Cet accord comporte la mobilisation de la marge pour imprévus, pour un montant de 3,2 milliards d'euros, ainsi que l'adoption d'un record historique de six PBR pour 2014 en suspens, mais également la mise en place dès 2015 d'un plan visant à réduire le niveau des factures impayées. Les négociations ont été compliquées par la question du traitement (dans le cadre du plafond des crédits pour paiements du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020) des crédits de paiement pour les "instruments spéciaux" (il s'agit avant tout de la réserve pour aides d'urgence, du Fonds de solidarité de l'Union européenne et du Fonds européen d'ajustement à la mondialisation), ainsi que par les montants historiquement élevés des ajustements apportés en 2014 aux ressources propres fondées sur la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée et sur le revenu national brut, faisant l'objet du PBR no 6/2014. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 594 de janvier 2016 de la *Revue de l'Union européenne*) s'est concentrée sur la présentation de l'environnement dans lequel les négociations sur le budget de l'Union pour 2015 se sont

déroulées. La partie II (publiée dans le numéro 595 de février 2016 de la *Revue de l'Union européenne*) s'est penchée sur les travaux préparatoires à la procédure budgétaire, sur le contenu du projet de budget pour 2015 adopté par la Commission en juin 2014, sur la position du Conseil sur ce projet de budget, sur les amendements du Parlement européen sur la position du Conseil, ainsi que sur les points principaux discutés lors des trilogues budgétaires en 2014. Cette partie III analyse en détail le déroulement de la procédure de conciliation sur le projet de budget initial pour 2015.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40333>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.

Douzième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2015 – une procédure budgétaire particulièrement complexe. I. L'environnement budgétaire en 2014

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2016, No. 594, pp. 56-64

La procédure budgétaire pour 2015 a été particulièrement difficile, et il a fallu toute la volonté politique des trois institutions impliquées dans la procédure (Parlement européen, Conseil et Commission) pour réussir à éviter un recours au système des "douzièmes provisoires" début 2015, et ce grâce à une "procédure budgétaire d'urgence" – compliquée elle aussi – menée en décembre 2014. L'histoire retiendra qu'en 2014 la procédure de conciliation budgétaire instaurée par le traité de Lisbonne n'a de nouveau pas abouti, et ce pour la troisième fois en cinq ans. La procédure de conciliation concernant le projet de budget rectificatif (PBR) no 2/2014 (traitant de la budgétisation du solde de l'exercice 2013), qui s'est déroulée en parallèle, a également abouti à un échec. Le sujet majeur de discordance a été la façon de faire face aux factures impayées, l'autorité budgétaire mobilisant in fine, par le biais du budget rectificatif no 2/2014, un montant de 3,5 milliards d'euros de crédits de paiement supplémentaires en 2014, dans le cadre de l'accord global conclu en décembre 2014 sur le budget pour 2015. Cet accord comporte la mobilisation de la marge pour imprévus, pour un montant de 3,2 milliards d'euros, ainsi que l'adoption d'un record historique de six PBR pour 2014 en suspens, mais également la mise en place dès 2015 d'un plan visant à réduire le niveau des factures impayées. Les négociations ont été compliquées par la question du traitement (dans le cadre du plafond des crédits pour paiements du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020) des crédits de paiement pour les "instruments spéciaux" (il s'agit avant tout de la réserve pour aides d'urgence, du Fonds de solidarité de l'Union européenne et du Fonds européen d'ajustement à la mondialisation), ainsi que par les montants historiquement élevés des ajustements apportés en 2014 aux ressources propres fondées sur la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée et sur le revenu national brut, faisant l'objet du PBR no 6/2014. Cette partie I présente l'environnement dans lequel les négociations interinstitutionnelles sur le budget de l'Union pour 2015 se sont déroulées. Une attention toute particulière est apportée aux différents budgets rectificatifs adoptés en 2014, en raison de leur importance du point de vue du déroulement de la procédure budgétaire pour 2015.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38452>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.

Douzième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2015 – une procédure budgétaire particulièrement complexe. II. Le projet de budget initial pour 2015

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2016, No. 595, pp. 116-126

La procédure budgétaire pour 2015 a été particulièrement difficile, et il a fallu toute la volonté politique des trois institutions impliquées dans la procédure (Parlement européen, Conseil et Commission) pour réussir à



éviter un recours au système des "douzièmes provisoires" début 2015, et ce grâce à une "procédure budgétaire d'urgence" – compliquée elle aussi – menée en décembre 2014. L'histoire retiendra qu'en 2014 la procédure de conciliation budgétaire instaurée par le traité de Lisbonne n'a de nouveau pas abouti, et ce pour la troisième fois en cinq ans. La procédure de conciliation concernant le projet de budget rectificatif (PBR) no 2/2014 (traitant de la budgétisation du solde de l'exercice 2013), qui s'est déroulée en parallèle, a également abouti à un échec. Le sujet majeur de discordance a été la façon de faire face aux factures impayées, l'autorité budgétaire mobilisant in fine, par le biais du budget rectificatif no 2/2014, un montant de 3,5 milliards d'euros de crédits de paiement supplémentaires en 2014, dans le cadre de l'accord global conclu en décembre 2014 sur le budget pour 2015. Cet accord comporte la mobilisation de la marge pour imprévus, pour un montant de 3,2 milliards d'euros, ainsi que l'adoption d'un record historique de six PBR pour 2014 en suspens, mais également la mise en place dès 2015 d'un plan visant à réduire le niveau des factures impayées. Les négociations ont été compliquées par la question du traitement (dans le cadre du plafond des crédits pour paiements du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020) des crédits de paiement pour les "instruments spéciaux" (il s'agit avant tout de la réserve pour aides d'urgence, du Fonds de solidarité de l'Union européenne et du Fonds européen d'ajustement à la mondialisation), ainsi que par les montants historiquement élevés des ajustements apportés en 2014 aux ressources propres fondées sur la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée et sur le revenu national brut, faisant l'objet du PBR no 6/2014. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 594 de janvier 2016 de la *Revue de l'Union européenne*) s'est concentrée sur la présentation de l'environnement dans lequel les négociations sur le budget de l'Union pour 2015 se sont déroulées. Cette partie II présente les travaux préparatoires à la procédure budgétaire, le contenu du projet de budget pour 2015 tel qu'adopté par la Commission en juin 2014, la position du Conseil sur ce projet de budget et les amendements du Parlement européen sur la position du Conseil.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39227>



SANDERS, Andreas R. Dugstad,
SANDVIK, Pål Thonstad, STORLI, Espen
Dealing with globalisation: the Nordic countries and inward FDI, 1900–1939
Business history, 2016, Vol. 58, No. 8, pp. 1210-1235

This article examines the different ways in which the four Nordic countries chose to regulate the inflow of foreign direct investments (FDI). By studying the laws regulating foreign ownership, as well as their implementation, it becomes clear that the four countries followed a pragmatic and tolerant policy towards inward FDI, but that the resource rich countries actively tried to prevent foreign ownership of their most important natural resources. The article also shows how the countries' stricter policy on foreign ownership in the early twentieth century was not a casualty of World War I, but more predominantly a reaction to the increasing international economic integration before the war.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43645>

SANGAR, Eric
The pitfalls of learning from historical experience: the British Army's debate on useful lessons for the war in Afghanistan
Contemporary security policy, 2016, Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 223-245

Why do armies often fail to transmit and coherently apply lessons from their past? Using the concept of 'layered organizational culture', this article formulates a pioneering theoretical argument to explain how military organizations learn from their historical experience. Analysing empirical material from internal debates within the British Army, the article observes an inherent incompatibility between lessons gleaned



from, on the one hand, the Anglo- Afghan Wars and, on the other hand, British counterinsurgency campaigns after 1945. This is less a result of actual differences in the external context but of changing organizational ‘filters’: different layers of military organizational culture result in different ways of selecting and transmitting relevant lessons from warfare experience. Older and newer cultural layers can interact and thus contribute to incoherent strategy-making in the present. This argument is illustrated by reviewing the layering process within the British Army since the 19th century. The article shows a shift from emphasizing the specificity of local contexts towards the application of universal principles. This has contemporary relevance: co-existing yet incompatible historical lessons contributed to significant incoherence in operational strategy during the initial months of the British deployment in Afghanistan in 2006.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45009>

SARTOR, Giovanni

The right to be forgotten: balancing interests in the flux of time

International journal of law and information technology, 2016, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 72–98

The passage of time may reverse the balance of interests involved in the processing of personal data. This provides a rationale for the so-called ‘right to be forgotten’—namely, data subjects’ right to exclude or limit the further processing of their personal information. This right has been endorsed in a number of judicial decisions in various EU Member States and has been affirmed in the recent Google-Spain decision by the European Court of Justice. To analyse the rationale of the right to be forgotten, I consider the evolving balance between legally relevant advantages and disadvantages resulting from the processing of personal data. For modelling this evolving balance, I propose a method based on the identification of trends over time and on their graphical representation. On the basis of this analysis, I consider how remedies and sanctions meant to implement the right to be forgotten may affect expectation and motivations of content and host providers, and consequently influence their behaviour. I argue that in the EU legal framework data subjects should be granted the right to request from competent authorities an injunction to have their personal data removed or their distribution limited when unrestricted online distribution is no longer justified by the balance of the interests at stake. However, sanctions against online distribution may induce premature forgetting. In particular, they may have a chilling effect on the distribution of information for journalistic purposes, negatively affecting freedom of expression and information.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45229>

SCHEININ, Martin

The Italian Constitutional Court's judgment 238 of 2014 is not another Kadi case

Journal of international criminal justice, 2016, OnlineFirst

This article provides a critical view of Judgment No. 238 of 2014 handed down by the Italian Constitutional Court. By and large the comments presented below pertain to the single issue of the relationship between different legal orders ç between the legal orders of two states, or between the legal order of one state and the legal order of international law. The following comments are based on a postulate that law is pluralist in its structure. Law is about officially enforced normativity between human beings. As there are multiple sources of law and multiple enforcers, there are also multiple legal systems. These legal systems may choose to yield to each other, they may seek to coordinate between themselves, but they may also conflict and collide. As a matter of principle, a legal order can proclaim the primacy of another legal order in respect of its own norms, including within the proclaiming legal order itself. However, a legal order cannot proclaim the primacy of



its own norms within another legal order. This is why Judgment No. 238 represents what this author terms a 'category error' when the ruling seeks to determine the content of international law through a methodology that leans heavily upon the primacy of the Constitution of Italy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41865>

SCHLEIFER, Philip

Private governance undermined: India and the roundtable on sustainable palm oil

Global environmental politics, 2016, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 38-58

Are emerging markets undermining private environmental governance? In the past, most trade in agricultural commodities occurred between developed and developing countries, but in recent years the volume of South-South trade has increased significantly. The booming demand from emerging markets for food, feed, and fiber is now a key driver behind agricultural expansion, causing large-scale deforestation and biodiversity loss in the tropics. By examining the case of palm oil, this article argues that existing private governance institutions are not well equipped to deal with this crisis. They continue to operate on the basis of a North-South trade model, trying to leverage the market power of big-brand companies to achieve their sustainability goals. However, the effectiveness of this mechanism is increasingly undermined by the rise of South-South trade and the different structure and institutional context of emerging market value chains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39048>



SCHMITTER, Philippe C., LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe

Neo-functionalism as a theory of disintegration

Chinese political science review, 2016, Vol. 1, No. 1

In this article, we exploit neo-functionalism as a conceptual and theoretical instrument that helps understand the current crisis and its future consequences. We formulate a series of suppositions and hypotheses, which we evaluate using existing data sources and related research. Our empirical analysis produces a mixed picture: though reality seems to conform with some neo-functionalist expectations, it contradicts some others. The latter disproven results, however, also suggest that there might be some corresponding increase in the likelihood that the EU could disintegrate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40332>

SCHRAM, Arthur

Gordon Tullock and experimental public choice

Constitutional political economy, 2016, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 214-226

In this paper, I discuss Gordon Tullock's views on Experimentation in Economics, his own research experiment, and his influence on the field of experimental public choice. I argue that Tullock can credibly claim to have been an early supporter of the method and that his work is cited more often than that of other public choice scholars active in the same period. His work on rent seeking forms the basis of an extensive experimental literature and studies on trust, demand revelation and voter turnout have been strongly influenced by Tullock's work.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45231>



SIGNORIELLO, Federica, NICOSIA, Stefano

Introduzione

In Verbis: lingue literature culture, 2016, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 7-12

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42646>



SMETS, Kaat

Revisiting the political life-cycle model: later maturation and turnout decline among young adults

European political science review, 2016, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 225-249

Turnout among young adults has declined steadily in various advanced industrial democracies in recent decades. At the same time, as a consequence of delayed transitions to adulthood, many life-cycle events considered important for the development of electoral participation are experienced later in life. These combined trends call for a reevaluation of the political life-cycle model and the way in which it explains voter turnout among young adults. More specifically, in this paper it is argued that variation in the timing of life events has been overlooked as an explanatory factor of generational differences in young adults' propensity to turn out to vote. With accumulating evidence that the decision to vote is to some extent habitual, a lack of life experiences may cause young adults to form the habit to abstain rather than to vote. If the mechanisms of the life-cycle model are indeed correct, later maturation should at least partially explain why young adults these days are less inclined to vote than their parents or grandparents in their younger years. Based on the British Election Studies from 1964 to 2010, the findings of this study confirm generally observed patterns of a delayed assumption of adult roles by young citizens. This trend toward later maturation negatively affects turnout levels of young citizens. If maturation levels had remained at pre-war levels, the average turnout among Britain's post-seventies generation would have been no less than 12 percentage points higher.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45011>



SOLANO DIAZ, Pablo

Price parity clauses: has the Commission let slip the watchdogs of war?

European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 38-61

While the proliferation of online markets has presented competition authorities with a string of challenges of diverse nature, the price parity phenomenon depicts particularly well the Commission's 'fight-chaos-with-chaos' approach to digital economy. Indeed, the EU watchdog's passive attitude towards the multiple enquiries into most-favoured-nation clauses by different national trustbusters across the Old Continent risks going down in universal history of antitrust infamy. With the awareness that rivers of ink have already been poured over the subject, this paper adopts a brand new stance by looking on its opportunity side. In the light of the timid open-mindedness recently shown by the European Court of Justice as regards the object-effect dichotomy in *Groupement des Cartes Bancaires* and *Maxima Latvija* judgements (which seem to steer away from Pierre Fabre's sternness), I will discuss different national solutions with a view to vindicating not only a more consistent but also an unprejudiced effects-based approach that should transport analogue EU law enforcement to the digital era.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43285>



STEINBACH, Armin

Structural reforms in EU member states: exploring sanction-based and reward-based mechanisms

European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 173-210

An insufficient level of structural reforms remains a perennial phenomenon in the EU. Despite the gradual expansion of macroeconomic governance, legal instruments fostering the implementation of structural reforms have been underexploited. This article examines the leeway provided by EU Treaties and legislation to use existing and new instruments to incentivize structural reforms more forcefully. First, in light of the recent change in the EU Commission's enforcement practice, we highlight how the sanctions-based regime under the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) can be extended to incorporate structural reforms. There is significant room for manoeuvre to account for the implementation of structural reforms both in the preventive and the corrective arm of the SGP. Second, contractual agreements on structural reforms offer an alternative to the sanction-based system. Unlike existing instruments, contractual agreements allow for more egalitarian and reward-based incentives and thus deviate from the classic 'surveillance model' of economic governance in the EU. We can conceptualize such agreements in two ways: First, as agreements concluded between the EU and individual Member States, underpinned by financial support as an incentive. Second, as mutual agreements concluded between Member States, which agree on the implementation of structural reforms as a kind of barter trading ensuring reciprocity. We highlight the legal boundaries on scope and design of such agreements and how they relate to the institutional governance setting in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43288>

STRANER, Katalin

Emigration agents and the agency of the urban press: approaches to transatlantic migration in Hungary, 1880s–1914

Journal of migration history, 2016, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 352–374

This article argues the importance of the urban press in shaping public opinion about transatlantic migration using the representation of emigration agents and agencies in the Hungarian press in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This also draws light to the importance of Budapest not only as a critical hub of emigration movements in terms of administration, transportation and information network that directed and controlled overseas emigration, but also as an agent of communication: the urban press, inseparable from the constantly transforming urban space, was a key agent in the transmission of knowledge and forming public opinion about the emigration question that was in the centre of political, social and cultural discourse during this period.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45188>



SUS, Monika

Inventors and gatekeepers?: the EU Member States and the European External Action Service

Journal of regional security, 2016, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 55–74

This project reflects on the ambivalence of the EU member states in their relationships with the new institutional arm of European diplomacy – the European External Action Service, headed by the High Representative. While trapped in rhetorical support for stronger and better-coordinated EU foreign policy, the member states show little willingness to equip the newcomer with political mandate and room for action, and provide a case in point for the post- Maastricht integration paradox. The main aim of this paper is to

shed light on the reasons for this paradoxical behaviour. Taking into consideration the timeline 2009-2014, the article looks at patterns and dynamics of the mutual cooperation between the EEAS selected member states (Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45106>



SUS, Monika

Member states as strategy-maker or strategy-taker?: analysing Polish involvement in the development of the EU Global Strategy

Polish political science yearbook, 2016, Vol. 45, pp. 337–350

The drafting process of the EU Global Strategy published in June 2016 has differed distinctively from the formulation of the European Security Strategy in 2003 mainly because of its consultative character. The coordination of the process was ensured by the High Representative who brokered between interests of individual Member States. Looking through the lens of deliberative intergovernmentalism, the paper examines patterns and channels of the cooperation between Poland and the EEAS throughout the strategy-making process. It attempts to shed light on the officially repeated claims on the Member States' ownership of the document and their active participation in the consultations. The article argues that only with national diplomacies as strategy-makers, the document would have a chance to enhance the EU's 'will to project power' in its neighbourhood and beyond. However, the salience of the new strategy among the high political level in the Member States reveals to be crucial for a sustainable contribution to the deliberative policy formulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45105>

TALANI, Leila Simona

Competitiveness and the EMU: at the roots of the euro area crisis

Politica economica, Journal of economic policy, 2016, Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 511-538

In this article, the sovereign debt crisis, affecting the so called 'PIIGS' group (made up of Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain), is inserted within the context of the structural imbalances characterising the EMU from the start. The main argument is that the global financial crisis, given the structural differences of the different euro-area members States, hit the different states in different ways, de facto acting as an asymmetric shock. This exacerbated the structural problem of competitiveness inherent to the way in which the European Monetary Union was conceived. As such, the sovereign debt crisis can hardly be read as merely a fiscal crisis. On the contrary, it was the result of an already existing problem of sustainability of a structurally asymmetric monetary union made more serious by the economic shock represented by the global financial crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45112>

THOMSON, Ann

French eighteenth-century materialists and natural law

History of European ideas, 2016, Vol. 42, No. 2, pp. 243-255

This article looks at the discussions of natural law by the eighteenth-century French materialists Julien Offray de La Mettrie, Denis Diderot, Paul Thiry d'Holbach and Claude-Adrien Helvétius. It is particularly concerned with their discussion of moral values and their attempt to find a materialistic basis for them as part of their rejection of religion. The discussion brings out the differences between them and analyses their dialogues on this question, including the other materialists' rejection of La Mettrie's amorality, which threatened to



undermine their attempt to found a natural law taught by experience and based on human nature. Particular attention is paid to Diderot's many writings which grapple with the subject, beginning with his *Encyclopédie* article *droit naturel*, probably written in 1754. He discussed the question in many of his later writings, including in his annotations on the works of Helvétius, who based natural law on the general interest. These writings reveal a tension between Diderot's emphasis on the search for individual happiness and the interests of society as he, together with d'Holbach, attempted to provide a natural basis for morality and government from which to criticise existing institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33794>

TIEZZI, Silvia, VERDE, Stefano F.

Differential demand response to gasoline taxes and gasoline prices in the U.S.

Resource and energy economics, 2016, Vol. 44, pp. 71-91

This paper offers new evidence concerning the difference in consumers' reactions to changes in gasoline taxes relative to market-induced changes in gasoline prices. Using microdata from the 2007 to 2009 rounds of the U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey, we estimate a complete system of demand augmented with information on gasoline excise taxes. By relying on a complete system of demand, we are able to estimate elasticities that take behavioral responses into account. Crucially, the model allows gasoline taxes to affect demand in two distinct ways: through relative prices and as long-run policy signals. Different increases in gasoline taxes are considered for simulation. A 13.2 ¢/gallon tax increase, corresponding to a \$15/tCO₂ carbon tax, is found to cause, in the long run, a reduction in gasoline demand that is about seven times as big as that induced by an equal market-induced price increase. The same measure of differential demand response is derived for tax increases different in size as well as by income quintile and by region. We discuss the implications of our findings for the design of corrective taxation in the private transport sector.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40425>



TIMMERMAN, Mikheï

Balancing effective criminal sanctions with effective fundamental rights protection in cases of VAT fraud: Taricco

Common market law review, 2016, Vol. 53, No. 3, pp. 779-796

The Taricco case is about VAT fraud. Since VAT revenue forms part of the EU's own resources, VAT fraud is a matter of Union law.¹ As a consequence, the duty to provide effective sanctions for violations of EU law applies to cases of VAT fraud. Because the duty under EU law to provide effective sanctions is usually based on Article 4(3) TEU, the primacy of Union law clearly precludes the application of national rules that would render sanctions ineffective. Matters are more complicated, however, when the disapplication of the national rules would violate a fundamental right that is protected by national constitutional law.² In that case, underlining the precedence of the duty to provide effective sanctions exposes the inherent tension between effective sanctions and fundamental rights.³ It moreover reveals that a tension exists between EU law's principles of effectiveness and primacy on the one hand, and fundamental rights as protected by national constitutions on the other.⁴ This tension is clearly visible when EU law requires the imposition of criminal penalties, because these sanctions, by definition, have a serious impact from the perspective of the individual. In the field of criminal law it is therefore widely acknowledged that fundamental rights provide legitimate grounds for limiting the effectiveness of sanctions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41344>



TRANTIDIS, Aris

Clientelism and economic policy: hybrid characteristics and collective action in Greece

Journal of European public policy, 2016, Vol. 23, No. 10, pp. 1460-1480

How does clientelism affect policy-making? Can patrons in government discard groups of clients in order to pursue reforms in conditions of crisis? The article argues that clientelism goes beyond the exchange of votes and may permeate organizations with the capacity for collective action such as labour unions. This merger gives rise to a clientelist-collective system that changes both patron–client relations and the context of collective action with important implications for the design of economic policy. As evidence from Greece shows, patrons in government are better off avoiding reforms that deprive their client groups of collective and personal benefits (clientelist bias in policy-making). Labour unions infiltrated by party clients have weak autonomy from the patron party but, operating inside the party network, they can effectively safeguard their access to club goods. Interdependent preferences and organizational linkages between the patron party and its client organizations favour collaboration and co-optation over open confrontation in policy-making processes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45404>

TRENZ, Hans-Jörg, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Complex and dynamic integration processes in Europe: intra EU mobility and international migration in times of recession

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2016, OnlineFirst

During the last 20 years migration in Europe has become more dynamic and complex, creating a different socio-economic and political context within which ever changing migrant integration challenges have to be addressed. In contrast to previous periods, and especially the recession years of the mid-1970s and early 1980s, European governments have turned again more favourable towards labour migration in the 1990s and the first decade of the twenty-first century. Labour migration and intra-European Union (EU) mobility was seen as one of the driving forces of economic growth in the process of the consolidation of the European Common Market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44265>



TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Governing migrant smuggling: a criminality approach is not sufficient

Open democracy: free thinking for the world, 2016, OnlineOnly

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44665>



TSOURDI, Evangelia (Lilian)

Bottom-up salvation?: from practical cooperation towards joint implementation through the European Asylum Support Office

European papers, 2016, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 997-1031

This article assesses the role of the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) in the Euro-pean asylum policy and the shifts that are taking place in the policy's administration modes. EASO is tasked with coordinating practical cooperation efforts so as to achieve harmonisation “bottom-up”, namely through the harmonisation of practices. Tasked with supporting Member States “subject to particular pressure”, the agency has been called to play a key operational role in the running of the “hotspots”. I focus in particular on the agency's operational activities, commenting on the agency's level of interaction with national administrations.



I evaluate the extent which the agency's working unsettles pre-existing assumptions about the balance of powers between the EU institutions and the Member States regarding the implementation of the asylum policy. In light of the Commission proposal on reform of this agency, I comment on initiatives that could be envisaged in the future under the agency's mandate and what these would mean for the administrative governance of the EU asylum policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45397>

TSOURDI, Evangelia (Lilian)

Asylum detention in EU law: falling between two stools?

Refugee survey quarterly, 2016, Vol. 35, No. 1, pp. 7-28

This article critically assesses the amended European Union asylum detention framework. It traces the tension reflected in the regime between protection provision and administrative imperatives, such as migration management. The research argues that the amended legislation closely frames asylum detention. A coherent regional understanding of "alternatives to asylum detention" also emerges from the legal framework. These elements have the potential to advance protection of forced migrants at global and regional levels. However, European Union asylum law also carries within it the risk of undermining protection. The research explores in this respect the broadly phrased detention grounds and advances an interpretation on the basis of Member States' international and regional (Council of Europe) legal obligations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45402>

TYSZLER, Marcelo, SCHRAM, Arthur

Information and strategic voting

Experimental economics, 2016, Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 360–381

We theoretically and experimentally study voter behavior in a setting characterized by plurality rule and mandatory voting. Voters choose from three options. We are interested in the occurrence of strategic voting in an environment where Condorcet cycles may occur and focus on how information about the preference distribution affects strategic behavior. We also vary the relative importance of the second preferred option. Quantal response equilibrium analysis is used to analyze the game and derive predictions. Our results indeed show that strategic voting arises. Its extent depends on (i) information availability; (ii) the relative importance of the intermediate candidate; (iii) the electorate's relative support for one's preferred candidate; (iv) the relative position of the plurality-supported candidate in one's preference ordering. Our results show that information serves as a coordination device where strategic voting does not harm the plurality-preferred candidate's chances of winning.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38275>



VAN APELDOORN, Jacobien, SCHRAM, Arthur

Indirect reciprocity: a field experiment

PLoS ONE, 2016, Vol. 11, No.4, e0152076, OnlineOnly

Indirect reciprocity involves cooperative acts towards strangers, either in response to their kindness to third parties (downstream) or after receiving kindness from others oneself (upstream). It is considered to be important for the evolution of cooperative behavior amongst humans. Though it has been widely studied theoretically, the empirical evidence of indirect reciprocity has thus far been limited and based solely on behavior in laboratory experiments. We provide evidence from an online environment where members can

repeatedly ask and offer services to each other, free of charge. For the purpose of this study we created several new member profiles, which differ only in terms of their serving history. We then sent out a large number of service requests to different members from all over the world. We observe that a service request is more likely to be rewarded for those with a profile history of offering the service (to third parties) in the past. This provides clear evidence of (downstream) indirect reciprocity. We find no support for upstream indirect reciprocity (in this case, rewarding the service request after having previously received the service from third parties), however. Our evidence of downstream indirect reciprocity cannot be attributed to reputational effects concerning one's trustworthiness as a service user.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45208>



VAN HOOFT, Paul Alexander

The renationalisation of foreign policy and international order

Atlantisch perspectief, 2016, No. 3, pp. 30-33

Brexit, the Trump candidacy, the growth of rightwing populist movements within Europe: these events and actors are part of an overarching theme of renationalization within politics. The possible consequences of this theme are profound for the current international order.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45304>

VERDE, Stefano F., PAZIENZA, Maria Grazia

Energy and climate hand-in-hand: financing RES-E support with carbon revenues

Energy policy, 2016, Vol. 88, pp. 234-244

In Italy, the cost of support for renewable electricity (RES-E) is largely recovered through the “A3 surcharge”, which weighs heavily on electricity bills. Using household survey data, we show the A3 surcharge is markedly regressive. Carbon taxation in the non-ETS sector is envisaged as a means to reduce CO2 emissions cost-effectively and generate revenue to lower the A3 surcharge. A non-ETS carbon tax would be less regressive than the A3 surcharge and its cost would be more evenly distributed across households. We calculate the revenue of a €20/tCO2 non-ETS carbon tax would have allowed a cut in the A3 surcharge of about 68% in 2011, and 39% in 2012. The impact of the carbon tax plus the reduced A3 surcharge would have been less regressive, but the cost higher for most households. The restrictions imposed in the simulations mean the results are only appropriate to render first-round effects of the reform.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40424>

VLIEGENTHART, Rens, WALGRAVE, Stefaan, WOUTERS, Ruud, HUTTER, Swen, JENNINGS, Will, GAVA, Roy, TRESCH, Anke, VARONE, Frédéric, GROSSMAN, Emiliano, BREUNIG, Christian, BROUARD, Sylvain, CHAQUES-BONAFONT, Laura

The media as a dual mediator of the political agenda-setting effect of protest: a longitudinal study in six Western European countries

Social forces, 2016, Vol. 95, No. 2, pp. 837-859

The study investigates the impact of media coverage of protest on issue attention in parliament (questions) in six Western European countries. Integrating several data sets on protest, media, and political agendas, we



demonstrate that media coverage of protest affects parliamentary agendas: the more media attention protest on an issue receives, the more parliamentary questions on that issue are asked. The relationship, however, is mediated by the issue agenda of mass media more generally, attesting to an indirect rather than a direct effect. Additionally, the effect of media-covered protests on the general media agenda is moderated by the political system and is larger in majoritarian countries than in countries with a consensus democracy. This shows the importance of political opportunity structures for the agenda-setting impact of protest.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43672>

VONO DE VILHENA, Daniela, KOSYAKOVA, Yuliya,
KILPI-JAKONEN, Elina, MCMULLIN, Patricia

***Does adult education contribute to securing non-precarious employment?
A cross-national comparison***

Work, employment and society, 2016, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 97-117

The objective of this article is to analyse the effect of acquiring a new formal qualification as an adult (measured as an upgrade or a side-step) on the likelihood of being in non-precarious employment. Three countries with similar longitudinal datasets are compared: Spain, the UK and Russia. The results indicate that adult education is beneficial in the three countries; with differences, however, depending on the definition of precarious employment used and the (previous) employment status of individuals. The findings suggest that the differences among countries are related to different labour market structures: adult education has a clearer beneficial impact on accessing and remaining in non-precarious employment in more flexible employment systems than in more rigid insider-outsider economies, where labour trajectories are strongly determined by what happens during the first years after school.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38504>

WALTON, Douglas, SARTOR, Giovanni, MACAGNO, Fabrizio

An argumentation framework for contested cases of statutory interpretation

Artificial intelligence and law, 2016, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 51-91

This paper proposes an argumentation-based procedure for legal interpretation, by reinterpreting the traditional canons of textual interpretation in terms of argumentation schemes, which are then classified, formalized, and represented through argument visualization and evaluation tools. The problem of statutory interpretation is framed as one of weighing contested interpretations as pro and con arguments. The paper builds an interpretation procedure by formulating a set of argumentation schemes that can be used to comparatively evaluate the types of arguments used in cases of contested statutory interpretation in law. A simplified version of the Carneades Argumentation System is applied in a case analysis showing how the procedure works. A logical model for statutory interpretation is finally presented, covering pro-tanto and all-things-considered interpretive conclusions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45228>



WEBER, Matthias, SCHRAM, Arthur

The non-equivalence of labour market taxes: a real-effort experiment

The economic journal, 2016, OnlineFirst

Under full rationality, a labour market tax levied on employers and a corresponding income tax levied on employees are equivalent. With boundedly rational agents, this equivalence is no longer obvious. In a real-effort experiment, we study the effects of these taxes on preferences concerning the size of the public sector, subjective well-being, labor supply, and on-the-job performance. Our findings suggest that employer-side taxes induce preferences for a larger public sector. Subjective well-being is higher under employer-side taxes while labor supply is lower, at least at the extensive margin. We discuss three mechanisms that may underlie these results.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45190>

WELSH, Jennifer M.

The responsibility to protect after Libya & Syria

Dædalus, the journal of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences, 2016, Vol. 145, No. 4, pp. 75-87

Despite the commitment made by all heads of state attending the 2005 World Summit to uphold the principle of the responsibility to protect (R2P), atrocity crimes continue to be committed by states and nonstate actors. This essay argues that assessments of R2P's effectiveness too often overlook the political nature of the principle—with the strengths and weaknesses that this status entails—and apply rigid standards of success that both underestimate its contribution to building capacity to prevent and respond to atrocity crimes and overemphasize the role of military intervention. It also suggests that R2P is best understood as a “duty of conduct” to identify when atrocity crimes are being committed and to deliberate on the best form of collective response. The cases of Libya and Syria have nonetheless raised fundamental questions about the prospect of catalyzing international efforts to protect populations, particularly when there is disagreement over the costs and benefits of a coercive response.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45492>

WELSH, Jennifer M.

The responsibility to prevent: assessing the gap between rhetoric and reality

Cooperation and conflict, 2016, Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 216–232

This article engages with the debate on the efficacy of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) in the wake of the Arab Spring by articulating a defence of its role in preventing the commission, escalation, or recurrence of atrocity crimes. Taking as its starting point the claim by UN SecretaryGeneral (UNSG) Ban Ki-moon that prevention remains the most important aspect of the principle of R2P, the article illustrates the extent to which prevention is embedded in R2P, the means by which it can be leveraged, and the obstacles to its operationalisation. The first section outlines why and how the prevention of the four crimes identified in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document became so important to UN member states. The second section analyses efforts to implement the commitment to prevention within the UN, regional organisations, and individual states. The final section offers an explanation for why prevention is in fact a controversial practice – despite the universal rhetorical commitment to its prioritisation – and advances a series of steps which might be undertaken to advance it.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45490>



WIESNER, Claudia

Nationale Europadiskurse als Medien der Konstruktion europäischer Identität? Eine vergleichende Untersuchung der Pressediskurse zur Ratifikation des EU-Verfassungsvertrages in Frankreich und Deutschland in 2005

Politische Vierteljahresschrift (PVS), 2016, Vol. 57, No. 1, pp. 79-115

This article undertakes a Franco-German comparison of the function national European Discourses can take on in the construction of European identity. After a presentation of the state of the art of research in the field and the research design, results of a comparative discourse-analytical study on the press discourses related to the ratification of the EU Constitutional treaty in Germany and France in 2005 are presented. The leading research questions are: to what extent do national European Discourses serve as means of constructing European Identity and at democratising the EU? How do national European discourses of national elites in the quality press construct Europe and the EU? And how are these national European discourses influenced by specific national contexts and factors?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45390>

WIESNER, Claudia

Demokratie und Gewaltenteilung in der Euro-Finanzhilfenpolitik

Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft (ZPol); Journal of political science, 2016, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 231-247

Die europäische Integration hat zur Folge, dass repräsentative Demokratie und Gewaltenteilung im EU-Mehrebenensystem nicht mehr allein auf den Ebenen der EU-Ebene oder in den Mitgliedstaaten organisiert und ausgeprägt werden. Auch das Zusammenspiel der Ebenen beeinflusst Gewaltenteilung und repräsentative Demokratie potentiell im gesamten EU-Mehrebenensystem. In diesem komplexen und veränderlichen Szenario hat die Governance der Euro-Finanzhilfenpolitik in mehrfacher Weise latent vorhandene Spannungen verschärft. Gewaltenteilung wird formal wie faktisch sowie auf EU-Ebene, nationaler Ebene und zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten verändert; Gleiches gilt für elementare Institutionen und Funktionen repräsentativer Demokratie. Der Artikel untersucht die entsprechenden Mechanismen und Ungleichgewichte und diskutiert ihre Konsequenzen für Gewaltenteilung und Demokratie im EU-Mehrebenensystem.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45386>

WIESNER, Claudia

Capitalism, democracy, and the European Union

Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft; Comparative governance and politics, 2016, Vol. 10, No. 3-4, pp. 219-239

Engaging with articles published in this journal by Wolfgang Merkel, Wolfgang Streeck and Colin Crouch, the present article seeks to elaborate on the relation between capitalism and democracy in the European Union. The key question addressed by the article is whether and to what extent democracy is possible within the EU, or whether the EU must be regarded as the Trojan horse of capitalism. The first two sections consist of a brief discussion of the main arguments raised in the foregoing debate and of the institutional and politico-cultural dimensions of democracy in the EU's multilevel system. The central section of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the complex contexts and actors influencing the relation between democracy and capitalism, or rather, economic liberalization and deregulation, in the EU. In the fifth and final section I consider whether



and to what extent democracy is possible within the EU's system of liberal capitalism and how representative democracy in the EU and the multilevel system could be safeguarded and improved under current conditions. To this end, I present six possible pathways for institutional and democratic reform that are of varying complexity. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45387>



WIESNER, Claudia

Re-scaling nationhood and the European Union in France and Germany

Internationales Asienforum; International Quarterly for Asian Studies, 2016, Vol. 47, No. 1-2, pp. 103-127

European integration is a regional integration process that has united formerly independent nation states into a federation-like polity. Accordingly, EU integration and its evolving supranational structures have challenged the conceptions of nationhood in most EU member states, as they have directly touched upon some of its classic markers, such as sovereignty and territory. In terms of the “scaling” approach, the integration processes have led to a re-scaling of the concept of nation in individual member states. From the beginning of integration, the changes brought about by EU integration have been argued for, defended or criticised by national politicians. Elite discourses and their ways of referring to the EU and nation state have led to the development of different national EU conceptions. This article examines how the ideas and markers of nationhood have been re-scaled in the national EU conceptions of two large founding states, i.e. Germany and France. A particular focus is placed on the constructions of “Us” and “Them” as classic markers of nationhood, and the ways in which these have been used and challenged in crucial phases of integration, namely the pre-ratification discourses of the Maastricht and the Constitutional Treaty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45389>



WILLEMS, Auke

Mutual trust as a term of art in EU criminal law: revealing its hybrid character

European journal of legal studies, 2016, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 211-249

The term mutual trust has become a household term in the EU criminal justice vocabulary and is regarded to be a prerequisite for a successful application of the principle of mutual recognition. Regardless of its widespread use, it is often used in the vernacular, as if clear in itself. But as mutual trust has become one of the core objectives of the EU's criminal justice policy, and legislation is adopted to build trust, more specificity is required. This article attempts to unpick the notion of trust into its various elements. The argument is put forward that next to the principle's legal and political components, it also consists of more ‘social’ elements, as trust is a social construct after all. An assessment of the concept of trust developed in the social sciences reveals these additional elements and puts forward the idea of trust as a hybrid notion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43289>

WINSLETT, Gary

How regulations became the crux of trade politics

Journal of world trade, 2016, Vol. 50, No. 1, pp. 47-70

Whereas tariffs were once the main barrier to international trade, cross-national differences in regulation now constitute the most significant impediment to trade and are therefore the centrepiece issues in contemporary trade negotiations. That change has profound implications for the global economy and for international political



economy scholarship. This article explains how that change occurred in order to explore how the incorporation of regulation affects trade and illuminate the politics that surround the negotiation over these regulatory trade barriers. As tariffs and other non-regulatory measures were reduced, the extent to which cross-national differences in regulation impeded trade became more apparent, especially to multinational firms which pushed for attenuations of these regulatory trade barriers. Once regulations became the subject of trade negotiations in the 1980s, civil society groups with a vested interest in those regulations became involved in trade politics to a greater degree than ever before. These developments have shaped the major trade negotiations underway today and are likely to remain at the centre of trade politics for the foreseeable future.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45173>

WINSLETT, Gary

Public opinion distribution and party competition in US trade policy

The world economy, 2016, Vol. 39, No. 8, pp. 1128-1145

Mass public opinion has generally been presumed to have little or no impact on American trade policy. I argue against this presumption. I assert that mass public opinion significantly affects US trade policy by shaping the way the two parties compete over that trade policy. When public opinion is unbalanced, the competition between the parties is likely to resemble a bidding war. When public opinion is balanced but split in a partisan manner the competition is likely to descend into Manichean conflict. When public opinion is balanced but split in a non-partisan manner, the competition is likely to be characterised by political actors seeking to maintain the support of their core constituencies. To examine this relationship, I investigate three cases: the push to punish China over Tiananmen Square in 1989–90, the ratification of NAFTA in 1992–93 and the process through which President Bush was granted trade promotion authority in 2001–02.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45174>

WINSLETT, Gary

Differential threat perceptions: how transnational groups influence bilateral security relations

Foreign policy analysis, 2016, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 653-673

This article addresses how transnational groups affect the security relationship between the states they reside in. I argue that this is determined by the differential threat perceptions of the host states. If the host states both consider the group to be a threat, the group is a shared problem and policy toward the group becomes an arena for cooperation for the two states. However, if one state views the group as a threat and the other does not, policy toward the group becomes an arena for conflict between them. I test this hypothesis with a comparative case study analysis of Turkey's relationships with the United States, Syria, and Iran vis-à-vis the Kurds after the United States' invasion of Iraq in 2003.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45175>



WOZABAL, David, GRAF, Christoph, HIRSCHMANN, David

The effect of intermittent renewables on the electricity price variance

OR spectrum, 2016, Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 687–709

[Florence School of Regulation]

The dominating view in the literature is that renewable electricity production increases the price variance on spot markets for electricity. In this paper, we critically review this hypothesis. Using a static market model,



we identify the variance of the infeed from intermittent electricity sources (IES) and the shape of the industry supply curve as two pivotal factors influencing the electricity price variance. The model predicts that the overall effect of IES infeed depends on the produced amount: while small to moderate quantities of IES tend to decrease the price variance, large quantities have the opposite effect. In the second part of the paper, we test these predictions using data from Germany, where investments in IES have been massive in the recent years. The results of this econometric analysis largely conform to the predictions from the theoretical model. Our findings suggest that subsidy schemes for IES capacities should be complemented by policy measures supporting variance absorbing technologies such as smart-grids, energy storage, or grid interconnections to ensure the build-up of sufficient capacities in time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39145>

YANG, Yang, ONDERSTAL, Sander, SCHRAM, Arthur

Inequity aversion revisited

Journal of economic psychology, 2016, Vol. 54, pp. 1-16

Using a laboratory experiment, we study the predictive power of the Fehr–Schmidt (1999) model of inequity aversion and its robustness to reciprocity and stakes. We find stronger evidence for the model's predictive power at the individual level than what the existing literature suggests. This finding is robust to stakes. However, the model's predictive power is highly reduced if subjects can reciprocate others' actions. This suggests that parameter estimates obtained in an environment that allows for reciprocal responses yield a bias in the parameter estimates. In particular, previous estimates (especially of the disutility of disadvantageous inequity aversion) may overestimate the importance of inequity aversion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45230>



ZARAGOZA CRISTIANI, Jonathan

Fortress Europe?: porous borders and EU dependence on neighbour countries

E-international relations, 2016, OnlineOnly

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45467>



ZHANG, Nan, ANDRIGHETTO, Giulia, PONZANO, Ferruccio,

OTTONE, Stefania, STEINMO, Sven

Willing to pay?: tax compliance in Britain and Italy: an experimental analysis

PLOS One, 2016, Vol. 11, No. 2, e0150277

As shown by the recent crisis, tax evasion poses a significant problem for countries such as Greece, Spain and Italy. While these societies certainly possess weaker fiscal institutions as compared to other EU members, might broader cultural differences between northern and southern Europe also help to explain citizens' (un)willingness to pay their taxes? To address this question, we conduct laboratory experiments in the UK and Italy, two countries which straddle this North-South divide. Our design allows us to isolate the influence of cultural factors on individuals' willingness to pay taxes while holding institutions constant. We report a surprising result: when faced with identical tax institutions and audit probabilities, Italian participants are significantly more likely to comply than Britons. Overall, our findings directly contradict "culturalist" arguments that would attribute cross-country differences in tax compliance to the lack of morality amongst southern European taxpayers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42624>



ZUCCOTTI, Carolina Viviana, PLATT, Lucinda

Does neighbourhood ethnic concentration in early life affect subsequent labour market outcomes? A study across ethnic groups in England and Wales

Population, space and place, 2016, OnlineFirst

The impact of neighbourhood ethnic concentration on ethnic minorities' outcomes is a contested topic, with mixed empirical results. In this paper, we use a large-scale longitudinal dataset of England and Wales, covering a 40-year period, to assess the impact of neighbourhood co-ethnic concentration in childhood on subsequent adult labour market outcomes. We distinguish the five main minority groups in the UK and develop theoretical expectations about how social interaction mechanisms in the neighbourhood might influence their employment and social class outcomes, given different group (cultural values and ethnic capital) and individual (gender) characteristics. By separating in time explanatory and outcome variables and by controlling for factors that mediate or confound co-ethnic concentration – such as neighbourhood deprivation, household resources in childhood (i.e. parental social class), and individuals' own education – our analytical model tackles potential problems of self-selection and endogeneity. Among other findings, we show that greater concentration of co-ethnics in the neighbourhood results in substantially lower labour market participation and lower social class for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women but better social class outcomes for Indian men. We link the outcomes for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women to cultural maintenance of more traditional norms, facilitated by greater social interaction. The results for Indian men, instead, suggest the positive role that high levels of group resources or 'ethnic capital' can play. Our study is, we believe, the first to demonstrate a role for co-ethnic concentration in childhood in explaining Pakistani and Bangladeshi women's low labour market participation and Indian men's labour market success.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43245>

ZYSSET, Alain

Refining the structure and revisiting the relevant jurisdiction of crimes against humanity

Canadian journal of law and jurisprudence, 2016, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 245-265

In this article, I test predominant normative approaches to CAH against the notion's deployment in law. Embarking on this cross-disciplinary project is needed because those the predominant literature fail to address (or were just articulated before) the waves of cases brought before international criminal courts throughout the last decade. I start by examining how international criminal courts have specified the core elements of the definition and then assess if and how the predominant philosophical literature can account for it. I then argue that this legal-empirical inquiry leads to both refining the structure and revisiting the relevant jurisdiction of CAH. As far as structure is concerned, I distinguish a third but neglected element in the structure of CAH, which I identify as the preparatory conditions of the crimes (the 'PCs'). In relying on Joseph Raz' concept of authority, I argue that reconstructing the PCs help to specify what it is about states that those crimes deeply pervert. While the PCs strikingly mirror the systematic and pre-emptive role of the state, those patterns are established to massively persecute, terrorize and finally odiously attack. As far as jurisdiction is concerned, I infer that the agent of CAH and the state in which those crimes occur become 'answerable' to the normative community of responsible states (following Anthony Duff's accountability model). By establishing international trials, this normative community does justice not only to the victims by proving the crimes but also to the perpetrators by treating them as responsible members.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39016>





ABRAHAM, Arpad, LACZÓ, Sarolta
Efficient risk sharing with limited commitment and storage
EUI ECO, 2016/06

We extend the model of risk sharing with limited commitment (Kocherlakota, 1996) by introducing both a public and a private (unobservable and/or non-contractible) storage technology. Positive public storage relaxes future participation constraints, hence it can improve risk sharing, contrary to the case where hidden income or effort is the deep friction. The characteristics of constrained-efficient allocations crucially depend on the storage technology's return. In the long run, if the return on storage is (i) moderately high, both assets and the consumption distribution may remain time-varying; (ii) sufficiently high, assets converge almost surely to a constant and the consumption distribution is time-invariant; (iii) equal to agents' discount rate, perfect risk sharing is self-enforcing. Agents never have an incentive to use their private storage technology, i.e., Euler inequalities are always satisfied, at the constrained-efficient allocation of our model, while this is not the case without optimal public asset accumulation. We compare the dynamics of consumption in simulated data and data from Indian villages, and find that past incomes matter in a similar way in our model with storage and the data but not in the basic limited-commitment model.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40589>



ADRIAENSEN, Johan, COREMANS, Evelyn
Controlling covert integration in EU politics
EUI RSCAS, 2016/27, Global Governance Programme-217

Without the prospect of new treaty revisions, integration in the European Union is often believed to come at a standstill. However, recent research suggests that deepening integration still continues, albeit in more



covert ways. The risk associated with such covert integration is that it is not mandated by the member states and may thus have a major backlash on the legitimacy of the European project. This paper argues that such fears may be unfounded. Building on prior insights of the principal-agent model in the context of European integration, we argue that any shift in the nexus of decision-making towards the supranational level is accompanied with the installation of control mechanisms. This takes the form of informal governance and increased oversight. The plausibility of this argument is probed on the EU's propensity to negotiate deep and comprehensive trade agreements. Insights are complemented from the Open-Skies agreement and the role of the European Central Bank during the Eurozone-crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40988>



AFESORGBOR, Sylvanus Kwaku
Economic diplomacy in Africa: the impact of regional integration versus bilateral diplomacy on bilateral trade
EUI MWP, 2016/18

The paper examines the impact of two main instruments of economic diplomacy - regional integration and commercial diplomacy - on export flows among African states. We test whether there is any evidence of a trade-off or complementary interaction between these two instruments in trade facilitation. We compare the effects of these two instruments of economic diplomacy on bilateral trade by employing a gravity model for 45 African states over the period 1980-2005. The results show that bilateral diplomatic exchange is a relatively more significant determinant of bilateral exports among African states compared to regional integration. We also find a nuanced interaction between these two instruments of economic diplomacy: the trade-stimulating effect of diplomatic exchange is less pronounced among African countries that shared membership of the same regional bloc. Generally, this could mean that there exists a trade-off between regional integration and commercial diplomacy in facilitating exports or a lack of complementarity between these two instruments of economic diplomacy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43144>



AFESORGBOR, Sylvanus Kwaku
Revisiting the effect of regional integration on African trade: evidence from meta-analysis and gravity model
EUI MWP, 2016/10

Two main shortcomings flaw the estimation of gravity model in previous studies that examined the trade-creating effects of African regional Trade Agreements (RTAs). First, these studies fail to account for the multilateral resistance term (MRT). This omission makes the estimates from standard gravity model bias and inconsistent. Second, there is a significant proportion of zero trade flows, however, these studies also fail to account for them properly. They use either the Tobit model or replace zero flows with arbitrary small values. Apart from these problems, they also exhibit considerable heterogeneity in the RTA effects on trade. In this paper, a meta-analysis of previous empirical studies is conducted to derive a combined effect size and also explain heterogeneity in RTA effects. In addition, I use the gravity model to compare the trade-creating effect of the main African RTAs. Using the gravity model, I compare the estimation methods of previous studies to the Poisson pseudo-maximum-likelihood estimator that tackles the zero flows. From the meta-analysis, I find a general positive effect of African RTAs of about 27-32% after correcting for publication bias.



The source of upward bias is not limited to publication selection as the RTA effects tend to be significantly overestimated when zero flows and MRT are not controlled for properly. A comparative assessment of the RTAs shows a striking heterogeneity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41365>



AFESORGBOR, Sylvanus Kwaku

The impact of economic sanctions on international trade: how do threatened sanctions compare with imposed sanctions?

EUI MWP, 2016/15

In this paper, we draw on established theoretical works in international political economy to compare the empirical impact of the threat of economic sanctions to the actual imposition of economic sanctions on international trade. Deepening the analysis, we analyze whether there are any differential effects when different instruments are employed. We also examine the international trade effect of sanctions at a more disaggregated products level. Thus, we are able to test whether sanctions have any adverse effect on essential commodities such as food and medical supplies in contravention of the Geneva Convention which stipulates the passage of such essential goods even in times of sanction. To achieve this, we use the gravity model as our empirical tool and recent detailed disaggregated data on sanctions spanning a long time series from 1960 to 2009. Our results show the impact of threatened sanctions differs qualitatively and quantitatively from imposed sanctions. Whereas imposed sanctions lead to a decrease in the trade flow between the sender and the target, a threat of sanctions leads to an increase in the trade flow. The positive impact of the threat may be due to economic agents in both the sender and its target resorting to stockpiling prior to the actual imposition of sanctions to minimize any adverse consequences of the sanctions. In addition, we find varying effects for the different sanction instruments. Also, the detrimental effect of sanctions extends to essential products.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41787>



AFESORGBOR, Sylvanus Kwaku, MAHADEVAN, Renuka

The impact of economic sanctions on income inequality of target states

EUI MWP, 2016/04

In this paper, we draw on established theoretical work to analyze empirically which segments of the population in the target states bear the most cost when economic sanctions are imposed. Using a crosscountry analysis of 68 target states from 1960 to 2008, we find robust empirical evidence that the imposition of sanctions has a deleterious effect on income inequality. Focusing on various sanction instruments, financial and trade sanctions were found to have different impacts on income inequality. Lastly, the adverse effect of the sanctions is more severe when sanctions span longer durations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40604>



AHN, Dukgeun, ZANARDI, Maurizio

China - HP-SSST: last part of growing pains?

EUI RSCAS, 2016/48, Global Governance Programme-232

In December 2012 Japan requested the establishment of a World Trade Organization (WTO) Panel regarding AD duties that China had imposed on high-performance stainless steel seamless tubes (HP-SSST). The



European Union joined as a complainant in June 2013. To some degree, this dispute follows earlier ones involving China, as similar procedural and substantial issues were raised in previous cases. However, this is the first time that the WTO Panel rejected some important claims, only for those decisions to be reversed by the Appellate Body. Now that various rulings have clarified these legal issues, it remains to be seen if HP-SSST represents the last part of growing pains for Chinese authorities to learn about AD legal procedures.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43544>



APELLANIZ RUIZ DE GALARRETA, Francisco Javier
News on the Bulaq: a Mamluk-Venetian memorandum on Asian trade, AD 1503
EUI HEC, 2016/01

The article presents and discusses a source of unique importance for our knowledge of early modern global exchanges. Produced in 1503 by the Egyptian administration, and found among the records of a Venetian company with global commercial interests, the document records maritime connections with some localities on the Arabian Peninsula, the Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia, followed by cargo figures. By sending the Memorandum to the head office in Venice, the Company's agents in Egypt were laboring to solve the most important concern of Venice's information network, that of coordinating Indian with Mediterranean trading seasons. By analyzing the document's context, namely, the Foscari Company and the risky business conjuncture it was undergoing, this paper attributes the Firm's success to the capacity of its agents to gather information through collaboration, networking and ultimately, friendship with Muslim partners and informers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38764>



BAIRD, Theodore (ed.)
Defining human smuggling in migration research: an appraisal and critique
EUI RSCAS, 2016/30, Migration Policy Centre

The terms migrant smuggling and human trafficking are often used synonymously in public discussions and the media, but are distinct categories in international law and academic research. This article provides a critical discussion of the representation of human smuggling in academic research, by demonstrating that the current definition of human smuggling has been un-critically applied from international law in the formulation and implementation of research designs. It traces the development of the concept of human smuggling in academic research through an evaluation of three periods: 1) Pre-Palermo and early Palermo days: 1990s-2003, 2) post-Palermo: 2001-present, and 3) conceptual re-visions: 2007-present. It demonstrates that although the definition of human smuggling has gone through shifting categorizations, much of the research on human smuggling has been conducted within the categories defined by law and policy, rather than critically attending to how these categories have arisen as forms of social control. Based on this evaluation, the article argues for a critique of the category of human smuggling through innovative research designs and improved criticism of the causes, effects, and use of the concept. The article concludes with notes towards a research agenda for critical human smuggling studies, for research beyond the legal categories in order to understand 'human smuggling' as a category of social control in diverse contexts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41508>





BASSO, Adriano, CROCIANI, Pietro

Would David be more likely to speak to Angela under national roaming?

EUI RSCAS, 2016/57, Florence School of Regulation

The UK Government has proposed national roaming to ensure that consumers may use rival mobile networks in areas where their own operator does not offer (network) coverage (these are known as “partial not-spots”). The proposed policy aimed at increasing the likelihood of mobile subscribers being able to make and receive calls. While this may raise a number of issues, including the risk of higher prices via higher costs and collusion, this article focuses on only one question: whether national roaming, rather than making it more likely that consumers in partial not-spots may be able make and receive calls, may achieve the very opposite outcome. This is because, under national roaming, and depending on the level of the charge, mobile operators may have the incentive to withdraw their network coverage and roam instead. Keywords <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44224>



BECKERS, Anna

Regulating corporate regulators through contract law? The case of corporate social responsibility codes of conduct

EUI MWP, 2016/12

Codes of conduct transcend the boundaries between the concepts of self-regulation, contract and regulation. This contribution focuses specifically on the phenomenon of corporate codes of conduct and argues that these codes can be described as a genuine form of regulation initiated by corporations, which as a consequence requires private law as the applicable legal framework to become more regulatory itself. In the context of this paper, corporate codes are defined as unilateral selfcommitments by companies to respect fundamental societal interests, such as human rights, labour standards or environmental protection, and the specific focus is on the role of contract law in regulating this corporate regulatory activity. To that end, the paper consists of four parts: it starts by proffering an explanation of why the phenomenon of corporate codes of conduct has only recently started to interest contract law scholars. It continues by analysing the way in which corporations use (and do not use) contracts and contract law enforcement in developing and practising their codes, and how contract law doctrine perceives this strategy. It reveals that there is currently a high degree of uncertainty over how contract law doctrine should react to this phenomenon. A normative argument is therefore developed and contextualised in favour of a stronger role for contract law in enforcing and regulating corporate codes. The paper concludes by emphasising the need for contract law to become regulatory in a novel sense: rather than focussing solely on the regulation of private actors via mandatory rules, contract law needs to be responsive to the conflict brought about by regulation through corporate codes of conduct by specifying clear rights and obligations that corporate regulators incur through adopting of a code of conduct.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41485>



BELAVUSAU, Uładzislau, KOCHENOV, Dimitry

On the ‘entry options’ for the ‘right to love’: federalizing legal opportunities for LGBT movements in the EU

EUI LAW, 2016/09

This paper unfolds litigation opportunities for LGBT plaintiffs embedded in EU law. It explores both established tracks and future prospects for fostering the EU’s (at times half-hearted) goodbye to heteronormativity. The



paper demonstrates how American federalism theories can pave the way for the “right to love” in the European Union, whose mobile sexual citizens are equally benefiting from the “leave” and “entry options”, requiring more heteronormative states to comply with the approaches to sexuality adopted by their more tolerant peers. The relevance of this normative framework based on federal “entry options” for the EU is further exemplified by a recent judgment of the US Supreme Court in *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015). The strategy of activating EU law in litigation for mobile couples could in the medium- to short-term perspective spill over the recognition of various forms of legal unions for gay and lesbian couples all over the Union, promoting tolerance, equality and respect. The paper reveals that Citizenship Directive 2004/38/EC and *actio popularis* at the national level offer two major federal keys for activating this anticipated sexual emancipation via EU law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40368>



BERGH, Sylvia I.

Public sector governance reforms and ‘advanced regionalization’ in Morocco: what role for the European Union?

EUI RSCAS, 2016/56, BORDERLANDS

This paper examines the recent, current and potential future role of the European Union in Morocco, especially with regard to public sector governance reforms under the ‘Hakama’ programme, and ‘advanced regionalization’. Based on several interviews with key EU officials in Rabat and Brussels as well as other key informants in donor organizations and academia and a thorough review of primary and secondary written materials, this paper first takes stock of the implementation of regulatory convergence under the ‘Advanced Status’ agreement. It then analyzes the ‘Hakama’ program and past twinning projects as a potential tool to further the EU’s influence, arguing that the EU’s approach of ‘more for more’, where financing disbursements are made conditional on concrete policy reform measures means that it can only push reforms slowly and with limited influence. However, this may be exactly what it wants to do at the current juncture: given its primary concern with stability, particularly post-Arab uprisings, the EU does not want to rock the boat while seeking to still pursue its interests – migration control, anti-terrorism cooperation, economic benefits, all through the effort of ‘exporting the EU order beyond the border’, though with mixed results. Morocco for its part is much less dependent on the EU than it used to be as it has more leverage on the migration and security fronts, and also because many other donors are available who are happy to fund under less stringent conditions. It can thus afford to pick and choose. In this context, the cautious approach regarding the advanced regionalization issue can be explained, as all of these factors mean that the EU does not seem to have a clear plan or vision on what to do or whether it is worth doing anything.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43984>



BERNIELL, Inés

Waiting for the paycheck: individual and aggregate effects of wage payment

EUI MWP, 2016/05

This paper shows that the frequency at which workers are paid affects the within-month patterns of both household expenditure and aggregate economic activity. To identify causal effects, I exploit two novel sources of exogenous variation in pay frequency in the US. First, using a (as-good-as-random) variation in the pay frequency of retired couples, I show that those who are paid more frequently have smoother expenditure paths. Second, I take advantage of the cross-state variation in laws, and compare the patterns of economic activity in states with different legislation on pay frequency of wages. I document that low pay frequencies



lead to within-month business cycles when many workers are paid on the same dates, which generates costly congestion in sectors with capacity constraints. These findings have important policy implications in a context where firms and workers do not internalize such congestion externalities, which generates market equilibria with suboptimally low pay frequencies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40804>



BOLLYKY, Thomas J., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Trade, social preferences and regulatory cooperation: the new WTO-think

EUI RSCAS, 2016/47, Global Governance Programme-231

This paper advocates changes in the corporate governance of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to reflect the decline in tariffs and other border restraints to commerce and the emerging challenges of advancing freer trade and better regulation cooperation in a world economy dominated by global value chains. Together, these changes form an integration strategy that we refer to as the new WTO Think. This strategy remains rooted in the original rationale of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) of reducing the negative externalities of unilateral action and solving important international coordination challenges, but is more inclusive of regulators and non-state actors and more flexible and positive in its means. In particular, we advocate that the WTO should embrace the confluence of shared social preferences and trade, where it exists, as a motivation for advancing international regulatory cooperation. The WTO should also multilateralize the important regulatory cooperation occurring in smaller clubs of like-minded countries and better facilitate the use of plurilateral agreements where consensus across all WTO members is not yet possible.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43270>



BOURREAU, Marc, CAMBINI, Carlo, HOERNIG, Steffen

Cooperative investment, access, and uncertainty

EUI RSCAS, 2016/61, Florence School of Regulation

This paper compares the impacts of traditional one-way access obligations and the new regulatory scheme of co-investment on the roll-out of network infrastructures. We show that compulsory access leads to smaller roll-out, first because it reduces the returns from investment, and second because in the presence of uncertainty it provides access seekers with an option whose exercise hurts investors. Co-investment without access obligations leads to risk sharing and eliminates the access option, implying highest network coverage. Allowing for access on top of co-investment actually decreases welfare if the access price is low.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44084>



BOWN, Chad P., BREWSTER, Rachel

US-COOL retaliation: the WTO's article 22.6 arbitration

EUI RSCAS, 2016/68, Global Governance Programme-244

This paper examines the Article 22.6 arbitration report of the WTO dispute over the United States' country of origin labeling (US-COOL) regulation for meat products. At prior phases of the legal process, a WTO Panel and the Appellate Body had sided with Canada and Mexico by finding that the US regulation had negatively affected their exports of livestock – cattle and hogs – to the US market. The arbitrators authorized Canada and Mexico to retaliate by over \$1 billion against US exports; this is the second largest authorized retaliation

on record and only the twelfth WTO dispute to reach the stage of an arbitration report. Our legal-economic analysis focuses on a number of issues that arise in the arbitration report. First, the complainants requested the arbitrators consider a new formula for computing the permissible retaliation limit that would also include the effects of domestic price suppression. We provide a simple, economics-based model explanation for the arbitrators' rejection of such a proposal. Second, we provide market context for the \$1 billion finding. While the arbitrators relied on the "trade effects" formula – which sets the retaliation limit as equivalent to the perceived loss of export revenue resulting from the WTO violation – we argue this amount to be implausibly large, given the actual conditions in the US market for cattle and hogs during this period. We then describe a number of the challenges facing arbitrators as they construct such estimates, including those likely to have arisen in this particular dispute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44466>



BOWN, Chad P., HILLMAN, Jennifer A.
Foot-and-mouth disease and Argentina's beef exports: the WTO's US – Animals dispute

EUI RSCAS, 2016/54, Global Governance Programme-236

This paper provides a legal-economic assessment of the Panel Report in US – Animals, one of a growing list of WTO disputes arising due to problematic conditions under which an importing country closes and re-opens its market after an infectious-disease outbreak in an exporting country. The US banned imports of beef from Argentina following a 2000 Argentine outbreak of highly contagious foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), a disease not found in the United States since 1929. The US refused to relax its import ban, and Argentina filed a WTO dispute in 2012, more than six years after its last FMD outbreak. Our analysis starts with Argentina's claim that the gap between its first requests – in 2002 – to restore its trading rights and no action by the US as of 2012 constituted "undue delay." We rely on simple insights from economic research on asymmetric information problems – moral hazard and adverse selection – to describe the difficulties ultimately confronting the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the WTO's SPS Agreement in dealing with problems like FMD. Such an environment creates disincentives for socially efficient behavior that were clearly realized in this particular episode. The exporting country has an incentive to hide information on outbreaks and report being disease-free too quickly, and the importing country has no incentive to quickly undertake the costly effort of conducting the necessary inspections to restore the exporter's market access. Finally, we address the Panel Report's treatment of alleged discrimination that arose both across different FMD-impacted countries and across FMD-impacted and non-impacted geographic zones within Argentina, and we touch on the Panel Report's shift in approach regarding the obligation of the US to take into account the special needs of developing countries such as Argentina.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43764>



BROUWER, Evelien, GERARD, Damien (eds)
Mapping mutual trust: understanding and framing the role of mutual trust in EU law

EUI MWP, 2016/13

Building on discourses on trust developed by other social sciences, this collective working paper aims to frame the meaning and reach of the notion of mutual trust as relied upon in the field of EU law with a view to contributing to its conceptualization. The structure of the paper reflects that ambition: starting with a rich contribution replacing mutual trust within the context of the history of ideas, followed by a critical reflection



on the role of mutual trust in the EU market integration process, the working paper then carefully inquires into the role of mutual trust in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice - in particular in the fields of civil and criminal justice cooperation - where references to mutual trust have been the most apparent over the past decade, before attempting to understand the significance of mutual trust for the management of the Union as a polity. Albeit to varying extent, all legal contributions explore the potential and limits of mutual trust as a notion governing regulatory choices and judicial interpretations, if not the EU legal system as a whole, while being anchored in substantive law analyses. All contributions were finalized at the end of 2015. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41486>



CABRALES, Antonio, FERI, Francesco,
GOTTARDI, Piero, MELÉNDEZ-JIMÉNEZ, Miguel A.
Can there be a market for cheap-talk information?: some experimental evidence
EUI ECO, 2016/07

This paper reports on experiments testing the viability of markets for cheap talk information. We find that these markets are fragile. The reasons are surprising given the previous experimental results on cheap-talk games. Our subjects provide low-quality information even when doing so does not increase their monetary payoff. We show that this is not because subjects play a different (babbling) equilibrium. By analyzing subjects' behavior in another game, we find that those adopting deceptive strategies tend to have envious or non-pro-social traits. The poor quality of the information transmitted leads to a collapse of information markets. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40625>



CALENDA, Davide
'Sustainable recruitment' of foreign-educated nurses: ethical and work related issues: the case of Finland
EUI RSCAS, 2016/15, Global Governance Programme-213

The international migration – and recruitment- of health professionals has gained momentum in the last fifteen years, becoming a matter of international concern. Work-related issues – i.e. working conditions, integration and retention of foreign-educated health professionals - have emerged along with (old) issues of ethical recruitment. This paper focuses on the recruitment of foreign-educated nurses (FENs) and contributes to the current debate on approaches to international recruitment and labour market integration of health professionals by introducing the concept of 'sustainable recruitment', which binds together ethical recruitment and work-related issues. This study aims to investigate the ways these aspects actually or potentially shape current approaches of international recruitment. A qualitative approach is used to study the case of Finland, which is an emerging destination country of FNEs and that has started to recruit nurses both from within the European Union and in the Philippines. In particular the paper presents and discusses the results of an empirical investigation carried out in Finland in 2015 that was aimed at exploring whether and how private and public health care organizations and private recruitment agencies are responding to issues of 'sustainable recruitment' while recruiting FENs internationally. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39646>





CAMBINI, Carlo, DE MASI, Sara, PACI, Andrea, RONDI, Laura
The role of the state as controlling shareholder in the telecoms: incentive versus entrenchment theory

EUI RSCAS, 2016/14, Florence School of Regulation

In this study we investigate the role played by the state as controlling shareholder in setting CEO incentives. Analyzing listed telecommunication companies from 13 European countries during 1999-2013, we measure the difference between the state and a private dominant shareholder in setting CEO compensation packages. We find that state control curbs the level of CEO compensation and this effect weakens as the state's ownership stake increases. When we focus on CEO incentive compensation, we report that CEO pay for performance sensitivity is higher for state controlled firms than for private firms. However, as the state's ownership stake increases, differences in sensitivity tend to disappear, but the effect of governance variables commonly used to proxy entrenchment becomes statistically significant.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39008>



CARRERA, Sergio, CASSARINO, Jean-Pierre, EL QADIM, Nora, LAHLOU, Mehdi, DEN HERTOOG, Leonhard
EU-Morocco cooperation on readmission, borders and protection: a model to follow?

CEPS Paper in Liberty and Security in Europe, 2016/87

Greater cooperation with third countries is one of the EU's core responses to the refugee crisis. This cooperation is focused on the readmission of individuals irregularly staying in the EU, on border surveillance and control, and on the reception of refugees in third countries. The EU has attempted to co-opt Turkey and African countries into these priorities, using funding and specific mobility channels as incentives. This paper poses the question of what kind of cooperation the EU should pursue with third countries. As the current approaches are not new, we present the lessons from the EU's long cooperation with Morocco to inform the current debate. We find that, first, the difficult negotiations on an EU Readmission Agreement with Morocco show that more funding or 'incentives' cannot guarantee such an agreement, let alone its implementation. Second, we highlight the challenges of the partly EU-funded and Frontex-coordinated cooperation on borders between Spain and Morocco, which hampers the capacity of third countries to respect migrants' rights and challenges the obligations of EU member states under European and international law. Third, as EU cooperation with Turkey and Africa now aims to 'stem' the flow of asylum-seekers, the capacity of third countries to offer reception and protection to asylumseekers is crucial. We conclude that Morocco has limited capacities in this regard, which raises the question of whether third countries can be assumed to be able to offer such reception and protection. We argue that the lessons learnt from the cooperation with Morocco illustrate the limited feasibility and appropriateness of the EU's approach towards third countries. Cooperation with third countries should not come at the expense of migrants' rights, but should open up regular channels for seeking asylum, and not link readmission to other fields of EU external action under the 'more-for-more' principle.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38831>



CHAPMAN, Jonathan
Democratic reform and opposition to government expenditure: evidence from nineteenth-century Britain

EUI MWP, 2016/21

Several theories have argued that democratic reform will lead to higher government spending. However, these theories have generally focused on expenditure on redistribution rather than expenditure on public



goods. This paper argues that poorer citizens may desire relatively low levels of public goods provision and so democratization may lead to lower government expenditure on items such as public infrastructure. This hypothesis is tested using a new panel dataset of town council infrastructure spending and revenue in nineteenth-century Britain. An 1894 national reform implementing a system of “one-household-one-vote” and the secret ballot is used as the treatment event in a difference-in-difference analysis. The results show that democratic reform slowed the growth of town council spending on public goods, including water supply and other public infrastructure. Further analysis suggests that government spending was highest when the balance of political power was held by the middle class, rather than the poor.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43525>



CLOSA, Carlos
Interpreting Article 50: exit and voice and what about loyalty?
EUI RSCAS, 2016/71, Global Governance Programme-246

Article 50 has explicitly formalized the exit option that previously existed in an implicit form. The provision entitles to an unilateral, unconditional but not immediate withdrawal from the European Union which renders relatively easy in procedural terms to trigger the process. Several utilitarian reasons explain why a member state may wish to leave an organization such as the EU although in the case of the UK 2016 referendum none of them seem to have played a major role. Building on this background and Joseph Weiler’s 1999 seminal contribution on the transformation of Europe, this paper argues that the formalization of the withdrawal provision undermines loyalty (understood as the proclivity to resolve losses of organizational efficiency within the organization) which is at the very basis of the EU project.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44487>



COGLIANESE, Cary, SAPIR, André
Risk and regulatory calibration: WTO compliance review of the U.S. dolphin-safe tuna labeling regime
EUI RSCAS, 2016/66, Global Governance Programme-242

In a series of recent disputes arising under the TBT Agreement, the Appellate Body has interpreted Article 2.1 to provide that discriminatory and trade-distortive regulation could be permissible if based upon a “legitimate regulatory distinction.” In its recent compliance decision in the US-Tuna II dispute, the AB reaffirmed its view that regulatory distinctions embedded in the U.S. dolphin-safe tuna labeling regime were not legitimate because they were not sufficiently calibrated to the risks to dolphins associated with different tuna fishing conditions. This paper analyzes the AB’s application of the notion of risk-based regulation in the US-Tuna II dispute and finds the AB’s reasoning lacking in coherence. Although risk analysis and calibration can in principle play useful roles in TBT cases, the AB needs to provide more explicit and careful guidance to WTO members and to panels to avoid the kind of ad hoc decision-making exhibited throughout the US-Tuna II dispute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44244>





COMPARATO, Guido, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, SVETIEV, Yane (eds)
***European regulatory private law: autonomy, competition and regulation
in European private law***

EUI LAW, 2016/06, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-18)

This working paper addresses the theme of the transformation of private law considering in particular the concepts of autonomy, competition and regulation in European private law. The contributions included in this working paper present some of the outcomes of the research done during the fourth year of the project on European Regulatory Private law which was presented and discussed with external guests at the fourth annual workshop of the project on 18 and 19 June 2015 at the European University Institute in Florence. After having discussed in the three prior annual meetings the parameters around which European regulatory private law is organized, the fourth workshop focused on the key framing proposition of the investigation, i.e. the transformation of private law from autonomy to functionalism in competition and regulation. In the first part of the working paper, the central concepts of the suggested transformation will be introduced and placed in the theoretical framework of the research project, addressing the issue of the drivers of the transformation, of autonomy and regulation, and of competition. In the second part, the transformation is looked for in specific sectors of European regulatory private law, i.e. telecommunication, energy, standardization, and the financial sector highlighting the aspects that may illustrate the posited transformation of the operative private law in these areas.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40376>



CONCONI, Paola, SCHEPEL, Harm
Argentina — import measures: how a Porsche is worth peanuts

EUI RSCAS, 2016/67, Global Governance Programme-243

The dispute Argentina-Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods concerns a series of measures imposed by Argentine authorities on economic operators as a condition for obtaining import licenses. These measures were introduced with the goal of advancing the Argentine government's stated policies of re-industrialization, import substitution, and elimination of trade balance deficits. From a legal point of view, the least interesting feature of the dispute was the substantive compatibility of these measures with Article XI:1 GATT as they clearly constituted import restrictions. Identifying and classifying the measures involved, however, proved more challenging: based on vague policy guidelines, devoid of any legal basis, and consisting largely of wholly discretionary ad hoc action by the authorities, clouded in confidential obscurity, the measures escaped familiar categories and distinctions of WTO law. From an economic perspective, although Argentina's measures appear to have had no impact on its overall imports, they imposed large costs on foreign companies, as well as on Argentine importers and consumers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44225>



COOPER, Ian
***Is the subsidiarity early warning mechanism a legal or a political
procedure?: three questions and a typology***

EUI RSCAS, 2016/18

This Working Paper investigates whether the Early Warning Mechanism (EWM), in which national parliaments check the legislative proposals of the European Union (EU) for their subsidiarity compliance, is essentially a legal or a political procedure. This is closely related to the longstanding debate over whether



the principle of subsidiarity itself is a legal or a political concept. Unpacking this debate reveals three distinct questions. First, should subsidiarity and the EWM be studied by legal scholars or political scientists? Second, should subsidiarity and the EWM be implemented by legal or political institutions? And third, do subsidiarity and the EWM entail a legal or a political mode of reasoning? A thoroughgoing theoretical and historical analysis shows that there is persistent disagreement among academic observers and political practitioners alike concerning the legal or political nature of the EWM. Building upon this analysis, it is possible to construct a typology of three approaches to subsidiarity and the EWM: Legal Rule-Following, Political Bargaining, and Policy Arguing.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40765>



CORRADETTI, Claudio, SARTOR, Giovanni (eds)
Global constitutionalism without global democracy (?)
EUI LAW, 2016/21

In the following contributions, authors investigate interconnected aspects of the problem of democratic deficit in global constitutionalism. The commonly shared question is: to what extent, if any, a global (or cosmopolitan) shift of international law can proceed absent a transnational democratic check? Not all scholars are convinced that this is an actual problem. Many think, instead, that a 'division of labor' is to be recognized between national and regional/international legal levels. It is a common conviction for authors present hereafter, that detachment of international law production from constituent will, as well as from a democratic framework, does indeed undermine constitutional legitimacy. Furthermore, it opens to forms of domination that affect also state's democratic institutions from within. What is the way out from this deadlock? How is it possible to tame global constitutionalism in order to avoid a global Leviathan? The collection of essays here presented attempts to conceptualize some of the central challenges affecting contemporary patterns of legal dispersion and fragmentation. There unfolds a coherent thread which, starting from a modern Kantian understanding of the problem, it moves to the discussion of issues of constitutional pluralism, institutional legitimacy and the risk of tyranny. It follows the analysis of the role of China and the EU, two of the most important actors, even though perhaps at the opposite pole of the global constitutional project.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44286>



CURTIN, Deirdre, LEINO, Päivi
***Openness, transparency and the right of access to documents in the EU:
in-depth analysis***
EUI RSCAS, 2016/63

Upon request of the PETI Committee, the Policy Department on Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs commissioned the present analysis, which examines the situation in relation to openness, transparency, access to documents and information in the EU. Case law and developments in the jurisprudence of the CJEU are examined, notably for legislative documents, documents relating to administrative proceedings, to Court proceedings, infringement proceedings and EU Pilot cases, protection of privacy and international relations. Current and future challenges, as well as conclusions and policy recommendations are set out, in order to ensure compliance with the Treaties' and Charter of Fundamental Rights' requirements aimed at enhancing citizens' participation in the EU decision-making process, and consequently stronger accountability and democracy in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44204>





DE WITTE, Floris, BAUBÖCK, Rainer, SHAW, Jo (eds)
Freedom of movement under attack: is it worth defending as the core of EU citizenship?

EUI RSCAS, 2016/69, [GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory

This forum debate discusses the link between Union citizenship and free movement. These concepts were long understood as progressive and fundamental mechanisms in drawing the citizen closer to the European integration project. Both concepts now appear in crisis. This is, of course, reflected in the run-up to, and outcome of the Brexit vote. But criticism on the link between Union citizenship and free movement must be understood in a wider context. It is the context within which welfare systems are perceived to struggle with the incorporation of migrant citizens; and within which the benefits linked to free movement are perceived to fall to specific groups or classes of citizens in society. This EUDO forum debate takes on this discussion in two different ways. On the one hand, it discusses whether free movement contributes to, or detracts from, the capacity of the EU to create a more just or legitimate relationship between its citizens. On the other hand, it discusses whether Union citizenship – a status that is fundamental to all nationals of the Member States, whether they move across borders or not – should be centred on free movement, or whether we need to rethink the premise of what it means to be a European citizen. Kickoff contribution and rejoinder by Floris de Witte, Daniel Thym, Richard Bellamy, Päivi Johanna Neuvonen, Vesco Paskalev, Saara Koikkalainen, Rainer Bauböck, Sarah Fine, Martijn van den Brink, Julija Sardelic, Kieran Oberman, Glyn Morgan, Reuven (Ruvi) Ziegler, and Martin Ruhs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44567>



DEL PRETE, Davide, GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, MARVASI, Enrico
North African countries and firms in international production networks

EUI RSCAS, 2016/26, Global Governance Programme-216

This paper analyzes the participation of North African countries into international production networks and examines if/to what extent being part of a global value chain affects firms' performance. Using largely unexploited Input-Output data from UNCTAD-Eora, we describe regional and country GVC involvement. Results show that North African countries have not been able so far to fully integrate into international production networks. However, large part of their (low) trade is due to value added related activities, mainly in the upstream phases, and the importance of global linkages has been increasing over time. To better understand the impact of international fragmentation of production on competitiveness, we complement the above assessment with a firm-level analysis. We show that the performance of firms, measured by several indicators, is positively associated with both internationalization modes and GVC participation. These results confirm those of our sectoral analyses and are in line with existing anecdotal evidence. Enhancing GVC participation of North African countries is likely to substantially benefit firms, countries and the whole area. However, the ability to retain such benefits relies on specific characteristics, such as the level of human capital, trade logistics and the presence of trade barriers, thus leaving room for policy intervention.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40885>



DOLIGALSKI, Paweł, ROJAS, Luis E.
Optimal redistribution with a shadow economy

EUI ECO, 2016/11

We examine the constrained efficient allocations in the Mirrlees (1971) model with an informal sector. There are two labor markets: formal and informal. The planner observes only income from the formal market. We show that the shadow economy can be welfare improving through two channels. It can be used as a



shelter against tax distortions, raising the efficiency of labor supply, and as a screening device, benefiting redistribution. We calibrate the model to Colombia, where 58% of workers are employed informally. The optimal share of shadow workers is close to 22% for the Rawlsian planner and less than 1% for the Utilitarian planner. The optimal tax schedule is very different than the one implied by the Mirrlees (1971) model without the informal sector.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43187>



DUROVIC, Mateja

The Apple case today: factual and legal assessment

EUI LAW, 2016/03, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-17)

Enforcement represents the most challenging task of consumer law. In the European Union, consumers are typically faced with numerous problems when it comes to protection of their consumer rights which have been infringed. This Paper examines the Apple case as one of the most successful examples of enforcement of EU consumer law that took place in a dozen of EU Member States. Apple was found to have breached a number of the provisions of EU consumer law that deal with the issues of legal and commercial guarantee and the fairness of commercial practices and contract terms. The Apple case may be used as a model of a successful, pan-European enforcement of consumer law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39054>



ELSIG, Manfred, HOEKMAN, Bernard M., PAUWELYN, Joost

***Thinking about the performance of the World Trade Organization:
a discussion across disciplines***

EUI RSCAS, 2016/13, Global Governance Programme-212

International law, political science and economics scholars are all concerned with analyzing the performance of the WTO as an organization. In this paper we focus on the objectives that these different disciplines attribute to the WTO and how performance is assessed against these objectives. The literature in all three fields is vibrant, but the focus of each discipline is often on very different dimensions of WTO performance. While this implies significant complementarity across disciplines it also suggests potential opportunity costs in foregone synergies. Even when similar phenomena are the focus of analysis, different concepts, connotations and labels makes cross-disciplinary debate less efficient or prohibits it altogether. Greater effort to promote cross-fertilization across disciplines would enrich and strengthen research on the performance of the WTO.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39012>



ESTRADA, Ricardo

The effect of the increasing demand for elite schools on stratification

EUI MWP, 2016/02

I use detailed applications data to document a case in which, contrary to prevailing concerns, increasing school stratification by ability co-existed with stable stratification by family income: Mexico City public high schools. To understand this puzzle, I develop a model that shows that the effect of an overall increase in the



demand for elite schools on school stratification by family income is a horse race between the correlations of family income and ability, and family income and demand. My empirical analysis reveals an initial (and decreasing) demand gap by family income that explains the observed stability in stratification.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39244>



ESTRADA-TANCK, Dorothy (ed.)

Human rights of persons with disabilities in international and EU law

EUI AEL, 2016/01

The present Working Paper derives from the ‘Workshop on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in International and EU Law’ organised by the Human Rights Working Group of the European University Institute (EUI) and the Academy of European Law (AEL), and held at the EUI in Florence, Italy, on 27 April 2012. The workshop brought together a diverse group of leading academics, practitioners, and civil society members, in the field of human rights of persons with disabilities. The five individual papers of participants in the workshop assembled within the present Working Paper reflect a rich plurality of visions that analyse the 2006 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the significance of this groundbreaking instrument for international law and particularly human rights law, as well as its relationship with and its impact on EU Law. Ultimately, the examined key legal issues are evaluated in terms of their potentials and limitations for persons with disabilities themselves and the States and societies they live in.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41985>



FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MALGOUYRES, Clément
Services policy reform and manufacturing employment: evidence from transition economies

EUI RSCAS, 2016/46, Global Governance Programme-230

The performance of services sectors can have significant impacts on industries that use services as intermediate inputs. In this paper we complement the literature analyzing the productivity effects of services trade policies by investigating the relationship between services policy reforms and employment in manufacturing industries. Using a panel of sector-level data for 24 transition economies for the 1990-2012 period, we find that moving towards best practice services policies is associated with an economically significant reduction of manufacturing employment. This negative effect is mitigated or disappears for countries with high levels of economic governance and human capital. The decline in manufacturing employment is observed only in the first decade of transition, with the major driver being reforms in the utilities sector. The estimated negative effect of policy reforms is of a contemporaneous nature; it does not persist along the lag structure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43167>



FIORINI, Matteo, LEBRAND, Mathilde

The political economy of services trade agreements

EUI ECO, 2016/05

This paper studies the determinants of liberalization commitments in the context of trade in services used as intermediate inputs. Compared to goods, services inputs are mostly complementary to other factors of production and non-tradable. We build a theoretical trade policy framework in which (i) foreign investment as a way to contest a market for non-tradable services can be restricted by the government and (ii) the



role of services as complementary inputs explains unilateral commitment to services trade liberalization. Commitment helps governments to avoid political pressures that would result in protectionist measures leading downstream producers to inefficiently reduce their production. In addition we provide new results on the influence of lobbying by both national firms and foreign multinationals. We discuss how the bargaining power of the government, the size of national services sectors and the difference in valuation between national and foreign contributions affect the willingness of the government to sign a services trade agreement.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40545>



FOOT, Rosemary
The borderlands concept and its application to China's relations with its Asian neighbours
EUI RSCAS, 2016/44, [BORDERLANDS]

In deploying the concept of borderlands to the case of China, this paper seeks to uncover patterns in Chinese behaviour towards its Asian neighbours. It provides a brief examination of China's imperial as well as post-imperial relations with Asian states. In its focus on imperial China, it suggests the impact of tributary relationships and of a Confucian order at times of Chinese imperial strength as well as imperial weakness. It also investigates some areas of contested or incomplete sovereignty in the more modern and contemporary eras, notably with respect to Xinjiang, Taiwan and Hong Kong. The paper additionally examines some instances of Chinese penetration into weakly-governed border regions – with Myanmar forming the main focus of discussion. The concept is deployed in ways that highlight instances of emulation, processes of assimilation, forms of control, and types of resistance in China's borderland relations. China has had a powerful historical influence in the borderlands, mostly in the cultural realm, but in the northern reaches has not been loath to use force and settlement to effect the incorporation of these territories. In more contemporary times, economics rather than culture is seen to underpin Chinese influence, though the leadership has tried to develop its 'soft power' attractions. Beijing has also shown a willingness to use the tools of statecraft to impose preferred outcomes, but has not been entirely successful in reconstituting the borderlands through these efforts despite its economic power and growing military prowess.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43084>



GABALLO, Gaetano, MARIMON, Ramon
Breaking the spell with credit-easing: self-confirming credit crises in competitive search economies
ADEMU Working Paper, 2016/001

We show that credit crises can be Self-Confirming Equilibria (SCE), which provides a new rationale for policy interventions like, for example, the FRB's TALF credit-easing program in 2009. We introduce SCE in competitive credit markets with directed search. These markets are efficient when lenders have correct beliefs about borrowers' reactions to their offers. Nevertheless, credit crises – where high interest rates self-confirm high credit risk - can arise when lenders have correct beliefs only locally around equilibrium outcomes. Policy is needed because competition deters the socially optimal degree of information acquisition via individual experiments at low interest rates. A policy maker with the same beliefs as lenders will find it optimal to implement a targeted subsidy to induce low interest rates and, as a by-product, generate new information for the market. We provide evidence that the 2009 TALF was an example of such Credit Easing policy. We collect new micro-data on the ABS auto loans in the US before and after the policy intervention, and we test, successfully, our theory in this case.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40585>





GARNER, Oliver

After Brexit: protecting European citizens and citizenship from fragmentation

EUI LAW, 2016/22

This paper takes the normative position that the fragmentation caused by the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union requires legal solutions to protect the rights and status of EU citizens in the United Kingdom, and UK citizens in the European Union. The suitability of international law, domestic law, and European Union law measures are analysed on the basis of how comprehensive protection would be, and how practicable the solutions. The paper concludes with the observation that the upheaval of Brexit has prompted radical reconsideration of how the EU legal order and EU citizenship may develop in the future. Accordingly, constituting a core European citizenry would insulate European citizens and citizenship from fragmentation in the EU legal order.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44004>



GEDICKS, Frederick Mark

The religious-question doctrine: free-exercise right or anti-establishment immunity?

EUI RSCAS, 2016/10, RELIGIOWest

This Essay argues that the source of judicial inconsistency in applying the U.S. religious-question doctrine is confusion about whether the doctrine protects a free-exercise right held by religious individuals and groups against government interference, or is instead an anti-establishment immunity stemming from a structural disability on government (and especially judicial) action with respect to questions of religious belief and practice. Part 1 sketches the religious-question doctrine as it emerged from the U.S. Supreme Court's church property and office cases. Part 2 explains that 'rights' and 'structure' are distinct jurisprudential concepts whose application yields differing results. Part 3 argues that attending to these differences yields important explanatory insights about the religious-question doctrine, using as brief illustrations the clergy child-abuse cases in the United States, and the treatment of church "autonomy" by the European Court of Human Rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40144>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

Mapping the course of the EU "Power Target Model" ... on its own terms

EUI RSCAS, 2016/23, Florence School of Regulation

The European Union took more than 20 years to start defining a common market design for its internal electricity market: a European Power Target Model. And, a further 10 years to fully implement it. Meanwhile, the reference generation set of that model has shifted from CCGT burning gas to RES units transforming intermittent natural resources. Could the existing EU target model continue to work well for the short-term operation and long-term investment? If not, can the existing EU institutions easily produce an "RES resilient" new power target model?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40987>



GNUTZMANN-MKRTCHYAN, Arevik, LESTER, Simon

Does safeguards need saving?: lessons from the Ukraine - Passenger Cars dispute

EUI RSCAS, 2016/52, Global Governance Programme-235

The Panel Report in Ukraine - Passenger Cars provides an opportunity to revisit an old debate over the role of safeguard measures in the WTO. With regard to the legal findings, the panel followed the established jurisprudence in this area, and found a number of violations of the Safeguards Agreement. With regard to the



economics, we delve more deeply into the economic and political background of the safeguards investigation. Ukraine was hit by the economic crisis shortly after its WTO accession that significantly liberalized import tariffs on passenger cars. Next, we offer a de novo look at the injury and causation issues in this case, and discuss the challenges of an industry reliant on offshored production that sees a safeguard as a mechanism to attract FDI for production. We conclude with an assessment of the operation of the WTO's safeguards regime, along with some tentative suggestions for reform. Overall, our examination of the economic analysis by the investigating authority and the legal review by the WTO panel raises questions about particular aspects of the domestic and WTO processes, but concludes that the system worked well in this case.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43704>



GÖRG, Holger, HANLEY Aoife,
HOFFMANN, Stefan, SERIC, Adnan

When do multinational companies consider corporate social responsibility? A multi-country study in Sub-Saharan Africa

EUI RSCAS, 2016/03, Global Governance Programme-208

While African countries are becoming more and more relevant as host countries for suppliers of multinational companies little is known about corporate social responsibility (CSR) in this region. To fill this gap, the present paper explores CSR considerations of foreign affiliates of multinational companies when choosing local African suppliers. The paper suggests a model of three types of determinants, namely firm characteristics, exports, and intra-trade. Analyses of a large-scale and quite unique firm level data for more than 2,000 foreign owned firms in 19 Sub-Saharan African countries demonstrate that firms importing intermediates from their parent company abroad are more likely to implement CSR. Similarly, CSR plays a larger role for affiliates that export to developed countries. Different determinants affect environmental and social CSR activities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38411>



GRACIA, Pablo, GRACÍA-ROMÁN, Joan

Parental work schedules and children's daily activities: evidence from Spain

EUI MWP, 2016/16

This study uses data from the 'Spanish Time Use Survey' (2009-2010) on two-parent families with children aged 10-16 (N = 593) to analyse the links between parental work schedules and children's activities with developmental implications. Spain is a particularly interesting case as working during evening hours is highly institutionalised for parents. Results reveal that mothers' evening work hours are associated with a reduction in children's time spent on family activities and on educational activities, and with an increase in time spent watching television and doing electronic activities without their parents. However, the associations between maternal evening work hours and children's activities generally apply only to children with less-educated mothers, not to children with highlyeducated mothers. Fathers' work schedules have generally insignificant associations with children's time use. Overall, the study suggests that parental work schedules, parents' gender, and social background intersect in influencing children's activities, with key implications for their present and future wellbeing.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42064>





GRAF, Christoph, MARCANTONINI, Claudio
Renewable energy intermittency and its impact on thermal generation
EUI RSCAS, 2016/16, Florence School of Regulation Climate

Electricity production from renewable sources generally displaces thermal generation, which leads to lower CO2 emissions in the power sector. However, the intermittent nature of many renewable technologies leads to greater inefficiencies in the operation of existing fossil power plants. This inefficiency translates into higher production costs as well as a higher rate of emissions relative to output. In this paper we focus on Italian power installations. Using panel econometrics, we show that a 10% increase in photovoltaics and wind indeed has reduced yearly CO2 emissions of the average thermal installation by about 4% while the average plants emissions relative to its output have increased by about 0.3% between 2005 and 2014. Given the additional inefficiency caused by intermittent renewables, our results suggest that the average installation actually only achieves around 94% of the expected reductions. The effect is more pronounced for installations that have not been retrofitted and for installations serving peak demand.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39645>



GUIA, Aitana
The concept of nativism and anti-immigrant sentiments in Europe
EUI MWP, 2016/20

In this paper, I argue that the competitive advantage of the concept of nativism is four fold. First, nativism is a particular construction of nationalism and as such builds on a nationalist epistemology. Nativism, however, does not function as a nation-building ideology in the way nationalism worked in the modern period. Nativism emerges rather as a mechanism to modify already existing constructions of nationhood along 'native' and 'non-native' lines. Nativism cannot be equated with majority ethnic nationalism in that the construction of the 'native' community can be premised on ideological or cultural features, that is, along civic rather than ethnic lines. Second, nativism avoids the trap of reducing anti-immigrant sentiment and narratives to arguments of the populist radical right. Nativism highlights the processes by which left and right positioning is fading away in favour of the native/foreigner axis. Third, nativism also often has semantic overlaps with populism, but this is a contingent rather than fundamental intersection. Not all nativism is populist and not all populism is nativist. Fourth, nativism often encompasses racism and xenophobia, but these concepts are high-level concepts with a larger breath than nativism. Nativism is often justified along racist lines, but at other times religious bigotry or ideological hatred are more salient. Nativism is a form of nationalism and xenophobia by definition, but nationalism and xenophobia can occur without necessarily amounting to nativism. I define nativism as a philosophical position, sometimes translated into a movement, whose primary goal is to restrict immigration in order to maintain some deemed essential characteristics of a given political unit.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43429>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, PALÈNCIA, Laia,
FERRINI, Silvia, MALMUSI, Davide
***Inequalities by immigrant status in unmet needs for healthcare in Europe:
the role of origin, nationality and economic resources***
EUI RSCAS, 2016/55, Global Governance Programme-237

The aim of the research is to assess whether there are inequalities in unmet needs for healthcare between natives and migrants within Europe. We used cross-sectional data from the European Statistics on Income



and Living Conditions 2012. Our dependent variables were perceived unmet needs for medical and dental examination or treatment. Our main independent variable is immigrant status, defined using a combination of country of birth and citizenship (nationals born in the country of residence, reference; European Union-born nationals; non-EU born nationals; EU-born foreigners; non EU-born foreigners). The prevalence ratios of unmet needs according to immigrant status are obtained through sex-stratified robust Poisson regression models, sequentially adjusted by age, health status and socio-economic characteristics. The prevalence of medical unmet needs, adjusted by age and health status, is higher in foreign women, both EU-born and non-EU born, but it is no longer significant after the socioeconomic adjustment. For dental unmet needs, the risk is significantly higher for all foreigners, EU and non EU-born, men and women. Once adjusted for socioeconomic variables significant inequalities persist, although diminished, for both EU-born and non-EU-born foreign men and EU-born foreign women. This study contributes to the discussion of adequate access to healthcare systems and adaptation of services for migrants. While inequalities cannot be detected for naturalised immigrants, the higher risk of unmet need affecting foreigners, even within the EU, deserves further attention.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43810>



HAM, John C., IORIO, Daniela, SOVINSKY, Michelle
Personality traits and Bulimia Nervosa
EUI ECO, 2016/14

Bulimia Nervosa is a detrimental eating disorder that impacts millions of women. We examine the role played by socioeconomic factors and personality traits in bulimic behavior. Using data on eating disordered behavior from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Growth and Health Study, we present results showing that personality traits are significant determinants of bulimic behavior, even after controlling for race and class. This finding suggests that policies based on both the SES characteristics and the personality traits will be more effective for targeting those at risk.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44227>



HERTEL, Florian Rolf, PFEFFER, Fabian T.
The land of opportunity? Trends in social mobility and education in the United States
EUI MWP, 2016/14

This article provides insights into the long-term trends of intergenerational mobility of men and women born in the United States. We study both absolute and relative social mobility and analyze in some detail the relation between education and intergenerational mobility. We document massive changes in the occupational structure and the educational system of the US. Especially women benefitted consistently from the trend towards a post-industrial society, experiencing decreasing levels of downward mobility, while tendencies towards polarization of the occupational structure increased downward mobility for men. We find little evidence that education is becoming increasingly a motor for absolute upward mobility but our findings suggest that class placement is becoming more heterogeneous across educational levels. Our assessment of changes in relative mobility levels and how they relate to changes in education reveals quite different stories for men and women. While class fluidity increased among men, it remained stable among women. We find that the moderate increases in class fluidity among men are primarily driven by educational expansion and the compositional effect. For women, on the contrary, educational expansion alone had the potential to decrease female fluidity - chiefly since it elevated women's qualifications and enabled them henceforth to gain access to occupations restricted to their fathers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41786>





HIGASHIJIMA, Masaaki, KASUYA, Yuko
The peril of parliamentarism? Executive–legislative relations and the transition to democracy from electoral authoritarian rule
EUI MWP, 2016/01

Why do some electoral authoritarian regimes survive for decades while others become democracies? This article explores the impact of constitutional structures on democratic transitions from electoral authoritarianism. We argue that under electoral authoritarian regimes, parliamentary systems permit dictators to survive longer than they do in presidential systems. This is because parliamentary systems incentivize autocrats and ruling elites to engage in power sharing and thus institutionalize party organizations, and indirectly allow electoral manipulation to achieve an overwhelming victory at the ballot box, through practices such as gerrymandering and malapportionment. We test our hypothesis using a combination of cross-national statistical analysis and comparative case studies of Malaysia and the Philippines. Employing a cross-national dataset of 170 countries between 1946 and 2008, dynamic probit models provide supporting evidence that electoral authoritarianism within parliamentary systems is less likely to lead a country to democracy than within presidential systems. The results are robust to a battery of sensitivity tests, including instrumental variable estimation and additional controls. Two carefully selected case studies have been chosen for comparative analysis—Malaysia’s Barisan National (National Front) regime (1957 to present) and the Philippines’s electoral authoritarian regime (1978 to 1986)—which elucidate causal mechanisms in the theory.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39147>



HILL, Mark
Reasonable accommodation: faith and judgment
EUI RSCAS, 2016/07, RELIGIOWEST

This paper considers the approach of domestic courts and the European Court of Human Rights to the adjudication of religious liberty claims, contrasting them with the output of the United States Supreme Court. It questions the definition of religion and judicial illiteracy in faith based claims. It seeks to make take a fresh approach to such cases by recasting them as claims for freedom of conscience. It commends a nuanced application of the principle of reasonable accommodation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38810>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Deep and comprehensive free trade agreements
EUI RSCAS, 2016/29, Global Governance Programme-219

This paper reviews elements of the history of association agreements between the EU and countries that are covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). It considers the rationale for negotiation of Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas with neighbouring countries based on research that assesses the design, salience and incentive effects of such agreements. It makes a case that developments in the global economy and the experience with using trade agreements to pursue deeper integration of markets suggest that alternatives to DCFTAs may be more effective instruments for cooperation for both sides. The 2015 review of the ENP creates new opportunities to consider such alternatives. These could span sectoral agreements, more focused efforts targeting specific policy areas that have a significant impact on trade costs, and initiatives that centre on the adoption of international standards and internationally recognized good regulatory practices.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41405>





HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Revitalizing the global trading system: what could the G20 do?

EUI RSCAS, 2016/28, Global Governance Programme-218

Since 2008, G20 leaders have repeatedly committed themselves not to resort to protectionism and to conclude WTO negotiations expeditiously. The jury is out on the extent to which they lived up to the first promise; they failed to deliver the second. Anemic global trade growth rates since 2010 implies that trade has not been a driver of much needed economic dynamism. This paper argues that the G20 should pursue a more ambitious trade agenda and that there is much that greater leadership by the G20 could do to reinvigorate the trading system. A first step would be to commit to concrete actions that can be implemented by individual governments on a concerted basis and that center on reducing trade costs and improving access to services for firms. The Chinese presidency should also seek to have the G20 commit to more effective monitoring and analysis of trade policy broadly defined (including subsidies and investment incentives) and the impact of the many preferential trade agreements involving China, the EU and the US, the world's largest trading powers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41024>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

MFN clubs and scheduling additional commitments in the GATT: learning from the GATS

EUI RSCAS, 2016/06, Global Governance Programme-211

Scheduling additional commitments for policies affecting trade in goods in the GATT has been plagued by two sources of ambiguity: the treatment of changes introduced unilaterally by members subsequent to an initial commitment, and the treatment of new commitments by WTO members pertaining to nontariff policy measures affecting trade in goods. This is not the case for trade in services, as the GATS makes explicit provision for additional commitments to be scheduled. Neither secondary law, in the form of decisions formally adopted by the WTO membership, nor case law has clarified the situation for trade in goods. This matter is important for the WTO as it determines the feasibility of clubs of countries agreeing to new enforceable policy disciplines that bind only signatories but are applied on a non-discriminatory basis to all WTO members. In this paper, we discuss the legal state of play and the 'policy space' that WTO members have to establish new MFN club-based disciplines for nontariff measures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38665>



IMAMOVIC, Šejla, CLAES, Monica, DE WITTE, Bruno (eds)

The EU fundamental rights landscape after Opinion 2/13

Maastricht Faculty of Law Working Paper, 2016/06

On 18 December 2014, the Court of Justice of the EU ruled in its Opinion 2/13 that the EU cannot accede to the ECHR under the terms of the negotiated Draft Accession Agreement. The Opinion and the stalemate it seems to have caused, raise important questions concerning the overall landscape of fundamental rights protection in Europe. Can the Court's objections against the Draft Accession Agreement be overcome? Can the Agreement be re-negotiated to meet these objections? What are the legal issues such negotiations will have to solve? Is non-accession an option? What could the European system of human rights protection look like without accession? And what are the foreseeable consequences of accession or no accession for national courts? This joint working paper results from a workshop held at Maastricht University on 26 June 2015, which brought



together academics and practitioners, members of negotiating teams and judges from the ECtHR, the CJEU and national courts, to discuss the consequences of Opinion 2/13 for broader issues of fundamental rights protection in Europe, and will examine future perspectives for accession of the EU to the ECHR.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44712>



INAMA, Stefano, SIM, Edmund
Prioritizing integration goals in the ASEAN economic community in a changing world

EUI RSCAS, 2016/05, Global Governance Programme-210

According to the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), by 2015 ASEAN countries should have established the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) to “create a single market and production base which is stable, prosperous, highly competitive and economically integrated” in paragraph 5 of Article 1. Unfortunately, in its current condition, ASEAN is not well-prepared to undertake such ambitious objectives. ASEAN does not have strong regional institutions to deal with economic integration, unlike the EU. Nor does ASEAN have detailed legal agreements and robust dispute settlement procedures, unlike NAFTA. As a result, the AEC faces structural problems in dealing with regional economic integration, particularly the cross-pressures coming from the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the EU’s bilateral FTAs with individual ASEAN members. This paper therefore advocates strengthening the ASEAN institutions and processes so that all of the AEC participants can interact in conjunction with the TPP and EU-ASEAN FTAs, and not become caught up in the cross-pressures of these modern FTAs. We present a series of potential reforms ranging from the modest to the ambitious that would allow the AEC to flourish and go beyond its current limitations. Ultimately that choice needs to be made by the ASEAN leaders themselves – but that choice needs to be made, and soon.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40145>



IORIO, Daniela, SANTAELÀLIA-LLOPIS, Raül
Education, HIV status and risky sexual behavior: how much does the stage of the HIV epidemic matter?

EUI ECO, 2016/09

We study the relationship between education and HIV status using nationally representative data from 39 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) in Sub-Saharan Africa. First, we construct an innovative algorithm that systematically defines aggregate stages of the HIV epidemic in a comparable manner across time and across space. Second, we exploit the variation in the aggregate HIV stages in the DHS data, and find that the education gradient in HIV shows a U-shaped (positive-zero-positive) pattern over the course of the epidemic. Further, educational disparities in the number of extramarital partners are largely consistent with the evolution of the education gradient in HIV. We propose a simple theoretical model of risky sex choices that accounts for these stylized facts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41364>



JOERGES, Christian (eds)
Brexit and academic citizenship

EUI LAW, 2016/20

This working paper collects a series of personal reflections on the outcome of the Brexit referendum. The essays do not engage with the legal and constitutional issues that arise from this event – these aspects have



received comment elsewhere. Rather, the editor has solicited personal reflections from a group whose scholarly journey included the European University Institute, a hub for transforming, and integrating Europe. Aware of this privileged positions, the authors shed light on how the result of the referendum and its aftermath may impact the UK and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44024>



JOHANNESSON, Louise, MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

The WTO dispute settlement system 1995-2016: a data set and its descriptive statistics

EUI RSCAS, 2016/72, Global Governance Programme-247

In this paper, we provide some descriptive statistics of the first twenty years of the WTO (World Trade Organization) dispute settlement that we have extracted from the data set that we have put together, and made publicly available (<http://globalgovernanceprogramme.eui.eu/wto-case-law-project/>). The statistical information that we present here is divided into three thematic units: the statutory and de facto duration of each stage of the process, paying particular attention to the eventual conclusion of litigation; the identity and participation in the process of the various institutional players, that is, not only complainants and defendants, but also third parties, as well as the WTO judges (panelists and Appellate Body members); and, finally, information regarding the subject-matter of various disputes, regarding the frequency with which claims regarding consistency of measures with the covered agreements (but also, at a more disaggregate level, e.g., specific provisions) have been raised. We call our work “descriptive statistics”, because, in an effort to provide raw material that will help researchers to conduct their research as they see fit, we have consciously refrained from systematically interpreting the data that we have assembled.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44568>



JUNGHERR, Joachim

Bank opacity and financial crises

ADEMU Working Paper, 2016/002

This paper studies a model of endogenous bank opacity. In the model, bank opacity is costly for society because it reduces market discipline and encourages banks to take on too much risk. This is true even in the absence of agency problems between banks and the ultimate bearers of the risk. Banks choose to be inefficiently opaque if the composition of a bank's balance sheet is proprietary information. Strategic behavior reduces transparency and increases the risk of a banking crisis. The model can explain why empirically a higher degree of bank competition leads to increased transparency. Optimal public disclosure requirements may make banks more vulnerable to a run for a given investment policy, but they reduce the risk of a run through an improvement in market discipline. The option of public stress tests is beneficial if the policy maker has access to public information only. This option can be harmful if the policy maker has access to banks' private information.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40586>





KAUPPI, Niilo, PALONEN, Kari, WIESNER, Claudia
Controversy in the garden of concepts: rethinking the 'politicisation' of the EU
Mainz Paper on European Integration and International Politics (MPIEP), 2016/11,
CEDI Working Paper, 2016/03

In this article, we suggest a novel conceptual framework for understanding and analyzing EU politicisation. Recent studies on EU politicisation argue that the post-Maastricht era led to the politicisation of EU integration via an increasing citizens' dissatisfaction. Until then, politics had played only a minor role. Contrary to this account, we argue that European integration has been from the beginning a political process, but an unusual one. To capture its uniqueness we introduce the concepts of politisation as a precondition of politicization and of politification as a depoliticised modality of politicisation. Politicisation is then not something new to EU integration but rather it is constitutive of EU integration itself. We further argue that understanding politicisation requires taking a closer look at its relationship to "politics" or "political", as it is essential to spell out the respective understanding of this key concept – Grundbegriff in Reinhart Koselleck's sense. The interpretation of what is considered as politicisation depends on the interpretation of what is politics/political. We argue in favour of rethinking the concept of politics and its relationship to politicisation in terms that avoid spatial and functional metaphors. To capture the power dynamics involved in European integration, we aim at an understanding of EU politicisation that is at once more historical and based on an actor-oriented perspective on the political. On this basis we discuss the main conceptual weaknesses of studies on EU politicization and conclude by developing some points of our alternative conception.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45394>



KAYA, Ayhan
Syrian refugees and cultural intimacy in Istanbul: "I feel safe here!"
EUI RSCAS, 2016/59, Global Governance Programme-239

This paper derives from the findings of a recent qualitative and quantitative study conducted by the Support to Life Association among Syrian refugees in Istanbul to make their vulnerability assessment with a particular focus on their strong attachment to this city. The research question to be answered in this paper is to what extent Istanbul provides Syrian refugees with a space of cultural intimacy, where they feel safe and secure despite the difficulties of everyday life. The main premise of the paper is that historical, cultural and religious forms of affinity are likely to particularly attach the Sunni-Muslim-Arab-Syrians originating from Aleppo province to Istanbul. However, this sense of safety is not free from various sources of exploitation. This paper is expected to contribute to the discipline of Refugee Studies by shedding light on the historical elements and the agency that are often neglected in such analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44025>



KLEIDER, Hanna, STOECKEL, Florian
Left-wing but unwilling to support international redistribution?: explaining public support for fiscal transfers in the EU
EUI MWP, 2016/17

The redistribution of fiscal resources from richer to poorer European Union (EU) member states has taken on a new quality in the wake of the Euro crisis. With the creation of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), fiscal redistribution in the EU has become a particularly contested aspect of European integration. We seek to uncover how ideological orientations shape citizens' attitudes towards international redistribution.



In a multi-level analysis of the European Elections Study 2014 we find that voter positions on a cultural ideology dimension are strongly linked to their preference on EU redistribution. At the same time we find that a link between voters' location on an economic left-right scale and their preference for EU redistribution is conditional on whether they expect pecuniary gain from domestic redistribution. Among low-income citizens – those who tend to be the natural beneficiaries of domestic redistribution – a left-leaning position on the economic dimension does not translate into support for EU redistribution. It is only among the subgroup of high-income citizens that a left-leaning disposition translates into support for EU redistribution. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42545>



KLEIMANN, David
*The vulnerability of EU anti-dumping measures against China after
December 11, 2016*

EUI RSCAS, 2016/37, Global Governance Programme-225

On December 11, 2016, Article 15 (a)(ii) of China's Accession Protocol to the WTO will expire. The expiration of this provision terminates the right of WTO members' to calculate anti-dumping duties against China on the basis of methodologies that "are not based on a strict comparison with domestic prices or costs in China". In this context, this paper shall serve, first, as a reminder that the European Union will violate its WTO obligations under the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement (ADA) if the Union's institutions continue - after December 11, 2016 - to adopt anti-dumping measures against China that are based on 'non-market economy' (NME) treatment of Chinese exports in anti-dumping investigations. Moreover, the 2009 EU Anti-Dumping Regulation will be vulnerable to legal challenge in the WTO dispute settlement mechanism "as such" if it is not brought into compliance with the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement by that date. These observations, however, do not prejudice the legality of EU anti-dumping measures – "as applied" - that the EU has (or will have) adopted against Chinese producers prior to the December deadline. The post-2016 legality of already existing EU anti-dumping measures that are "not based on a strict comparison with domestic prices or costs in China" is particularly relevant in context of the rising amount of new EU AD measures and investigations against Chinese producers of steel and solar panels that the EU has imposed and initiated in the last 2 years. It is this very question that is subject to analysis and discussion in the second part of this paper. The third part provides for a brief normative assessment of the systemic implications of EU non-compliance with the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement after December 2016 and hints at legally viable alternatives.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42546>



KLEIMANN, David, KÜBEK, Gesa
*The signing, provisional application, and conclusion of trade and
investment agreements in the EU: the case of CETA and Opinion 2/15*

EUI RSCAS, 2016/58, Global Governance Programme-238

The 'Wallonian Saga' has illustrated a number of structural weaknesses of the European Union as an external treaty-maker in the field of EU Common Commercial Policy that concern issues of both democratic representation and effectiveness of EU multilevel governance. The legal question of competence that determines the Union's power to conclude external commercial treaties by itself or, in the alternative, jointly with the member states will be clarified by the CJEU in its forthcoming judgement in Opinion 2/15. We provide an overview of the relevant CJEU case law and the main issues that arose during the Court's hearing in the Opinion 2/15 procedures; discuss the law and practice of the provisional application of international treaties by the EU and legal avenues that enable the entry into force of a mixed agreement despite its rejection



by an individual member state. We argue in favour of adjusting the scope of future EU trade and investment agreements to the realm of EU exclusive competences as clarified by the CJEU to remedy the functional deficiencies of EU treaty-making that were exposed in the ‘CETA-drama’. At the same time, we emphasize the need for – and outline a path towards – a qualitative change in EU and member state institutional practice that fully employs the channels of vertical political participation in the Union’s multilevel governance structures so as to strengthen the legitimacy of EU economic treaty-making.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43948>



KOCHENOV, Dimitry

Neo-mediaeval permutations of personhood in the European Union

EUI LAW, 2016/13

The legal understanding of personhood is dynamic and evolves through the ages. This paper shows how a contemporary shift, under the influence of, inter alia, the law of the European Union, provides an unexpected excursion into the past, reminiscent as it is of some pre-modern approaches, thus showing deep-rooted conflicts between how the Union operates and the classical ideology of demos, democracy and citizenship. The fact that this is undoubtedly inadvertent does not alter the outcomes of this process. The new individualism, which the EU tacitly promotes with all its accidental cosmopolitanism is presented here as neo-mediaevalism. The core distinction at the heart of such legal paradigm of personhood is between the free and unfree; the core moral value is the precise apportionment of liberty among the persons in accordance with their legally recognisable chance and circumstance. This paradigm of personhood, which is essentially private, not public in nature, almost became extinct in contemporary world with the advent of democracy, equality, and the status of citizenship based on the citizen/foreigner distinction. This is what the EU now happens to be reviving. As a result, equality is not treated as a value — not even as a starting presumption; — community does not build on the idea of sovereignty and submission; and liberty is detached from the political realm and does not imply collective self-determination.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40644>



KOEHNE, Sebastian, SACHS, Dominik

Pareto-efficient tax breaks

CESifo Working Paper, 2016/6147

We analyze Pareto-efficient tax breaks for work-related expenses in a Mirrleesian environment. Individuals are heterogenous in their ability. In addition to a labor-leisure choice, they decide how to spend their money between normal consumption and work-related goods. We derive an efficiency condition that relates the (implicit) subsidy rate for work-related goods to the marginal tax rate. Importantly, the condition holds irrespective of the skill distribution and the taste for redistribution. If the efficiency condition is violated, we show how to Pareto improve such allocations. For the special and policy-relevant case where goods contribute to the time available for market work (e.g., domestic services, child care or care for elderly relatives, health investment), we demonstrate that any tax system without a tax break for such goods can be improved in a Pareto sense. Pareto improvements are also possible if time-enhancing expenses are fully deductible from taxable income.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44860>





KOIVISTO, Ida

The anatomy of transparency: the concept and its multifarious implications

EUI MWP, 2016/09

There appears to be an uninterrupted rise in the quest for transparency in global governance. Its desirability relies on the promise of making power visible and as such, controllable. However, this “rise and rise of transparency” has occurred thus far without sufficient conceptual analysis or critique. The metaphorical authority of transparency seems to be self-justificatory. In this Working Paper, this point of departure is questioned. This is done by analyzing the partly contradictory connotations of transparency and their social implications. It is argued a) that transparency derives its metaphorical authority from our rudimentary sensory experiences of being able to see; the scope of this vision can be, however, manipulated in many ways; b) transparency’s negative connotations are undertheorized when referring to social and societal life; at the heart of positively perceived transparency there is performativity structured by theater imagery; c) negatively connoting transparency is associated with the failure of successful self-representation; depending on the context, this may cause strategic failure and/or shame and embarrassment. The analysis presented in this Working Paper is designed to be the start for a more comprehensive account for transparency as a socio-legal ideal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41166>



KUBE, Vivian

The European Union’s external human rights commitment: what is the legal value of Article 21 TEU?

EUI LAW, 2016/10

The Lisbon Treaty fundamentally changed the constitutional architecture of EU external action. As general principles, Article 21 and 3(5) TEU commit the EU to protect and promote human rights globally when developing and implementing its foreign policies. The legal value of this mandate and its concrete policy implication, however, have remained neglected by policy makers and legal scholarship. Aiming to provide a clear framework (of what can be done and what must be done) in EU foreign policy, this paper analyses the meaning of the human rights objective in the context of the vertical and horizontal division of competence (the ‘can’) and in context of fundamental rights protection endorsed by the EU (the ‘must’). This analysis leads to two conclusions. In terms of the ‘can’, the human rights objective gives new normative impetus that enables EU human rights policy to overcome its previous limited conception as being primarily a development concern or a mechanism for third country conditioning. In terms of the ‘must’, Article 21 TEU should be seen in connection with the EU’s fundamental rights responsibility that breaks with the territorial/extraterritorial dichotomy, which still cabins conventional international human rights jurisprudence and doctrine. The ‘can’ allows for sufficing the ‘must’, which prescribes a human rights policy that is global in its extent and self-constraining in substance. Thereby the human rights objective exhibits a progressive concept of human rights responsibility that is able to adequately take into account the global reach of the EU’s legislative action.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40426>



KUBE, Vivian, PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Human rights law in international investment arbitration

EUI LAW, 2016/02

Parts I-III of this paper give an overview of references to human rights – mainly at the initiative of host states and non-governmental third parties, but increasingly also by complainants and judges on their own initiative



– in international investment disputes and investor-state arbitral awards and the responses by investment tribunals to such human rights arguments. They discuss the problems of ‘legal fragmentation’ of international investment law and human rights law, the need for judicial balancing of state-centered ‘principles of justice’ (like state responsibility) and person-oriented principles of justice (such as human rights and ‘proportionality balancing’) in trade and investment disputes, and related problems of legal methodology. Part IV concludes with a brief discussion of the increasing impact of the human rights obligations of all UN member states on investment disputes in other international courts and in private commercial arbitration, for instance due to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and their approval and increasing incorporation by thousands of transnational corporations and non-governmental organizations (like the International Federation of Football Associations) into their commercial contract practices.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38985>



KUKOVEC, Damjan

Economic law, inequality and hidden hierarchies on the EU internal market

EUI LAW, 2016/07

The concentration of global wealth, power, knowledge, authority and prestige continues unabated. Antitrust enforcement has been at the heart of debates on combating increasing inequality. Yet, the transformation possibilities have been overstated, while its impact has been paralyzed by widespread assumptions about both antitrust and international trade analysis. Challenging “market power” or “capital accumulation”, as per Thomas Piketty’s analysis, may contribute to the reproduction of concentration of power. This article cautions about the viability of the current antitrust and international trade assumptions and doctrines to tackle the challenges of growth and injustice of today’s globalized society. It argues that the hierarchical structure of production in goods, services, knowledge, and prestige in global society should be the starting point of legal and economic analysis. Lawyers should articulate targeted resistance to particular hierarchies using antitrust and trade law as updated tools. As an example of this analysis, this article describes a privilege to harm, enjoyed by companies from the structural center of Europe against firms on the periphery. This privilege is termed: dumping by the center. This analysis provides one explanation for the increasing wealth and power in the center of the European Union, despite the Union’s promise of development for all. While developing this doctrine, several assumptions of antitrust and trade law are challenged, including the coherence of the consumer welfare standard, the benefits of low prices and the assumption that non-predatory dumping on the internal market is not possible.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40344>



KUSCHMINDER, Katie, KOSER, Khalid

Understanding irregular migrants’ decision making factors in transit

Australian Government, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Research Programme Occasional Paper, 2016/21

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45464>



LABANDEIRA, Xavier, LABEAGA, Jose Maria, LÓPEZ-OTERO, Xiral

A meta-analysis on the price elasticity of energy demand

EUI RSCAS, 2016/25, Florence School of Regulation Climate

Price elasticities of energy demand have become increasingly relevant in estimating the socio-economic and environmental effects of energy policies or of other events with influence on the prices of energy goods.



Since the 1970s a large number of academic papers have provided both short and long-term price elasticity estimates for different countries by using several models, data and estimation techniques. Yet the literature offers a rather wide range of estimates for the price elasticities of demand for energy. This paper quantitatively summarizes the recent, but still sizeable, empirical evidence on this matter to facilitate a sounder economic assessment of energy price changes. It does so by using meta-analysis to identify the main factors affecting the elasticity results, both short and long term, for energy in general as well as for specific products: electricity, natural gas, gasoline, diesel and heating oil.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40870>



LADEUR, Karl-Heinz
The future of law: 'serial law'?
EUI LAW, 2016/19

The legal system undergoes again a deep process of transformation that may be attributed to the emergence of the “society of networks”. The earlier transformations that took place in the “society of organisations” were centred around the organisation as a kind of “big individual” that was and still is able to aggregate and manage long chains of actions as opposed to the individual subject whose action was rule oriented and followed established patterns of experience. The “society of organisations” was characterised by the rise of all kinds of social norms (standards), organised generation of knowledge, and practices of “balancing” that the multiplication of long chains of action have made necessary. The “society of networks” leads to more complex processes of knowledge generation and tends to create new “quasi-subjects” that follow mobile project-like patterns of cooperation. They are focused on “high knowledge” that is involved in permanent processes of self-transformation. The emergence of “data driven technologies” that do not follow stable trajectories is paradigmatic. It is a challenge for the legal system if what the new loosely aggregated quasi-subjects of the “society of networks” do is “surfing fluid reality” (Bahrami/Evans). This evolution finds its repercussion in new challenges for the regulatory state and also for contracting practices in private law. “Serial law” might be a new paradigm of law that “reads” processes of change in real time and experiments with forms of coordination that refer to learning processes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43345>



LENZ, Tobias
Frame diffusion: how European Union-type common markets have spread around the world
EUI MWP, 2016/06

Why have many regional organizations, such as ASEAN, Mercosur and SADC, adopted EU-type common markets and customs unions? I propose the mechanism of frame diffusion - the process by which a cognitive schema that originates in one organization shapes decision making over institutional choices in other organizations - to account for the spread of a specific institutional form across structurally diverse contexts in the absence of outside imposition. The argument is developed in three steps. First, I contend that existing arguments of international economic cooperation and regional market building drawn from International Political Economy, Neofunctionalism and Realism are largely indeterminate in terms of the specific institutional form that such cooperation takes. Second, I posit that developments in Europe and North America in the 1980s and early 1990s acted as a catalyst for the emergence of a set of frames that depicted ambitious regional market building as an appropriate institutional solution to challenges in international competitiveness. These guided policymaking in other regions under conditions of negative



externalities and uncertainty. Third, I illustrate this argument in an exploratory comparison of institutional change in three ‘most different’ regional organizations: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Mercosur and the Southern African Development Community. The presented argument has implications for research in International Political Economy and comparative regionalism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40784>



MARJOSOLA, Heikki

Regulate thy neighbour: competition and conflict in the cross-border regulatory space for OTC derivatives

EUI LAW, 2016/01, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-16)

The regulatory overhaul of the global OTC derivatives markets, originating from the G20, is transforming what used to be a relatively harmonised private and transnational legal regime into a public regulatory space fragmented by diverse territorial jurisdictions. In this regulatory space jurisdictional borders are elusive. Especially the United States and the European Union are applying what seems to be a novel type of regulatory strategy designed to protect their market share and curb regulatory arbitrage. The strategy, dubbed here the Regulate Thy Neighbour strategy, builds on unilateralist application of extraterritoriality, forms of direct and indirect protectionism, and conditional deference. Deference strategies such as the US substituted compliance and the EU equivalence regime should be regarded as carrots, applied together with the sticks of extraterritoriality and protectionism to drive regulatory convergence towards the strongest. However, the EU and US have failed to fill the leadership void in the global financial governance system, which remains soft at its core, and instead locked themselves in a regulatory turf war which has prevented them from recognising each other’s regulatory frameworks or finalising their own. Meanwhile, looming risks of costly regulatory retaliation are increasing market fragmentation and deglobalisation. The emerging “titanic model” of systemic risk management, where risk is concentrated in presumably watertight national compartments rather than mutualised globally, is not the way towards a more stable global financial system. In the short term, a successful completion of the transatlantic partnership is needed in order to reach the derivative reform’s ultimate goals and to counter financial fragmentation. But acknowledging the many practical and political problems involved in the exportation of rules through the Regulate Thy Neighbour strategy, which can also be manifested in a bilateral form, this paper joins the increasing number of scholars calling for more global and multilateral forms of financial governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39022>



MARTINELLI, Thibault

Euro CAC and the existing rules on sovereign debt restructuring in the Euro area: an appraisal four years after the Greek debt swap

ADEMU Working Paper, 2016/043

After explaining the role of Collective Action Clauses (CAC), this paper explores how these have been developed in the ‘statutory’ CAC operation in Greece in 2012 and the Euro-area CAC provisions found in the ESM Treaty which apply to all Euro-area bonds issued from 2013. The paper explains the legal risks that arise and the capacity of CAC to assist in debt restructuring. Noting certain remaining weaknesses in the existing Euro CAC, the paper closes by offering some modifications as well as more long term solutions to debt restructuring.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44632>





MASKUS, Keith E., RIDLEY, William
Intellectual property-related preferential trade agreements and the composition of trade

EUI RSCAS, 2016/35, Global Governance Programme-223

This paper investigates the role of preferential trade agreements (PTAs) with complex chapters covering intellectual property rights (IPRs) in determining the magnitude and composition of countries' trade. Changes in the global IPRs environment have increasingly been negotiated within the terms of PTAs. Despite the proliferation of PTAs with strong IPRs standards, little attention has been paid to their effects on the trade of member countries. Using a carefully designed empirical framework to measure the effects of agreement membership on aggregate imports and exports, we find that trade agreements with IPRs chapters have significant impacts on members' aggregate trade. The results are further broken down by income groups and the composition of sectoral trade. The findings accord with predicted relationships from previous research on IPRs and trade and suggest that regulatory aspects of trade agreements have important cross-border impacts. This possibility has been little studied to date.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43244>



MATTOZZI, Andrea, NAKAGUMA, Marcos Y.
Public versus secret voting in committees

EUI ECO, 2016/08

This paper studies a committee decision-making problem. Committee members are heterogeneous in their competence, they are biased towards one of the alternatives and career oriented, and they can choose whether to vote or abstain. The interaction between career concern and bias affects the voting behavior of members depending on transparency of individual votes. We show that transparency attenuates the pre-existing biases of competent members and exacerbates the biases of incompetent members. Public voting leads to better decisions when the magnitude of the bias is large, while secret voting performs better otherwise. We provide experimental evidence supporting our theoretical conclusions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41164>



MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
Dispute settlement in the WTO (mind over matter)

EUI RSCAS, 2016/14, Global Governance Programme-211

The basic point I advocate in this paper is that the WTO Dispute Settlement System aims to curb unilateralism. No sanctions can be imposed, unless if the arbitration process is through, the purpose of which is to ensure that reciprocal commitments entered should not be unilaterally undone through the commission of illegalities. There are good reasons though, to doubt whether practice guarantees full reciprocity. The insistence on calculating remedies prospectively, and not as of the date when an illegality has been committed, and the ensuing losses for everybody that could or could not be symmetric, lend support to the claim that the WTO regime serves 'diffuse' as opposed to 'specific' reciprocity. Still, WTO Members continue to routinely submit their disputes to the WTO adjudicating fora, showing through their behaviour that they would rather live in a world where punishment is curbed, than in world where punishment acts as deterrent since full reciprocity would be always guaranteed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38657>





MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Regulatory cooperation: lessons from the WTO and the World Trade Regime

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) Policy Options Paper, 2016

Trade friction today is largely due to regulatory diversity as contemporary markets are chiefly segmented through non-tariff barriers. The purpose of the paper is to enquire into regulatory cooperation and coherence in the context of the world trade regime. It examines the challenges arising from regulatory diversity and considers mechanisms and approaches that could be taken to reduce regulatory barriers and costs to trade. Following an assessment of how countries are currently pursuing regulatory cooperation in the context of preferential, plurilateral and multilateral initiatives, with the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures under the aegis of the WTO adopted as the baseline, a set of options for policies and international trade rules that will enhance regulatory cooperation are put forward. The main recommendations concern transparency in the formulation of policies, the interaction between affected parties when preparing and adopting regulatory measures that could impact on trade, and the establishment of fora where these discussions and commitments may take place. The options are divided into two categories: institutional and substantive. The former is dedicated to issues attendant to participation, while the latter is concerned with improving existing obligations and developing new mechanisms for cooperation. The paper acknowledges that developing countries with a limited administrative apparatus may find some of the options difficult to implement, and thus underscores the need for capacity building. It concludes that a mechanism of “reasoned transparency” will bring the trade and regulatory communities together, which should become one of the pillars of the WTO. The organisation should add a function akin to an Information Exchange regime covering all forms of regulatory cooperation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38749>



MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

The gang that couldn't shoot straight: the not so magnificent seven of the WTO appellate body

EUI RSCAS, 2016/31, Global Governance Programme-220

The WTO Appellate Body (AB) has produced a volume-wise important body of case law, which is often difficult to penetrate, never mind classify. Howse (2016) has attempted a very lucid taxonomy of the case law using the standard of review as benchmark for it. His conclusion is that the AB is quite cautious when facing nondiscriminatory measures, especially measures relating to the protection of human life and health, while it has adopted a more intrusive (into national sovereignty) standard when dealing with trade measures (like antidumping), which are by definition discriminatory as they concern imports only. In my response, I share his basic conclusion with no buts and ifs. I simply add that this approach is not the outcome of a process that mandates this standard of review, but simply a political (e.g., nonlegal) reaction aimed at placating its clientele, the WTO membership.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41605>



MAVROIDIS, Petros C., MEAGHER, Niall,
PRUSA, Thomas J., YANGUAS, Tatiana

Ask for the moon, settle for the stars: what is a reasonable period to comply with WTO awards?

EUI RSCAS, 2016/45, Global Governance Programme-229

The World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement process allows a defending Member a “reasonable period of time” (RPT) to implement any findings that its contested measures are inconsistent with WTO law.



If agreement on this RPT cannot be reached, Article 21.3(c) of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU) provides for the possibility of arbitration on the length of the RPT. The DSU provides limited guidelines on the RPT, stating only that it should not normally exceed 15 months. In practice, Arbitrators have developed the standard that the RPT should reflect the shortest possible period under the domestic legal system of the defending Member to make the changes necessary to comply with the WTO rulings. Our research confirms that in practice Arbitrators have determined this period by “splitting the difference” approximately between the periods suggested by the complaining and defending Member. In addition, the process appears to reward defending Members that request an RPT that exceeds the 15-month guideline in Article 21.3(c).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43256>



MAVROIDIS, Petros C., WOLFE, Robert
Private standards and the WTO: reclusive no more
EUI RSCAS, 2016/17, Global Governance Programme-214

Private standards are increasing in number, and they affect trade, but their status in the WTO remains problematic. Standards-takers are typically countries with little bargaining power, who cannot affect their terms of trade and thus, even if they possess domestic antitrust laws, will find it hard to persuade standard-setters to take account of their interests. Our concern is to bring more of these standards within the normative framework of the trade regime - that is, we worry that these private forms of social order can conflict with the fundamental norms of transparency and non-discrimination. The WTO membership has consumed itself in endless discussions regarding mundane, legalistic issues, and has not moved at all towards addressing the real concerns of developing countries. We discuss one aspect of the problem: How reclusive should the WTO allow product standards to be? We argue that the WTO should adopt a “Reference Paper” that would encourage its members to apply WTO rules for adopting those standards that already come under the aegis of the WTO to private standards. In the absence of centralized enforcement, utopia in the WTO legal paradigm, transparency disciplines imposed on standard-setters is the best the WTO could offer to those who are negatively affected by private standards.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40384>



MONTI, Giorgio (eds)
***EU law and interest on damages for infringements of competition law:
a comparative report***
EUI LAW, 2016/11

This long working paper (EUI interest study) explores the differences between national legal systems and assesses whether they are EU law compliant when it comes to the calculation of interest on damages resulting from antitrust infringements. The first chapter of the working paper addresses three issues: the principles that emerge from the case law of the CJEU when assessing the compliance of national rules in damages actions; the principles that emerge from EU legislation and the case law of the CJEU when considering the notion of interest payments; an assessment, based on the EU law system, of thirteen member state approaches to interest. The subsequent chapters are national reports which form the basis for the assessment to be found in chapter 1. We note that many legal systems require some reconsideration of the national approach to interest to ensure that claimants are afforded full compensation. This study comes at a time when the 28 EU member States are in the process of implementing Directive 2014/104/EU, without however being very specific on the calculation of interest. In presenting the specific features of thirteen national regimes, this working document



provides guidance to all interested parties on the scope of interest as fundamental part of the EU right to full compensation. It might prove especially useful to judges in cases that call for the application of foreign laws to damages claims. This EUI interest study has been initiated and supported by CDC Cartel Damage Claims Consulting SCRL, Brussels with the aim to extend the study to the legal systems of all other EU Member States. It seeks to raise awareness of the substantial differences and potentially significant consequences thereof for the right to full compensation of damages following infringements of competition law.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40464>



MÜFTÜLER-BAÇ, Meltem

The European Union and Turkey: transforming the European periphery into European borderlands

EUI RSCAS, 2016/12, BORDERLANDS

Turkey has always been one of the key players in the EU's periphery, in terms of its economic capabilities, geographical position and political significance. While the EU's stance towards Turkey has been ambivalent over recent decades, Turkey, nonetheless, plays an important role both regionally and globally: one that the EU cannot overlook. This paper looks at the evolution of the EU's role in transforming Turkey into a European borderland with rule and norm transfers in multiple areas. It then proceeds to an analysis of the shifting dynamics of dependence and the resulting lack of a power asymmetry between the EU and Turkey, as factors that limited this rule transfer, especially after 2008. To do so, the paper analyses the historical evolution of this relationship, the EU's role in Turkish political reforms, and the degree to which the EU's role altered within the confines of the accession process. The paper addresses first the EU's rule transfer to Turkey in political terms, and identifies the significant blocs in that process with regards to the declining attractiveness of the EU as an economic magnet. Second, the paper analyses the economic aspects of the EU's rule transfer within the confines of the Turkish-EU association and the shifting dynamics of dependence. The paper provides empirical proof with regards to Turkish adaptation to the EU's technical rules as part and parcel of the accession process. It takes note of the limits of the EU's power to transfer its rules to its periphery, when there is no major asymmetry of power, as in the Turkish case, and when the credibility of the accession process is low. While the changing asymmetries of economic and military power and shifting dynamics of dependence feature in the paper as the main factors limiting the EU's capacity for rule and norm transfer to Turkey, it is, nonetheless, important to note that the EU influenced significant political and economic transformation in the country. The paper, then, investigates the expansion of the EU's functional, political and legal rules to Turkey on the one hand, and uncovers the role that power dynamics might play in Turkish adaptation to these norms on the other. As a result, this analysis of Turkish-EU relations provides a glimpse into the EU's role in its periphery, and its ability to transform the periphery into a European borderland by means of the export of its rules and norms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39056>



MUNKACSI, Zsuzsa

Fiscal austerity, unemployment and family firms

Deutsche Bundesbank Discussion Paper, 2016/06

I calculate unemployment multipliers of fiscal consolidation policies in a standard, closed-economy New Keynesian framework with search and matching frictions, and, as an innovation, in the presence of sectoral heterogeneity. Family and non-family firms behave differently in the labor market and are differently managed. This latter assumption is modeled by the inclusion of intangible capital in the family sector. The model is calibrated to match European data on countries with a large percentage of family firms in the



labor force. I find that fiscal austerity raises unemployment. Both at peak and cumulatively, unemployment reacts least when the budget is consolidated by increasing the rate of value-added tax. At peak, the highest increase in unemployment is induced by a cut in government consumption, but, cumulatively, a hike in employees' labor income tax is just as costly in terms of employment. There are trade-offs, however, which a policymaker must face, as the value-added tax increase results in the steepest decline in consumption. Sectoral heterogeneity is crucial; multipliers of labor income tax policies and government consumption multipliers are usually biased downwards, while the consumption-tax multipliers are often biased upwards. Thus, ignoring sectoral heterogeneity might lead to incorrect policy conclusions.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41044>



NICOL, Olivia

The blame game for the financial crisis (2007-2010): a sociological theory of fields of accusation

EUI MWP, 2016/03

This article introduces a sociological theory of blame games, focusing on the recent financial crisis in the United States (2007-2010). Many actors could be held responsible for the crisis. Such a situation is socially explosive, leading to an intense blame game, which finds its resolution when a main culprit is found. Blame games are not irrational outbursts of anger, but rather, structured and dynamic processes of boundary drawing. They are power games, mediated by public discourse, which lead to a reassertion of collective values. I develop my theory by studying three national newspapers (The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, and USA Today) from August 2007 to June 2010. I present a statistical, network and content analysis of the 5,712 blaming incidences identified. I show how when the financial system exploded, blame moved in many directions, but mostly focused on the political sphere. Through public speeches, congressional hearings, and public investigations, the political sphere managed to refocus the attention on Wall Street. A blame game dominated by Democrats led to the crystallization of Wall Street's culpability. Such crystallization could not be predicted ex-ante.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40728>



ODERMATT, Jed

When a fence becomes a cage: the principle of autonomy in EU external relations law

EUI MWP, 2016/07

In Opinion 2/13 the Court of Justice of the European Union found that the draft agreement on the EU's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights was "liable adversely to affect the specific characteristics of EU law and its autonomy." The Court in recent years has applied the principle of autonomy – a concept first developed regarding the relationship between the EU and its Member States – to the EU's relationship with third states and international organizations. The EU's increased interaction with external actors raises questions regarding the effects this might have on the integrity and unity of EU law and the EU legal order. What exactly does the principle of autonomy entail in EU external relations law? This Working Paper examines the case-law in which the Court has applied the principle of autonomy and argues that the principle is a more broad and all-compassing structural principle than is often presented. The Court's focus is almost entirely on what might be called the negative dimension of autonomy; it is about ensuring that the EU legal order is protected from external threats. It is less concerned, however, with the positive dimension of autonomy, which entails providing the EU with the ability to act effectively as a distinct actor on the international stage.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41046>





PACZOS, Wojtek

Optimal inflation, average markups and asymmetric sticky prices

EUI ECO, 2016/03

In state-of-the-art New Keynesian model firms are monopolistically competitive and prices are sticky. However, the average markup resulting from the monopolistic competition is usually assumed away either by production subsidy or by the zero-inflation steady state. Also, in models of an open economy the same level of price stickiness is assumed for both countries. In this paper I study the optimal rate of inflation in a two country model keeping the average markup and allowing price stickiness to differ between countries. There are two channels that govern the optimal rate of inflation. First, with local currencies an inflation tax is partly imposed on the foreign country, so it is optimal to inflate. Second, the average markup constitutes a cost of holding money so it is optimal to deflate, to compensate this cost. The paper has four novel findings: 1) in the local currencies regime the first motive dominates and the optimal inflation is positive. 2) In a monetary union the first motive is absent and the optimal inflation is negative and below the Friedman rule. 3) A monetary union improves global welfare even when stickiness is different in two countries. However, when this difference is large, only one country (the one with higher stickiness) benefits from the integration. 4) A monetary union can be welfare improving for each of both countries, if a transfer is introduced from the more sticky to the more flexible country of (depending on the parameters up to) 2% of its GDP.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39626>



PACZOS, Wojtek, SHAKHNOV, Kirill

Sovereign debt issuance and selective default

EUI ECO, 2016/04

We propose a novel theory to explain why sovereigns borrow on both domestic and international markets and why defaults are mostly selective (on either domestic or foreign investors). Domestic debt issuance can only smooth tax distortion shocks, whereas foreign debt can also smooth productivity shocks. If the correlation of these shocks is sufficiently low, the sovereign borrows on both markets to avoid excess consumption volatility. Defaults on both types of investors arise in equilibrium due to market incompleteness and the government's limited commitment. The model matches business cycle moments and frequencies of different types of defaults in emerging economies and we show our hypothesis is confirmed by the data. We also find that secondary markets are not a sufficient condition to avoid sovereign defaults. The outcome of the trade in bonds on secondary markets depends on how well each group of investors can coordinate their actions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39627>



PALKA, Przemysław

Redefining 'property' in the digital era: when online, do as the Romans did

EUI LAW, 2016/08

Through its conceptual framework, private law assumes a particular structure of the reality it aims to govern. With the digital revolution the structure of this reality has transformed. Law does not have terms and concepts to make sense out of it. This leads scholars and judges dealing with the new reality to confusion and inoperable conclusions. Law needs new concepts, but lawyers have neither a method nor the tools to create them. Firstly, the author proposes a method of internalizing new types of objects of 'property' into private law discourses. This method consists of three steps: terminological clear-up; 'mode of existence' lenses; and 'conditions-for-enforcement-backwards' analysis. The author presents and tests the method on two examples: personal data and 'virtual



property'. Secondly, the author suggests a new categorization of objects of private law relations, including the new types of assets currently controlled and traded by legal subjects, abandoning material/immaterial distinction, and replacing it with a triad of *res corporales*, *digitales* and *incorporales*. Further, the importance of the distinction between objects 'as such' and their carriers is underlined. Finally, the author distinguishes between objects with primary and secondary mode of existence – the latter needing third party's action to be sustained, a positive obligation in the negative dimension of a potential property right – a complete novum for the private law ordering. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40366>



PALMA, Nuno

Money and modernization: liquidity, specialization, and structural change in early modern England

EUI MWP, 2016/11

Classic accounts of the English industrial revolution present a long period of stagnation followed by a fast take-off. This picture has been adopted by models of the unified growth theory school (Galor 2005, 2009) and seems to be confirmed by the real wage data of economic historians (Phelps-Brown 1956, Robert Allen 2001 and Gregory Clark 2005, 2007). However, recent GDP data (as well as earlier evidence from historians of material culture) suggest this is a historically inaccurate portrait of early modern England. Slow but steady per capita economic growth preceded the transition. The changes were in part driven by specialization and structural change accompanied by an increase in market participation at both the intensive and extensive levels. These, I suggest, were supported by the gradual increase in money supply made possible by the discovery and exploitation of rich mines of precious metals in America. They allowed for a substantial increase in the monetization and liquidity levels of the economy, hence decreasing transaction costs, increasing market "thickness", changing the relative incentive for participating in the market, and allowing for agglomeration economies. By making trade with Asia possible, they also induced demand for new desirable goods, which in turn encouraged market participation at both the intensive and extensive levels. Finally, the increased monetization and market participation made it easier for governments to collect taxes, helping build up fiscal capacity and as a consequence provide for public goods. The structural change and market participation that ensued helped pave the way to modernization, hence transforming a level effect on a growth effect. The conclusion is that we need to pay closer attention to monetary developments and the avoidance of deflationary forces as critical preconditions for the emergence of modern economic growth.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41305>



PARCU, Pier Luigi, MONTI, Giorgio (eds)

***European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers
ENTraNCE for Judges 2016: selected case notes***

EUI RSCAS, 2016/62, European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE)

This working paper includes a collection of case notes written by the national judges who attended the European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE Judges 2016). The training programme was organised by RSCAS between September, 2015, and June, 2016, with the financial contribution of the DG Competition of the European Commission. The case notes included in the working paper summarise judgments from different EU Member States that relate to diverse aspects of competition



law enforcement. The working paper thus aims to increase understanding of the challenges that are faced by the national judiciary in enforcing national and EU competition in the context of the decentralised regime of competition law enforcement that was introduced by Reg. 1/2003.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44285>



PARCU, Pier Luigi, MONTI, Giorgio (eds)

***European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers
ENTraNCE for judges 2014: selected case notes***

EUI RSCAS, 2016/20, European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE)

The working paper includes a collection of the case notes written by the national judges who attended the European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE for Judges 2014). The training programme was organised by RSCAS between January and October 2014 with the financial contribution of DG Competition of the European Commission. The case notes included in the working paper summarise judgments from the different EU Member States relating to different aspects of competition law enforcement. The working paper thus aims to increase understanding of the challenges faced by the national judiciary in enforcing national and EU competition in the context of the decentralised regime of competition law enforcement introduced by Reg. 1/2003.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40544>



PARCU, Pier Luigi, MONTI, Giorgio (eds)

***European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers
ENTraNCE for Judges 2015: selected case notes***

EUI RSCAS, 2016/21, European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE)

This working paper includes a collection of case notes written by the national judges who attended the European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE for Judges 2015). The training programme was organised by RSCAS between September, 2015, and June, 2016, with the financial contribution of the DG Competition of the European Commission. The case notes included in the working paper summarise judgments from different EU Member States that relate to diverse aspects of competition law enforcement. The working paper thus aims to increase the understanding of the challenges that are faced by the national judiciary in enforcing national and EU competition in the context of the decentralised regime of competition law enforcement that was introduced by Reg. 1/2003.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40626>



PASTER, Thomas

Adaptation and influence: the Schumpeterian perspective on business-politics relations

Carlo Alberto Notebooks, 2016/444

This paper introduces Schumpeter's views on the relationship between business and politics and argues that we can discern a distinct Schumpeterian perspective of business-politics relations. Schumpeter's views about the pivotal role of entrepreneurs in economic development attracted substantial interest in economic sociology and in political economy. His views about the role of entrepreneurs in politics have so far however



hardly been studied. The paper identifies the following four aspects as central to Schumpeter's perspective of business-politics relations: (a) entrepreneurs and corporations drive economic change, (b) entrepreneurs and corporations are ineffective in defending their political interests and vulnerable to hostile movements, (c) the resulting divergence of the economic and the political impact of entrepreneurs and corporations makes capitalism socio-politically instable, and (d) the relationship of entrepreneurs and corporations to political institutions and public policies is primarily adaptive, rather than causative. The paper proposes a two-dimensional typology of business-politics relations that combines the Schumpeterian focus on adaptation with the Marxian focus on influence. These two dimensions - adaptation and influence - result in four ideal types: business-dominated social compromise, imposed social compromise, business dominance, and political confrontation. Examples from German welfare state history illustrate these four types. The paper suggests that the Schumpeterian and the Marxian perspective, while in contrast to each other, may be complementary and each perspective valid under different socio-political conditions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45050>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Citizens and transatlantic free trade agreements: how to reconcile American 'constitutional nationalism' with European 'multilevel constitutionalism'?

EUI LAW, 2016/17

The EU free trade agreements (FTAs) with Canada and the USA aim at protecting transnational public goods - like a rules-based, transatlantic market - that could be progressively extended to other European and North-American FTA member states and serve as a model for reforming also worldwide trade rules and governance institutions. As explained by democratic and cosmopolitan republicanism and 'law and economics', international law and governance can protect public goods more effectively and legitimately if citizens are empowered as 'democratic principals' and republican 'constituent powers' to hold multilevel governance institutions legally, democratically and judicially accountable for their frequent governance failures. The Lisbon Treaty established a 'cosmopolitan foreign policy constitution' requiring 'protection of its citizens', 'strict observance of international law' and rights-based market regulations also in the EU's external relations (cf. Arts 3, 21 TEU). This contribution criticizes the EU policies of disempowering citizens in FTAs with constitutional democracies and undermining their fundamental rights and judicial remedies. Without stronger accountability to its citizens, the EU cannot address its crises of legitimacy and disregard for rule of law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41345>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Cosmopolitan constitutionalism: linking local engagement with international economic law and human rights

EUI LAW, 2016/15

Democratic and republican constitutionalism emphasize, since ancient times, the need for holding governance of public goods legally and democratically accountable in order to limit abuses of public and private powers and protect public goods through legislation, administration, adjudication, 'public reason' and 'republican virtues'. Globalization continues to transform national into transnational public goods and requires constituting, limiting, regulating and justifying multilevel governance institutions so as to transform the 'international law in the books' into multilevel legislative, administrative and judicial protection of transnational public goods. Even though all UN member states have accepted human rights obligations,



global democracy is likely to remain a utopia for a long time. This contribution discusses the republican and cosmopolitan principles underlying UN and GATT/WTO law. The 'disconnected UN/WTO governance' needs to be limited by stronger republican and cosmopolitan rights to invoke and enforce human rights and economic agreements in domestic jurisdictions in order to strengthen the legal, democratic and judicial accountability of multilevel governance of transnational public goods and 'link local engagement' with mutually beneficial transnational cooperation among citizens. Comparative institutional analyses confirm that 'cosmopolitan international agreements' empowering citizens and decentralized treaty compliance procedures (e.g. in human rights, commercial, trade, investment and criminal law) have been more effective than 'Westphalian agreements' prioritizing foreign policy discretion of governments over rights and remedies of citizens.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40866>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

International dispute settlement and the position of individuals under EU and international law

EUI LAW, 2016/05

This contribution argues that the EU's 'cosmopolitan foreign policy constitution' (e.g. based on Articles 2,3 and 21 TEU and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights) and the universal recognition of human rights require re-interpreting the 'rules of recognition' of EU and international law by 'balancing' state-centered rules and principles with the human and constitutional rights of EU citizens and the person-centered 'principles of justice' underlying EU constitutional law and multilevel human rights law. As EU law recognizes citizens as 'agents of justice', constituent powers and 'democratic principals' entitled to constitutional rights and 'strict observance of international law' (Article 3 TEU) also in the EU external relations, the transnational constitutional rights and multilevel judicial remedies protected by EU law must be construed as entitling citizens to transnational rule of law and corresponding duties of EU institutions to protect citizens and their rights also in international dispute settlement procedures (e.g. under UN, WTO, regional trade and investment agreements). The EU constitutional principles of conferral, subsidiarity, proportionality and access to justice for multilevel judicial protection of equal freedoms and 'strict observance of international law' are relevant context for interpreting EU obligations under UN, WTO and other treaty and dispute settlement systems for the benefit of EU citizens that must hold the limited 'constituted powers' of multilevel governance institutions more legally, democratically and judicially accountable in order to protect transnational public goods and rule of law inside the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39131>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Methodology problems in international economic law and adjudication

EUI LAW, 2016/12

This overview of 'methodology problems' in international economic law (IEL) and adjudication defines 'legal methodology' as the 'best way' for identifying the 'sources' of law, legitimate authority, the methods of legal interpretation, law-making and adjudication, the 'primary rules of conduct' and 'secondary rules of recognition, change and adjudication', the relationships between 'legal positivism', 'natural law' and 'social theories of law', and the 'dual nature' of modern legal systems. It discusses the methodological challenges resulting from the often incomplete, fragmented and under-theorized nature of multilevel, public and private regulation of transnational movements of goods, services, persons, capital and related payments. Governments and lawyers disagree on how to define the legitimate functions of IEL as an instrument of social change, the 'legal system' of



IEL, and how to transform the 'law in the books' into socially effective 'law in action' so as to protect the rights and welfare of citizens more effectively. Democratic, republican and cosmopolitan constitutionalism suggest that the five competing conceptions of IEL as (1) international law among states, (2) private international law (e.g. commercial, investment and 'conflicts law'), (3) multilevel economic regulation (e.g. based on 'law and economics'), (4) global administrative law and (5) multilevel constitutional law (e.g. in European common market and monetary regulation) need to be integrated; they must protect democratic, republican and cosmopolitan rights of citizens who - as 'constituent powers', 'democratic principals' and main economic actors - must hold multilevel governance institutions and their limited, delegated powers legally, democratically and judicially more accountable so as to limit 'market failures' as well as 'governance failures' more effectively. Arguably, the universal recognition of human and constitutional rights of citizens requires cosmopolitan reforms of IEL and stronger judicial remedies for protection of transnational rule of law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40467>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Transatlantic trade agreements and adjudication without 'protection of citizens' and their fundamental rights?

College of Europe Policy Brief (CEPOB), 2016/15

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44798>



PHELAN, William

Diagonal enforcement in international trade politics

EUI SPS, 2016/01

Scholarship on the enforcement of international legal obligations often makes a fundamental division between "horizontal" (inter-state retaliation) and "vertical" (national court) enforcement mechanisms. This paper argues that such a division of treaty enforcement mechanisms fails to capture how "horizontal" and "vertical" enforcement relationships can be combined in one important scenario, where a state's acceptance of an obligation on their domestic courts to automatically enforce trade-based treaty obligations is matched by an abandonment by the state's trading partners of more common forms of retaliation-based enforcement mechanism. On the one hand, therefore, states allow their trade treaty obligations to be automatically enforced by domestic courts, while on the other, the beneficiaries of such a commitment in other states forego any rights to threaten trade sanctions to enforce treaty obligations. Such a "diagonal" enforcement mechanism is illustrated with examples drawn from the World Trade Organization, European Union, Andean Community, and NAFTA Side Agreements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38445>



PHELAN, William

The revolutionary doctrines of European law and the legal philosophy of Robert Lecourt

EUI LAW, 2016/18

The creation of today's European legal order is usually traced back to a set of remarkable decisions made by the European Court of Justice in 1963 and 1964. Where, however, did the content of those judgments come from? After all, the doctrines advanced by the Court in its *Van Gend en Loos*, *Costa v. ENEL*, and *Dairy Products* decisions were not set out in the Treaty of Rome itself. This paper uses writings by French judge Robert Lecourt to show how the legal philosophy that Lecourt had developed before his appointment to the Court, in his scholarship



on French property law, can be directly related to the fundamental doctrines that the Court created after his appointment, indicating that one of the major objectives of the dominant faction on the Court in 1963 and 1964 was a comprehensive rejection of any form of reciprocal or retaliatory self-help between the European states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43344>



QIN, Julia, VANDENBUSSCHE, Hylke

China–GOES (Article 21.5): time to clarify the standard for price suppression and price depression in AD/CVD investigations

EUI RSCAS, 2016/49, Global Governance Programme-233

This dispute concerns the measures China took to implement the Dispute Settlement Body's rulings in China–GOES (DS414), which had found a number of violations with respect to China's antidumping and countervailing duties imposed on grain oriented flat-rolled electrical steel (GOES) imported from the United States. In this compliance proceeding, the United States claimed that the Redetermination issued by China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) continued to violate WTO law. At the center of the dispute were MOFCOM's findings that the US imports had the effect of suppressing and/or depressing the prices of domestic like products. While the Panel reached the conclusion that the MOFCOM findings were inconsistent with WTO rules, it did not clarify the criteria for determining such price effects. In this comment, we call for the adoption of a clearer and more objective standard for determining price suppression/depression in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, via the tools of economic modeling.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43605>



RICARD-GUAY, Alexandra

Addressing demand in the context of trafficking in the domestic work sector: perspectives from seven European countries

DemandAT, Working Paper, 2016/07

This report examines the demand-side of trafficking in the domestic work sector based on seven country studies (Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and the UK). The report i) provides an overview of the phenomenon of trafficking in domestic work, ii) examines the factors influencing the demand in the context of trafficking, and iii) discusses key challenges in responding to and tackling this issue. The paper argues that measures addressing the demand-side (employers/labour market) can hardly be separated from tackling the 'supply' side, namely addressing the workers' situations. Domestic workers face vulnerabilities to exploitation: the work is performed in private homes within intimate relationships characterised by dependency and power imbalance, very often within informal and live-in arrangements. Some policies may also foster the precariousness of migrant domestic workers. Preventing trafficking from occurring and discouraging inappropriate demand includes the reduction of vulnerability to abuse on the side of workers and the limitation of the opportunities for exploitation on the side of employers. Thus, a holistic approach must be adopted to address the demand-side of trafficking. Establishing stronger regulations for domestic work is crucial, but it is not sufficient without simultaneously seeking ways of empowering domestic workers and fostering change in social norms and employers' behaviour, beliefs, and attitudes that tend to undervalue domestic work.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44425>





RICARD-GUAY, Alexandra

Labour trafficking in Canada: at the margins of the anti-trafficking efforts

EUI RSCAS, 2016/40, Global Governance Programme-227

As in many other countries, such as in Europe, Canada has increased its anti-trafficking efforts since this crime was included in the criminal code in 2005. However, trafficking for labour exploitation remains poorly addressed in the current anti-trafficking response. Concerns related to domestic sex trafficking have dominated the landscape and driven the bulk of government actions, leaving labour trafficking side way. This paper reviews the evolution the Canadian governance of trafficking and examines the key challenges in addressing trafficking for labour exploitation. The paper draws on a study conducted in Canada between 2011 and 2013, and which is based on 79 interviews with key stakeholders. One key argument of the analysis presented in this paper is that the Canadian policy has been shaped by national mobilisation around the issue of sexual exploitation of young women, especially adolescent girls as well as Aboriginal women. Further, this framing and conception of trafficking interact with the legal definition of trafficking in the criminal code and the ways in which it is applied. Indeed, the current trafficking offence is less easily understood as applying to situations of labour exploitation. However, labour trafficking is progressively emerging as a matter that deserves public and political interest. Migrants' and refugees' rights organisations, as well as civil society anti-trafficking initiatives, play a role in raising awareness about this issue and including this issue in the government actions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42807>



RICARD-GUAY, Alexandra

Trafficking in domestic work: looking at the demand-side

DemandAT, 2016/05

The aim of this working paper is to provide a research framework for the study of trafficking in human beings (THB) in domestic work, with particular attention to the demand-side (Work package 8). This paper seeks to provide a common ground and understanding of the definition of THB in domestic work, and a better understanding about how to address demand in this specific sector. Domestic work (DW) as a labour sector is particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abusive employment practices, as well as one of the most invisible forms of THB. Yet, the phenomenon of THB in DW is poorly defined. Different terms are used interchangeably: THB for labour exploitation or forced labour in DW, THB for domestic servitude or domestic slavery. With regard to demand, it is challenging to differentiate between the multiple factors driving the demand for employment of domestic workers from demand for exploitable workers. Some specificities of domestic work have to be considered when addressing demand: such as the fact that the employer may at time be the same person than the recipient of the care and service, as well as the intimate character of the employer and employee relationships. In addition, domestic work is, in most cases, a non-profit activity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40334>



ROCCHINI, Ylenia

Norm localisation and migration laws in the Maghreb

EUI RSCAS, 2016/43, BORDERLANDS

In the 2000s, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria have proceeded to revise their outdated laws regulating the movements of people across national borders. Such timely legislative action has been deemed to be the result



of the European Union's external policy on transferring its restrictive migration governance to neighbouring countries. The legal framework emerging from the Maghreb reforms does appear to have broadly converged towards restrictive migratory policies. However, the paper outlines how such policy convergence has been in part achieved through a localisation of international legal norms, which did not result in an approximation to international and EU law. Ultimately, the paper sets out to show how migratory laws in the Maghreb do play a part in the externalisation of the EU's border control, but do so by actually departing from the same international and EU normative standards that the Union has been promoting to its Maghreb neighbours.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43025>



ROY, Suryapratim
Agency as responsiveness
EUI LAW, 2016/04

In this article I seek to de-tether the idea of agency from the epistemic pursuits of philosophers and legal scholars working on adaptive preferences and moral responsibility. What is common to such scholars is a move away from conceptualising agency as individual acts of conscious deliberation. While I support a shift in the way agency is understood, I do not find in their work an account of locating and promoting agency as a primary good. For instance, while findings from various psychological sciences are endorsed for their objective findings on individuals, there is little guidance on what such findings mean for how people negotiate social spaces. As a first step, I suggest that an appropriate paradigm for agency would be responsiveness rather than adherence to responsibility. I then proceed to identify properties of a responsiveness paradigm, concentrating on transpositional deliberation, mediation and intelligibility.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39132>



RUBINI, Luca
The age of innocence: the evolution of the case-law of the WTO dispute settlement: subsidies as a case-study
EUI RSCAS, 2016/33, Global Governance Programme-222

Through the analysis of the topical and salient jurisprudence on subsidies and countervailing duties, this paper attempts to trace the development of the role of dispute settlement in the WTO in its first twenty years. Against a paradigmatically unclear regulatory framework, what has been the attitude of the Panels and the Appellate Body during this long period? Was the first phase of dispute settlement one of simple discovery? Has this progressively made way for a more active approach towards the law, which could be – and has been – tagged ‘activism’? Using representative examples of subsidy decisions by Panels and the Appellate Body, this paper argues that the Panels are on the whole more self-restrained than the Appellate Body. Furthermore, the latter is increasingly departing from its original ‘textual’ approach and adopting innovative decisions, which either raise serious doubts about their correctness or should be assessed as being plainly wrong. The paper advocates that WTO adjudicating bodies should pay more attention to the ‘negotiated balance’ and the ‘point of balance’ of the various disciplines in the SCM Agreement and that, in this respect, a stronger use of the negotiating history is necessary.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42424>





RUBINO, Alessandro

Euro-Mediterranean gas cooperation: roles and perceptions of domestic stakeholders and the European Commission

EUI RSCAS, 2016/53, BORDERLANDS

The EU external energy policy has triggered heated debate among policymakers, regulators, academia and industrial stakeholders over recent decades. This article maintains that the gas sector has been of less interest to all these parties, because of its inertia and relative backwardness, compared to the electricity and renewable energy industries. However, since the Russia-Ukraine gas disputes, matters related to Euro-Mediterranean gas cooperation are back at the forefront of the energy agenda. The ever-changing nature of the EU external energy policy in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is analysed in this paper by looking at the influence that EU economic interests and approach have had on the southern neighbourhood. The paper provides an overview of the political economy of gas industry development in the EU and its relationship with exporting countries in the Mediterranean basin. It further explores how EU actions and influence as rule promoter are able to provide a valid template for the emerging regulatory framework in the region. While the changing relationship with its southern neighbourhood can be described as part of the process of progressive securitization of energy matters, EU influence can hardly be described as the focal point of gas dynamics in the Mediterranean region. Member States' gas policies appear to have a greater traction, in consideration also of their vast and long term economic commitments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43684>



SACHS, Dominik, TSYVINSKI, Aleh, WERQUIN, Nicolas

Nonlinear tax incidence and optimal taxation in general equilibrium

NBER Working Paper, 2016/22646

We study the incidence and the optimal design of nonlinear income taxes in a Mirrleesian economy with a continuum of endogenous wages. We characterize analytically the incidence of any tax reform by showing that one can mathematically formalize this problem as an integral equation. For a CES production function, we show theoretically and numerically that the general equilibrium forces raise the revenue gains from increasing the progressivity of the U.S. tax schedule. This result is reinforced in the case of a Translog technology where closer skill types are stronger substitutes. We then characterize the optimum tax schedule, and derive a simple closed-form expression for the top tax rate. The U-shape of optimal marginal tax rates is more pronounced than in partial equilibrium. The joint analysis of tax incidence and optimal taxation reveals that the economic insights obtained for the optimum may be reversed when considering reforms of a suboptimal tax code.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44766>



SAGGI, Kamal, WU, Mark

Trade and agricultural disease: import restrictions in the wake of the India: agricultural products dispute

EUI RSCAS, 2016/64, Global Governance Programme-240

Trade in agricultural products raises sensitivities, particularly when imports originate from a trading partner experiencing an outbreak of some type of agricultural disease. In this article, we explain why despite the negative externalities associated with diseased imports, an importing country is generally not permitted to ban such imports outright under WTO law. Rather, it is allowed to do so only under fairly specific



circumstances. We also highlight how the recent India – Agricultural Products ruling contributes to the jurisprudence of two issues concerning the SPS Agreement: the interpretation of international standards, and the relationship between the risk assessment and scientific evidence requirements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44465>



SALAMONSKA, Justyna, RECCHI, Ettore (eds)
Europe between mobility and sedentarism: patterns of cross-border practices and their consequences for European identification
EUI RSCAS, 2016/50, Migration Policy Centre

In this working paper we explore to what extent mobilities shape the everyday lives of Europeans. We map out the patterns of physical and virtual mobilities, including intra-European migrations, international travel, but also individual networks across borders and online transactions. In particular, we outline how free movement within the EU, one of the basic rights of EU citizens, is part and parcel of a broader ‘mobility mix’ of transnational practices. By applying LCA (latent class analysis) to a random sample of 6000 resident nationals in six EU member states (Germany, the UK, Italy, Spain, Denmark and Romania: the EUCROSS survey of 2012) we build a typology of European cross-border practices, drawing a diversified picture of mobilities between two extreme positions of transnationalism and immobility. We describe in detail the typical configurations of social transnationalism in the light of their structuration on the basis of macro and micro categorical differences. Finally, we ask about the consequences of these mobilities for European integration. We do so by linking different mobility patterns identified with LCA analysis to identifications with Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43545>



SANDOVAL DÍAZ, Jorge Aristóteles
Funding sources: problem or solution?
EUI RSCAS, Florence School of Regulation, 2016/38

Aligned with the goals of the Mexican National Development Plan, the state of Jalisco, one of the 32 Federal Entities of Mexico, is rapidly developing. In order to maintain a proper management of public debt, the government of Jalisco has sought a viable instrument to promote economic growth by generating infrastructure that have a direct impact and that benefit the population. In this paper, Mr Jorge Aristóteles Sandoval Díaz, Governor of the State of Jalisco, describes the significant adjustments that his government implemented aiming at restructuring state finances and strengthening austerity measures in public spending in order to allocate the resources to prioritizing actions for the benefit of the citizens. In particular, he focuses on the local government’s commitment to give new impetus to investment in infrastructural projects thanks to the sectoral Program called “Movilidad Sustentable” (Sustainable Mobility). This Program looks at the interaction of the public transport with the other actors of mobility (pedestrians, cyclists and car drivers) and sets a model for reorganization and improvement. More concretely, the plan for the “Extension and Modernization of Light Rail Line 1 of Guadalajara” is part of this Program and serves as the case study that Mr Sandoval Díaz uses to explain the idea that public funding can be a trigger for economic development, as long as it is responsibly administered.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42605>





SANTAEULÀLIA-LLOPIS, Raül, ZHENG, Yu
Missing consumption inequality: direct evidence from individual food data
EUI ECO, 2016/12

Without data on individual consumption, inequality across individuals is almost invariably inferred by applying adult equivalence scales to household-level consumption data. To assess whether these household-based measures are effective, we exploit a rare opportunity in which individual food consumption data for each and all household members are available. We use a large sample of eight waves of the China Health and Nutrition Survey 1991-2011 that cover roughly 4,000 households and 11,000 individuals per wave. We find that adult-equivalent consumption misses 40% of the total cross-sectional individual inequality. The missing inequality is largely driven by the “vices” (i.e. alcohol, tobacco, coffee and tea) and by the core food consumption of young children. Our results suggest caution in the use of adult-equivalent scales to measure inequality, whose effectiveness depends on the items in the consumption basket and the presence of young children.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43277>



SANTAEULÀLIA-LLOPIS, Raül, ZHENG, Yu
The price of growth: consumption insurance in China 1989-2009
EUI ECO, 2016/13

The welfare gains of economic growth hinge on the ability of households to insure consumption against the risks associated with growth. We exploit a novel and unique opportunity to study this question using China, an economy that has witnessed enormous and sustained growth and for which we build a long panel of household-level consumption and income. We find that consumption insurance deteriorates along the growth process with a transmission of permanent income shocks to consumption that triples from 1989 to 2009. The loss of consumption insurance has implications for the welfare assessment of economic growth across time and across space.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43944>



SCEPANOVIC, Vera
EU regional development policy in the accession countries: opportunistic decentralization, fiscal risks, and the premature death of multi-level governance
EUI MWP, 2016/08

The EU's view of decentralization in regional development policy has made a sharp U-turn since the 1990s. The earlier emphasis on the strengthening of local developmental agency in the accession countries has been replaced by renewed enthusiasm for centralization. One justification for this turn is that decentralization amplifies fiscal imbalances, encouraging excessive borrowing at the local level, thus undermining the overall fiscal stability. Drawing on the in-depth study of one such case - the rapid accumulation of municipal debt in Montenegro - this paper makes several arguments against such a simplistic view. First, the fiscal opportunism and soft budget constraints that fuelled the debt crisis have been spurred on not by decentralization, but by partial decentralization, i.e. the ambiguous division of powers between levels of government. Second, while most corrective measures proposed by international advisors focus on the behaviour of local authorities, fiscal imbalances at the subnational level are just as likely to be fomented by the opportunism of the central government. This suggests that re-centralization is unlikely to ensure fiscal consolidation, and may even be counterproductive. A more promising strategy would be to strengthen the competencies and competences of local authorities, clearly delineating their developmental responsibilities and improving their capacity to exercise them.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41304>





SCHIFF, Maurice

Ability drain: size, impact, and comparison with brain drain under alternative immigration policies

EUI RSCAS, 2016/22, Global Governance Programme-215

Immigrants or their children founded over 40% of the Fortune 500 US companies. This suggests that 'ability drain' is economically significant. While brain drain associated with migration also induces a brain gain, this cannot occur with ability drain. This paper examines migration's impact on ability, education, and productive human capital or 'skill' (which includes both ability and education) for source country residents and migrants, under three different regimes: (i) a points system that accounts for educational attainment; (ii) a 'vetting' system that accounts for both ability and education or skill (e.g., the US H1-B visa program); and (iii) a points system that combines the points and vetting systems (as in Canada since 2015). It finds that migration reduces (raises) source country residents' (migrants') average ability and has an ambiguous (positive) impact on their average education and skill, with a net skill drain more likely than a net brain drain. These effects increase the more unequal is ability, i.e., the higher the variance in ability. The average ability drain for highly educated US immigrants from 42 developing source countries is 84 percent of the brain drain, a ratio that increases with source countries' income and is greater than one for most Latin American and Caribbean countries. Heterogeneity in ability is the ultimate cause of both ability and brain drain (as they are equal to zero under homogeneous ability). Policy implications are provided.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40865>



SCHMID, Samuel D., HELBLING, Marc

Validating the immigration policies in comparison (IMPIC) dataset

WZB Discussion Paper, 2016/202

The aim of this paper is to discuss the external and internal validity of the newly created Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) dataset. After presenting its theoretical conceptualization, we compare the IMPIC to other datasets in this policy field. Next, using a variant of principal component analysis, we empirically analyze its sub-dimensions. Among other things, and contrary to some expectations in the extant literature, we find that there appears to be a comprehensive and consistent dimension comprising immigration policies for the fields of labor migration, family reunification, and asylum seekers. We also offer two typologies, which can be used to map the most important dimensions of variation. These validity tests allow us to better understand what the IMPIC dataset measures, what its main dimensions are, and how it can be compared to other indices that measure immigration policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44764>



SCRINZI, Francesca

Latin American migration, Evangelical Christianity and gender in Italy

EUI RSCAS, 2016/41, Global Governance Programme-228

Protestant Evangelical churches are expanding in the global South. In Europe too, while Christian confessions such as Catholicism and 'mainline' Protestant churches are losing worshippers, migration-driven Evangelical churches, especially Pentecostals, are growing. This paper investigates the role of faith and Evangelical churches in helping migrants to negotiate class demotion and integration, attain respectability and resist racialization. The paper applies a gender perspective to the study of the narratives and practices of Latin American men



and women who are members of an Evangelical church in Italy. It finds that the church provides its members with gendered norms, enabling men and women to identify with valued models of feminine/masculine Christian morality and respectability. Through religious participation, migrants members may dissociate from dominant stigmatising representations of Latin American drunkards, 'gangs', 'broken families' and 'bad mothers' as well as from Pentecostal religious practices, which are regarded as 'unorthodox' in Italy. The paper also identifies generational differences in the way in which migrants make use of Evangelical religion to resist racism. Finally, the analysis points to ambivalent processes of 'domestication' of migrant men and of migrant women's agency, which combine with an overall resilient gendered asymmetry in the distribution of power in the church.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42842>



SERRES, Thomas

Ordoliberalism beyond borders: the EU and Algeria's human capital

EUI RSCAS, 2016/42, BORDERLANDS

This working paper studies the Euro-Algerian relationship through the lens of investment in human capital and looks at how European interventions encourage the transformation of Algerian governmentality. In addition to the various policies implemented since the signing of the Association agreement in 2002, the article also interrogates the agendas of local institutions and actors who support or resist this transformative influence. After an introductory section that presents the concept of human capital and its relevance for the Euro-Algerian context, the following sections show how the Euro-Algerian cooperation draws on technologies of standardization, securitization and responsabilization in order to shape a socially integrated, politically and economically moral subject. This empirical analysis serves to understand the ordoliberal character of this intervention. Indeed, the goal of the European Union is not merely to propose a technical intervention in order to promote a stable environment for the modernization of the economy. Instead, the shaping of Algeria's human resources, with the support of diverse segments of the ruling elite, shows the depth of a restructuring that is also political. The relationship between the nation-state and its population is thus affected, as the former is associated with an anthropological process that must foster both economic efficiency and civic awareness.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43085>



SHAFFER, Gregory C., WINTERS, L. Alan

FTAs as applicable law in WTO dispute settlement: was the Appellate body wrong in Peru-Additional Duty (DS457)?

EUI RSCAS, 2016/65, Global Governance Programme-241

There is a serious imbalance between the sclerosis of the political system of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the automatic adoption of WTO Appellate Body judicial reports. The question is whether the WTO Appellate Body will recognize bilateral political agreements (such as under Free Trade Agreements, FTAs) that modify WTO obligations between two parties. In addressing this question, the Appellate Body decision in Peru-Additional Duty on Imports of Certain Agricultural Products is important. The decision addressed the availability of defenses under FTAs in WTO disputes, as well as under public international law generally. After critically assessing the decision, we set forth a series of judicial and political choices for addressing the interaction of WTO and FTA rules going forward. In particular, we contend that clear modifications of WTO commitments under an FTA should be recognized by WTO panels as a defense,



but subject to the FTA itself complying with WTO requirements under GATT Article XXIV. The case is important not only for trade specialists, but generally for policymakers and scholars of global governance in a world of fragmented international treaties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44228>



SHINGAL, Anirudh

Colonial legacy, services trade and LDCs

EUI RSCAS, 2016/70, Global Governance Programme-245

Existing work examining the trade effect of colonial legacy does not consider services trade or the impact on LDCs. We bridge this gap by providing evidence from the Commonwealth and Francophonie countries assembling a larger, more recent panel (241 countries, over 1995-2010). Commonwealth membership is found to increase services exports by 56.2% in our baseline estimates while being a Francophonie country is associated with four times more trade; both effects are significantly larger than the corresponding goods trade effects. Descriptive statistics reveal the growing reliance of small, low-income former colonies on the respective colonial groups. Corroborating this, we find much larger (than average) services trade effects for ex-colonies characterized as LDCs, a significant finding given the links between market access and development. Our results are robust to accounting for China and to Brexit (for the Commonwealth).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44486>



SIMONCINI, Andrea

The constitutional dimension of the Internet: some research paths

EUI LAW, 2016/16

The advent of Internet, as a new super-powered communication technology, has a huge impact on human thinking, therefore, on social relationships and, at the end, on law. Specifically, Internet plays a double interaction with the realm of constitutional law: on the one hand, it is a new powerful tool to pursue constitutional aims (a new way to define, control and regulate power); on the other, it is a new object of the constitutional law (a new power to be defined, controlled, and regulated). This phenomenon has been acutely defined as the ambivalence of “technocratic paradigm”. The initial hypothesis of the relation Internet-Constitutional Law has been that of a “linear” proportion, that is: the more Internet grows, the more Democracy and Citizenship equally grow. The paper suggests some research paths - both on “Internet-Democracy” and on “Internet-Citizenship” sides - proving the inconsistency of that hypothesis. “Constitutional crowdsourcing” experiments, web tools for participatory democracy; social-media as factors of political mobilization, are all cases showing ambivalent/ambiguous results: technology can be a strong growth factor for democratic advancement and constitutional participation, but it triggers equally strong counter-forces. The rise of the doctrine of “cyber-sovereignty”, as a reaction to the freedom of cyber space, the powerful constitutional resilience of the “classical” representative institutions when challenged by new Internet-based participatory channels (whether through constitutional crowdsourcing or participatory democracy), the compound nature of the new “Right to Internet” and, finally, the shifting role of social media in the political mobilization, are as many good examples of a “non-linear” relation between Internet and Constitutional Law. This ambivalence of technology requires a new reasonable and precautionary regulation, beyond the binary option: absolute prohibition/absolute freedom. The paper claims for a different multidisciplinary research approach, able to combine traditional legal tools with ethical guidelines and moral directions (“normative crescendo”).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40886>





SIMUNJAK, Maja

Comparative analysis of risks for political independence of public service media across 19 European Union member states

EUI RSCAS, 2016/34, Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)

This paper examines risks for political independence of public service media in European Union Member States by examining safeguards for guaranteeing independence of public service media's governance and its funding mechanisms. The analysis was conducted in 19 EU countries through a questionnaire-based method. Local experts from each of the examined countries evaluated media policy on the appointment procedures for management and board functions in the PSM, and mechanisms of providing funding to the PSM by the government. In addition to examining media policy related to these issues, local teams also evaluated the extent to which these are implemented. The results show that in five out of 19 analysed countries local experts have described media policy as insufficient in providing fair, objective and transparent appointment procedures for management and board functions in PSM. Furthermore, more than half of the countries which considered national media policy on appointment procedures to be well defined in safeguarding PSM's independence, declared some degree of risk in the implementation of this policy, pointing to situations in which the government or other political groupings have in the past few years tried to interfere with the appointment processes. Also, results show that there are large differences in the mechanisms of PSM funding. Overall, results point to differences in media policies concerned with PSM's governance and funding among EU countries, with many risks associated with these policies and their implementation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42526>



SKOUTARIS, Nikos

From Britain and Ireland to Cyprus: accommodating 'divided islands' in the EU political and legal order

EUI AEL, 2016/02

In the Brexit referendum of 23 June 2016, England and Wales voted to leave the EU, while Scotland and Northern Ireland voted to remain. Following that, there has been a debate about how it would be possible to achieve the continuing EU presence of the UK constituent nations that do not want to be taken out against their will. This paper explores two pathways for Scotland and Northern Ireland to remain in the EU. The first entails the achievement of Scottish independence and the reunification of Ireland through democratic referendums. To this effect, the paper reviews the right of secession of those two constituent nations under UK constitutional law and revisits the debate on the appropriate legal basis regulating Scotland's future EU Accession. The second pathway explores how it would be possible for Scotland and Northern Ireland to remain in the EU even without seceding from the UK. In order to do that, the paper points to the remarkable flexibility of the EU legal order to accommodate the differentiated application of Union law. By focusing on Cyprus, in particular, the paper assesses the possible challenges that such an arrangement would entail.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42484>





SPANOU, Calliope

Policy conditionality, structural adjustment and the domestic policy system: conceptual framework and research agenda

EUI RSCAS, 2016/60

Policy conditionality has been a frequently used tool in the context of the Euro zone crisis management. By linking the disbursement of loan instalments to specific policy requirements the macro-economic adjustment programmes used conditionality as leverage to promote structural reforms. How does conditionality induce policy change? This central question is examined by considering conditionality as a 'mega' policy instrument that seeks to guide the domestic policy system and define its reform trajectory. Policy conditionality thus determines the areas of reform and prescribes their direction while also defining the means and timeframe within which they have to be implemented. Conditionality impacts on domestic governance and transforms the policy making system into a compliance and implementation mechanism. The paper argues that the reform potential of conditionality relies on its interaction with the domestic political system and policy process. A public policy lens can help to better understand the dynamics inherent in this process as well as highlight the strengths and limitations of conditionality. Following the conventional stages of public policy, the contribution focuses on the political challenges involved and sketches out a prospective empirical research agenda.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44085>



TEIXIDÓ, Jordi J., VERDE, Stefano F.

Is the gasoline tax regressive in the twenty-first century?

Florence: European University Institute, 2016,

EUI MWP, 2016/19

Poterba (1991a) has much influenced the literature on the distributional effects of carbon pricing. The gist of Poterba's study is that the distributional incidence of energy/environmental taxes across households is better appreciated if the relative tax burdens are measured against total expenditure instead of annual income. Interpreted as a proxy for lifetime income, total expenditure is more stable over time. As a result, the incidence of energy price increases is less regressive than when annual income is used. This outcome is often taken to lessen the relevance of equity concerns regarding carbon pricing. Almost twenty-five years after Poterba (1991a), Piketty (2014) revived the idea that wealth is a dimension of economic welfare constituting an increasingly important source of inequality. We show that omitting wealth in measuring ability to pay means underestimating the regressivity of carbon pricing and its inequity towards younger people. Using household-level data and statistical matching, we revisit Poterba's application and compare the distributional incidence of the US federal gasoline tax for different measures of ability to pay: total expenditure, income and wealth-adjusted income.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43271>



THYM, Daniel

The limits of transnational scholarship on EU law: a view from Germany

EUI LAW, 2016/14

Scholarship on EU law is well established but arguably lacks sensitivity to the methodological characteristics of transnational discourse. The defining features of the supranational legal order are more fluid than those of domestic legal systems and, moreover, academic debates occur in different languages. This contribution



highlights the limits of transnational debates about EU law through a quantitative assessment of both citation practices and the geographical spread of authorship in specialised law journals. Against that background, it uses the example of Germany to designate areas defining national specificities in the methodological approach towards EU law. In doing so, this contribution considers language regimes, publication formats, the role of legal education and practice, the relative weight of theoretical and doctrinal approaches, as well as interaction with international and constitutional law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40824>



TODD, Jennifer

Pattern of identity innovation: an emancipatory potential

EUI SPS, 2016/02

Everyday identity innovation is an important dimension of social change. It is at once personal and socially patterned. This working paper introduces the concept of identity innovation, proposes a typology of its patterns and shows that it provides a useful analytic tool in discussion of social division, conflict and conflict transformation. The argument is general, but builds on a range of micro-level studies undertaken by the author and others.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44287>



TU, Xinquan, ZHOU, Nianli

Implications of China's possible participation in the TiSA negotiations

EUI RSCAS, 2016/32, Global Governance Programme-221

Following the failure of the Doha Round, the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) negotiations originated, under the leadership of the United States, with the intention of developing new rules to promote further liberalization of services. While its prospects remain unclear, the TiSA has shown great ambition in the depth and breadth of liberalization for services trading and investment. China sincerely sought to join the TiSA negotiations simply because it is necessary in order to upgrade its industrial and economic reforms. However, China faces many challenges, including both suspicion and obstruction by the United States and its own domestic uncertainties and difficulties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42144>



VAN KOTEN, Silvester

Forward premia in electricity markets with fixed and flexible retail rates: replication and extension

EUI RSCAS, 2016/24

Bessembinder and Lemmon (2002) analyze forward premia in electricity markets when retail rates are fixed. I run both established and new simulations to replicate their findings for fixed tariffs and extend their analysis to flexible tariffs. Two of their four main predictions for fixed tariffs cannot be replicated, and their proposed regression, used in many empirical studies, seems not capable of reliably capturing the underlying relationships. Their predictions can mostly be extended to the case of flexible rates. The results of this study indicate that empirical studies should explicate if their data concern fixed or flexible rates and adjust their predictions accordingly.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40924>





VERDE, Stefano F., GRAF, Christoph,
JONG, Thijs, MARCANTONINI, Claudio
Installation entries and exits in the EU ETS industrial sector
EUI RSCAS, 2016/19, Florence School of Regulation Climate

Focusing on the industrial sector of the EU ETS, this study identifies and analyses the entries and the exits of installations into and from the system over the period 2005-2013. The overall number of exits was notable relative to the number of installations, and significantly greater than that of the entries. Further, we estimate a hazard model for the risk of an installation exiting the EU ETS, which identifies a number of different factors referring to the installation, the firm, and the economy, explaining the occurrence of this event. In addition to these, an “end-of-phase effect” is found, whereby the chances of exit were significantly higher in the final years of the EU ETS Phases I and II. This effect, related to the rules concerning the closure of an installation and the withdrawal of the relative allowances, is detrimental to the allocative efficiency of the system and, therefore, to its cost-effectiveness in emissions abatement. The evidence provided by the study and some of its methodological aspects may be useful for future attempts to identify investment leakage in the EU ETS.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40527>



VICONDOA, Alejandro
Monetary news, U.S. interest rate and business cycles in emerging economies
EUI ECO, 2016/10

This paper identifies anticipated (news) and unanticipated (surprise) shocks to the U.S. Fed Funds rate using CBOT Fed Funds Future Market and assesses their propagation to emerging economies. Anticipated movements account for 80% of quarterly Fed Funds fluctuations and explain a significant fraction of the narrative monetary policy shocks. An expected 1% increase in the reference interest rate induces a fall of 2% in GDP of emerging economies two quarters before the shock materializes. Unanticipated contractionary shocks also cause a recession. Both shocks have a larger impact in emerging relative to developed economies and the financial channel is the most relevant for their transmission. Anticipation is also relevant to understand the transmission of U.S. real interest rate shocks.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41444>



WARWAS, Barbara Alicja
The state of research on arbitration and EU law: Quo vadis European arbitration?
EUI LAW, 2016/23

The goal of this article is to provide a systematic literature review of studies on arbitration in recent decades. The major focus is on emerging developments in arbitration and EU law. The review will thus map the research on these developments and summarize its major findings to provide a better understanding of new trends in the scholarly literature on arbitration and EU law, and to identify research gaps to be addressed in the future. Just as almost 20 years ago Pieter Sanders addressed the then emerging problems of arbitration practice and posed a question: “Quo Vadis Arbitration?” this paper asks the question “Quo Vadis European Arbitration”? Hence, it aims at depicting the current and future direction of EU law and arbitration by proposing a common platform for discussion on these two distinct yet increasingly overlapping fields.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44226>





WODAK, Ruth

“We have the character of an island nation”: a discourse-historical analysis of David Cameron’s “Bloomberg Speech” on the European Union

EUI RSCAS, 2016/36, Global Governance Programme-224

More than three years have passed since former British Prime Minister David Cameron delivered a much acknowledged and controversial speech on 23rd January 2013, in respect to the British relationship with the European Union. Europe and the European Union (EU) are now, of course, facing different challenges than three years ago. The contrasting national and transnational identities which emerge in the so-called Bloomberg Speech (BS) imply a nationalistic body politics which constructs the United Kingdom and England as separate entities contrasted to “the continent”, i.e. Europe. Hence, BS oscillates between two extremes, in its attempt to alternatively observe maximum distance to the EU and some proximity to its economic policies. Moreover, both the topoi of urgency and threat/danger are appealed to – warning the EU that it would suffer under the loss of the United Kingdom; but also warning British voters that Brexit would damage their future and prosperity. This speech can be perceived as the starting point for the referendum on June 23rd, 2016 – which resulted in a tiny majority wanting to leave the EU (‘Brexit’). Of course, there is no clear causal connection between BS and Brexit; but many arguments of the “remain and leave campaigns” can be traced to the BS; as well as the huge ambivalence framing Cameron’s position towards the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42804>



WOOD, Michael

Customary international law and human rights

EUI AEL, 2016/03, Distinguished Lectures of the Academy

The lecture addresses the International Law Commission (ILC)’s work on ‘Identification of customary international law’, with particular reference to human rights law. In 2016, the ILC adopted 16 draft conclusions, with commentaries. Draft conclusion 2 confirms the two-element approach (a general practice; acceptance as law). It is sometimes asserted rules of human rights are ‘special’, and that different criteria for the formation and identification of customary international law in this field are thus in order. In particular, it is sometimes suggested that in the field of international human rights law, one element may suffice in constituting customary international law, namely *opinio juris*. But this cannot be the case as long as we are dealing with what properly may be called “customary international law”. There may, however, be a difference in the application of the two-element approach. Among other issues discussed are the role of international organizations; the relationship between customary international law and treaties: the effect of resolutions of international organizations; judicial decisions and teachings; the persistent objector; and particular customary international law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44445>



WOZNIAKOWSKI, Tomasz P.

Towards fiscalization of the European Union?: the US and EU fiscal unions in a comparative historical perspective

University of California, Berkeley, Institute of European Studies Working Papers Series

This paper shows that the emergence of the federal power to tax is the result of a sovereign debt crisis at the state level. I analyse the fiscal history of the early United States (US) to demonstrate how the institutional flaws of the Articles of Confederation, mainly the central budget based on contributions from the states,



so-called 'requisitions', led to a sovereign debt crisis on the state level, which triggered taxpayers' revolts in 1786/1787. This social unrest, in turn, was perceived by the political élite as an endogenous threat to the union and paved the way for the fiscalization of the federal government, i.e. the creation of a genuine fiscal union with the federal power to tax based firmly in the Constitution of 1789. This analysis is complemented with lessons for the European Union (EU) on how to handle such a debt crisis if the union is to be preserved. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41645>



WRENCH, John

Dubious types and boundary disputes: contested understandings of concepts of discrimination

EUI RSCAS, 2016/39, Global Governance Programme-226

A prevailing notion of racial/ethnic discrimination is that it is rooted in racism and ethnic prejudice. In fact there are many 'types' of racial/ethnic discrimination, and direct racist discrimination is only one of them. However, whilst direct racist discrimination is perhaps the easiest type to understand, some of the other types are contested in their meaning and used inconsistently in the academic literature. The paper begins by listing the types of discrimination related to the area of employment that are most commonly found in the literature, and attempts a clarification of the conceptual content and boundaries of each type. The paper highlights areas where discrimination concepts have been used inconsistently, and where the same concept has been taken by different authors to mean widely different things. To assist in this exercise the paper draws on examples and cases of employment discrimination which have come to light in recent years, whether by research, by NGO activity or in legal cases. Finally, through the use of a typology and a process of cross-classification, the paper suggests ways of reducing the ambiguities surrounding the understanding and use of concepts relating to racial/ethnic discrimination.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42806>



ZARDO, Federica, CAVATORTA, Francesco

What is new in the 'borderlands?': the influence of EU external policy-making on security in Tunisia and Morocco after the uprisings

EUI RSCAS, 2016/02, BORDERLANDS

The struggle between the contradictory objectives of security and democratic governance has dominated EU discourse, policies and practices when it comes to the southern bank of the Mediterranean since 1995. Ultimately, there is a scholarly consensus on the substantial failure of what had been the normative drive for setting up the partnership: no shared area of prosperity and democracy exists today because security concerns prevailed. As reliable partners for the EU on security issues, Tunisia and Morocco were crucial in entrenching the securitisation of the relationship. This holds true also after the uprisings, as encouraging premises quickly turned into considerable instability in the Middle East and North Africa. This study employs a borderlands approach to analysing the ways in which the EU outsources the management of key 'border functions' while attempting to connect the periphery in other issue-areas. More specifically, it examines the implications of the EU's post-2011 revision of its security 'cooperation' with Tunisia and Morocco for two aspects of the relationship. First, it looks at the way in which domestic political reconfigurations have occurred and how these reconfigurations have influenced relations with the EU. Second, it explores the asymmetries of power between the two parties and the degree of 'leverage' Tunisia and Morocco have vis-à-vis the EU. Our main contention is that the soul-searching and reflective mode of EU officials was short-lived, and that the rhetoric about past mistakes and new beginnings in the early days of the uprisings has not been matched over time.



As enthusiasm for the Arab Spring faded on both sides of the Mediterranean, the EU reverted to a business as usual approach, demanding and obtaining the cooperation of both Tunisia and Morocco, irrespective of the diverging post-uprising trajectories of the two countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38409>



ZISSIMOS, Ben, WOUTERS, Jan

US – Shrimp II (Vietnam): dubious application of anti-dumping duties: should have used safeguards

EUI RSCAS, 2016/51, Global Governance Programme - 234

This article explores the idea that the USDOC imposed anti-dumping duties on Vietnamese shrimp producers despite the fact that the surge of shrimp imports giving rise to the duties may have come from elsewhere in the developing world. We argue that Vietnam's shrimp exporters may have been subject to anti-dumping duties because Vietnam has 'non-market economy' (NME) status in the United States. This makes it possible to levy higher duties against Vietnamese firms. We make the point that it was particularly inappropriate to impose anti-dumping duties against the Vietnamese shrimp industry because this industry shows clear indications of being perfectly competitive, whereby firms cannot dump. This in turn raises the question of how the USDOC was able to construct a dumping case where apparently none could have existed. Use of the 'zeroing' methodology, in conjunction with Vietnam's NME status, turns out to be central to the answer. The broader issue is that anti-dumping duties are overused where safeguards would be more efficient. The analysis is relevant for the current controversy over China's NME status with a number of its trading partners.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43666>





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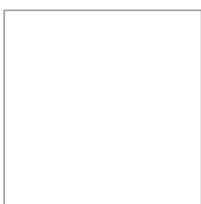
ACHILLI, Luigi

Tariq al-Euroba: displacement trends of Syrian asylum seekers to the EU

Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2016/01

This research report seeks to shed more light on the current flow of Syrian asylum seekers to Europe. Since the outbreak of the conflict in Syria, it is estimated that millions of people have fled their homes. As of October 2015, 700,000 of them have declared asylum in the European Union. Although most European states that are receiving Syrian refugees have signed and ratified the 1951 Convention, it is a challenge to guarantee refugees' basic rights: given the lack of money, the lack of an infrastructure to manage large and sudden influxes; and, above all, unclear political strategies. The flawed response is also generated by a failure to understand the factors that are leading Syrian families to make such a dangerous journey to Europe, factors that push them to waste all their savings and jump on boats leading them to unknown lands. Indeed, despite the high political and humanitarian interest around growing global migration levels, there are very few systems in place to monitor the migration flows, especially in the Middle East and towards Europe. Our knowledge of irregular migration is often plagued with fragmented perspectives on the socio-cultural dynamics of the journey, the smuggler-traveller relationship and their community dimensions. Moreover, there is no exhaustive data collection to support humanitarian organization programmes in terms of easing the movement of refugees, safely and with dignity. The lack of systematic investigation of migration in Europe and in the Middle East generates fears and misconceptions among the population at large; while, in order to respond effectively to the emergency, more evidence-based knowledge is urgently needed to share as widely as possible. The present report aims at filling this information gap through systematic and participatory data collection exercises. It reports data and information from Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon about push and pull factors, protection risks and threats, and the availability of information before and during their journey across the Balkans.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38969>





ACHILLI, Luigi, FARGUES, Philippe, SALAMONSKA, Justyna, TALÒ, Teresa, International Organization for Migration (IOM) (eds)

Study on migrants' profiles, drivers of migration and migratory trends

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Study, Migration Policy Centre (MPC), 2016

This study analyses the socioeconomic background of migrants and refugees who have fled to Italy. It compiles information about their education level, work experience, skills, professional aspirations and future employment prospects. The aim of this research is to help policy-makers in Italy and across Europe get a current, in-depth profile of migrants, understand what drives them to leave home, what influences their decisions during their journey and how they can better integrate in Italy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43964>



ACOSTA, Diego

Regional report on citizenship: the South American and Mexican cases

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, Comparative Reports, 2016/01

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43325>



ALVAREZ, Angel E.

Report on citizenship law: Venezuela

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/05, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40847>



ANGELI, Danaï

Demand in the context of trafficking in human beings in the domestic work sector in Greece

DemandAT, Country Studies, 2016/04

Even though Greece counts as one of Europe's four main trafficking hubs and even though migrant domestic workers have been arriving in the country since the late 70s, these two storylines somehow fail to meet. According to the official figures, trafficking of human beings (THB) for domestic work is practically non-existent in Greece; and labour trafficking in general, is just a recent phenomenon. Addressing demand for cheap and exploitable workers becomes then a theoretical question. Migrant domestic workers themselves, however, have a very different story to tell about how they entered and stayed in the country, under what terms they found their work, what the expectations are and why they cannot leave. In most cases, these are stories of false promises, long working hours, small salaries and fear of coming forward. Lifting these cases out of their invisibility and understanding what are the factors shaping the demand in the context of THB in the domestic work sector is an important necessary step to open the debate on trafficking in domestic work in Greece.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41927>



ANGELI, Danai

Demand in the context of trafficking in human beings in the domestic work sector in Cyprus

DemandAT, Country Studies, 2016/02

Domestic work has been of particular significance in the Cypriot labour market and in particular its migrant workforce. Over the past two decades, thousands of migrant women have flown into the country to work as domestic workers for private households. Most of them stay in the country for several years, on a so-called “domestic worker’s” visa, a rather restrictive kind of permit that ties them to specific employers. A standard employment contract, prepared by the Migration Department lays down their wages, duties and rights; one of these being the prohibition to join trade unions. Throughout this process, potential domestic workers are normally aided by private employment agencies that act as intermediates with the employer – often at a very high fee. The overall setting aims to balance diverse and sometimes conflicting interests within a small economy and society, bound by its international commitments. To the external observer, however, Cyprus seems to be contradicting its own efforts. Its migration scheme appears in multiple ways susceptible to misuse. Stories about exploitation and abuse are indeed not uncommon. In many respects however, Cyprus’ case brings to the fore existing gaps and loopholes when the EU common standards are transposed into the national order.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41925>



BALCHIN, Neil, HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MARTIN, Hope,
MENDEZ-PARRA, Maximiliano, PAPADAVID, Phyllis,
WILLEM TE VELDE, Dirk

Trade in services and economic transformation

Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Supporting Economic Transformation (SET)
Report, 2016

This paper examines the role of trade in services by discussing how the trade aspects of services help promote economic transformation. A sceptical view often exists that services follow rather than lead transformation. However, we argue it is important for economies to follow a balanced growth path because of the explicit and implicit linkages between the various sectors. We suggest policy-makers need to update their evidence base on the linkages between sectors and consider more carefully what specific actions deserve priority. Even when promoting manufacturing exports is the top priority, the answer can actually be found in trade in services policy. This paper provides information on how such linkages might work, updating the evidence base. The paper addresses two main questions: What is the role of trade in services in economic transformation and what can be done to improve the contribution? It tackles these using mixed methods. We review what we know about the relationships between trade in services and economic development and identify areas in need for further research (Section 2). The statistical analyses at micro and macro levels in Sections 3 and 4 provide new insights by quantifying how these relationships work, directly through trade in services or indirectly, by services production being embodied in goods trade. Section 5 selects five services sectors and undertakes brief case studies. It focuses on how the trade aspect matters for transformation and on how selected countries have promoted more exports of services, distinguishing between trade policy and other factors. In exploring whether and how trade in services and other policy can have a major impact in raising the contribution of services for economic transformation, we summarise the main findings into three categories: 1) improved knowledge.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44716>





BARKER, Fiona, MCMILLAN, Kate
Access to electoral rights: New Zealand

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/05, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42884>



BASTIDAS, Clara
Access to electoral rights: Venezuela

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/03, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41744>



BREY, Elisa
Report on citizenship law: Paraguay

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/03, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40845>



BROGI, Elda, GINSBORG, Lisa, OSTLING, Alina,
PARCU, Pier Luigi, SIMUNJAK, Maja (eds)
***Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: testing and implementation of the
media pluralism monitor 2015***

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), Policy Report, 2016

During 2015, the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF) carried out a pilot-test implementation of refined version of the Media Pluralism Monitor (MPM) developed in 2014 by the CMPF itself. The tool (MPM2015) aims at measuring risks for media pluralism in European countries. The implementation was conducted in nineteen EU Member States: Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden. The results of the MPM2015 implementation, jointly analysed with the results of the MPM2014 pilot, show the extent and complexity of measuring threats to media pluralism in the EU Member States. More importantly, the findings have highlighted that no EU country is immune from risks that are related to media freedom and pluralism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40864>



CALENDA, Davide (eds)
***Case studies in the international recruitment of nurses: promising practices in
recruitment among agencies in the United Kingdom, India, and the Philippines***

Bangkok: International Labour Organization, 2016, ILO, 2016

This report is a product of the ILO's Decent Work Across Borders project: A Pilot project for Migrant Health Professionals and Skilled Workers, funded by the European Union. Although the number of ethical recruitment agencies is increasing, many migrants continue to be exposed to the risk of being lured into exploitative employment by unscrupulous brokers, agencies and employers. Noting that a segment of the recruitment industry has been active in promoting fair and ethical recruitment standards, this publication raises the visibility of promising or good practices, emanating from this particular group of agencies. Promising and good practices, and even best practices, can evolve to become even better as organizations keep learning, introducing changes and improving on a continuous basis. Such practices are not always

replicable in all contexts, but they may trigger, in the audience they intend to reach, the capacity to question one's own practices in the hope of identifying possible improvements. Promising or good practices also often act as a source of inspiration and insight for others in the field. The authors have documented seven case studies of good practices from the United Kingdom, India, and the Philippines with the goal of sharing these widely and encouraging the recruitment industry to adopt a continuous improvement processing leading towards the promotion of safe and decent work for migrant workers in the health sector.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40531>



CAMARGO MAGALHÃES, Beatriz
Demand in the context of trafficking in human beings in the domestic work sector in Belgium

DemandAT, Country Studies, 2016/01

Belgian anti-THB policy is often pointed as exemplary given its broad definition of the crime of trafficking for labour exploitation, as being the work or service carried out in conditions contrary to human dignity, in which the coercion element is not compulsory. However, hardly any policy initiatives in Belgium tackle specifically demand-side aspects in labour exploitation and THB in the domestic work sector. Recent policy changes in the domain of domestic work at diplomatic households and the formalisation of live-out domestic work with a service voucher policy have positive effects on the sector. Undocumented domestic workers in the shadow market and possibly regular migrants under temporary work permits are, though, still largely unprotected. The main obstacles to prevent exploitative situations within the sector are the migration and employment policies applying to domestic work. Indeed, this paper argues that when migrant workers are without the possibility to regularise their migration status maintain them in a vulnerable situation: migration status is a key issue for giving people the real possibility to access and defend their rights. Only the full respect of (all) workers' rights will reduce their vulnerability to labour exploitation and trafficking.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41924>



CURTIN, Deirdre, ECKES, Christina
Inside and outside: EU external relations in focus

Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies (SIEPS) Report, 2016/13

Foreign affairs have always involved a degree of secrecy and the EU external action is no exception. Out of security concerns and to protect the confidentiality of international negotiations, EU foreign policy actors such as the Council and the European External Action Service (EEAS) manage access to information by classifying documents as 'secret'. But how can such classification be reconciled with the EU principles that "decisions are taken as openly as possible and as closely as possible to the citizen"? In this report, the authors critically examine how this balance is determined, and the role other EU institutions, including the Courts, play on this terrain.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45367>



CURTIN, Deirdre, LEINO, Päivi
Openness, transparency and the right of access to documents in the EU: in-depth analysis for the PETI committee

Study of the European Parliament, Policy Department of Citizens' rights and Constitutional Affairs, 2016/PE 556.973

Upon request of the PETI Committee, the Policy Department on Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs commissioned the present analysis, which examines the situation in relation to openness, transparency, access

to documents and information in the EU. Case law and developments in the jurisprudence of the CJEU are examined, notably for legislative documents, documents relating to administrative proceedings, to Court proceedings, infringement proceedings and EU Pilot cases, protection of privacy and international relations. Current and future challenges, as well as conclusions and policy recommendations are set out, in order to ensure compliance with the Treaties' and Charter of Fundamental Rights' requirements aimed at enhancing citizens' participation in the EU decision-making process, and consequently stronger accountability and democracy in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45327>



DE BRUYCKER, Philippe, MORARU, Madalina, RENAUDIÈRE, Géraldine
European synthesis report on the termination of illegal stay (articles 7 to 11 of Directive 2008/115/EC)

Migration Policy Centre, REDIAL Research Report, 2016/01

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41206>



DE FEO, Alfredo
A history of budgetary powers and politics in the EU: the Role of European Parliament. Part II: the non-elected Parliament 1957-1978

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2016,

Historical Archives Unit of the European Parliament, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), European Union History Series 2016, Study, PE 563.508
This study provides a history of budgetary powers and politics in the EU during the period 1957-1978, focusing on the role of what was then still a non-(or indirectly) elected European Parliament. It follows a timeline divided into three periods: (i) beginnings (1957- 1964), (ii) preparations for modification of the Treaty (1965-1969), and (iii) the first phase of democratic control (1970-1978). The modifications to the Treaty of Rome, with the two budgetary treaties of 1970 and 1975, were the results of conflicts, diplomacy and compromises. After more than 20 years the balance of power between the institutions had changed; full democratic control had not been achieved, but important progress had been made, and Parliament, though still not directly elected, had gained in influence and respect. This study gives a detailed description of various elements of the budgetary powers shaped by the two treaties, in particular those which would enable the elected Parliament to continue its fight for more influence and greater powers, not only in the budgetary domain but also in legislative and institutional matters too.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44858>



DE VOLDER, Eefje
Demand in the context of trafficking in human beings in the domestic work sector in the Netherlands

DemandAT, Country Studies, 2016/06

In general the Netherlands is performing relatively well in terms of combatting trafficking in human beings (THB). Yet, the Dutch government still needs to make considerable effort to address the demand-side of THB and to take action in relation to forms of exploitation outside the sex industry. While generally attention for labour exploitation is on the increase, sector-specific attention is still required. The domestic work sector has been considered a risk sector for exploitation since 2008, yet attention for this sector remains

scarce. Because the work takes place in the private household, domestic workers are in a vulnerable and isolated position and are therefore in need of specific attention to avoid exploitation. At the same time, the fact that the work takes place in the private realm and that the group of domestic workers is diverse poses serious challenges for the Dutch Government to tackle this particular form of labour exploitation. This report seeks to provide general insight into THB in DW in the Netherlands with special attention for demand side aspects, in order to propose recommendations to the Dutch Government how it could step up its efforts to tackle THB in DW.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41929>



ECHEVERRIA, Gabriel

Report on citizenship law: Chile

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/07, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40849>



EMMERICH, Norberto

Access to electoral rights: Argentina

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/01, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40588>



FINGER, Matthias, BERNAL PONCE, Luis Arturo,
BERT, Nadia, RAZAGHI, Mohamad, KUPFER, David (eds)

Financing of infrastructures in Latin America

Network industries quarterly, 2016, Vol. 18, No. 2,

[Florence School of Regulation]

The goal of this issue of the Network Industries Quarterly is to identify the conditions for the capital and money markets to increase their participation in the infrastructure financing process. Furthermore, the chapters illustrate examples of different forms of infrastructure financing. The first article by Jorge Alcaraz and Adriana Castro provides an overview on foreign direct investment as a source for infrastructure building, focusing on how governments from Latin American countries could improve the effects of these investments. The second article by Francisco Javier Valderrey and Miguel Ángel Montoya presents an overview of Chinese investments in Latin America and the challenges and consequences of this. In the third article Luis Arturo Bernal Ponce and Ricardo Pérez Navarro analyse the effect of public and private investment in infrastructure on economic growth in emerging countries, using Mexico from 2006 to 2016 as the case study. Brazil is instead the case study used by Joisa Dutra and Vivian Figer to shed light on the future of electric utilities in Latin America. Finally, the article by Irina Alberro and Doreen Vorndran presents an innovative mechanism of financing social development: Social Impact Bonds have received attention across the world and in Mexico to address the challenges that youth faces.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42104>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia,
BOUCHARD, Kathryn, KUPFER, David (eds)

Rail passenger security: is it a challenge for the single European railway area?

Florence School of Regulation, Transport, 2016/04, European Transport Regulation Observer

As a reaction to the increasing threat of terrorist attacks some European countries have proposed stricter security measures to protect their railway systems. Security is traditionally not within the competences

of the European Union yet a conflict may arise between uncoordinated national measurers in the area of railway security and the common goal of achieving a Single European Railway Area. The issue of security in European railways was addressed at the 13th Florence Rail Forum. In the EU there are different national approaches and philosophies regarding both the assessment of risk and the appropriate counter measures. Yet there is a common understanding that the railway system has to have better security without sacrificing things such as the openness of railway stations and the easy accessibility of trains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45148>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David (eds)
How to define, measure, and improve the performance of the European railway system?

Florence School of Regulation, Transport, 2016/02, European Transport Regulation Observer

The European Rail Sector has room for improvements with regard to its performance. But how exactly are the railways performing and how are they improving? Key Performance Indicators are a popular tool to measure and benchmark the performance of an organisation. They are used on the company management level but increasingly also as a regulatory tool: most prominently the Single European Sky imposed a performance regime to improve the performance of the European Air Navigation Service Providers – the ‘infrastructure managers’ of the air. Is this applicable to railways? Not so fast is the short answer. The 12th Florence Rail Forum discussed where we stand in terms of measuring and comparing the performance of the European railways. The controversial discussion in which the European Commission, regulators, operators and interest groups took part showed that everyone agrees on the need to improve performance but not necessarily on what performance actually means and how it could be measured.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41844>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David (eds)
What role for digitalization in order to achieve an intermodal level playing field?

Florence School of Regulation, Transport, 2016/01, European transport regulation observer

Digitalisation is transforming all aspects of society and the economy - including transport. A series of innovations are fundamentally changing the operation and distribution of transport services. On the occasion of the 4th Florence Intermodal Forum, stakeholders from industry, regulators and new businesses discussed the intermodal dimension of this transformation: as digitalisation is changing some transport modes faster and more profoundly than others, the Forum discussed the role of digitalisation in order to achieve an intermodal level playing field. Among other things, it emerged that a new vision of mobility has to be formulated: self-driving vehicles will soon be a reality as will be the prevalence of the “platform economy” or “servicisation” of transport. The availability of these new means can change transport patterns (and the modal share) in various directions. As yet, it is unclear how. It needs to be ensured that innovations can develop in a beneficial way in all the transport modes and that undesired effects are identified and prevented early on.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40685>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David

Disruptive technologies in air traffic management

Florence School of Regulation, Transport, 2016/03, European transport regulation observer

Air Traffic Management (ATM) is a conservative sector in which technological modernisation follows an evolutionary path, at best. This evolution is predominantly shaped by regulation and the monopolistic infrastructure operators, the national Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSPs). Technological disruptions, on the other hand, are associated with sectors in which market forces play a stronger role and where new entrants can shake up dominant players by applying a new disruptive approach. In the absence of market forces the SESAR program was set up by the EU to promote technological modernisation in the sector by means of funding development and deployment of new ATM technologies in cooperation with the sector and according to the so called ATM Masterplan. Additionally the European Commission is favouring market opening and competitive tendering for some ATM related services. Can this setup achieve the modernisation and technological transformation of the sector? Or will it eventually be disrupted from players outside the traditional ATM community namely the emerging Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) industry that is actively developing new ways to provide air navigation services?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44404>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, RAZAGHI, Mohamad,
KUPFER, David (eds)

The challenges of digitalization and the use of data

Network industries quarterly, 2016, Vol. 18, No. 3

[Florence School of Regulation]

The de- and re-regulation of the different network industries is an ongoing process at national and global levels. As this process unfolds, ever new phenomena emerge. Yet, the question about the right mixture between market, economic, technical and social regulation remains wide open in all the network industries. Selected academics and practitioners have been invited to Florence on June 24th 2016 at the Annual Conference of the Florence School of Regulation to discuss the latest developments in the regulation of different network industries, namely transport, energy, telecoms and water distribution. The fifth edition of the Conference on the Regulation of Infrastructures had a special focus on digitalization and the use of data, which is a topic that cuts across all network industries and is highly debated. 10 papers have been presented in five round table sessions, each dedicated to one of the discussed industries. Some of the best papers presented at the 5th Conference on the Regulation of Infrastructures are presented in this issue of the Network Industries Quarterly.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43444>



FINGER, Matthias, KUPFER, David, MONTERO-PASCUAL, Juan J.

Competition in the railway passenger market

Florence School of Regulation, Transport, 2016

In recent years new developments in the railway market have brought about several new insights about the effects of competition in the sector. In the context of a workshop in Madrid organised by the UNED University in the realm of the research project REGUTRAIN, some practical cases in Europe were discussed. New



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entrants that offer competitive passenger rail services have brought down prices and increased frequencies significantly in several instances. Yet, the debate showed that whether these developments are beneficial for the system on the whole remains an open question.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45024>



FINGER, Matthias, KUROSAKI, Fumio, BERT, Nadia,
RAZAGHI, Mohamad, KUPFER, David (eds)

Reform of the railway sector and its achievements

Network industries quarterly, 2016, Vol. 18, No. 4

[Florence School of Regulation]

In the last three decades, state-owned railways have been reformed in many countries. The Japanese National Railways (JNR) was the first railway system to be divided and corporatized in 1987. In the following year, the Swedish State Railways (SJ) was reformed by introducing vertical separation, and this case had much influence on the stipulation of wider EU railway policies. Although the EU railway policies were stipulated based on regional context specificities, these policies and their results have been discussed even in some non-EU countries and have tended to have large impacts on the railway sector of those countries. Nevertheless, there are several other countries where the railways were reformed by different models and could improve the performance by certain measures such as inviting private investments, avoiding cross-subsidies among different divisions, liberalising the management of railways, and introducing intra-modal competition by an appropriate means. The railway sector is required to compete with other modes of transport, especially roads to attain environmental regions. When it comes to railway reform, it is essential for policy makers and experts to learn lessons from other countries' experiences. Based on the background given, this issue aims to understand the lessons from past railway reforms which the sector has experienced under different circumstances. Specifically, besides railway reforms in Europe with a focus on the UK, the issue discusses railway reforms in four other countries: Japan, USA, Russia, and Mexico.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44570>



FINGER, Matthias, SAMPAIO, Patrícia, DUTRA, Joisa,
GONCALVES, Edson, BERT, Nadia, RAZAGHI, Mohamad,
KUPFER, David (eds)

Achievements and current challenges regarding public utilities' regulation in Brazil

Network industries quarterly, 2016, Vol. 18, No. 1

[Florence School of Regulation]

This Special Issue of the Network Industries Quarterly focuses on Brazil. The goal is to provide readers with an overview of the main achievements and current challenges faced by public utilities' regulation in the country. Brazil is the seventh largest economy in the world in terms of GDP. As a consequence of the privatization program launched in the 1990s, a significant portion of public services was transferred to private investors under long-term concession agreements. This was the case of transmission and distribution of electricity, roads, railroads and telecommunications. However, despite privatization, the State remains an important player in sectors such as electricity and oil & gas, which increases the complexity of regulation considering an environment in which State-owned companies interact with private investors. This volume of Network Industries Quarterly consists of five papers that shall provide readers with a broad sense of what happened in terms of public utilities' investment in Brazil in the last two decades and some trends for the future.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40605>





FIORINI, Matteo, SCHLEIFER, Philip, SOLLEDER, Olga, TAIMASOVA, Regina, JANSEN, Marion, WOZNIAK, Joseph, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Social and environmental standards: contributing to more sustainable value chains

International Trade Centre (ITC); European University Institute, 2016/20

The design of governance structure of social and environmental sustainability standards determines how accessible they are to producers in developing countries. The increase in consumer demand for sustainable trade has given rise to a growing array of social and environmental standards. This joint ITC-EUI report shows that such standards can be made more accessible to producers through cost-sharing, technical assistance and transparency. It also shows that country-level characteristics affect the presence and adoption of standards. The report concludes with recommendations on how standard-setting organizations and value chain players can foster inclusiveness and sustainable development, and provides guidance for policymakers on supporting the integration of their SMEs and small farmers into sustainable value chains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43427>



Florence School of Regulation - Communications and Media (eds)

A preparatory study for the DTT auction in Greece: number of licenses and reserve price

Florence School of Regulation, Communications and Media Area, Study, 2016

In October 2015, the Greek Parliament voted on new legislation concerning, among other things, the digital terrestrial television broadcasting licensing procedure for private TV stations. The new framework aims to regulate the field, after years of private TV broadcasting on “temporary” licenses, which were issued 25 years ago. Under the new framework, the Greek regulatory Authority (the National Board of Radio and Television – hereinafter, ESR) will issue a number of licenses to television content providers, after a highest-bid auction process. The number of licenses will be determined by a majority vote of the Greek Parliament, following the Minister of State’s proposal, and after public deliberation and consultation with the ESR, and both Greek and international experts. The initial price of the license is to be determined by a joint decision of the Ministers of State responsible for Communications and Media and Finance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39625>



Florence School of Regulation - Transport

Research for TRAN committee: the world is changing. Transport, too. Part III: the role of regulation in preparing transport for the future

Study of the European Parliament, Directorate General for Internal Policies, Policy Department of Structural and Cohesion Policies, Transport and Tourism, 2016/PE 563.400

The study conducted by the Transport Area of the Florence School of Regulation is part of a three-papers project commissioned by the TRAN Committee of the European Parliament to answer the initial question “World is changing, does transport follow? “. The (more and more urban) European population is growing and ageing. Mobile information and communication technologies are developing rapidly. Global competition and the fight against climate change are pressing. These developments all have an impact on transport as a whole. As

this paper shows, mobility needs and patterns evolve; new transport services/systems emerge; transportation technologies aim to become more 'environmentally-efficient'. This transformation challenges the existing transport sector's structure and governance and calls for major changes in the regulatory framework.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39264>



Florence School of Regulation (eds)
The future of broadband policy: public targets and private investment
Florence School of Regulation, Communications and Media, Reports, 2016

Internet and its connected innovative technologies are fostering the digital economy and society, one of the main objectives of the European Union and by consequence of the new European Commission. In fact, the deployment of New Generation Networks to ensure specific targets in terms of availability and adoption of fast and high quality Internet connections for European households is one of the main pillars of the Digital Agenda for Europe (DAE) 2020. In spite of the relatively wide set of policy tools put in place at the European and national level, profound differences in terms of broadband coverage and adoption do however persist across member States. These disparities have largely contributed to a feeling of dissatisfaction for the level of investment in broadband networks in Europe. Partly as a response to this view, the European Commission opened a public consultation to assess the need for broadband speed and quality beyond 2020. Following the questions posed by the consultation, this Report intends to focus on targets, i.e. the meta-instrument that precedes the implementation of more traditional policy instruments, such as national plans, sector-specific regulation, competition policy and direct public intervention. In particular, the Report aims at exploring the impact of setting future targets for ultra-fast broadband, also considering the opportunity, and the risks, of formulating targets that specifically favour higher performing technological solutions, i.e. FTTH, which enables connection speeds well above 100 Mbps, over others, i.e. cable, copper, wireless technologies or a mix of them.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38884>



HABIB, Javier I.
Report on citizenship law: Argentina
[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/04, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40846>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., FIORINI, Matteo, SOPRANA, Marta
Services and sustainable development: a conceptual approach
International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) Framework Paper, 2016

For the vast majority of countries, regardless of developmental status, services make a critical contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), are an important source of employment, and serve as vital inputs into production processes. Services are crucial for the development of economies and provide a significant contribution towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) identified in the United Nation's 2030 Agenda (UN 2015). The nature of the relationship between services and the attainment of sustainable and inclusive economic growth is complex and multifaceted. Services can drive sustainable development outcomes through both growth and non-growth channels. The growth channel includes impacts

from domestic production and services trade performance as both affect the productivity and efficiency of the domestic economy. In contrast to the relationship between economic growth and services, which has been well documented in numerous studies, less research has been devoted to the non-growth dimensions of services.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43428>



HOQUE, Ridwanul

Report on citizenship law: Bangladesh

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, Country Reports, 2016/14

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44545>



HOYO, Henio

Report on citizenship law: Honduras

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/06, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40848>



JERÓNIMO, Patrícia

Report on citizenship law: Brazil

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/01, Country Reports

In Brazil, like in most Latin American countries, the criteria for attribution, acquisition and loss of Brazilian citizenship are set in the Constitution. The formal constitutionality of citizenship criteria is a long standing and undisputed legal tradition going back to the very first constitution of Brazil as an independent country, the Imperial Constitution of 1824. The constitutional enunciation of citizenship criteria has always been perceived as exhaustive (Melo 1949: 7) and its provisions have often been read literally, but it never dispensed with regulation by ordinary legislation nor with judicial and executive interpretation. Some major changes have actually been introduced by such infraconstitutional means, which raised and continues to raise questions as to their compliance with the Constitution and therefore as to their validity. Some legislative and judicial developments were eventually incorporated in the constitutional text, but a recent major change to the Brazilian legal tradition in this field – the introduction by executive ordinance of renunciation as a mode of loss of Brazilian citizenship – is yet to be expressly enshrined in the Constitution.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38885>



KONDO, Atushi

Report on citizenship law: Japan

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, Country Reports, 2016/11

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43625>



LEIVA SALINAS, Maria Lorena

Informe sobre la ciudadanía: Bolivia

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, Country Reports, 2016/12

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44546>



LEVY, Florence

Demand in the context of trafficking in human beings in the domestic work sector in France

DemandAT, Country Studies, 2016/03

The fight against trafficking in human beings (THB) is now part of the French political agenda. Yet the priority is given to the fight against sexual exploitation while labour exploitation is still regarded as a minor phenomenon. The particular issue of exploitation in domestic work has not been considered on its own even if France has been condemned twice by the European Court of Human Rights for failing to protect victims in two cases of exploitation in domestic work. Since then, the law has been amended, and we have to wait until we can assess the effectivity of this new legal framework. The issue of demand remains a blind spot in terms of how THB is understood. The public declarations of government's commitment to the fight against THB provide a contrast with the low number of convictions actually brought down by the courts. The research highlights the difficulties faced by labor inspectorates and legal actors in establishing cases of THB in domestic work. This is linked with the characteristic of this work sector, but also with confusions in the understanding of what is THB, what are the victims and perpetrators profiles and the tensions between the fight against illegal immigration and the mission to protect victims of THB.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41926>



LIMONGI, Fernando

Access to electoral rights: Brazil

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/04, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41745>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (eds)

Global economy report: May-June 2016

Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41185>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (eds)

Global economy report: November-December 2016

Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43826>





LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (eds)
Global economy report: January-February 2017
Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45171>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (eds)
Global economy report: January-February 2016
Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38836>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (eds)
Global economy report: July-August 2016
Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42704>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (eds)
Global economy report: March-April 2016
Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40546>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (eds)
Global economy report: September-October 2016
Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43305>





LÓPEZ, Magdalena
Access to electoral rights: Paraguay

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/02, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40624>



LOW, Choo Chin
Report on citizenship law: China and Taiwan

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, Country Reports, 2016/10

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43624>



MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed.)
Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2016 and 2017

EFN Report, Summer 2016

-- Short run consequences of Brexit for the euro area economy mainly depend on the effects on confidence in the stability of the European Union and the currency area in particular. Anti-European (or indeed anti-globalization) movements are certainly encouraged by the British vote. More important, however, might be a reverse effect: from the perspective of the British turmoil, the euro area might in the near future appear as a zone of relative stability and calm. -- Against the background of a sluggish world economy, the euro area economy recently performed reasonably well: dynamics have been slowly increasing since 2013, and the rate of expansion in the first quarter of 2016 was one of the highest of the past couple of years. -- Looking forward, the drivers of the recovery should continue supporting growth in the second half of 2016 and for much of 2017. Our forecast is that euro area GDP will expand by 1.7% in 2016 and by 1.6% in 2017, with only a minor effect from Brexit. This year, like in 2015, average oil prices will probably be markedly lower than they were a year ago, supporting real incomes of private households and lowering production costs of firms, and monetary policy will still be supportive. Labour markets appear to continue improving slowly. -- Associated with the improved economic conditions, we expect a slight increase in euro area inflation during 2016, 0.3%, with a more marked increase in 2017, 1.3%.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42464>



MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed.)
Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2016 and 2017

EFN Report, Winter 2015/2016

-- At present, growth in manufacturing and investment activity are weak, particularly in China but, to a lesser extent, in advanced economies as well. World activity in many service sectors, however, proves resilient. -- Worldwide demand is primarily backed by low interest rates and low prices for energy and commodities. However, the latter also cause serious risks for the stability of economies that are dependent on commodity export revenues. -- Since the sovereign debt crisis began to recede during 2013, fiscal policies have become ever less restrictive in most member states of the currency union. In 2016, fiscal policy in the euro area will even become a bit expansive. -- However, we expect only a moderate acceleration of the recovery in the euro area, because foreign demand will not expand by much due to the weakness of emerging market economies, and internal demand will still be dragged down by high debt levels of firms and households in many member countries. In particular, according to our forecasts, the euro area GDP will grow by 1.8% in 2016 and 2017,

and this will be accompanied by a decline in the unemployment rate below 10%. -- Our inflation forecast for 2016 is 1.1%. For 2017, we expect inflation to increase up to 1.5% as during next year the dampening effects of decreasing energy prices will slowly fade off.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38450>



MAROUKIS, Thanos

Demand in the context of trafficking in human beings in the domestic work sector in the United Kingdom

DemandAT, Country Studies, 2016/07

The British government has taken several important legislative steps in addressing THB, the modern slavery bill being the most recent one. At the same time, it has adopted a number of policies that contradict the implementation of a public policy intent at criminalising and stopping THB. The change of the overseas domestic worker visa rules putting newly arrived domestic workers in a very vulnerable position as regards their employment is a case in point. The UK also remains a country with a largely unregulated domestic work sector and without a Labour Inspectorate agency overseeing the activities of employers and businesses across the sectors of the British economy. The evidence collected in this study suggests that the main obstacles to prevent exploitative situations within the domestic work industry are: a) the strict immigration rules and political priorities of law enforcement agencies, b) the involvement of the State in the organisation and regulation of the domestic work labour market, and c) the state of the welfare regime protecting families and offering vulnerable individuals access to the rule of law. These are the structural reasons that lie behind the failure to protect domestic workers and deter abusive behaviour on the part of employers in the UK. The study's findings on national law-cases also demonstrate that the kind of work relationship established in domestic work aggravates the vulnerability of the workers and the sense of impunity on the part of the employers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41930>



MARTIN, Iván, ARCARONS, Albert, AUMÜLLER, Jutta, BEVELANDER, Pieter, EMILSSON, Henrik, KALANTARYAN, Sona, MACIVER, Alastair, MARA, Isilda, SCALETTARIS, Giulia, VENTURINI, Alessandra, VIDOVIC, Hermine, VAN DER WELLE, Inge, WINDISCH, Michael, WOLFFBERG, Rebecca, ZORLU, Aslan, (eds)

From refugees to workers: mapping labour market integration support measures for asylum-seekers and refugees in EU member states. Volume II: Literature review and country case studies

Bertelsmann Stiftung, Migration Policy Centre, 2016

The study sets out to provide a better understanding of the emerging challenges in policy targeting the labour-market integration of refugees. What are the strategies and practices implemented in different EU Member States to facilitate access into employment? What do we know about their effectiveness? What are good practices and lessons learned in different countries? The study is based on nine detailed country case studies of the following EU Member States: Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It has been produced by the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the European University Institute in Florence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43505>



RESEARCH
REPORTS



MARTIN, Iván, ARCARONS, Albert, AUMÜLLER, Jutta, BEVELANDER, Pieter, EMILSSON, Henrik, KALANTARYAN, Sona, MACIVER, Alastair, MARA, Isilda, SCALETTARIS, Giulia, VENTURINI, Alessandra, VIDOVIC, Hermine, VAN DER WELLE, Inge, WINDISCH, Michael, WOLFFBERG, Rebecca, ZORLU, Aslan, (eds)

From refugees to workers: mapping labour market integration support measures for asylum-seekers and refugees in EU member states. Volume I: Comparative analysis and policy findings

Bertelsmann Stiftung, Migration Policy Centre, 2016

The report sets out to provide a better understanding of the emerging challenges in policy targeting the labour-market integration of refugees. What are the strategies and practices implemented in different EU Member States to facilitate access into employment? What do we know about their effectiveness? What are good practices and lessons learned in different countries? The study is based on nine detailed country case studies of the following EU Member States: Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It has been produced by the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the European University Institute in Florence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43504>



MCMILLAN, Kate, HOOD, Anna

Report on citizenship law: New Zealand

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/09, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42648>



MORARU, Madalina, RENAUDIÈRE, Géraldine

European synthesis report on the judicial implementation of chapter IV of the return directive pre-removal detention

Migration Policy Centre, REDIAL Research Report, 2016/05

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45185>



MORARU, Madalina, RENAUDIÈRE, Géraldine

European synthesis report on the judicial implementation of chapter III of the return directive procedural safeguards

Migration Policy Centre, REDIAL Research Report, 2016/03

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42184>



MORARU, Madalina, RENAUDIÈRE, Géraldine

REDIAL electronic journal on judicial interaction and the EU return policy. Second edition: articles 12 to 14 of the Return Directive 2008/115

Migration Policy Centre, REDIAL Research Report, 2016/04

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43924>





MORARU, Madalina, RENAUDIÈRE, Géraldine
REDIAL Electronic journal on judicial interaction and the EU return policy: first edition: articles 7 to 11 of the Return Directive 2008/115
Migration Policy Centre, REDIAL Research Report, 2016/02

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41207>



NAZIR, Faryal
Report on citizenship law: Pakistan
[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, Country Reports, 2016/13

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44544>



PALUMBO, Letizia
Demand in the context of trafficking in human beings in the domestic work sector in Italy
DemandAT, Country Studies, 2016/05

While both the topics of domestic work (DW) and trafficking human beings (THB) have received increased attention in scholarship, there is very limited research on the nexus of these two issues in Italy, i.e. on cases of THB in the DW sector. This paper investigates the forms of severe exploitation and THB in DW in Italy and examines the factors affecting the demand-side in this sector. Moreover, it analyses the gaps in current legal and political responses. The paper highlights that domestic workers frequently experience several forms of exploitation and maltreatment, which go from the violation of the fundamental protection provided by the contract to severe abuse and trafficking. The hidden nature of DW renders the identification of cases of THB extremely difficult. The paper reveals that while economic motivations are the main factor influencing the demand for cheap and exploitable workers in DW, other aspects, such as political, legal, social and cultural factors, also play a crucial role in affecting the demand-side. Moreover, this study points out that Italian legal and political responses to THB and severe exploitation have proven inadequate in preventing these phenomena and in protecting the rights of the victims. By highlighting the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to THB, the paper proposes a set of recommendations in regard to political and legal responses, also addressing the demand-side.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41928>



PALUMBO, Letizia
Grave sfruttamento e tratta nel lavoro domestico e in agricoltura in Italia: un'analisi critica degli strumenti di contrasto, prevenzione e tutela delle vittime
Global Governance Programme, TRAFFICKO, 2016

In Italia, il settore agricolo e quello del lavoro domestico sono caratterizzati da un alto impiego di manodopera straniera, spesso sottoposta a gravi forme di sfruttamento. Questo rapporto, oltre a illustrare i fattori che contribuiscono a rendere vulnerabili le lavoratrici e i lavoratori migranti, esamina la normativa nazionale in materia di tratta e sfruttamento mettendo in luce l'inadeguata formulazione di alcune norme nonché la loro disomogenea applicazione. Il rapporto inoltre evidenzia i limiti delle attuali politiche riguardanti lo sfruttamento lavorativo e la tratta, denunciando la scarsa attenzione del governo al fenomeno e in particolare alla tutela delle vittime. Il rapporto si conclude proponendo alcune strategie d'intervento, sia sul piano normativo che politico, prendendo specificamente in considerazione il settore agricolo e quello del lavoro domestico.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42405>



PALUMBO, Letizia

Trafficking and labour exploitation in domestic work and the agricultural sector in Italy

Global Governance Programme, TRAFFICKO, 2016

In Italy, as in many European countries, agriculture and domestic work are sectors characterised by high levels of irregular work without contract and with no respect of minimum pay, humane living conditions or access to basic services. Generalised informality however sometimes leads to cases of severe exploitation and outright human trafficking. This report focuses on the conditions that can lead from irregular work to abuse and trafficking in agriculture and domestic work – we question the cultural and economic aspects that make such situations possible. We also review the relevant legislation punishing exploiters and protecting victims with a view of identifying existing gaps and make suggestions for improvement. Indeed while the Italian legal framework is particularly progressive as regards the assistance and protection of victims of trafficking and severe exploitation, related legal practices and implementation of policies on the ground suffer from several shortcomings. For instance, the implementation of Article 18 of Legislative Decree No. 286/1998, which provides victims of exploitation and trafficking with special protection and assistance as well as with a residence permit for humanitarian reasons, has been arbitrary and inconsistent throughout the country, especially in cases of labour exploitation. In addition, Italy has inadequately transposed into national law Directive 2011/36/EU on trafficking and lacks a comprehensive law on labour exploitation. In recent years anti-trafficking interventions have not been a priority and programmes for assistance of victims of trafficking and severe exploitation have been under-funded. There is no effective system of data collection on the victims participating in these programmes; the national plan against trafficking has been adopted only recently (February 2016) after a severe delay of more than one year with respect to the established deadline; there is a lack of structured campaigns against trafficking and serious exploitation. This report stresses the need for an integrated and comprehensive approach to trafficking and labour exploitation in agriculture and domestic work and makes specific recommendations for each of the two sectors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42406>



Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

Annual Report 2015: Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies: Appendices

EUI RSCAS, 2016

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43665>



Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

Annual Report 2015: Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

EUI RSCAS, 2016

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43664>



RODRÍGUEZ SERNA, Nicolás

Report on citizenship law: Panama

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/08, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41746>





ROY, Olivier (ed.)

Rethinking the place of religion in European secularized societies: the need for more open societies

EUI RSCAS, 2016, RELIGIOWEST

The contemporary debate on Islam both hides and reveals a deeper debate on “What religion means in a secular Europe”. In fact the more or less conflictual relationship with Islam constraints the Europeans to make explicit what they “oppose” to Islam as “European values”. And here starts the problem: are these Western values first secular or first Christian? There would be little problem if the secular values were just a result of the secularization of religious norms, or at least were congruent with them. But this is no more the case: the deep conflict that is dividing Europe between a secular majority and hard core religious faith communities on abortion, same-sex marriage, bio-ethics, or gender issues shows that there is no more a common moral ground for values. And even in the USA, where a majority of the population still claims to be religious, the “culture war” ended, after the approval of same sex marriage by the Supreme Court, in the victory of new values that hard-core believers see as incompatible with their religious norms. Of course one could show that the Western conception of human rights derives from a Christian matrix. One can also stress that both the Catholic Church (through Thomas Aquino’s concept of “natural law”) and the Kantian agnostic tradition did consider that moral values could be universal and could stand by themselves without depending on faith or theology. But, as we saw, this continuity between Christianity and modern secularism is no more based on common values. The continuity, if any, is now commonly expressed in terms of “identity”. But how to conceive an “identity”, and specifically a “Christian identity”, not based on shared values, if not on a common faith? The reference to “Christian identity” instead of “Christianity” is precisely a way to “secularize” Christianity and to exclude from the common values any specific religious value, norm or practice that could be seen as not being congruent with these dominant secular values (for instance difference of status between men and women, “pro-life” versus “pro-choice”, gay-rights etc.). But the consequence is that any religious values or norms perceived as not being congruent with what we call European values, in a word anything that could be seen as purely religious, should be excluded from the public space. This trend represents a striking departure from the historically constructed mix of compromise and consensus that has shaped the relations between state, society and religion in Western countries since the end of the wars of religions. New tensions are thus rising that go far beyond the case of Islam. And because Europe cannot just revert to a previous stage where religion (in this case Christianity) was intimately linked with culture, it has to rethink the place of religion in the public space and the definition of religious freedom, by accepting that a state of rights is not necessarily based on a consensus on values.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40305>



SARAZUA, Juan Carlos

Informe sobre la ciudadanía: Guatemala

[GLOBALCIT], EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2016/02, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40587>





TRECHSEL, Alexander, KUCHERENKO, Vasył V., SILVA, Frederico
Potential and challenges of e-voting in the European Union
EUDO Report, 2016/11

This study was commissioned and supervised by the European Parliament's Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee. It addresses the potentials and challenges of the implementation of Internet voting in European Parliament elections. It considers the social, political, legal, and technological implications of its introduction as an alternative to on-paper ballot and builds on the recent experience of previous trials and successful e-enabled elections to issue technical recommendations regarding Internet voting in the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44926>



LECTURES, POLICY
BRIEFS & PAPERS



ADLY, Amr

Beyond the Arab State : towards an integrated approach to the political economy of MENA

Middle East Directions (MED), Policy Briefs, 2016/02

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44185>



AKSOY, M. Ataman, NG, Francis

Decomposing growth in manufacturing trade

EUI RSCAS PP, 2016/03, Global Governance Programme

This paper decomposes manufacturing import growth rates in 5 large industrial and 8 large developing countries and measures the relative contributions of domestic demand and market share changes for 1986/87, 1991/92, 1996/97, 2001/02, 2006/07 and 2011/12. Imports as a share of domestic value added has increased significantly over this period and account between 70 to 80 percent of import growth during this period. Exports from developing countries and especially China account for the bulk of this increase. China is an exception to this development and its import shares have not increased and have actually decreased during the last period. Finally future trade growth rates are going to decrease. Most of the early growth of trade was caused by trade liberalizations from almost closed economies and initial market shares were very low so that any change led to high trade growth rates. Now that the market shares are already very high, it is almost impossible to replicate similar growth rates.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43524>





ANGELI, Danaï
Trafficking and exploitation in domestic work in Cyprus
DemandAT, Policy Briefs, 2016/D8.10

About 20,000 migrant domestic workers currently live and work in Cyprus legally. Yet despite the strict labour and migration framework, migrant domestic workers remain highly susceptible to abuse. For many, it is the institutional framework on migrant domestic workers itself that contradicts the country's own anti-trafficking efforts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41932>



ANGELI, Danaï
Trafficking in domestic work in Greece: a demand-side approach
DemandAT, Policy Briefs, 2016/D8.12

Domestic work is in great demand among Greek households. Migrant workers, in particular migrant women, have filled this need for several decades, often under very exploitative terms. Little is known, however, about the extent to which human traffickers have also profited from this widespread need.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41937>



BELYI, Andrei V.
Gazprom: slow to adapt and unable to exert influence
Florence School of Regulation Energy, Policy Briefs, 2016/05

Changing market realities in natural gas engender significant challenges for Gazprom in both Europe and Russia alike. The trend consists in a growing number of suppliers domestically, with a boost of independent gas production, and internationally, with a more liquid gas and LNG trade. Transition towards a new market model in the EU affects existing pricing mechanisms and contracts. For the Russian gas export monopolist a separation between pipeline capacity and commodity markets also generates risks of capacity-supply mismatch and constitutes barriers to new pipeline projects. In Russia itself, Gazprom faces competition from fast-evolving gas producers such as Rosneft and Novatek. The two companies are striving for the gas export de-monopolisation, which already occurred for Russia's LNG. Current low price context reverts the situation in Gazprom's favour. In particular, Gazprom's production competitiveness improves, oil-indexation regains a rationale, while natural gas demand growth rates somewhat restarted, whereas domestic competitors experience severe difficulties. However, main political barriers, conflicts surrounding Ukraine and diversification strategies subsist. A more positive market context stems from exogenous factors rather than from Gazprom's own strategies. It may become essential to use the positive market context to demonstrate flexibility on contracts, pricing and hub-based exports. An ability to adapt does not deny a more vivid defense of the company's views especially regarding new projects and capacities. Nevertheless, pipeline over-capacity loses attractiveness. On a smaller scale, investments into small liquefaction capacities might be a starting point to depoliticize Gazprom's supplies to Europe. A transit agreement with Ukraine remains strategically important alternative to investments into new pipelines.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40812>



BIRCH, Sarah

The electoral tango: the evolution of electoral integrity in competitive authoritarian regimes

EUI MWP LS, 2016/02

In recent decades, the politics of electoral reform has revolved mainly around the implementation of democratic electoral principles rather than around the principles themselves. This means that electoral authoritarian leaders tend to employ forms of electoral abuse that entail giving unfair advantage to pro-regime electoral competitors, rather than excluding either voters or competitors from the electoral arena altogether. When such regimes become weakened, they tend to ramp up forms of manipulation that favour pro-regime political forces. This deterioration in election quality often serves as a focal point which mobilises both domestic and international pressure for electoral reform, as the erosion of established electoral rights generates grievances. Under the right circumstances, such mobilisation can lead to step changes in the quality of elections. This suggests that improvements in electoral integrity commonly follow increases in fraud, in a one-step-back-two-steps-forward pattern which is in several ways quite distinct from existing understandings of the relationship between elections and democratisation. This model, which I term the 'electoral tango', has implications for how we evaluate and address electoral malpractice in the contemporary world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40331>



BRUBAKER, Rogers

Religious dimensions of political conflict and violence

EUI MWP LS, 2016/05

How should we understand the religious dimensions of political conflict and political violence? One view sees religiously grounded conflict and violence as sui generis, with a distinctive logic or causal texture. The alternative view subsumes them under political conflict and violence in general, or under the rubric of politicized ethnicity. I seek to highlight both the distinctiveness of religiously informed political conflict and the ways in which many conflicts involving religiously identified claimants are fundamentally similar in structure and dynamics to conflicts involving other culturally or ethnically defined claimants. I identify the distinctively religious stakes of certain political conflicts, informed by distinctively religious understandings of right order. And I specify six violence-enabling modalities and mechanisms (though all can also enable nonviolent solidaristic or humanitarian social action): (1) the social production of hyper-committed selves; (2) the cognitive and affective construction of extreme otherhood and urgent threat; (3) the mobilization of rewards, sanctions, justifications, and obligations; (4) the experience of profanation; (5) the translocal expandability of conflict; and (6) the incentives generated by decentralized and hyper-competitive religious fields. None of these violence-enabling modalities and mechanisms is uniquely religious; yet religious beliefs, practices, structures, and processes provide an important and distinctively rich matrix of such modalities and mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42544>



CAMARGO MAGALHÃES, Beatriz

Trafficking in human beings in domestic work in Belgium: tackling severe exploitation in hidden spaces

DemandAT, Policy Briefs, 2016/D8.09

Hardly any policy initiatives in Belgium specifically tackle demand-side aspects in labour exploitation and Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) in the domestic work sector. Although the service voucher policy and

safeguard protection measures in domestic work for diplomatic households have positive effects, undocumented domestic workers in the shadow market and even regular temporary migrants are still largely unprotected. Vulnerability results mainly from precarious migration status: changing migration and employment policies in domestic work are therefore key to combatting this hidden and persistent form of labour exploitation.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41931>



DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Migration profile: Egypt
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2016/01

Egypt is the most populous Arab country with, as of December 2015, 90.2 million inhabitants. Not surprisingly, it is the largest migrant sending country in the region to date. After a phase of legal restrictions on emigration under Nasser's regime, Egyptian emigration took off after 1971. The economy and national borders were opened to the circulation of goods and persons (infitah) under President Sadat. The right to migrate is enshrined in the 1971 Constitution. The 1973 War and the ensuing hike in oil prices having stimulated strong work force needs in oil-producing countries, large numbers of emigrants left Egypt for Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states, to Iraq as well as to Libya.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39224>



DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Migration profile: Jordan
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2016/06

Jordan's last population census gave the total population of the country as 9,531,712 in November 2015, 2,918,125 (31 per cent) of whom were foreign nationals. If accurate, these numbers indicate that Jordan is a major migrant-receiving country. Jordan has the highest refugee-to-population ratio and the country is also now the top refugee hosting country in absolute numbers. Indeed, it hosted more than 2.7 million registered refugees as of September 2016; of whom 2.1 million persons of Palestinian descent registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) who have lived in the country for decades; and 664,100 refugees under UNHCR's mandate including Syrians and Iraqis. Besides, Jordan is a migrant-sending country too: an estimated 10 percent of Jordan's nationals (700 to 800,000) are expatriated abroad, most of them to the Gulf States.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44065>



DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Migration profile: Morocco
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2016/05

In September 2014, the total population of Morocco stood at 33,848,242, and only 0.2 per cent were foreign immigrants. Morocco is, indeed, a major migrant-sending country. First-generation, Morocco-born migrants residing abroad stood at 2.8 million, of whom 2.4 million were in Europe as of 2011, the largest number from any Southern Mediterranean country. As for 'Moroccans Residing Abroad' ('Marocains Résidant à l'Étranger'), who are first-generation migrants and born-abroad second and third generations, estimates vary between 4 and 4.5 million.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41124>



DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Migration profile: Syria
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2016/02

The Syrian conflict started in March 2011 with a few popular demonstrations and swiftly escalated into a civil war involving international actors. Of the approximately 22 million Syrians recorded in the country on the eve of the war, as of November 2015, perhaps a quarter of a million have been killed; 7.6 million were internally displaced; and an estimated 5.6 million left the country. Of these, the great majority (4.3 million, or 76 percent of all refugees) moved to the countries neighbouring Syria: Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, as well as, in lesser numbers, to Egypt.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39225>



DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Migration profile: Tunisia
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2016/08

Jordan's last population census gave the total population of the country as 9,531,712 in November 2015, 2,918,125 (31 per cent) of whom were foreign nationals. If accurate, these numbers indicate that Jordan is a major migrant-receiving country. Jordan has the highest refugee-to-population ratio and the country is also now the top refugee hosting country in absolute numbers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45144>



DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Migration profile: Turkey
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2016/09

As of 2015, the population of Turkey stood at 78,741,053, of whom 1,592,437 were, according to Turkish statistics, migrants (born-abroad). If we add to this figure the three million refugees registered in the country (of whom about 2.7 million are from Syria), a minimal estimate of the share of the foreign-born immigrants in Turkey's total population as of December 2015 would be 5.6 percent. Meanwhile, Turkey has remained a major migrant-sending country. Turkish-born migrants residing abroad stood at about 2.9 million in 2014-15, of whom 2.5 million were in Europe. Turkish migrants are thus, with Moroccans, the largest migrant group in Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45145>



DE VOLDER, Eefje
Trafficking in human beings in the domestic work sector in the Netherlands: a hidden phenomenon
DemandAT, Policy Briefs, 2016/D8.14

In the Netherlands, there is hardly any policy attention for THB in the domestic work sector and specifically for the demand-side of it. In order to address THB in the domestic work sector effectively, the Dutch government should consider taking action to reduce the vulnerability of domestic workers since their vulnerability is making them prone to exploitative practices. Addressing the employer directly (i.e. influencing the demand-side) is a crucial element of vulnerability-reducing policies just as guaranteeing rights for domestic workers

is. Furthermore, key to tackling THB in the domestic sector is strengthening migration and employment policies as well as consolidating institutional capacities. The latter includes intensifying cooperation between NGOs and law enforcement and government institutions, and expanding competences of the labour inspectorate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41936>



DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna

EU migration crisis actions with a focus on the EU-Turkey Agreement

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2016/04

The Migration Crisis is today at the core of the EU agenda and yet poses a major challenge to intra-EU solidarity mechanisms. Since the beginning of the Syrian conflict, almost three million first time applications have been registered in EU states (plus Norway and Switzerland), of which 650,250 and 199,205 are, respectively, Syrians and Iraqis. In the same period, 1.6 million migrants arrived on the southern borders of Europe by boat, while 13,179 people died in the waters of the Mediterranean. In this policy brief, EU ad hoc programmes for the management of the Crisis are discussed. At the time of writing, the core programmes consist of 1) a Relocation Scheme; 2) a Resettlement Scheme; and 3) the 18/03 EU-Turkey Agreement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40925>



FAVIER, Agnès

Increasing vulnerability for the Syrian refugees in Lebanon: what's next?

Middle East Directions (MED), Policy Briefs, 2016/03

General Michel Aoun's election to the presidency of the Republic of Lebanon at the end of October has fuelled fears among Syrian refugees in Lebanon that their situation may deteriorate further. Some of them even predict the implementation of a forced-return policy to their homeland. In fact, in very recent months, representatives of Aoun's party (the Free Patriotic Movement) were at the forefront of an anti-refugee discourse. In his inaugural speech to parliament, Aoun reiterated that "there will be no solution in Syria without the return of the Syrian refugees to their country". However, Lebanon's new president will probably only have limited room for manoeuvre on this issue. In fact, the Lebanese government adopted a new policy in October 2014, whose primary aim is to preserve stability and security by maintaining Syrian refugees in illegality. This strategy reflects a broad consensus of the Lebanese political class and is therefore unlikely to change in the near future. The question is whether – and for how long – managing a quasi-status quo can guarantee Lebanon's stability in the medium and long term.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44444>



GATTI, Matteo

Challenges and prospects of the new banking resolution regime

Florence School of Banking & Finance (FBF), Policy Briefs, 2016/01

The consequences of the new banking resolution regime on the evolution of the European financial system were discussed at a Chatham House 'Executive Seminar on Banking Resolution' organized by the Florence School of Banking and Finance and held in Florence on 14-15 July 2016. The executive seminar brought together academics, EU policy-makers, investors, and industry practitioners to discuss the impact of the new resolution regime on banks, regulators and investors. Participants also exchanged views on liquidity

support and exit strategies in the upcoming resolution phase. The main conclusions stemming from the interaction among panelists are the following: 1. Most of the systemic institutions still need to improve their internal governance in order to be in line with what is considered international best practice; 2. Despite some criticisms and unresolved issues, bail-in represents a clear and radical improvement from the government bail-outs that followed the Eurozone crisis; 3. Information disclosure to large investors is a major upcoming challenge posed by resolution; 4. A deeper assessment of the liquidity available for resolution needs to be carried out.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43845>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

The long march towards an EU power target model (1.0)... and the journey towards a 2030 target model (2.0)

Florence School of Regulation Energy, Policy Briefs, 2016/06

The European Union took more than 20 years to define a common market design for its internal electricity market: a European Power Target Model. And, a further 10 years to fully implement it. In the meantime, the reference generation set of that model has shifted from the Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) burning gas to RES units transforming intermittent natural resources. Could the existing EU target model continue to work well for the short-term operation and long-term investment? If not, can the existing EU institutions readily produce a “RES resilient” new power target model? While the European Union has succeeded in developing a “continent scale” power target model, which neither the USA nor Canada achieved, it has been a lengthy process. It has taken decades (since the first “internal market” directive in 1996) to produce this model which largely relies on the former concept of EU-wide “cross-border CCGT competition” (Glachant & Lévêque, 2009). The corresponding market pricing is zonal and mainly Day-Ahead; the power system operation is also zonal, both intra-day or “real-time”. Will this Target Model resist the integration of massive renewables? Could the EU easily develop a new Target Model to integrate massive renewables? Or, would it prefer to keep the existing one and upgrade it with a few “add-ons”? It is difficult to foresee if the EU could succeed in undertaking all of the challenging but necessary “target model” upgrades to enter a 2030 forward looking strategy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41824>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, RIOUS, Vincent,
SAGUAN, Marcelo, DOUGUET, Sébastien

For a harmonisation of hydropower regimes in European Single Market

Florence School of Regulation, 2016/01, Policy Briefs

Our study of hydropower regimes in European countries reveals the considerably variable terms of hydropower usage rights, in both their joint obligations and the degree of openness of the competition processes through which these rights are granted. The environmental and economic stakes and liabilities associated with the use of hydropower account for the in-depth public controls in granting these rights. Nevertheless, the strong differences among hydropower regimes in Europe cannot be explained by rational environmental or economic criteria while they bring competition distortion to the common European electricity market. Over the last decade, the European Commission has opened several infringement procedures to prompt the implementation of competitive processes. However, unfortunately, this has not been undertaken with a common ‘European’ approach, which would ensure similar efforts throughout Member States to open the competition process to access hydropower. The current discrepancies among Member States create

obstacles for countries engaged in a competitive renewal process, as there is not a level playing field or a coherent European reference framework. Thus, the heterogeneous state of European hydropower regimes requires significant efforts from the European Commission, and the institutional stakeholders, to stimulate harmonisation. It would help if the Commission Directorates-General started debating the topic and coordinating their action. New, clear steps must be taken to prepare national and regional authorities to harmonise their rules of attribution and to mitigate competition distortions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38414>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Intra-regional trade: potential catalyst for growth in the Middle East

Middle East Institute Policy Paper, 2016/01, Regional Cooperation Series

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44717>



KATZENSTEIN, Peter J.

Civilizations, Anglo-America and balances of practice and power

EUI MWP LS, 2016/01

Civilizations imbue contemporary world politics with pluralism, plurality and multiplicities that must be central in our analyses. Anglo-America and other civilizational communities encompassing nationstates are marked by balances of practice and power in areas as diverse as law, popular culture and finance. They point to a future full of surprises and contaminated cosmopolitanisms rather than recurrent realist and liberal sameness.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38386>



KEYAERTS, Nico

Economic principles for coordinated reactions to gas supply disruptions: first appraisal of the 2016 package on sustainable energy security

Florence School of Regulation Energy, Policy Briefs, 2016/03

The rationale for the cooperation and coordination of reactions to supply disruptions can be based on political motives or economic motives; even if the rationale is political, coordinated reactions require the implementation of two economic principles. By using economic incentives for as long as possible and by minimising losses after economic incentives have been interrupted, countries commit to maximise the economic value of gas consumption and that creates common ground to support solidarity. While the proper implementation of both principles is necessary, the implementation from before the 2016 sustainable energy security package has several shortcomings; some of these issues are addressed in the new package. There is, however, room for additional improvements beyond the proposals in the package to better use economic incentives for activating demand side resources, to make the criteria for interrupting economic incentives firm and transparent such as a price cap, to orderly rank resources when economic incentives have been interrupted, and to make those on the receiving end of solidarity anticipate the end of solidarity as soon as possible.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40564>



KEYAERTS, Nico, SCHITTEKATTE, Tim, MEEUS, Leonardo
Standing still is moving backward for the ABC of the CBA
Florence School of Regulation Energy, Policy Briefs, 2016/08

Developments in both gas and electricity are fast moving with higher risks for stranded assets in Trans-European Networks. This puts increasingly higher demands on the CBA method that is used to select priority investments. Standing still in the development of that method would be going backward. The ABC of the CBA for so-called Projects of Common Interest (PCIs) is about: A. dealing with interactions between PCIs (coordination); B. gaining trust and public acceptance (transparency); and C. deciding where the experts stop and the politics start in the valuation of PCIs (monetisation). To deal with the interactions between PCIs, we recommend additional improvements to the clustering of projects and the baseline definition in the common CBA method; and we also recognise that individual project promoters might lack the information and resources to do this, which is why we suggest that this could become a task for the ENTSOs or Regional Groups instead of the promoters. To gain trust and public acceptance, we recommend harmonised and disaggregated cost and benefit reporting, noting that we still have a long way to go, and noting that this is not even enough because the ambition should be an open source CBA model rather than a common method. To reduce the politics, we emphasise the importance of a full monetisation of the value of PCIs, and note that we could ask the Regional Groups to express their policy priorities at the start of the process via the eligibility criteria, which would also increase the transparency of the process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43844>



LENNER, Katharina
The politics of pledging: reflections on the London donors conference for Syria
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2016/03

Representatives of national governments, international organisations, businesses and NGOs assembled on 4 February in London for the high-profile conference “Supporting Syria & the Region”, jointly hosted by the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Kuwait and the United Nations. After three previous pledging conferences on the Syria crisis that barely scraped together the necessary funding to keep Syrian refugees in the neighbouring states alive, this year witnessed a change in tack. Not only were funding expectations largely met, but the conference also aimed to develop an entirely new formula for integrating refugees into the neighbouring states that host them. Besides improving access to education, this centred on ways to allow Syrians to access the labour market. Now that the dust has settled a little, it may be time to ask: what are the chances for these aspirations to actually materialise? This policy brief first looks at how the overall context of the pledging conferences has changed, and surveys the main promises and plans presented in the course of the conference. It then takes a critical look at the situation in Jordan - currently seen as the most promising candidate for sweeping policy change regarding its Syrian refugee population. It shows how the devil is in the details of governing Syrian labour and socio-economic development projects, and traces previous attempts for such changes. It argues that changing labour market regulations is not the silver bullet hoped for by the international community, but that real change can only come about if Europe rethinks its priorities vis-à-vis the Syrian crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39184>



LEVY, Florence

La traite des êtres humains dans le travail domestique en France, un phénomène sous-estimé

DemandAT, Policy Briefs, 2016/D8.11

Considérée comme relevant de l'histoire ou de pays lointains, l'existence actuelle de la traite des êtres humains et de l'exploitation par le travail est souvent niée en France. Pourtant, dissimulés au sein des domiciles privés, des travailleurs domestiques sont victimes de ce type d'abus. Il est important de mieux comprendre comment les lois actuelles, comme les dynamiques économiques et sociales, non seulement ne les protègent pas suffisamment, mais peuvent contribuer à leur vulnérabilité.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41933>



LU, Xiankun

The WTO must open its door to new issues now

EUI RSCAS PP, 2016/01, Global Governance Programme

Despite progress on Doha Development Agenda (DDA) in Nairobi in December 2015, it is a pity that WTO members failed to come to a decision on whether the WTO should start to look at some new issues, such as investment, competition or digital economy. During the reflection process in 2016 on the future of the WTO including negotiations, it is important that members begin to brainstorm how to deal with these new issues so as to respond to the needs of 21st century trade and investment reality. They should try to answer questions such as: what new issues could be brought in? what form could future WTO negotiations take? how could plurilateral negotiations be incorporated with the WTO? what role should major developing countries play? Given its positive attitude on new issues and its important role as a trade and investment power, including as the host of G20 in 2016, China may play a leadership role in helping push the WTO to start at least discussing some new issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41184>



MARCANTONINI, Claudio, LABANDEIRA, Xavier

The potential of distributed energy resources to tackle climate change

Florence School of Regulation Energy, Policy Briefs, 2016/07

Distributed Energy Resources (DER) are decentralised small-scale power generation sources located near end-user consumers that supply part or all of their electricity demand. DER are increasingly seen as key to the development of a sustainable low-carbon power system. DER technologies offer opportunities for the development of renewable energy but also pose challenges for their integration in the power system. Opportunities have been created by the reducing cost of DER technologies, in particular solar photovoltaic (PV) and by the possibility of using DER for system flexibility. Moreover, DER represent an important vector for the diffusion of electricity in developing countries. One of the challenges is the difficulty of managing and designing the electrical grid, which was not designed to have several small-scale power generators connected to the distribution grid. Many DER will still need policy support in the coming years, which must be rationally designed. A large deployment of DER requires the development of a new framework for the power sector in all areas.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42604>



MAROUKIS, Thanos

The gap between law and reality: addressing human trafficking in the British domestic work industry

DemandAT, Policy Briefs, 2016/D8.15

The British government has expressed its latest commitment to tackling trafficking in human beings (THB) under the Modern Slavery Act passed in March 2015. However, the evidence collected for this study on trafficking in the domestic work sector suggests that the Modern Slavery Act is likely to fall short of expectations. The structural reasons that lie behind the failure to protect domestic workers and deter abusive behaviour on the part of employers in the UK are: the strict immigration rules and political priorities of law enforcement agencies; the State's stake in organising and regulating the labour market; and, the state of the welfare regime protecting families and offering vulnerable individuals access to the rule of law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41934>



MARZOUKI, Nadia, MEDDEB, Hamza

Tunisia: a conservative revolution?

Middle East Directions (MED), Policy Briefs, 2016/01

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44184>



MEEUS, Leonardo, HADUSH, Samson

The emerging regulatory practice for new businesses related to distribution grids

Florence School of Regulation, Policy Briefs, 2016/02

Highlights: Activities related to new businesses, such as market facilitation (e.g. data hub operation), electrical storage, and electric vehicle- charging infrastructure are grey areas in regulation; In these grey areas, there is potential for a market approach, but there are also conditions which can prompt the involvement of DSOs; By taking stock of the emerging regulatory practice, we have identified the main elements that regulators need to consider when moving into these grey areas; If the approach is market based, the regulator needs to design the market; and check whether there is a need to correct market failures. To involve the DSOs is one way, but not the only way, to correct the market failures for new businesses; If the approach is to engage with the DSOs, the role of the regulator is to define the scope of the DSO involvement; to consider dedicated quality of service regulations for each of the new businesses that the DSO is involved in; and to make sure that the DSOs have sufficient incentives to innovate when investing in new businesses; The role of the DSOs in the energy value chain is diverging in Europe, which might be an issue for the ongoing market integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40330>



PALUMBO, Letizia

Exploited for care: abuse and trafficking in domestic work in Italy

DemandAT, Policy Briefs, 2016/D8.13

Domestic workers, especially live-in workers, are frequently victims of exploitation, including severe abuse and trafficking. This seems to be overlooked by public debate and policies on trafficking. By highlighting the factors producing domestic workers' vulnerability to exploitation as well as the inadequacies of Italian legal

and political responses, this policy brief calls for the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to trafficking and severe exploitation in domestic work through the implementation of concerted measures of different natures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41935>



PALUMBO, Letizia

Grave sfruttamento in agricoltura e nel lavoro domestico in Italia: i limiti della normativa e delle politiche: alcune proposte di intervento

EUI RSCAS PP, 2016/02

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42084>



PARCU, Pier Luigi, STASI, Maria Luisa

Antitrust compliance programs in Europe: status quo and challenges ahead

European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE), 2016/01, Policy Briefs

The Policy Brief summarizes the discussion which took place on 26th – 27th June 2015 at the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence in the context of the first workshop of ENTraNCE for Executives. The workshop focused on the application of antitrust compliance programs in Europe. The workshop gathered representatives of National Competition Authorities (NCAs), international organizations, academia, industry, as well as law firms and economics consultancies. During the workshop, participants agreed that private firms should introduce compliance programs in order to discourage internally antitrust violations; different models of compliance programs were compared and analyzed during the workshop. On the other hand, different positions emerged in relation to the role played by NCAs in designing antitrust compliance programs, and whether the existence of a compliance program would justify a reduction of the fine imposed by a NCA.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39644>



PARCU, Pier Luigi, STASI, Maria Luisa, BOTTA, Marco

Antitrust enforcement in traditional v online platforms

European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE), 2016/02, Policy Briefs

On 4th and 5th December 2015, ENTraNCE for Executives had its second workshop, dealing with the antitrust concerns raised by traditional and online platforms. The event was divided into 4 panels over two half-days. The workshop gathered different stakeholders, who exchanged ideas concerning the challenges of enforcing competition rules in markets where platforms play a central role. Attendees included representatives of National Competition Authorities (NCAs), international organizations, academia, industry, as well as law and consulting firms. The workshop generated a lively debate. While there was consensus among participants on some issues, it also emerged that a number of questions needed to be further investigated. This policy brief aims at summarizing the main points raised during the discussion. Moreover, the brief aims at stimulating further debate and defining the background for a possible follow-up workshop on the same topic.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40524>



PATRIARCA, Silvana
“Brown babies” in postwar Europe: the Italian case
EUI MWP LS, 2016/03

The paper addresses the issue of the persistence of the idea of race in its close intersection with ideas of national identities in post-1945 Europe, by looking at the racialization of the children of European women and non-white Allied soldiers born on the continent during and right after the war. The case of Italy is closely examined through a variety of sources, some of which have only recently become available. Similarly to what happened in Great Britain and Germany, in Italy these children were considered a “problem” in spite of their small numbers. Because of their origin, but especially because of the color of their skin, they were often portrayed as alien to the (white) nation. Fantasies concerning their disappearance paralleled the elaboration of plans for their transfer to non-European countries. Italy, however, had its own specificity, namely the extensive role of the Catholic Church and more generally of the Catholic world in the “managing” of these children, as well as in shaping the self-representation of post-fascist Italy as a non-racist country. In fact Catholic racial paternalism was pervasive and underwrote the support that prominent Catholic figures gave to Italy’s attempt to hold on to the old colonies in the aftermath of the war.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41165>



PIEBALGS, Andris
Moving EU-Russia gas relations ‘out of the cold’: a policy view
Florence School of Regulation Energy, Policy Briefs, 2016/04

The warming of EU – Russia gas relations would be considerably beneficial to the EU, and is an achievable goal if a rational approach is adopted. Fundamental to this, is the acknowledgment of three essential issues. Firstly, EU – Russia gas relations cannot be considered independent of the bleak political context. Secondly, the EU will continue to need Russian gas for the foreseeable future. Thirdly, Russia’s dependence on the EU gas market is becoming much stronger than the EU’s energy reliance on Russian gas. Once these issues are acknowledged and accounted for, an improvement in EU – Russia gas relations is achievable and sustainable. It is only a matter of will to negotiate and create stable and viable proposals.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40565>



PISARKIEWICZ, Anna Renata, BOTTA, Marco
NCA’s institutional design and enforcement strategies
European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTrANCE),
Policy Briefs, 2016/03

On 22nd - 23rd April 2016, ‘ENTrANCE’ for Executives held its third workshop. The event focused on institutional design of National Competition Authorities (NCAs) and their enforcement strategies. The workshop was divided into four panels, which dealt, respectively, with (i) the pros and cons of single- and multi-function competition authorities; (ii) advocacy, in particular in the context of the NCA’s right to challenge anti-competitive regulations in national courts, and comment on draft legislations, (iii) settlements and remedies, and (iv) quantification of NCAs’ enforcement and the imposition of sanctions. The workshop gathered different stakeholders together, which included representatives from NCAs, international organisations, academia, and industry, as well as law and consulting firms. The diversity of views ensured

a lively debate. While participants agreed on various issues, the discussion revealed the need for further research on those issues that have not yet been sufficiently explored. This policy brief summarises the main points raised during the discussion and seeks to stimulate further debate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42805>



PISARKIEWICZ, Anna Renata, SOLIDORO, Silvia

Rethinking electronic communications: Europe and the others

Florence School of Regulation, Communications and Media Area, Policy Briefs, 2016/01

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44266>



RAPOPORT, Hillel

A democratic dividend from emigration?

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2016/07

The recent political economy literature suggests that migrants can affect the institutional evolution of their home countries through political remittances, that is, the transfer of political norms and attitudes (e.g., for democracy, corruption) via social networks from host to home countries. The main result from both cross-country comparisons and from country case-studies is that there is a democratic dividend from emigration, something that destination countries may want to (and occasionally do) take into account when setting their immigration policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44066>



RICARD-GUAY, Alexandra

Addressing the demand-side of trafficking in the domestic work sector: main findings at European level

DemandAT, Policy Briefs, 2016

In Europe, the employment of domestic workers is a widespread phenomenon. Despite different national policies and regulations, domestic workers, in majority migrant women, still face vulnerability to exploitation – including cases of human trafficking. Trafficking in this sector is an area neglected by policy makers and law enforcement and this situation is exacerbated by the challenges of monitoring activities occurring within private households. This policy brief examines the demand-side of trafficking in the domestic work sector in Europe based on seven country studies. It calls for a comprehensive approach in addressing demand in anti-trafficking efforts—at the intersection of trafficking, labour, and migration frameworks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44424>



ROY, Olivier

Secularism anno 2016: the place of religion in Europe today: the need for more open societies

Middle East Directions (MED), Policy Briefs, 2016/05

The contemporary debate on Islam both hides and reveals a deeper debate on the meaning of religion in a secular Europe. In fact, the more or less conflictual relationship with Islam compels Europeans to make explicit what “European values” they “oppose” to Islam. And herein begins the problem: are these Western values secular or Christian first?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44507>





ROY, Olivier

The limitations and dangers of Western government funding and promotion of Islam in the context of the new 'war of ideas'

Middle East Directions (MED), Policy Briefs, 2016/04

A widely shared view in Europe is that fighting radicalization and terrorism supposes the promotion of a “good moderate Islam”. This view is based more on unchecked prerequisites (the more religious you are, the more prone to radicalization) and wishful thinking (reform the theology and you will get “moderate” believers). Nevertheless there is something that can be done and be efficient in the long term: developing spaces where Muslims and specifically imams can develop a theological reflection in a European intellectual framework.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44506>



SIEGEL, Reva

Same-sex marriage and backlash: constitutionalism through the lens of consensus and conflict

EUI MWP LS, 2016/04

In the decades before the United States Supreme Court recognized the right of same-sex couples to marry in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, Americans disdained, denounced, and debated same-sex marriage. When state courts recognized the right of same-sex couples to marry, opponents passed laws and state constitutional amendments that defined marriage as the union of a man and a woman. This fierce conflict provoked argument about the capacity of courts to defend minority rights. Critics argued that judicial judgments shutting down politics were counterproductive and provoked a backlash that exacerbated political polarization. Conversation about the backlash ranged widely from academics and advocates to judges. These “realist” accounts of judicial review depicted courts as majoritarian institutions whose authority is tied to public consensus. In this lecture, I argue that the backlash narrative and the consensus model of constitutionalism on which it rests simultaneously underestimates and overestimates the power of judicial review. The Court’s decision in *Obergefell* was possible not simply because public opinion changed, but also because the struggle over the courts helped change public opinion and forge new constitutional understandings. Even so, *Obergefell* has not ended debate over marriage but instead has channeled it into new forms. Constitutions do not merely reflect consensus; they also structure conflict. I employ concepts of constitutional culture to explore how constitutions can give contested beliefs legal form and structure conflict in ways that help sustain community in disagreement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41324>



STASI, Maria Luisa, SOLIDORO, Silvia

Emerging trends in US antitrust and EU competition law ENTraNCE annual conference

European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE), Policy Briefs, 2016/04

The first ENTraNCE Annual Conference was held on 14-15 October 2016, with the aim of discussing the most recent developments, both in the US and in the EU, while estimating the degree of convergence between the two main antitrust jurisdictions. The event was divided into four panels, which dealt, respectively, with (i) recent developments in relation to the assessment of horizontal and vertical agreements in online markets; (ii) merger trends in innovation markets on the two sides of the Atlantic; (iii) antitrust enforcement in innovation industries: Google and the SEP cases, on both sides of the Atlantic; (iv) private enforcement



in the EU and the US in the aftermath of the EU Damages Directive. The Annual Conference gathered different stakeholders together, including representatives from National Competition Authorities (NCAs), international organisations, academia, industry, and law and consulting firms. The diversity of views ensured a lively debate. While participants agreed on various issues, the discussion revealed the need for further research on those issues that have not yet been sufficiently explored. This policy brief summarises the main points raised during the discussion, and it seeks to stimulate further debate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44186>



UMBACH, Gaby, LEHMANN, Wilhelm, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca
***EP-EUI Policy roundtable evidence and analysis in EU policy-making:
concepts, practice and governance***

Global Governance Programme, Policy Briefs, 2016/01

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44267>

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