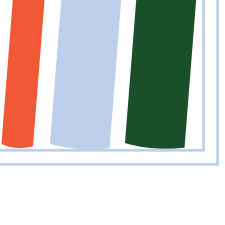
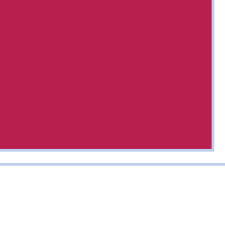
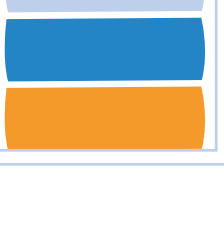
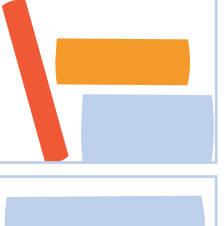
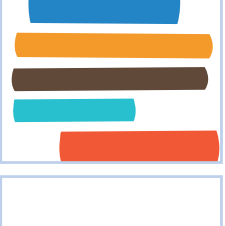
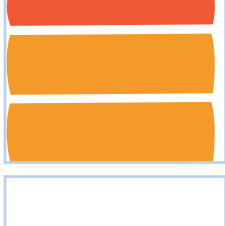
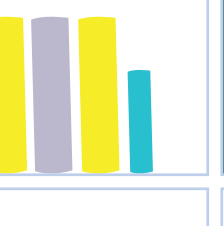
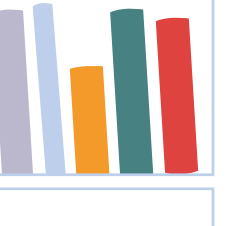
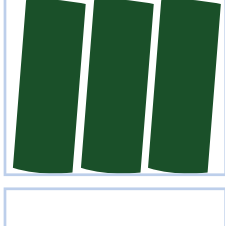
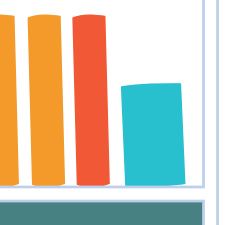
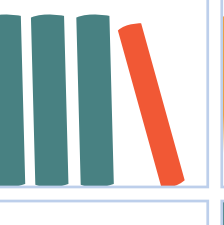
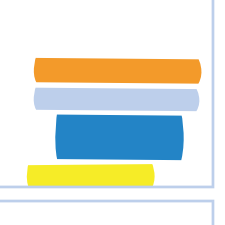
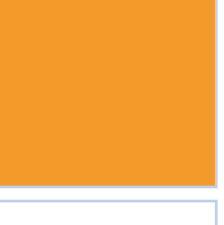
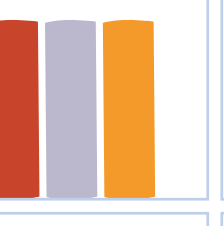
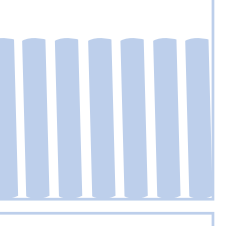
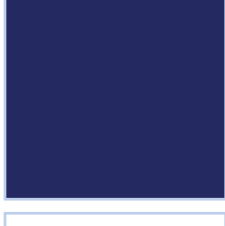
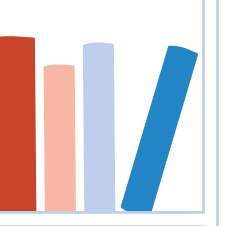
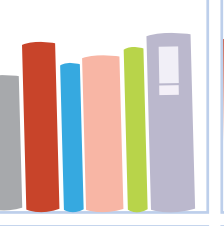
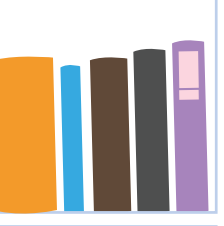
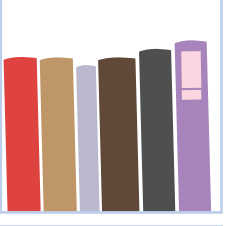
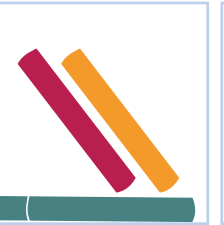
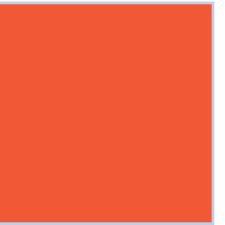




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FOREWORD



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.

The publications emanating from these activities listed in this directory not only testify to the work and achievements of our academic community, but serve as well 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 sixth directory of the academic publications of the EUI and its members, covering the calendar year 2013. It contains the details of more than one thousand publications (98 books, 150 book chapters, 103 theses, 212 journal articles, 171 working papers and 263 research reports).

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.

Prof. J.H.H. Weiler
EUI President

Florence, April 2014

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 2013. This is the sixth Directory in a series that covers all years starting from 2006 and, like its predecessor, is principally available online.

Separate sections are devoted to the different types of publications: books, theses, articles, contributions to books, working papers and research reports. Within each section, publications are listed in alphabetical order of the first author. In this edition, links (handle identifiers) are provided for each publication enabling users to go directly to the Cadmus record which will provide further information including the academic department/unit of the EUI and when possible the full text.

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.

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

Tommaso Giordano
EUI Library Director

Florence, April 2014



ADRAOUI , Mohamed-Ali

Du Golfe aux banlieues: le salafisme mondialisé

Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 2013, Proche-Orient

Le salafisme n'en finit pas d'interpeller. Des bouleversements politiques dans le monde arabe à "l'affaire Mohamed Merah", en passant par le débat sur le voile intégral, ce courant de l'islam intrigue d'autant plus qu'il fait trop souvent l'objet d'analyses superficielles. De la diversité des mouvements affirmant emprunter la voie des Salaf Salih ("les Pieux Ancêtres") à la manière dont les adeptes, majoritairement quiétistes dans notre société, envisagent leur rapport au politique, à l'économie ou aux débats français et internationaux, le présent ouvrage constitue l'une des premières tentatives pour faire la lumière sur une idéologie qui connaît un certain succès, notamment en banlieue. Il est issu d'une immersion de plusieurs années parmi les communautés salafites installées en France, mais dont l'ambition affichée est de rompre avec une société jugée "impie" pour gagner la "terre d'islam", promesse d'une vie en concordance avec les enseignements religieux. Pratique mondialisée, le salafisme apparaît comme la quête d'un "islam véritable" dont l'attrait auprès des jeunes générations doit être analysé. Au-delà de la critique de l'époque contemporaine, les salafites ne sont-ils pas plus modernes qu'ils le prétendent ?

Texte remanié de: Thèse de doctorat: Science politique: Paris, IEP, 2011. Titre de soutenance: Par-delà le discours: le salafisme en France, socialisation ou rupture d'un groupe social ? Analyse de l'émergence d'un nouveau visage de l'islam en France.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28417>



AFONSO, Alexandre

Social concertation in times of austerity: European integration and the politics of labour market governance in Austria and Switzerland

Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2013, Changing Welfare States

Why do governments still negotiate with trade unions and employers in the design of labour market and welfare reforms despite the steady decline of trade union membership almost everywhere in Europe? Social Concertation in Times of Austerity investigates the political underpinnings of social concertation in this new context with a focus on the regulation of labour mobility and unemployment protection in Austria and Switzerland. It shows that the involvement of organised interests in policymaking is a strategy of compromise-building used by governments when they are faced with party-political divisions, or when unpopular reforms are likely to have risky electoral consequences.

Originally presented as the author's thesis (PhD - Lausanne).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27777>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena, GRAY, Joanna (ed/s)

Political, fiscal and Banking Union in the Eurozone?

Philadelphia: FIC Press, 2013

The European University Institute (EUI) and the Wharton Financial Institutions Center (FIC, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania) organised a conference entitled "Political, Fiscal and Banking Union in the Eurozone" at the EUI in Florence, Italy, on 25 April 2013. The event was financed by the Pierre Werner Chair Programme on Monetary Union and a Sloan Foundation grant to the FIC. The conference brought together leading economists, lawyers, political scientists and policy makers to assess the prospects and potential for, as well as obstacles to, the various forms and degrees of integration needed within the Eurozone in order to address the root causes of Europe's current malaise. The aim was for open discussion and debate on the relationships between these different levels of union. Was one type of union achievable without the other? Or would the intractable difficulties of achieving each level of union spill over to lessen the chances of the other ever being a likely practical possibility?

This book contains the proceedings of the Workshop "Political, fiscal and Banking Union in the Eurozone?" that was held at the European University Institute in Florence on 25 April 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28478>

AMATO, Giuliano, GUALTIERI, Roberto (ed/s)

Prove di Europa unita: le istituzioni europee di fronte alla crisi

Bagno a Ripoli (Firenze): Passigli, 2013, Libri di ASTRID

Negli ultimi anni l'assetto istituzionale dell'Unione europea ha subito profonde trasformazioni. Il trattato di Lisbona ha innescato dinamiche politico-istituzionali nuove e in alcuni casi impreviste. L'esplosione della crisi finanziaria e della crisi dei debiti sovrani ha poi aperto nuovi fronti e nuove dinamiche. Il volume analizza queste trasformazioni pur nella consapevolezza che esse sono in pieno svolgimento. L'equilibrio raggiunto dopo questo primo triennio costituisce certo solo una tappa: ma una comprensione delle trasformazioni sin qui avvenute e delle loro implicazioni rappresenta la condizione necessaria per individuare la direzione di marcia futura e per tracciare i contorni del possibile approdo. La ricerca analizza prima i profili istituzionali e i dilemmi del "governo economico" europeo, quindi le innovazioni che il trattato di Lisbona ha apportato al quadro istituzionale della Politica estera e di sicurezza comune e allo Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia, e



si chiude con una riflessione sul punto al quale siamo arrivati e sul futuro che ci aspetta in termini di forma di governo. Ne esce una materia ampia e variegata di riflessione e di dibattito. Le innovazioni succedutesi negli ultimi anni hanno rafforzato l'identità ermafrodita dell'Europa: si è arrivati oggi ad un autentico patchwork che mette insieme strumenti comunitari e strumenti di diritto internazionale. Anche per questo gli strumenti a disposizione risultano insufficienti e privi di adeguata legittimazione democratica. Emerge, di qui, la necessità di un'integrazione fiscale e politica che si orienti su un percorso di ispirazione federale, dando un'univoca dimensione sovranazionale ai poteri che servono e correlandoli a un sistema di legittimazione democratica europea.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28361>

ANNICCHINO, Pasquale (ed/s)

Freedom of religion or belief in foreign policy: which one?

Florence: European University Institute, 2013, RELIGIOWEST

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30059>

ARTOSI, Alberto, PIERI, Bernardo, SARTOR, Giovanni (ed/s)

Leibniz: logico-philosophical puzzles in the law: philosophical questions and perplexing cases in the law

New York; London: Springer, 2013, Law and Philosophy Library, Vol. 105

This volume presents two Leibnizian writings, the Specimen of Philosophical Questions Collected from the Law and the Dissertation on Perplexing Cases. These works, originally published in 1664 and 1666, constitute, respectively, Leibniz's thesis for the title of Master of Philosophy and his doctoral dissertation in law. Besides providing evidence of the earliest development of Leibniz's thought and amazing anticipations of his mature views, they present a genuine intellectual interest, for the freshness and originality of Leibniz's reflections on a striking variety of logico-philosophical puzzles drawn from the law. The Specimen addresses puzzling issues resulting from apparent conflicts between law and philosophy (the latter broadly understood as comprising also mathematics, as well as empirical sciences). The Dissertation addresses cases whose solution is puzzling because of the convoluted logical form of legal dispositions and contractual clauses, or because of conflicting priorities between concurring parties. In each case, Leibniz dissects the problems with the greatest ingenuity, disentangling their different aspects, and proposing solutions always reasonable and sometimes surprising. And he does not refrain from peppering his intellectual acrobatics with some humorous comments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27578>

BASER, Bahar

Diasporada Türk-Kürt Sorunu: Almanya ve İsveç'te İkinci Kusak Göçmenler

Istanbul: İletişim Yayınları, 2013

This book aims to contribute to a broader understanding of spill-over of homeland conflicts to the host country by diaspora groups. It analyses how the repercussions of the Kurdish question in Turkey are reflected in the interactions between second-generation Turks and Kurds in Sweden and Germany. It argues that the on-going conflict adversely affects the relationship between the two ethnic groups, but that the tensions and



conflict dynamics are not an exact reflection of the situation in the homeland, and instead take a different form in each host land. The contentions between the groups and their grievances are dependent on several factors that are rooted in the host land and directly or indirectly affect how these groups establish contact with one another.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.), This book is the Turkish translated and revised version of the author's PhD thesis "Inherited Conflicts: Spaces of contention between second-generation Turkish and Kurdish diasporas in Sweden and Germany" (2012).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29217>

BEAUCILLON, Charlotte

Les mesures restrictives de l'Union européenne

Bruxelles: Bruylant, 2013, Travaux de droit international et européen

Les mesures restrictives de l'Union européenne sont, au sein de la Politique étrangère et de sécurité commune, des instruments privilégiés de coercition pacifique des tiers à l'Union. Fruit de la pratique des États membres, elles ne sont consacrées en droit primaire que depuis l'entrée en vigueur du Traité de Lisbonne. Adoptées en réaction à certaines situations de crise internationale et dans le but de contribuer à leur résolution, les mesures restrictives frappent États et individus dans des domaines aussi variés que la rupture de relations diplomatiques ou le gel d'avoir financiers. La présente analyse repose sur la démarche originale de combiner le droit international public et le droit de l'Union européenne afin d'exposer le fondement et le régime juridique des mesures restrictives de l'Union. L'analyse révèle qu'en participant à des mécanismes jusqu'alors réservés aux sujets primaires du droit international, l'Union européenne affirme son identité constitutionnelle au travers de ses mesures restrictives et participe de manière significative à l'évolution structurelle et matérielle des cadres classiques du droit des gens. L'ouvrage, qui mêle analyse théorique et connaissance pratique des mesures restrictives, intéressera les chercheurs (Université, Think-Tanks), les plaideurs et les juges (C.J.U.E. et juridictions internes des États membres de l'U.E., C. eur. D. H., ONU), ainsi que les administrateurs publics (ONU, U.E., différents ministères des États membres de l'U.E.).

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

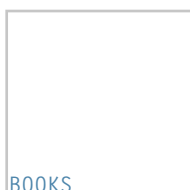
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BELAVUSAU, Uładzislau

Freedom of speech: importing European and US constitutional models in transitional democracies

London: Routledge, 2013, Routledge Research in Constitutional Law

This book considers the issue of free speech in transitional democracies focusing on the socio-legal developments in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland. In showing how these Central and Eastern European countries have engaged with free speech models imported from the Council of Europe / EU and the USA, the book offers valuable insights into the ways States have responded to challenges associated with transformation from communism to Western democracy. The book first explores freedom of expression in European and American law looking particularly at hate speech, historical revisionism, and pornography. It subsequently enquires into the role and perspectives of those European (mandatory) and US-American (persuasive) models for the constitutional debate in Central and Eastern Europe. The study offers an original interpretation of the "European" model of freedom of expression, beyond the mechanisms of the Council of Europe. It encompasses the relevant aspects of EU law (judgments of the Court of Justice and the harmonised EU instruments) as mandatory standards for courts and legislators, including those in



transitional countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The book argues for de-criminalisation of historical revisionism and pornography, and illuminates topics such as genocide denial, the rise of Prague and Budapest as Europe's porno-capitals, anti-Semitism and anti-Gypsyism, religious obscurantism and homophobia, virulent Islamophobia, and the glorification of terrorism. The research methodology in this study combines a descriptive case law assessment (comparative constitutional, public international, and EU law) with a normative critique stemming from post-structuralist scrutiny, rhetoric, postmodern legal movements, legal history, history of ideas, and art criticism.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28145>

BENÖHR, Iris

EU consumer law and human rights

New York: Oxford University Press, 2013, Oxford studies in European law

Traditionally, consumer law has played an instrumental role in the EU as a tool for market integration. There are now signs in the new EU legal framework and jurisprudence that this may be changing. The Lisbon Treaty contains provisions affecting consumer law and, at the same time, it grants binding legal force to the EU Charter, which in turn adds a fundamental rights dimension to consumer protection. This evolution, however, is still at an early stage and may be thwarted by conflicting trends. Moreover, it may generate tensions between social objectives and economic goals. This book provides the first comprehensive analysis of these developments and examines new avenues that may be opening for consumer law, focusing on three key areas: financial services, electronic communication and access to justice. Through a systematic analysis of relevant cases, the book traces the development of a human rights dimension in consumer law and details the ramifications that the post-Lisbon legal framework may have on consumer protection and policy. This book concludes by proposing new directions in consumer law, striking a compromise between social and economic demands.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

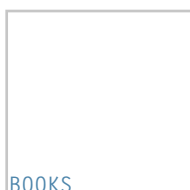
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29352>

BENYON, Frank S. (ed/s)

Services and the EU citizen

Oxford; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2013, Modern studies in European law, 38

The importance of services in the EU economy has increased exponentially in the last decades as have the number and scope of EU rules, both those liberalizing the provision of services and those protecting their recipients or consumers. However, these consumers, in their capacity as citizens, are increasingly disillusioned with the EU and its institutions. This book - written by practitioners, academics, and advocates before the European Court - reflects on these developments, examining rules in numerous service sectors, from the capping of roaming call charges upheld in the Vodafone decision, through health care, to the requirement for air carriers to care for and compensate passengers approved in the generous Sturgeon judgment. The Court's positive approach may have been guided by a desire to consolidate the notion of EU citizenship, a status introduced at Maastricht, but without clear content. The book therefore considers whether these uniform, EU-wide, consumer rights may not form an important component of such European citizenship.



The Commission's proposal to make 2013 as the European Year of Citizens seems to favor such a view. The book will be essential reading for all those working in the field or are interested in the latest developments with regard to services and how they affect citizens of the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29858>

BOBEK, Michal

Comparative reasoning in European supreme courts

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, Oxford scholarship online: Law module

The last two decades have witnessed an exponential growth in debates on the use of foreign law by courts. Different labels have been attached to the same phenomenon: judges drawing inspiration from outside of their national legal systems for solving purely domestic disputes. By doing so, the judges are said to engage in cross-border judicial dialogues. They are creating a larger, transnational community of judges. This book puts similar claims to test in relation to highest national jurisdictions (supreme and constitutional courts) in Europe today. How often and why do judges choose to draw inspiration from foreign materials in solving domestic cases? The book addresses these questions from both an empirical and a theoretical angle. Empirically, the genuine use of comparative arguments by national highest courts in five European jurisdictions is examined: England and Wales, France, Germany, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. On the basis of comparative discussion of the practice and its national theoretical underpinning in these and partially also in other European systems, an overreaching theoretical framework for the current judicial use of comparative arguments is developed. Drawing on the author's own past judicial experience in a national supreme court, this book is a critical account of judicial engagement with foreign authority in Europe today. The sober middle ground inductively conceptualized and presented in this book provides solid jurisprudential foundations for the ongoing use of comparative arguments by courts as well as its further scholarly discussion.

(Published version EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29337>

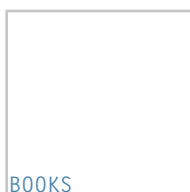
BOOMGAARD, Peter (ed/s)

Empire and science in the making: Dutch colonial scholarship in comparative global perspective, 1760-1830

New York; Houndmills; Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013, Palgrave Studies in the History of Science and Technology

By the dawn of the 19th century, the Netherlands had established colonies and trading posts across Asia and the rest of the world, linking them directly to international networks of intellectual exchange and production. Drawing on extensive new research, and bringing much new scholarship before English readers for the first time, this wide-ranging volume examines how knowledge was created and circulated throughout the Dutch Empire, and how these processes compared with those of the Imperial Britain, Spain, and Russia. The results are of significant interest for historians, anthropologists, geographers, scholars of the history and philosophy of science.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29237>



BOWN, Chad P., MAVROIDIS, Petros C. (ed/s)
*Ninth report of the American Law Institute project on
World Trade Organization Case Law covering 2011*
Special issue of World Trade Review, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 2

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30677>

BRISKU, Adrian
Bittersweet Europe: Albanian and Georgian discourses on Europe, 1878-2008
New York: Berghahn Books, 2013

From the late nineteenth century to the post-communist period, Albanian and Georgian political and intellectual elites have attributed hopes to “Europe,” yet have also exhibited ambivalent attitudes that do not appear likely to vanish any time soon. Albanians and Georgians have evoked, experienced, and continue to speak of “Europe” according to a tense triadic entity - geopolitics, progress, culture - which has generated aspirations as well as delusions towards it and themselves. This unique dichotomy weaves a nuanced, historical account of a changing Europe, continuously marred by uncertainties that greatly affect these countries’ domestic politics as well as foreign policy decisions. A systematic and rich account of how Albanians and Georgians view Europe, this book offers a fresh perspective on the vast East/West literature and, more broadly, on European intellectual, cultural, and political history.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27839>

BURKE, Ciarán
An equitable framework for humanitarian intervention
Oxford; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2013, Studies in international law, 45

Can there be a resolution as to whether armed intervention is ever legally justified as a response to gross human rights violations without UN Security Council authorization? Thus far, international lawyers have been caught between giving a negative answer on the basis of the UN Charter’s rules (‘positivists’) and a ‘turn to ethics,’ declaring intervention legitimate on moral grounds while eschewing legal analysis (‘moralists’). In this book, a third solution is proposed. The idea is presented that many equitable principles may qualify as ‘general principles of law recognized by civilized nations’ - one of the three principal sources of international law (though a category that is often overlooked) - a conclusion based upon detailed research of both national legal systems and international law. These principles, having normative force in international law, are then used to craft an equitable framework for humanitarian intervention. It is argued that the dynamics of their operation allow them to interact with the Charter and customary law in order to fill gaps in the existing legal structure and soften the rigors of strict law in certain circumstances. It is posited that many of the moralists’ arguments are justified, albeit based upon firm legal principles rather than ethical theory. The equitable framework proposed is designed to provide an answer to the question of how humanitarian intervention may be integrated into the legal realm. Certainly, this will not mean an end to controversies regarding concrete cases of humanitarian intervention. However, it will enable the framing of such controversies in legal terms, rather than as a choice between the law and morality. The book contains an interesting and unique point of reference for all those interested in the field of humanitarian intervention.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27757>



CALDERARO, Andrea, KAVADA, Anastasia (ed/s)

Online collective action and policy change

Policy and Internet, 2013, Vol. 5, No. 1, Special Issue

The Internet has multiplied the platforms available to influence public opinion and policy making. It has also provided citizens with a greater capacity for coordination and mobilisation, which can strengthen their voice and representation in the policy agenda. As waves of protest sweep both authoritarian regimes and liberal democracies, this rapidly developing field calls for more detailed enquiry. However, research exploring the relationship between online mobilisation and policy change is still limited. This special issue of 'Policy and Internet' addresses this gap through a variety of perspectives. Contributions to this issue view the Internet both as a tool that allows citizens to influence policy making, and as an object of new policies and regulations, such as data retention, privacy, and copyright laws, around which citizens are mobilising. Together, these articles offer a comprehensive empirical account of the interface between online collective action and policy making.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26540>

CALLIGARO, Oriane

Negotiating Europe: EU promotion of Europeanness since the 1950s

New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013

The book explores the promotion of Europeanness, which aims to arouse feelings of belonging to the European Union. It demonstrates that the promotion of Europeanness at the EU level does not constitute an overarching identity policy that imposes a homogenous interpretation of European identity. Rather, it is a process of negotiation in which various entrepreneurs of Europeanness within and outside the EU institutions invent and communicate representations of Europe. Both the negotiation and the multilayered representations of Europe that it produces are investigated through three case studies: the academia and the historians, European heritage, and the iconography of the euro.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29320>

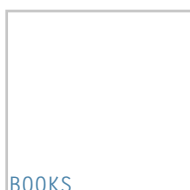
CAMMAERTS, Bart, MATTONI, Alice, MCCURDY, Patrick (ed/s)

Mediation and protest movements

Bristol: Intellect, 2013 [COSMOS]

Over the past year, international and national media have been full of stories about protest movements and tumultuous social upheaval from Tunisia to California. But scholars have not yet fully addressed the connection between these movements and the media and communication channels through which their messages spread. Correcting that imbalance, *Mediation and Protest Movements* explores the nature of the relationship between protest movements, media representation, and communication strategies and tactics. In a series of fascinating essays, contributors to this timely volume focus on the processes and practices in which contemporary protesters engage when acting with and through media. Covering both online and offline contexts as well as mainstream and alternative media, they consider media environments around the world in all their complexity. They also provide a broad and comparative perspective on the ways that protest movements at local and transnational levels engage in mediation processes and develop media practices. Bridging the gap between social movement theory and media and communication studies, *Mediation and Protest Movements* will serve as an important reference for students and scholars of the media and social change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27276>



CLAVERT, Frédéric, NOIRET, Serge (ed/s)

L'histoire contemporaine à l'ère numérique/

Contemporary history in the digital age

Bruxelles; Bern; Berlin; Frankfurt am Main; New York; Oxford; Wien:

Peter Lang, 2013

Depuis plusieurs décennies, les usages du numérique en histoire se multiplient. Mais l'histoire contemporaine est parfois restée à la marge de ce mouvement. Ce livre, qui recouvre divers usages du numérique, ses outils, ses méthodes, sera à la fois une bonne introduction pour les historiens désirant se renseigner sur les usages informatiques en histoire contemporaine, et un outil utile aux chercheurs et aux enseignants plus rompus à cette utilisation. Cet ouvrage leur permettra de comparer leurs pratiques et de les approfondir dans le cadre des humanités numériques. Digital practices in the field of history have become more and more widespread in recent decades, but contemporary historians have often tended to remain on the sidelines of this trend. This book, which covers a wide range of digital practices, tools and methods, will serve both as a solid grounding for historians keen to learn how information technology can be applied to contemporary history, and as a useful tool for researchers and lecturers who already have a degree of experience in this area. It will enable scholars to compare and further their practices in the area of digital humanities, providing a comprehensive vision of the emerging field of digital history.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27844>

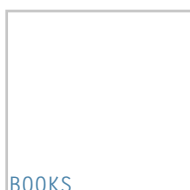
COLE, David, FABBRINI, Federico, VEDASCHI, Arianna (ed/s)

Secrecy, national security and the vindication of constitutional law

Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2013

Virtually every nation has had to confront tensions between the rule-of-law demands for transparency and accountability and the need for confidentiality with respect to terrorism and national security. This book provides a global and comparative overview of the implications of governmental secrecy in a variety of contexts. Expert contributors from around the world discuss the dilemmas posed by the necessity for – and evils of – secrecy, and assess constitutional mechanisms for checking the abuse of secrecy by national and international institutions in the field of counter-terrorism. In recent years, nations have relied on secret evidence to detain suspected terrorists and freeze their assets, have barred lawsuits alleging human rights violations by invoking 'state secrets', and have implemented secret surveillance and targeted killing programs. The book begins by addressing the issue of secrecy at the institutional level, examining the role of courts and legislatures in regulating the use of secrecy claims by the executive branch of government. From there, the focus shifts to the three most vital areas of anti-terrorism law: preventive detention, criminal trials and administrative measures (notably, targeted economic sanctions). The contributors explore how assertions of secrecy and national security in each of these areas affect the functioning of the legal system and the application of procedural justice and fairness.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27840>



DAWSON, Mark, DE WITTE, Bruno, MUIR, Elise (ed/s)
*Judicial activism at the European Court of Justice:
causes, responses and solutions*
Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2013

This book delves into the rationale, components of, and responses to accusations of judicial activism at the European Court of Justice. Detailed chapters from academics, practitioners and stakeholders bring diverse perspectives on a range of factors – from access rules to institutional design and to substantive functions – influencing the European Court’s political role. Each of the contributing authors invites the reader to approach the debate on the role of the Court in terms of a constantly evolving set of interactions between the EU judiciary, the European and national political spheres, as well as a multitude of other actors vested in competing legitimacy claims. The book questions the political role of the Court as much as it stresses the opportunities – and corresponding responsibilities – that the Court’s case law offers to independent observers, political institutions and civil society organisations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27561>

DE BURCA, Grainne, KILPATRICK, Claire, SCOTT, Joanne (ed/s)
*Critical legal perspectives on global governance:
liber amicorum David M. Trubek*
Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2013

This book of essays, written in honour of Professor David Trubek, explores many of the themes which he has himself written about, most notably the emergence of a global critical discourse on law and its application to global governance. As law becomes ever more implicated in global governance and as processes related to and driven by globalisation transform legal systems at all levels, it is important that critical traditions in law adapt to the changing legal order and problématique. The book brings together critical scholars from the EU, and North and South America to explore the forms of law that are emerging in the global governance context, the processes and legal roles that have developed, and the critical discourses that have been formed. By looking at critical appraisals of law at the global, regional and national level, the links among them, and the normative implications of critical discourses, the book aims to show the complexity of law in today’s world and demonstrate the value of critical legal thought for our understanding of issues of contemporary governance and regulation. Scholars from many countries contribute critical studies of global and regional institutions, explore the governance of labour and development policy in depth, and discuss the changing role of lawyers in global regulatory space.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29261>

DE HAUTECLOCQUE, Adrien
*Market building through antitrust: long-term contract
regulation in EU electricity markets*

Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2013, Loyola de Palacio Series on European Energy Policy Series, Loyola de Palacio [Florence School of Regulation]

Market Building through Antitrust investigates the role of antitrust policy in the building of competitive energy markets in Europe. By looking at the specific problem of long-term supply and access contracts in the electricity sector, the book questions the suitability of antitrust policy as a market building tool. It shows that the institutional infrastructure that pre-dated competitive reform and the politics of liberalization have largely



shaped the current dynamics at work in European energy regulatory practice. In particular, antitrust law has increasingly been used as a quasi-ex ante regulatory tool, thereby raising problems in terms of economic efficiency, legal certainty and political legitimacy. By mixing legal, political and economic perspectives, this book will appeal to a wide range of readers from academia in law, economics and political science, regulatory and competition authorities, as well as legal and consulting practices and business economists.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29250>

DE WITTE, Bruno, HÉRITIER, Adrienne,
TRECHSEL, Alexander H. (ed/s)

*The Euro crisis and the state of European democracy: contributions
from the 2012 EUDO dissemination conference*

Florence: European University Institute, 2013, EUDO

The book is divided in five sections. The first two sections explore the diverse ways in which the institutional system of the European Union has been affected by the unfolding Euro crisis and the efforts to contain that crisis. The contributions look at the impact on the relations between the EU institutions (for example, was there an increase of the power of the intergovernmental institutions?), the innovations in EU decision-making (such as the ‘invention’ of reverse majority voting in the Council), the experiments with the use of soft law instruments and with greater differentiation (between the EU-27 and sub-groups such as the EURO-17), and the use of international agreements situated outside the EU legal framework, which were used to adopt the Fiscal Compact and the European Stability Mechanism. The third section looks specifically at the prominent but rather secretive and, democratically speaking, somewhat anomalous role played by the European Central Bank in containing the Euro crisis. In the fourth section, the focus of analysis shifts from the European to the national level. The contributions to that section examine political and institutional changes that are taking place at the national level, and the way in which national elites have tried to accommodate the new demands from ‘Europe’ or to influence the decisions taken in the European arena. The authors of the fifth section present contrasting views on how the crisis has affected the significance of European citizenship and the rights attached to it, as well as the attitudes of European citizens towards the European Union and towards each other.

This eBook includes revised papers which were initially presented at the conference “2012 EUDO Dissemination Conference: The Euro Crisis and the State of European Democracy”, co-funded by the Lifelong Learning Programme, EACEA decision no. 2012-2718/001-001.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27016>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, KEATING, Michael (ed/s)

Enfoques y metodologías en las ciencias sociales: una perspectiva pluralista

Madrid: Ediciones Akal, 2013, Universitaria [COSMOS]

Este es un nuevo y revolucionario manual que ofrece a profesores y estudiantes de ciclos superiores los principales enfoques y metodologías de investigación en el campo de las ciencias sociales. Escrito por un destacado conjunto de investigadores y avalado por su éxito como instrumento de estudio, permite a los estudiantes elegir su propio enfoque de investigación, justificarlo y ubicarlo dentro de su disciplina. Se analizan cuestiones de ontología, epistemología y filosofía de las ciencias sociales, abarcando asimismo temas de metodología y diseño de la investigación, esenciales para elaborar una buena propuesta. Excelente síntesis, la presente obra está destinada a convertirse en obra de referencia en las ciencias sociales.



Translated by Raquel VAZQUEZ RAMIL., This book is translated from: Donatella DELLA PORTA and Michael KEATING (eds), *Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences: A pluralist perspective*, Cambridge/New York, Cambridge University Press, 2008.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26754>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, RUCHT, Dieter (ed/s)
Meeting democracy: power and deliberation in global justice movements
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013 [COSMOS]

The concepts of power and democracy have been extensively studied at the global, national and local levels and within institutions including states, international organizations and political parties. However, the interplay of those concepts within social movements is given far less attention. Studies have so far mainly focused on their protest activities rather than the internal practices of deliberation and democratic decision-making. *Meeting Democracy* presents empirical research that examines in detail how power is distributed and how consensus is reached in twelve global justice movement organizations, with detailed observations of how they operate in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the UK. Written by leading political scientists and sociologists, this work contributes significantly to the wider literature on power and deliberative democracy within political science and sociology.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25339>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella
Can democracy be saved?: Participation, deliberation and social movements
Cambridge; Malden: Polity Press, 2013 [COSMOS]

Financial crisis, economic globalization and the strengthening of neoliberal policies present stark challenges to traditional conceptions of representative democracy. Yet, at the same time, new opportunities are emerging that propose alternative visions for the future of democracy. In this highly articulate book, Donatella della Porta analyses diverse conceptions and practices of participatory and deliberative democracy, building upon recent reflections in normative theory as well as original empirical research. As well as drawing on key historical examples, the book pays close attention to the current revitalization of social movements: the Arab Spring uprisings in processes of democratic transition; the potential of new technologies to develop so-called e-democracy in the Indignados and Occupy Wall Street protests; and proposals for cosmopolitan democracy found in recent campaigns for democratization of the European Union and United Nations. Alongside such social movements, the book also assesses institutional reactions, from the policing of protest to efforts at reform.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27234>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella
Clandestine political violence
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013, Cambridge Studies in Contentious Politics [COSMOS]

'Clandestine Political Violence' compares four types of clandestine political violence: left-wing (in Italy and Germany), right-wing (in Italy), ethnonationalist (in Spain) and religious fundamentalist (in Islamist clandestine organizations). Oriented toward theory building, Della Porta develops her own definition of clandestine political violence. Building on the most recent developments in social movement studies, Della



Porta proposes an original interpretative model. Using a unique research design, she singles out some common causal mechanisms at the onset, during the persistence and at the demise of clandestine political violence. The development of the phenomenon is located within the interactions among social movements, countermovements and the state. She pays particular attention to the ways different actors cognitively construct the reality they act upon. Based on original empirical research as well as existing research in many languages, this book is rich in empirical evidence on some of the most crucial cases of clandestine political violence.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27278>

DELMAS, Adrien

Les voyages de l'écrit: culture écrite et expansion européenne à l'époque moderne - essais sur la compagnie Hollandaise des Indes orientales

Paris: Editions Honoré Champion, 2013, L'Atelier des voyages, 8

Plus à son aise, jusqu'à présent, dans le cadre national que dans le roulis marin de l'histoire globale, l'histoire du livre a négligé l'un des acteurs fondamentaux de la généralisation, à l'époque moderne, du recours à l'écrit. Les organisations commerciales et coloniales par lesquelles s'opéra le désenclavement planétaire à partir du XVII^e siècle, que ce soient l'Estado da India portugais, la Carrera de Indias espagnole ou les Compagnies anglaise, hollandaise ou française des Indes, ont pourtant joué un rôle majeur dans la circulation de l'écrit à l'échelle du monde. Faut-il faire du pont des navires et de la cabine du capitaine l'un des lieux, à l'instar de l'état, l'Eglise et l'Université, où se sont établies nos relations modernes à la culture écrite ? Pour mettre au jour cette histoire commune entre l'histoire de la culture écrite et celle l'expansion européenne, ce livre propose une série d'explorations autour des pratiques scripturaires de la Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC), la Compagnie Hollandaise des Indes Orientales fondée en 1602.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27604>

DOERR, Nicole, MATTONI, Alice, TEUNE, Simon (ed/s)

Advances in the visual analysis of social movements

Research in Social Movements, Conflict and Change, 2013, Vol. 35, Special issue
[COSMOS]

This special issue of Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change highlights the importance of visuals in the current study of social movements. It is indispensable reading as it introduces new analytical concepts and methodological frameworks for understanding visuals in social movements; combining cultural and political analysis in a fresh, unique and interdisciplinary way. The articles featured in this special issue examine visual expressions of social movements through case studies from across the globe; including: injustice symbols in the Egyptian uprising; contested images from anti-surveillance protests in Germany; gendered visualization of local activism; commemorative videos of activists in recent European protests; and images used in Australian movements against abortion. In the open section of the volume articles examine the work of renowned political science scholar Charles Tilly, and discuss classic concepts in social movement studies. Firstly, considering the concept of repertoire of contention in order to understand the use of distinct contentious performances in Latin America. Secondly, analyzing the role of storytelling in the construction of trust and blame in social movements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27275>



ELBASANI, Arolda (ed/s)
*European integration and transformation in the Western
Balkans: Europeanization or business as usual?*

Abingdon; Oxon: Routledge, 2013, Routledge/UACES Contemporary European Studies

The book investigates the scope and limitations of the transformative power of EU enlargement in the Western Balkans. The extension of EU enlargement policy to the Western Balkans has generated high expectations that enlargement will regulate democratic institution-building and foster reform, much as it did in Central and Eastern Europe. However, there is very little research on whether and how unfavourable domestic conditions might mitigate the transformative power of the EU. This volume investigates the role of domestic factors, identifying 'stateness' as the missing link between the assumed transformative power of the EU and the actual capacity to adopt EU rules across the region. Including chapters on Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, leading scholars in the field offer up-to-date comparative analysis of key areas of institutional and policy reform; including state bureaucracy, rule of law, electoral management, environmental governance, cooperation with the International Court of Justice, economic liberalization and foreign policy. Looking to the future and the implications for policy change, *European Integration and Transformation in the Western Balkans* provides a new theoretical and empirical focus on this little understood area. The book will be of interest to scholars and students of EU politics, comparative democratisation, post-communist transitions and Balkan area studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26414>

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE (ed/s)
The State of the Union 2013: collected perspectives

Florence: European University Institute, 2013

'State of the Union 2013: Collected Perspectives' brings together some of the keynote lectures, speeches, and papers presented at the 2013 State of Union conference. While Europe is the concern of the whole book, part I of the volume focuses on the theme of 'Institutions and Democratic Governance', while Part II focuses on the theme of 'Migration and Citizenship'. Contributors include policy-makers, leading academics, and business and opinion leaders.

THE STATE OF THE UNION conference is an annual event for high-level reflection on the European Union, organised by the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence, Italy. The conference brings together policy-makers, leading academics, and business and opinion leaders to discuss the present and future prospects of the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27460>

FINGER, Matthias, HOLVAD, Torben (ed/s)
Regulating transport in Europe

Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2013 [Florence School of Regulation]

This book concerns the regulation of transport within a European context, covering air, inland waterways, rail, road passenger and freight, urban public transport, and short sea shipping. All these sectors have experienced substantial changes over the past two decades, in terms of ownership, competition and liberalization, and the book explores the main transformations and their impacts. The authors address these issues, with a specific focus on the effects of the organization and regulation of transport systems on their performance. They also provide timely policy recommendations, including possible European future policy initiatives. This



comprehensive book will appeal to academics and practitioners in Europe in the fields of regulation, legal studies, transport economics and planning, and also political science. Undergraduate, graduate and doctoral students in Europe with core-modules linked to issues on regulation, transport, economics, European politics, European affairs and network industries will also find that this is an essential resource.

This book is the first such output of the Florence School of Regulation, Transport Area. The Transport Area, launched in 2010, is the latest addition to the Florence School of Regulation, complementing the Energy (launched in 2004) and the Telecommunications and Media Area (launched in 2009). Even though regulation and regulatory policy is often seen as being in conflict with the regulated firms, the Florence School operates with the assumption that both only reflect two faces of the same coin: neither without firms, nor without regulation, will there be functioning transport markets, both in Europe and elsewhere. This book perfectly illustrates our philosophy and comprehensive approach to the problems at hand.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28578>

FLORENCE SCHOOL OF REGULATION (ed/s)

Trends in EU energy grids regulation

Network Industries Quarterly, 2013, Vol. 15, No 2, Florence School of Regulation

Which regulatory tools are best equipped on the national as well as European level to create functioning EU-wide electricity and gas market infrastructures, as well as address the urgent need to make grids fit for the future? This issue looks at three topics that describe current trends in energy grids regulation. Firstly, it looks at the question whether and how the EU should be involved in the electricity and natural gas transmission grid tariffication, to allow for fair competition and the right investment signals. Secondly, the issue looks at the significant role offshore wind farms play for the accomplishment of the EU energy and climate objectives and the possible EU policy actions that could support the investment in offshore wind farms as well as their connection to the grid. Thirdly, the issue proposes a cost-benefit method to evaluate and compare electricity transmission and storage projects in the context of the recently adopted Energy Infrastructure Package.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28817>

FOLEY, Frank

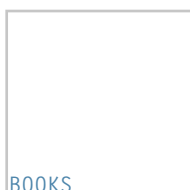
Countering terrorism in Britain and France: institutions, norms and the shadow of the past

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013

Though Britain and France have faced a similar threat from Islamist terrorism in the years following September 11 2001, they have often responded in different ways to the challenges it posed. This groundbreaking work offers the first in-depth comparative analysis of counterterrorist policies and operations in these two leading liberal democracies. Challenging the widely held view that the nature of a state's counterterrorist policies depends on the threat it is facing, Foley suggests that such an argument fails to explain why France has mounted more invasive police and intelligence operations against Islamist terrorism than Britain and created a more draconian anti-terrorist legal regime. Drawing on institutional and constructivist theories, he develops a novel theoretical framework that puts counterterrorism in its organisational, institutional and broader societal context. With particular appeal to students and specialists of International Relations and Security Studies, this book will engage readers in the central debates surrounding anti-terrorist policy.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2008.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27154>



FRANCIONI, Francesco, GORDLEY, James (ed/s)

Enforcing international cultural heritage law

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, Cultural heritage law and policy

The idea of cultural heritage as an ‘international public good’ can be traced back to the Preamble of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, according to which “damage to cultural property belonging to any people whatsoever means damage to the cultural heritage of all mankind”. How this idea of cultural heritage as a global public good can be reconciled with the effective enforcement of protection norms is the subject of this study. Bringing together world experts in protecting cultural heritage, ‘Enforcing international cultural heritage law’ examines the different ways that cultural heritage property can be protected, including protection at the international level, enforcement in domestic courts, and the role of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The book is divided into three sections. The first section assesses international law and analyses the interaction between international and domestic norms of public and private law. It discusses the different methods of international enforcement, the role of international and mixed criminal tribunals and courts, and the means for protecting cultural heritage in times of armed conflict. The second section addresses the role of national courts, discussing such topics as: barriers to domestic enforcement of international norms, the refusal to enforce foreign law, the difficulty of territorial boundaries in relation to underwater heritage, and the application of criminal sanctions by domestic courts. The final section of the book surveys alternatives to the legal enforcement of the norms protecting cultural heritage, including arbitration, soft law, and diplomacy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27785>

GABOR, Barbara

Regulatory competition in the internal market: comparing models for corporate law, securities law and competition law

Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2013, Private regulation

Regulatory competition within Europe and internationally, operates in several fields with different outcomes. This book offers a comparative legal and economic analysis of corporate, securities and competition law, exploring the reasons behind such differences. The book’s conceptual framework covers the most relevant drivers of competition, including legal actors’ incentives, channels of competition and governance design. It shows how the different drivers and institutional designs are shaping competitive interactions, drawing relevant conclusions for both general and field specific regulatory policy. Providing a comparative analysis of regulatory competition in three legal fields, this book will be a valuable resource for researchers and academics in law, economics and political science, as well as policymakers - legislator, regulator, judiciary - at both national and European levels.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

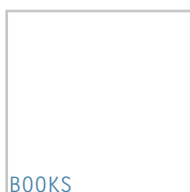
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27295>

GEARY, Michael J.

Enlarging the European Union: the Commission seeking influence, 1961-1973

London; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013

The first enlargement was one of the most divisive and politically charged events in the history of the present-day European Union. French opposition to British membership meant that London had to wait more than a decade at the Community’s door. Other countries, including Denmark and Ireland, whose requests for



membership were tied to the coat-tails of the British applications, had to endure a similar wait. This book focuses on the early history of the EU and in particular the role played by the European Commission, an institution whose aim was to gain influence over the Community's agenda and to shape its policies, including the issue of enlargement. Enlarging the European Union explores the Commission's interaction with the member states and the applicant countries between the years 1961 and 1973 and also the Commission's attempts to gain and wield influence over the first enlargement round.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27778>

GENDRON, Robin S., INGULSTAD, Mats, STORLI, Espen (ed/s)

Aluminum ore: the political economy of the global bauxite industry

Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2013

As the key component in aluminum production, bauxite became one of the most important minerals of the last one hundred years. But around the world its effects on people and economies varied broadly — for some it meant jobs, progress, or a political advantage over rival nations, but for many others, it meant exploitation, pollution, or the destruction of a way of life. Aluminum Ore explores the often overlooked history of bauxite in the twentieth century, and in doing so examines the social, political, and economic forces that shaped the time. Its development became a strategic industry during the First World War, and then the subject of international struggle for dominance during the Second World War. Yet in post-war years it was globalization, not military conquest, that expanded global value chains. The extraction of bauxite — a mineral found mostly in the developing world — was made profitable by the growth of multinational corporations and the spread of globalization, leaving behind a troubled cultural and environmental legacy. In this wide-ranging collection, scholars from around the world consider multiple perspectives on this history — from Guinea to Nazi Germany to Jamaica — all while examining the central place of one commodity in a time of change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29226>

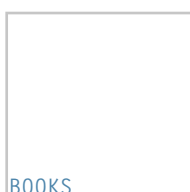
GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, HALLACK, Michelle, VAZQUEZ, Miguel

Building competitive gas markets in the EU

Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2013, Loyola de Palacio Series on European Energy Policy

[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

This highly unique book focuses on market design issues common to most EU gas markets, particularly in the context of closer integration. It explores in detail the characteristics and requirements of national gas markets in Europe, which are constructed as virtual hubs based on entry/exit schemes as a requirement of European law. The expert contributors analyse gas supply and demand patterns in the EU, showing that both have changed following the introduction of liquefied natural gas on the supply side and the growth of gas-fired power plants on the demand side. The repeated interactions between the transmission operators' activity and the gas commodity markets are addressed, as is the design of commercial networks in EU markets. The contributors also question whether the relationship between commercial and physical networks, in terms of the 'new' flexibility requirements of users, actually works. By way of conclusion, two proposals for the EU gas target model are presented, both of which tackle the fundamental issues raised in this book, as well as the organization of short-term transactions and the mechanisms for investment in vital new long-life infrastructure needed to integrate EU markets. This volume will be of great interest to practitioners, as well



as academics, researchers and students in the fields of energy economics and industrial economics. Both European and non-European energy companies and regulatory authorities looking for an independent and analytical overview of European gas markets will also find this book to be a highly valuable resource.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27790>

GUZZINI, Stefano
Power, realism, and constructivism
Abingdon, Oxon; New York: Routledge, 2013

Framed by a new and substantial introductory chapter, the book collects Stefano Guzzini's reference articles and some less well known publications on power, realism and constructivism. By analysing theories and their assumptions, but also theorists following their intellectual paths, his analysis explores the diversity of different schools and moves beyond simple definitions to explore their intrinsic tensions and fallacies. Guzzini's approach to the analysis of power - both within and outside International Relations - provides the common theme of the book through which the theoretical state of the art in IR is re-assessed. (Partially based on the author's EUI PhD thesis, 1994.), Chapter 1 "Structural power: the limits of neorealist power analysis" was previously published as an article in *International Organization*, 1993, 47, 3, 443-478.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27005>

HELBLING, Marc, VINK, Maarten Peter (ed/s)
The use and misuse of policy indices in the domain of citizenship and integration
Special issue of *Comparative European Politics* (CEP), 2013, Vol. 11, No. 5

This special issue aims at discussing recent developments in the citizenship and integration literature especially regarding policy indices and the way policies are conceptualized and measured: How do we operationalize citizenship regimes? How do we measure and compare integration policies? Does it matter which and how many aspects are included in an index? How effective are policy outputs and do they lead to the intended outcomes? Once we know how to measure citizenship and integration policies we are also in a position to establish typologies and configurations of citizenship regimes. However, what are the assumptions underlying such typologies? Can we actually compare citizenship and integration policies across countries and across time?
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30158>

HÉRITIER, Adrienne, MOURY, Catherine,
BISCHOFF, Carina S., BERGSTRÖM, Carl-Fredrik
Changing rules of delegation: a contest for power in comitology
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013

With each legislative issue, legislators have to decide whether to delegate decision-making to the executive and/or to expert bodies in order to flesh out the details of this legislation, or, alternatively, to spell out all aspects of this decision in legislation proper. The reasons why to delegate have been of prime interest to political science. The debate has concentrated on principal-agent theory to explain why politicians delegate decision-making to bureaucrats, to independent regulatory agencies, and to others actors and how to control these agents. By contrast, *Changing Rules of Delegation* focuses on these questions: Which actors



are empowered by delegation? Are executive actors empowered over legislative actors? How do legislative actors react to the loss of power? What opportunities are there to change the institutional rules governing delegation in order to (re)gain institutional power and, with it influence over policy outcomes? The authors analyze the conditions and processes of change of the rules that delegate decision-making power to the Commission's implementing powers under comitology. Focusing on the role of the European Parliament the authors explain why the Commission, the Council, and increasingly the Parliament, delegated decision-making to the Commission. If they chose delegation, they still have to determine under which institutional rule comitology should operate. These rules, too, distribute power unequally among actors and therefore raise the question of how they came about in the first place and whether and how the "losers" of a rule change seek to alter the rules at a later point in time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25936>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C. (ed/s)
Race for the WTO director - general job: seven candidates speak
London: Centre for Economic Policy Research, 2013

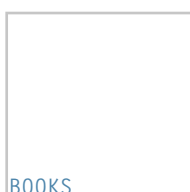
The race for Director-General (DG) of the WTO has never attracted so much interest. Indeed, this is the first time ever nine individuals from different parts of the globe, all with extensive experience in the area of trade policy, have thrown their hat into the ring and declared their will to head the WTO in the years to come. The set of candidates includes three women; four currently are Ministers in the sitting governments of their countries; and three others have had Ministerial experience. Three of the nine are from OECD member countries (Korea, Mexico and New Zealand); five originate in what the World Bank defines as middle-income countries (Brazil, Costa Rica, Ghana, Indonesia, and Jordan) and one comes from a low-income country, Kenya. However, as a result of one of the many idiosyncrasies of the WTO, Korea and Mexico are not regarded as 'developed countries' in the WTO. Thus, eight of the nine candidates are from what are characterised as developing countries in the WTO.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26602>

HORN, Henrik, MAVROIDIS, Petros C. (ed/s)
Legal and economic principles of world trade law
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013, American Law Institute reporters' studies

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement covers international commerce in goods and services including measures that directly affect trade, such as import tariffs and quotas, and almost any type of internal measure with an impact on trade. *Legal and Economic Principles of World Trade Law* contributes to the analysis of the texts of World Trade Law in law and economics, reporting work done to identify improvements to the interpretation of the Agreement. It starts with background studies, the first summarizes The Genesis of the GATT, which highlights the negotiating history of the GATT 1947-1948; the second introduces the economics of trade agreements. These are followed by two main studies. The first, authored by Bagwell, Staiger and Sykes, discusses legal and economic aspects of the GATT regulation of border policy instruments, such as import tariffs and import quotas. The second, written by Grossman, Horn and Mavroidis, focuses on the core provision for the regulation of domestic policy instruments - the National Treatment principles in Art. III GATT.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27781>



KLEIMANN, David (ed/s)

*EU preferential trade agreements: commerce,
foreign policy and development aspects*

Florence: European University Institute, 2013, Global Governance Programme

This e-book compiles the written contributions prepared by the speakers of an EUI conference titled 'Global Europe: The New Generation of EU Preferential Trade Agreements'. The conference took place on May 14-15, 2012, on the EUI premises in San Domenico di Fiesole. It was organized by the EUI Working Group on EU External Relations Law, under the auspices of Professor Marise Cremona and Professor Petros Mavroidis, with generous support provided by the EUI's Global Governance Programme and the Academy of European Law. The e-book is divided into four parts. In the introductory part, David Kleimann provides a perspective on the European Commission's efforts to implement the 'Global Europe' strategy and outlines the domestic and external challenges that EU leaders face in this process. Part II is devoted to crosscutting issues that generally apply to contemporary PTAs. Against the background of the most recent wave of regional and inter-regional economic integration, Petros Mavroidis argues that the relevance of the WTO for international trade liberalization and rule making is fading. Patrick Messerlin, secondly, considers the various domestic motives for the negotiation of PTAs and identifies the actors that play important roles in the political economy processes associated with the negotiation and conclusion of PTAs. Jean-Pierre Chauffour and David Kleimann, third, examine key economic, institutional, and policy challenges that arise in the course of PTA implementation processes in developing countries and derive a number of recommendations that aim at more effective and development oriented PTA implementation. Part III then turns to several of topics that shed light on specific aspects of EU PTA negotiations and their domestic ratification. For starters, Adrian van den Hoven contends that the EU is now moving toward a PTA negotiation approach that is more than ever geared towards the achievement of reciprocity of mutual commitments with partner countries. Maria Joao Podgorny, secondly, reflects on the role of the European Parliament in the area of EU trade and investment policy and provides a perspective on the process of inter-institutional cooperation between Parliament, the European Commission, and the Council with regard to the ratification of EU PTAs. Elisabeth Roderburg, third, argues the case for deep transatlantic economic integration between the EU and the United States. Jakob Cornides, fourth, explains how and why the European Commission seeks to export EU intellectual property protection standards to third countries through plurilateral and bilateral trade agreements. In Part IV of this e-book, four authors devote particular attention to the question of how the European Union seeks to achieve non-commercial objectives through the negotiation of PTAs. Isabelle Ramdoo and Sanoussi Bilal provide a critical reflection on the EU's approach to the negotiation of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) with African countries and assess the merits of this endeavour for the promotion of economic development and regional integration in Africa. Lorand Bartels, secondly, examines how the EU, by means of 'human rights clauses' and sustainable development chapters in its PTAs, implements its obligation to ensure that its external activities respect human rights and pursue the objective of promoting sustainable development. In a related contribution, Fabiano de Andrade Correa considers the extent to which EU trade agreements have increasingly included procedural and substantive sustainable development provisions in its PTAs. International Trade Observatory and Relex Working Group. Department of Law, Working Group on EU External Relations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27661>

KOCHAROV, Anna (ed/s)

Governance of migration in the EU: home affairs or foreign policy?

Special issue of European Journal of Migration and Law, 2013, Vol. 15, No. 3



Article 79 TFEU contains competences of the European Union to regulate immigration as an integral part of the area of freedom, security and justice. Under this purely internal competence, the Union should establish a common immigration policy aimed at the efficient management of migration flows, fair treatment of third-country nationals and fight against illegal immigration. Over the past decade, the Union has adopted a number of directives under this internal competence. Yet, both prior to the introduction of an explicit Union power to regulate immigration and currently in parallel with this power, the Union and Member States implement immigration policy externally via international agreements with third states and more subtle policy tools. The purpose of this workshop is to break with the conventional understanding of immigration as an internal policy of the Union and to look at EU's immigration policy from the outside, discussing immigration as an external, as opposed to internal, policy of the Union. The contributors test the external component of immigration as a tool in market integration, trade liberalization, development, foreign policy and promotion of mobility. The underlying assumption is that the nature of the policy, objectives, powers and instruments may differ and conflict with each other depending on whether immigration policy is shaped internally or externally. The presentations offer a multidisciplinary analysis of the role of migration governance in the EU and the role of the Union in migration governance globally.

This issue is the outcome of a workshop on "Governance of Migration in the EU: Home Affairs or External Policy?" organised at the European University Institute on 19 October 2012.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29232>

KOINOVA, Maria

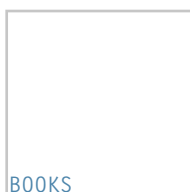
Ethnonationalist conflict in postcommunist states: varieties of Governance in Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Kosovo

Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2013, National and Ethnic Conflict in the 21st Century

Ethnonationalist Conflict in Postcommunist States investigates why some Eastern European states transitioned to new forms of governance with minimal violence while others broke into civil war. In Bulgaria, the Turkish minority was subjected to coerced assimilation and forced expulsion, but the nation ultimately negotiated peace through institutional channels. In Macedonia, periodic outbreaks of insurgent violence escalated to armed conflict. Kosovo's internal warfare culminated in NATO's controversial bombing campaign. In the twenty-first century, these conflicts were subdued, but violence continued to flare occasionally and impede durable conflict resolution. In this comparative study, Maria Koinova applies historical institutionalism to conflict analysis, tracing ethnonationalist violence in postcommunist states to a volatile, formative period between 1987 and 1992. In this era of instability, the incidents that brought majorities and minorities into dispute had a profound impact and a cumulative effect, as did the interventions of international agents and kin states. Whether the conflicts initially evolved in peaceful or violent ways, the dynamics of their disputes became self-perpetuating and informally institutionalized. Thus, external policies or interventions could affect only minimal change, and the impact of international agents subsided over time. Regardless of the constitutions, laws, and injunctions, majorities, minorities, international agents, and kin states continue to act in accord with the logic of informally institutionalized conflict dynamics. Koinova analyzes the development of those dynamics in Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Kosovo, drawing on theories of democratization, international intervention, and path-dependence as well as interviews and extensive fieldwork. The result is a compelling account of the underlying causal mechanisms of conflict perpetuation and change that will shed light on broader patterns of ethnic violence.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2005.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30061>



KONOE, Sara
*The politics of financial markets and regulation:
The United States, Japan, and Germany*
Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014

In the post-Bretton Woods era, the advent of ever-expanding capital markets beyond national borders led to a series of financial reforms in many industrial economies. In comparing reform cases across different time periods in the United States, Japan, and Germany, Sara Konoe stresses the role of dynamic interactions between institutions and political contexts in determining reform paths. In non-crisis periods, regulatory fragmentation is utilized by financial sectors to pursue their demands for liberalization, though those in self-regulating or monopolized markets resist the agenda of liberalization. A time of crisis empowers reformers to restructure the financial regulatory structure and markets and enables the tightening of regulation. By drawing out key implications for global politics, Konoe sheds light on what types of reform dynamics come into play in the formation of global financial governance while considering the impact of regional-level institutionalization in the EU and EMU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30858>

KRIESI, Hanspeter, LAVENEX, Sandra, ESSER, Frank,
MATTHES, Jörg, BÜHLMANN, Marc, BOCHSLER, Daniel
Democracy in the age of globalization and mediatization
Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013, Challenges to
Democracy in the 21st Century

A new perspective on democracy and its challenges in the 21st century. - This book provides a comprehensive overview over the models of contemporary democracy, its social, cultural, economic and political prerequisites, empirically existing varieties, and the two major challenges – globalization and mediatization – confronting established democracies today. As the boundaries of the national political communities increasingly dissolve, democracy as we know it is put into question. Similarly, as the role of the media in politics increases, the way established democracies function is being transformed. The book covers the transformation of established democracies, democracy's global spread to ever new countries, as well as its spread into supranational polities such as the European Union. It confronts head on democracy's constantly changing nature; its diversity of institutions and practices; its repeated need to respond to exogenous challenges and, most importantly, its perpetually unsatisfactory quest to make "real-existing democracy" conform better to "potentially ideal democracy."

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25382>

KROTZ, Ulrich, SCHILD, Joachim
*Shaping Europe: France, Germany, and embedded bilateralism
from the Elysée Treaty to twenty-first century politics*
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013

France and Germany have played a pivotal role in the history and politics of European integration. Yet, paradoxically, a study that systematically investigates the interrelated reality of Franco-German bilateralism and multilateral European integration has been conspicuously lacking. Formulating an approach the authors call "embedded bilateralism", this book offers exactly that. It scrutinizes in empirical and historical detail the bilateral Franco-German order and France and Germany's joint role in shaping Europe over the past



half century. The book addresses two key questions regarding France and Germany in Europe from the Elysee Treaty to the twenty-first century: Why have France and Germany continued to hang together in an especially tight relationship for over five decades amidst frequently dramatic domestic change, lasting differences, and fundamental international transformation? And why has the joint Franco-German impact on shaping Europe's polity and European policies, while fundamental, proved so uneven across political domains and time? In answer to the first question, *Shaping Europe* argues that the actions and practices of the Franco-German order-its regularized bilateral intergovernmentalism, symbolic acts and practices, and parapublic underpinnings-together have rendered this bilateral connection historically resilient and politically adaptable. Regarding the second question, the book holds that different combinations of a limited number of factors located at the bilateral, domestic, regional European, and international levels explain central aspects of variation. Together, these factors condition and modulate France and Germany's joint impact on Europe. In pursuing its research questions, theoretical work, historical reconstructions, and empirical analyses, *Shaping Europe* fruitfully combines the study of European integration, EU politics and policymaking, Franco-German affairs, and French and German politics with general theorizing and conceptual grounding in international relations and political science.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25315>

KULKE, Tilman, VON BRESCIUS, Moritz,
DECLERCQ, Robrecht, WHITE, James (ed/s)
Current historiographical research at the European University Institute
Zeitenblicke, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 1

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27979>

LANGFORD, Malcolm, VANDENHOLE, Wouter,
SCHEININ, Martin, VAN GENUGTEN, Willem (ed/s)
*Global justice, state duties: the extraterritorial scope of
economic, social, and cultural rights in international law*
Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013

The rise of globalization and the persistence of global poverty are straining the territorial paradigm of human rights. This book asks if states possess extraterritorial obligations under existing international human rights law to respect and ensure economic, social and cultural rights and how far those duties extend. Taking a departure point in theory and practice, the book is the first of its kind to analyze the principal cross-cutting legal issues at stake: the legal status of obligations, jurisdiction, causation, division of responsibility, and remedies and accountability. The book focuses specifically on the role of states but also addresses their duties to regulate powerful nonstate actors. The authors demonstrate that many key issues have been resolved or clarified in international law while others remain controversial or await the development of further practice, particularly the scope of jurisdiction and the quantitative dimension of extraterritorial obligations to fulfil.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25938>



LIEBERT, Ulrike, GATTIG, Alexander, EVAS, Tatjana (ed/s)
*Democratising the EU from below?: Citizenship,
civil society and the public sphere*
Farnham: Ashgate, 2013

For the European Union of the 21st century, the search for sustainable prosperity and stability includes the challenge of reconciling democratic ideals and practices with the construction of a European constitutional order. From the 2001 Laeken Summit to the 2009 Lisbon Treaty and beyond EU leaders have repeatedly set out to bring citizens closer to EU governance by making it more democratic and effective yet several national ratification referendums have shown that publics are divided about whether and why to endorse or veto complex EU reform packages imposed from the top down. Despite these limitations people do effectively engage in the making of a European polity. By initiating national court proceedings active citizens are promoting fundamental European rights in Member States' practices. As party members they contribute to shaping mass media communication about, and national publics' understanding of, European political alternatives. As civil society activists citizens help build social networks for contesting certain EU reforms or advocating others. Last but not least, as voters in national and European elections they choose between competing party visions, and national parliamentary stances regarding the role of democratic citizenship. This original contribution to the debate about democratic citizenship vis-à-vis the challenges of economic globalization and European political integration presents critical explorations of different fields of direct, representative, participatory and deliberative democratic citizenship practices that affect the transformation of Europe. This original contribution to the debate about democratic citizenship vis-à-vis the challenges of economic globalization and European political integration presents critical explorations of different fields of direct, representative, participatory and deliberative democratic citizenship practices that affect the transformation of Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27537>

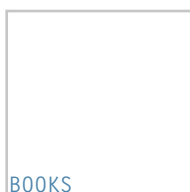
LIXINSKI, Lucas
Intangible cultural heritage in international law

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, Cultural heritage law and policy

This book offers a comprehensive analysis of the legal issues around intangible cultural heritage (also known as traditional cultural expressions or folklore). It explores both institutional and substantive responses the law offers to the safeguarding of intangible heritage, relying heavily on critiques internal and external to the law. These external critiques primarily come from the disciplines of anthropology and heritage studies. The book is safeguarded on three different levels: international, regional, and national. At the international level, the foremost instrument is the specific UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003). At the regional level, initiatives are undertaken both in schemes of political and economic integration, a common thread being that intangible cultural heritage helps promote a common identity for the region, becoming thus a desirable aspect of the integration process. Domestically, responses range from strong constitutional forms of protection to rather weak policy initiatives aimed primarily at attracting foreign aid. Intangible heritage can also be safeguarded via substantive law, and, in this respect, the book looks at the potential and pitfalls of human rights law, intellectual property tools, and contractual approaches. It investigates how the law works and ought to work towards protecting communities, defined as those from where intangible cultural heritage stems, and to whom benefits of its exploitation must return. The book takes the critiques from anthropological and heritage studies into account in order to posit a re-shaped law, offering tools that can be valuable to both scholars and practitioners when understanding how to safeguard intangible heritage.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27780>



LOWE, Philip, MARQUIS, Mel (ed/s)
European competition law annual 2010: merger control in European and global perspective
Oxford, Portland: Hart Publishing, 2013

Every year, top-level market regulators, academics and legal and economic practitioners contribute to the Annual Competition Workshop organised at the European University Institute in Florence. The Co-Directors of the Workshop are Philip Lowe, Mel Marquis and Giorgio Monti. Workshop participants address and critically analyse a particular set of topical issues in the field of competition law and policy. The proceedings are published in Hart's European Competition Law Annual series. This is the fifteenth in the ECLA series. It encompasses numerous chapters that examine the field of merger control from a variety of perspectives. In these chapters the contributors discuss legal and economic issues of substantive analysis, procedure, comity and best practices, as well as matters relating to the litigation of merger cases, particularly before the European Courts. The discussion also benefited from the perspectives of policy makers and experts from Canada, China, Japan, Korea, the United States and other jurisdictions and regions.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25916>

MAIR, Peter
Ruling the void: the hollowing of western democracy
London; New York: Verso, 2013

Chilling account of the end of party democracy, by the leading political scientist. In the long-established democracies of Western Europe, electoral turnouts are in decline, membership is shrinking in the major parties, and those who remain loyal partisans are sapped of enthusiasm. This new book by the late Peter Mair (1951-2011) weighs the impact of these changes, which together show that, after a century of democratic aspiration, electorates are deserting the political arena. Mair examines the alarming parallel development that has seen Europe's political elites remodel themselves as a homogeneous professional class, withdrawing into state institutions that offer relative stability in a world of fickle voters. Meanwhile, non-democratic agencies and practices proliferate and gain credibility—not least among them the European Union itself, an organization contributing to the depoliticization of the member states and one whose notorious “democratic deficit” reflects the deliberate intentions of its founders. *Ruling the Void* offers an authoritative and chilling assessment of the prospects for popular political representation today, not only in the varied democracies of Europe but throughout the developed world.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28077>

MARCHETTI, Sabrina, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna (ed/s)
Migrant domestic and care workers in circularity
Special issue of *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 2013, Vol. 11, No. 4

Many national and EU policy makers have heralded the idea of ‘circular’ migration with great enthusiasm as the solution to many of ‘our’ migration ‘problems’, supposedly addressing at once labour market shortages – by providing quickly and flexibly labour force on demand – and the migrant integration challenges – since circular migrants are not there ‘to stay’ and hence will create very limited if any integration challenges. This special issue/book is concerned with the realities of circularity, notably of migrant domestic and care workers who rotate between their country of origin and the country of settlement. We use the term migrant domestic and care worker to refer to the wider category of migrants employed in the private cleaning and home based



care sectors. The special issue/book focuses on circular migrant domestic and care workers. 'Circular' migrants in these sectors work for a few months at destination and then find a replacement (a relative, a friend or simply a co-national) and go back home to take care of their own families (children, elderly parents). They stay for a couple of months at the country of origin and then return at destination to work. The circulation of migrant domestic and care workers goes against their settling down and thus avoids the related integration challenges that European societies would face if migrant domestic carers would bring their families over. However, at the same time, circular domestic work poses important integration challenges for the people involved as they somehow belong nowhere, they hang in-between the two countries. Circular domestic work provides no long term answer to the crisis of the European welfare systems and the ageing of native European populations. In addition it raises important welfare issues for the circulating migrant workers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29757>

MARQUES, Tiago Pires
Crime and the fascist state, 1850–1940

London: Pickering & Chatto Publishers, 2013, Studies for the International Society for Cultural History, 5

By studying the development of Italy's penal system, Pires Marques provides valuable insights into the wider political culture of European society. Focusing on the rise of fascism in Spain and Portugal as well as Italy, he examines the role of religious, economic and political factors in the making of penal laws. He shows that, from the late nineteenth century, Italy led the way in instigating penal reform as a political tool to impose law and order on an increasingly urban society.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2007.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29957>

MARZOUKI, Nadia, ROY, Olivier (ed/s)
Religious conversions in the Mediterranean world

[S.l.]: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013, Islam and Nationalism [RELIGIOWEST]

While globalization and the European construction increasingly undermine the model of the nation-state in the Mediterranean world, conversions reveal the capacity of religion to disrupt, and unsettle previous understandings of political and social relations. Converts' claims and practice are often met with the hostility of the state and the public while converts can often be perceived either as traitors or as unconscious and weak tools of foreign manipulation. Based on first-hand ethnographical research from several countries throughout the Mediterranean region, this book is the first of its kind in studying and analyzing contemporary conversions and their impact on recasting ideas of nationalism and citizenship. In doing so, this interdisciplinary study confronts historical, anthropological, political science and sociological approaches which offers an insight into the national, legal and political challenges of legislating for religious minorities that arise from conversions. Moreover, the specific examination of contemporary religious conversion contributes more widely to debates about the delinking of religion and culture, globalization, and secularism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27779>

MARZOUKI, Nadia
L'Islam, une religion américaine?

Paris: Editions du Seuil, 2013, La Couleur des idées



Les Musulmans américains sont bien intégrés dans l'économie, la politique et la culture des États-Unis. Et pourtant il y a de vifs soupçons, de la part de la droite surtout, mais même au-delà, quant à la nature de l'islam et à la « loyauté » citoyenne et des musulmans. Les arguments avancés sont étrangement similaires à ceux qu'on entend en Europe depuis les années 2000. On parle sur la taille des nouvelles mosquées, on s'interroge sur le contenu des prêches, on veut interdire la circoncision au nom des droits des enfants, on proteste contre les revendications d'un jour de congé officiel à l'école le jour de l'Aïd, des clients s'insurgent contre une chaîne de supermarché bio qui veut vendre des produits halal. Tous ces débats, décrits avec précision par Nadia Marzouki, paraissent étrangement familiers... Qu'est-il donc arrivé aux Américains ? C'est la question de ce livre. Pourquoi l'islam est-il devenu ces dernières années aux États-Unis non plus simplement un problème de sécurité ou de politique étrangère mais un véritable problème de politique intérieure ? Et pourquoi ces polémiques expriment-elles, au-delà d'un problème d'islam, une contestation plus profonde, inattendue aux États-Unis, de la démocratie libérale et séculière ?
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26887>

MICHEL, Quentin, PAILE, Sylvain,
TSUKANOVA, Maryna, VISKI, Andrea
Controlling the trade of dual-use items handbook

Brussels: Peter Lang, 2013, Sécurité et Non-Prolifération/Security and Non-Proliferation,
Vol. 9

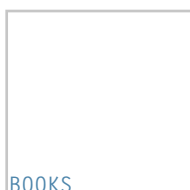
In order to maintain international security – and above all to ensure that weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, be they nuclear, radiological, bacteriological or chemical, do not proliferate – it is now widely acknowledged in the international community that commerce may be, and in some cases must be, constrained. So-called «dual-use» goods, which can be used for either peaceful or non-peaceful purposes, are subject to such trade restrictions. The regulations which govern this specific trade at global, regional or national level seek to ensure that the needs of legitimate economic activities are adequately balanced with the requirements of international security. In this comprehensive handbook, the authors present and analyse the different levels of decision-making, the political and legal instruments in the hands of the authorities, the mechanisms aimed at balancing trade and security and the claims and challenges made by the respective actors in this area of strategic importance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29317>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, SVETIEV, Yane (ed/s)
From rule export to institution building: consumer law at the EU's doorstep
Special Issue of Journal of Consumer Policy, 2013, Vol. 36, No. 3 [13th MRM 2012]

Some of the contributions of this special issue were first presented at a workshop during the thirteenth Mediterranean Research Meeting organized by the EU's Robert Schuman Centre in March 2012. The workshop examined the up-take of consumer protection and competition law rules in the nations of the Mediterranean Region and the interaction of such transplanted rules with existing private law regimes in those jurisdictions (a topic which we investigate in the EU context in an ERC funded project on European Regulatory Private Law). Two further contributions focus on jurisdictions from Central and Eastern Europe (Hungary and Poland) and provide an interesting counter-point to the experiences of the aspirant nations, given that Hungary and Poland have now been EU Member States for almost a decade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30181>



MILAN, Stefania
Social movements and their technologies: wiring social change
Hampshire, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013

Social Movements and Their Technologies. Wiring Social Change explores the interplay between social movements and their “liberated technologies”. It analyzes the rise of low-power radio stations and radical internet projects (“emancipatory communication practices”) as a political subject, focusing on the sociological and cultural processes at play. It provides an overview of the relationship between social movements and technology and investigates what is behind the communication infrastructure that made possible the main protest events of the past 15 years. In doing so, Stefania Milan illustrates how contemporary social movements organize in order to create autonomous alternatives to communication systems and networks and how they contribute to change the way people communicate in daily life, as well as try to change communication policy from the grassroots.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29918>

MILLET, François-Xavier
L'Union européenne et l'identité constitutionnelle des États membres
Paris: Lextenso editions et Karine Roudier, 2013, Bibliothèque constitutionnelle et de science politique, 142

D'un côté de l'échiquier, l'Union européenne, arc-boutée sur sa vénérable jurisprudence Internationale Handelsgesellschaft, aspire à la primauté de l'ensemble de sa production normative sur l'ensemble du droit des États membres. Elle apparaît à première vue indifférente vis-à-vis de constitutions qui ne seraient que l'expression d'un « narcissisme des petites différences » de mauvais aloi dans un contexte d'unification européenne. De l'autre côté de l'échiquier, les États membres restent inflexibles sur la supériorité ultime de leurs constitutions sur tout autre droit. Les juridictions constitutionnelles des États semblent même se coaliser afin d'imposer leurs constitutions respectives comme ultime horizon. Aussi, le conflit apparaît insurmontable. Une telle vision manichéenne occulte cependant l'imbrication qui est déjà à l'oeuvre entre la constitution matérielle de l'Union et les constitutions des États. C'est cette imbrication que tente de montrer cette étude de droit constitutionnel européen et comparé, sous l'angle de l'identité constitutionnelle nationale. Il apparaît en effet que l'identité constitutionnelle des États membres pourrait être cette passerelle tant attendue: en tant qu'elle est à la fois un concept du droit de l'Union et un concept du droit national, elle fait figure de norme de convergence entre ordres juridiques susceptible de fournir une réponse au conflit constitutionnel. Miracle ou mirage ? Tout ne sera finalement qu'affaire de points de vue.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27788>

MUNGIU-PIPPIDI, Alina (ed/s)
Controlling corruption in Europe
Opladen, Berlin, Toronto: Barbara Budrich Publishers, 2013, The Anticorruption Report, 1 [COSMOS] [ANTICORRP]

This book - the first policy report from ANTICORRP - shows the multiple consequences of corruption in EU Member States. Including an analysis on fiscal deficit, vulnerable employment, gender equality, government spending, tax collection, electoral turnout, and brain drain, the report proves that corruption is



not a marginal phenomenon, but a central factor to understanding the EU's current state. It looks at the levels of government impartiality and corruption in the public services: education, health, and law enforcement. It also discusses the best and worst European performers at national and regional levels and includes a multi-country governance survey.

ANTICORRP is a new large-scale research project funded by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Program. The full name of the project is 'Anticorruption Policies Revisited: Global Trends and European Responses to the Challenge of Corruption.' The central objective of ANTICORRP is to investigate factors that promote or hinder the development of effective anti-corruption policies. The project consists of 21 research groups in 16 EU countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28237>

NCCR Democracy, KRIESI, Hanspeter, MÜLLER, Lars (ed/s)

Democracy: an ongoing challenge

Zürich: Lars Müller Publishers, 2013

Is democracy the best form of government? What are the hallmarks of a good democracy? These questions were asked in ancient times and we are still trying to find the answers today. We have learned, at least, that there is no "perfect" democracy! Democratically-ruled nations try to strike a difficult balance between equality and liberty, as well as between majority and minorities. They try to maintain order in society while allowing for the greatest possible expressions of opinion at the same time. Democracy demands and democracy challenges — and as a system of government, democracy is itself challenged today by globalization and the development of digital media. Against this background, and in light of political and economic events in Asia or in the Arab world, there is another incessant question: is democracy still up-to-date? But of course! Democracies perform generally better and ensure peace more successfully than do other forms of government. *Democracy: An Ongoing Challenge* illustrates why. This visual reader uses the power of images to complement the text, resulting in a compendium of the history and development of democracy, and offers insight into the contemporary debates.

A German version is also available: "Herausforderung Demokratie"

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28217>

OSSWALD TRINIDADE GUERREIRO, Maria Cristina

Written in stone: Jesuit buildings in Goa and their artistic and architectural features

Goa: Goa 1556, Golden Heart Emporium, 2013

This book addresses itself to the permanent artistic features of the Jesuit buildings in Goa, namely, their architecture, painting, sculpture, and woodcarving. It also takes note of the number and kinds of buildings, their chronological evolution (periods of foundation, repair, enlargement and decoration), their benefactors or patrons, artists, materials and models, as well as the artistic and cultural influences that shape and inform these buildings. Among the buildings it studies are the Colégio de S. Paulo Velho (1541-1578), the male and female catechumenates (1550s), the hospital for the indigenous (1551), the Noviciate (1556-1664), the Orphanage (1558), the first church of S. Paulo Velho (1541-1560), the second church of S. Paulo Velho (1560-1572), the Professed House (1586-c.1597), the Bom Jesus (1594-1605), the Colégio de S. Paulo Novo (1610-1620), the Colégio do Espírito Santo in Salcete, the Colégio de Santo Inácio in Rachol (1606-09), small



settlements(residences) in Salcete, and the recreation site at Santana. The book looks at Catholic art in Goa, the Jesuit conception of art, and other themes. It has a listing of Jesuit artists who worked in Goa from 1542-1655, and a very detailed bibliography of both manuscript and published sources.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2003.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29060>

PARDO, Michael S., PATTERSON, Dennis
Minds, brains, and law: the conceptual foundations of law and neuroscience
Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, 2013

As neuroscientific technologies continue to develop and inform our understanding of the mind, the opportunities for applying neuroscience in legal proceedings have also increased. Cognitive neuroscientists have deepened our understanding of the complex relationship between the mind and the brain by using new techniques such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and electroencephalography (EEG). The inferences drawn from these findings and increasingly sophisticated technologies are being applied to debates and processes in the legal field, from lie detection in criminal trials to critical legal doctrines surrounding the insanity defense or guilt adjudication. In *Minds, Brains, and Law: The Conceptual Foundations of Law and Neuroscience*, Michael S. Pardo and Dennis Patterson assess the philosophical questions that arise when neuroscientific research and technology are applied in the legal system. They examine the arguments favoring the increased use of neuroscience in law, the means for assessing its reliability in legal proceedings, and the integration of neuroscientific research into substantive legal doctrines. The authors use their explorations to inform a corrective inquiry into the mistaken inferences and conceptual errors that arise from mismatched concepts, such as the mental disconnect of what constitutes “lying” on a lie detection test. The empirical, practical, ethical, and conceptual issues that Pardo and Patterson seek to redress will deeply influence how we negotiate and implement the fruits of neuroscience in law and policy in the future.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28397>

PATEL, Kiran Klaus, WEISBRODE, Kenneth (ed/s)
European integration and the Atlantic community in the 1980s
New York, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013

The editors are grateful to them and to the EUI’s Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, which sponsored the conference; to the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of Maastricht University for its support. This unique collection of essays lays the groundwork for the study of the intersection of European integration and transatlantic relations in the 1980s. With archives for this period only recently opened, scholars are beginning to analyse and understand what some have called an apogee of the European project and others have called the Second Cold War. How do these moments intersect and relate to one another? These essays, by prominent scholars from Europe and the United States, examine this and related questions while challenging conventional chronologies.

This book originated from a conference held at the European University Institute in May 2010. Participants at the conference included Graham Avery, Stefano Bartolini, Duccio Basosi, Frédéric Bozo, David Buchan, Edwina Campbell, Gabriele D’Ottavio, Ksenia Demidova, Aurélie Gfeller, Mark Gilbert, Friedrich Kratochwil, N. Piers Ludlow, Kiran Klaus Patel, Antonio Costa Pinto, Matthias Schulz, Giles Scott-Smith, Angela Romano, Federico Romero, Nuno Severiano Teixeira, Marten van Heuven, Kenneth Weisbrode, and Christian Wenkel.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29542>



PÉREZ-ARRIAGA, Ignacio J. (ed/s)

Regulation of the power sector

London, New York: Springer, 2013 [Florence School of Regulation]

Regulation of the Power Sector is a unified, consistent and comprehensive treatment of the theories and practicalities of regulation in modern power-supply systems. The need for generation to occur at the time of use occasioned by the impracticality of large-scale electricity storage coupled with constant and often unpredictable changes in demand make electricity-supply systems large, dynamic and complex and their regulation a daunting task. Conceptually arranged in four parts, this book addresses both traditional regulatory frameworks and also liberalized and re-regulated environments. First, an introduction gives a full characterization of power supply including engineering, economic and regulatory viewpoints. The second part presents the fundamentals of regulation and the third looks at the regulation of particular components of the power sector in detail. Advanced topics and subjects still open or subject to dispute form the content of the fourth part. In a sector where regulatory design is the key driver of both the industry efficiency and the returns on investment, Regulation of the Power Sector is directed at regulators, policy decision makers, business managers and researchers. It is a pragmatic text, well-tested by the authors' quarter-century of experience of power systems from around the world. Power system professionals and students at all levels will derive much benefit from the authors' wealth of blended theory and real-world-derived know-how.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27317>

PÉREZ-GARCÍA, Manuel

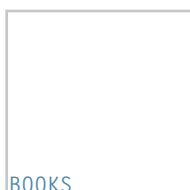
Vicarious consumers: trans-national meetings between the West and East in the Mediterranean world (1730–1808)

London; Farnham; Surrey: Ashgate, 2013, Modern Economic and Social History

The birth of a mass consumer society in western Europe has been a subject of much scholarly debate in recent years. In order to further understanding of the issue, this book adopts an analytical approach, paying special attention to the socio-cultural and economic transfers which occur when different commodities are introduced to territories with diverse values and identities. In particular, it examines the role of merchants and their important influence on consumer decisions, describing how they created demand for new necessities in local, national and international markets of the western Mediterranean area. Through a systematic analysis of probate inventories from southern Spain, the study reveals shifts in the patterns of consumption of new goods in urban and rural families, underlining a growing interest in new, exotic and foreign goods. By connecting these local desires, aspirations and choices to a global movement in which human and material capital circulated trans-continently, broader patterns of consumption are revealed. By observing a southern European society, such as Spain, where the industrialization process was slower than that in Anglo-Saxon territories, the book contributes to the on-going debates about 'industrious revolution' and 'trickle-down' theories and whether both occurred simultaneously or separately. The book also helps identify the socio-economic forces and agents that prompted the stimulus for new consumer aspirations, as well as the cultural consequences that the new modern consumerism brought about.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28017>



RADI, Yannick
*La standardisation et le droit international: contours
d'une théorie dialectique de la formation du droit*
Bruxelles: Bruylant, 2013, Jus Gentium

Cet ouvrage propose une théorie dialectique de la formation du droit: la standardisation. Cette théorie inscrit la réflexion sur la formation du droit dans un cadre conceptuel novateur, caractérisé par le procéduralisme et le systémisme. Ce faisant, elle renouvelle l'approche positiviste classique qui envisage la création du droit statiquement, par le prisme des sources. Cette nouvelle théorie permet de penser la formation du droit dans un archétype idéal, l'ordre juridique coopératif, et est ici étudiée à l'égard de deux ordres coopératifs contemporains: les ordres juridiques nationaux et l'ordre juridique international. Dans le cadre de l'exposé de la standardisation, cet ouvrage propose des analyses originales sur des thèmes clefs de la pensée juridique. Il en est ainsi à l'égard de concepts tels le « standard » ou l'ordre juridique, mais aussi de questions telles la normativité et ses caractéristiques, le raisonnement juridique ou encore la dichotomie création/application du droit. Au-delà et dans une perspective plus pratique, cet ouvrage offre des études détaillées de l'évolution des ordres juridiques nationaux et international ainsi que de la formation de leurs droits. Tel est notamment le cas de la formation du droit international des investissements, en relation avec les pratiques conventionnelles et arbitrales.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27789>

RANCI, Pippo, CERVIGNI, Guido (ed/s)
The economics of electricity markets: theory and policy
Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2013, The Loyola De Palacio Series on
European energy policy, Loyola De Palacio Programme

The correct market design can render electricity very much like other commodities, as far as trading and retailing are concerned. However, social and political concerns, rather than engineering or economics, make electricity unique. The book addresses a wide set of issues arising when competition is introduced in to the electricity industry, ranging from alternative wholesale market designs to competition policy in electricity markets; from the benefits and cost of retail competition, to the emerging politicization of generation investment as a way to pursue sustainability targets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27471>

REUS-SMIT, Christian
Individual rights and the making of the international system
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013

We live today in the first global system of sovereign states in history, encompassing all of the world's polities, peoples, religions and civilizations. Christian Reus-Smit presents a new account of how this system came to be, one in which struggles for individual rights play a central role. The international system expanded from its original European core in five great waves, each involving the fragmentation of one or more empires into a host of successor sovereign states. In the most important, associated with the Westphalian settlement, the independence of Latin America, and post-1945 decolonization, the mobilization of new ideas about individual rights challenged imperial legitimacy, and when empires failed to recognize these new rights,



subject peoples sought sovereign independence. Combining theoretical innovation with detailed historical case-studies, this book advances a new understanding of human rights and world politics, with individual rights deeply implicated in the making of the global sovereign order.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27997>

RIALL, Lucy

Under the volcano: empire and revolution in a Sicilian town

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013

Nelson was created Duke of Bronte and received the vast estate in 1799 as a gift from Ferdinand IV, King of the Two Sicilies. It was a standard, if especially ostentatious, form of military reward and reflected both the 'Nelson-mania' prevailing in Naples and the King's personal gratitude to the British for having saved his kingdom from the French Revolutionary armies. But the gift also brought disgrace on Nelson, in that it pointed to his dubious role in the brutal suppression of the Jacobin Republic in Naples (not to mention his love affair with the British ambassador's wife). All was not what it appeared to be in Bronte either. The first British men to arrive there found nothing but trouble and bad luck, and at the time of his death of 1805, Nelson was complaining that the place was a drain on his finances. After Nelson's death, his brother William inherited the estate and the title and, through William's daughter, Charlotte, Lady Bridport, the estate passed to the Bridport family.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25849>

ROSATI, Eleonora

Originality in EU copyright: full harmonisation through case law

Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2013

Full harmonization of the copyright laws of EU Member States has long been a holy grail for copyright lawyers, but with the reality thus far being only limited harmonization resulting from ad-hoc legislative interventions, there are serious questions over the feasibility and indeed desirability of this goal. Notwithstanding, as this book makes eloquently clear, whilst legislative initiatives have been limited, the CJEU has been acting proactively, establishing through its decisional practice the de facto harmonization of an important principle of copyright: the originality requirement. Through an assessment of the originality requirement, this work guides the reader in interpreting judicial decisions which are of fundamental importance to current and future understanding of EU copyright. The book's holistic approach and methodology takes in analysis of; recent decisions of the CJEU in light of broader EU copyright reform debate; the implications of CJEU case law in Member States which have traditionally adopted different approaches to copyright (eg the UK); the originality requirement in EU, UK and continental Member States; recent UK decisions from an EU perspective; and academic copyright reform projects, both in Europe and the US. Originality in EU Copyright will appeal to academics, policymakers and EU officers, students, practitioners and in-house counsels.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29038>



ROSE, Richard
Representing Europeans: a pragmatic approach
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013

Representing Europeans makes a fresh assessment of the challenge facing the European Union today: it can no longer carry out integration by stealth. Measures adopted to save the eurozone impose visible political costs without clearly visible benefits. There is a lack of popular commitment to more European integration because EU institutions represent its citizens indirectly or not at all. Reliance on citizenship lite is politically dangerous, since people retain the power to reject their national government because of commitments it makes in Brussels. The book's pragmatic approach recommends that enhanced European integration should be based on coalitions of the willing and accommodation of the unwilling. Federalists and Eurosceptics will alternatively agree and disagree with the argument of this book. But they cannot ignore the challenge it raises for the EU to pay more attention to the half a billion people it claims to represent.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27617>

SANGAR, Eric
Historical experience: burden or bonus in today's wars?: The British army and the Bundeswehr in Afghanistan
Freiburg: Rombach, 2013, Neueste Militärgeschichte. Einsatz konkret, 2

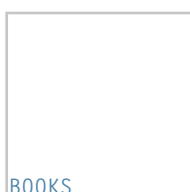
In Iraq and Afghanistan, the British military pointed to its colonial experience as a useful resource to perform its various missions in complex and difficult environments. For the Bundeswehr, lacking any institutional experience with counterinsurgency warfare, the participation in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) became the first combat mission abroad at all. The book explores in which way the British and German Armies have relied on historical experience in the making and adaptation of operational strategy. Eric Sangar defines »historical experience« as a body of useful knowledge that is constructed through the institutional analyses of past military campaigns with the aim of producing normative lessons for military operations in the present. In other words, Eric Sangar deals with the fundamental question if and how Armed Forces can learn from history, or if experience from the past is rather an obstacle to adaptation in the present. Dr. Eric Sangar is a research fellow at the Department of International Relations of the University of Stuttgart. He is a member of the interdisciplinary project »Corpus-based Analysis of News Coverage on Wars and Interventions« and teaches courses on conflict analysis, strategic studies, and IR theory. This study is based on his Ph.D. project, which he realized at the European University Institute in Florence (Italy) between 2008 and 2012.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29298>

SCHEININ, Martin (ed/s)
Terrorism and human rights
Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2013, Human rights law, Vol. 8

Terrorism and human rights has been the subject of increased attention since the events of 11th September 2001. Drawing on works that were originally published between 2002 and 2011, this authoritative collection covers a variety of topics, including detention and extraordinary rendition, targeted killings, freedom of



expression, privacy and terrorist listings. Along with an original introduction by the editor, this topical volume will be an invaluable source of reference for researchers, students, academics and practitioners interested in the field of terrorism and human rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30190>

SKINNER, Quentin, VAN GELDEREN, Martin (ed/s)

Freedom and the construction of Europe

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013

Freedom, today perceived simply as a human right, was a continually contested idea in the early modern period. In *Freedom and the Construction of Europe* an international group of scholars explore the richness, diversity and complexity of thinking about freedom in the shaping of modernity. Volume 1 examines debates about religious and constitutional liberties, as well as exploring the tensions between free will and divine omnipotence across a continent of proliferating religious denominations. Volume 2 considers free persons and free states, examining differing views about freedom of thought and action and their relations to conceptions of citizenship. Debates about freedom have been fundamental to the construction of modern Europe, but represent a part of our intellectual heritage that is rarely examined in depth. These volumes provide materials for thinking in fresh ways not merely about the concept of freedom, but how it has come to be understood in our own time.

Publication in 2 Volumes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26894>

SNOW, David A., DELLA PORTA, Donatella,

KLANDERMANS, Bert, MCADAM, Doug (ed/s)

The Wiley-Blackwell encyclopedia of social and political movements

Chichester; Malden: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013, SSEZ - Blackwell Encyclopedias in Social Sciences [COSMOS]

Non-institutionalized collective action is such a conspicuous feature of today's social landscape, exemplified by recent events in the Arab world, that a day rarely goes by in which the news does not refer to a social movement or protest activity. The study of these movements is important on many levels, especially in the greater understanding it offers of the social worlds in which they emerge and operate. This Encyclopedia delivers a comprehensive, authoritative, interdisciplinary, and up-to-date reference work, filled with examples, key perspectives, concepts, relevant research methodologies, and scholarly insights on social and political movements across the entire globe. The Encyclopedia comprises over 400 entries, in a user-friendly A-Z format within a three-volume print set, and it will be simultaneously available online. The coverage is broad-based, and reflects major social and political movements and related collective phenomena throughout segments of history and across the world: from the Anti-Slavery Movement, to the Tiananmen student movement, to the Arab Spring. This work brings together a team of leading scholars, all of whom come to the project with exemplary track records and international standing. As you would expect from a resource in this field, the contributor team spans several disciplines and brings together scholars from over ten countries. The result is both an invaluable, interdisciplinary reference and a springboard for students and scholars who want to learn about specific social and political movements, and the various concepts, perspectives, and methodologies used to analyze those movements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25894>



STAMPNITZKY, Lisa
Disciplining terror: how experts invented "terrorism"
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013

Since 9/11 we have been told that terrorists are pathological evildoers, beyond our comprehension. Before the 1970s, however, hijackings, assassinations, and other acts we now call 'terrorism' were considered the work of rational strategic actors. 'Disciplining Terror' examines how political violence became 'terrorism,' and how this transformation ultimately led to the current 'war on terror.' Drawing upon archival research and interviews with terrorism experts, Lisa Stampnitzky traces the political and academic struggles through which experts made terrorism, and terrorism made experts. She argues that the expert discourse on terrorism operates at the boundary - itself increasingly contested - between science and politics, and between academic expertise and the state. Despite terrorism now being central to contemporary political discourse, there have been few empirical studies of terrorism experts. This book investigates how the concept of terrorism has been developed and used over recent decades.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27254>

STORNIG, Katharina
Sisters crossing boundaries: German missionary nuns in colonial Togo and New Guinea, 1897-1960
Gottingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2013, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Europäische Geschichte, 232

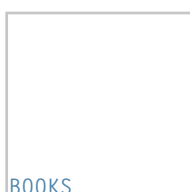
The last third of the 19th century witnessed a considerable increase in the active participation of women in the various Christian missions. Katharina Stornig focusses on the Catholic case, and particularly explores the activities and experiences of German missionary nuns, the so-called Servants of the Holy Spirit, in colonial Togo and New Guinea in the late 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. Introducing the nuns' ambiguous roles as travelers, evangelists, believers, domestic workers, farmers, teachers, and nurses, Stornig highlights the ways in which these women shaped and were shaped by the missionary encounter and how they affected colonial societies more generally. Privileging the sources produced by nuns (i.e. letters, chronicles and reports) and emphasizing their activities, *Sisters Crossing Boundaries* profoundly challenges the frequent depiction of women and particularly nuns as the largely passive observers of the missionizing and colonizing activities of men. Stornig does not stop at adding women to the existing historical narrative of mission in Togo and New Guinea, but presents the hopes and strategies that German nuns related to the imagination and practice of empire. She also discusses the effects of boundary-crossing, both real and imagined, in the context of religion, gender and race.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28737>

THOMSON, Ann
L'âme des lumières: le débat sur l'être humain entre religion et science Angleterre-France (1690-1760)
Seyssel: Champ Vallon, 2013, collection Epoques

Cet ouvrage aborde d'un point de vue original la période de la « crise de la conscience européenne » et son prolongement jusqu'au milieu du XVIIIe siècle. Il prend comme fil conducteur l'émergence d'une conception laïque et matérielle de l'être humain, problématique au cœur d'aspects clés des Lumières. En suivant les



différents moments du débat autour de l'âme humaine — qui touche au fondement de la doctrine chrétienne —, il étudie les polémiques théologico-politiques de cette période dans lesquelles s'insère ce débat. La première partie, consacrée à l'Angleterre après la Glorieuse Révolution, analyse les luttes idéologiques et religieuses de la fin du XVIIe et au début du XVIIIe siècle, ainsi que le contexte philosophique et scientifique, avant d'étudier en profondeur la controverse sur Dieu, l'âme et la nature humaine. La deuxième partie, qui traite des « premières Lumières » françaises, suit d'abord les échos des controverses anglaises transmis par les passeurs huguenots, avant d'analyser la spéculation scientifique et philosophique en France dans la première moitié du XVIIIe siècle, montrant comment ces courants ont nourri la pensée matérialiste. Cette histoire transnationale, qui permet de comprendre les limites d'une histoire des idées cherchant à isoler un courant irrégulier cohérent culminant dans le matérialisme français du XVIIIe siècle, étudie aussi comment ce débat a nourri « l'histoire naturelle de l'homme » de la deuxième moitié du siècle ainsi que le courant matérialiste qui s'affirma à partir de 1760. En soulignant le rôle joué non seulement par les polémiques théologiques protestantes mais également par la recherche médicale, cette analyse permet de relativiser certaines interprétations des « Lumières radicales.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28681>

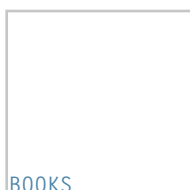
TREVISAN SEMI, Emanuela, MICCOLI, Dario, PARFITT, Tudor (ed/s)
Memory and ethnicity: ethnic museums in Israel and the diaspora
Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2013

In recent times, ethnicity and issues of origin have become a hotly debated topic among Jews both in Israel and in the Diaspora. This is particularly true both of Jews from the Middle East and North Africa, who for years had remained at the margins of the Israeli national narrative, as well as the Israeli Palestinian minority. Much the same may be said of Diaspora Jews. Among the public spaces where ethnicity has become more visible are museums, together with heritage centres, art galleries, and the Internet. The aim of *Memory and Ethnicity* is to investigate how ethnicity is represented and narrated in such spaces. How have groups of Jews from such different backgrounds as Morocco, Egypt, India or the US elaborated their past legacies and traditions vis-à-vis a variety of national narratives and cultural or political ideologies? This volume describes the emergence of a new museological scene – that mirrors a multi-vocal Jewish and Israeli public sphere in which ethnicity has become central to a nation's cultural imagination. By considering museums as “places of memory” where an ethnic/communal identity is displayed, *Memory and Ethnicity* analyses which memories are preserved, and which suppressed. This study sets out to enrich the understanding of Israeli and Jewish cultural history, and also to deepen the field of museum studies from little investigated perspectives.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29161>

TRIANDAFYLIDOU, Anna (ed/s)
Circular migration between Europe and its neighbourhood: choice or necessity?
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013

The term ‘circular migration’ has become a buzzword among European and international policy and academic circles in recent years. Many national and EU policy makers have heralded the idea of ‘circular’ migration with great enthusiasm as the solution to many of ‘our’ migration ‘problems’, supposedly addressing at once labour market shortages (by providing quickly and flexibly labour force on demand) and the migrant integration challenges (since circular migrants are not there to stay and hence will create very limited if any integration challenges). This book studies the realities of circular migration on the ground by empirical analysis of seven pairs of countries: Greece-Albania, Italy-Albania; Italy-Morocco, Spain-Morocco; and Poland-Ukraine,



Hungary-Ukraine, Italy-Ukraine. The book provides for a comparative and in depth analysis of circular migration between EU member states and countries in the EU's neighbourhood. It discusses critically the idea that circular migration is a triple-win situation (for migrants, states of origin, and destination countries) and looks at how relevant policies, migration statuses, labour markets, and other factors influence migrants' circulation. It poses and responds to the question whether circularity is a choice that brings higher economic and social or cultural gains than classical migration, or a necessity, a creative but not desirable strategy that migrants adopt in the absence of other options.

Concluding book chapter 10 available in Open Access.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27721>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna (ed/s)

Irregular migrant domestic workers in Europe: who cares?

Burlington; Farnham: Ashgate, 2013, Research in Migration and Ethnic Relations Series

With specific attention to irregular migrant workers - that is to say, those without legal permits to stay in the countries in which they work - this volume focuses on domestic work, presenting studies from ten European countries, including Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain. Offering a comparative analysis of irregular migrants engaged in all kinds of domestic work, the authors explore questions relating to employment conditions, health issues and the family lives of migrants. The book examines the living and working conditions of irregular migrant domestic workers, their relations with employers, their access to basic rights such as sick leave, sick pay, and holiday pay, as well as access to health services. Close consideration is also given to the challenges for family life presented by workers' status as irregular migrants, with regard to their lives both in their countries of origin and with their employers. Through analyses of the often blurred distinction between legality and illegality, the notion of a 'career' in domestic work and the policy responses of European nations to the growth of irregular migrant domestic work, this volume offers various conceptual developments in the study of migration and domestic work. As such, it will appeal to sociologists, political scientists, geographers and anthropologists with interests in migration, gender, the family and domestic work.

An extract of the book, the introduction chapter, is available in PDF with permission from the publisher.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25619>

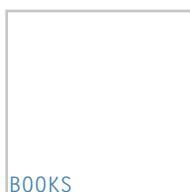
TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, GROPAS, Ruby, KOUKI, Hara (ed/s)

The Greek crisis and European modernity

Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013, Identities and Modernities in Europe

This collection explores the current economic and political crisis in Greece and more widely in Europe. Greece is used to illustrate and exemplify the contradictions of the dominant paradigm of European modernity, the ruptures that are inherent to it, and the alternative modernity discourses that develop within Europe. By critically reviewing the 'alternative' path to modernization that Greece has taken, the authors question whether the current Greek economic and political-moral crisis is the resulting failure of this 'alternative' or 'deviant' modernization model or whether it is the result of a wider crisis in the dominant European economic and political modernity paradigm.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27895>



VADI, Valentina
Public health in international investment law and arbitration
London: Routledge, 2013

Is a State free to adopt measures to protect the public health of its citizens? If so, what are the limits, if any, to such regulatory powers? This book addresses these questions by focusing on the clash between the regulatory autonomy of the state and international investment governance. As a wide variety of state regulations allegedly aimed at protecting public health may interfere with foreign investments, a tension exists between the public health policies of the host state and investment treaty provisions. Under most investment treaties, States have waived their sovereign immunity, and have agreed to give arbitrators a comprehensive jurisdiction over what are essentially regulatory disputes. Some scholars and practitioners have expressed concern regarding the magnitude of decision-making power allocated to investment treaty tribunals. This book contributes to the current understanding of international investment law and arbitration, addressing the fundamental question of whether public health has and/or should have any relevance in contemporary international investment law and policy. With a focus on the 'clash of cultures' between international investment law and public health, the author critically analyses the emerging case law of investment treaty arbitration and considers the theoretical interplay between public health and investor rights in international investment law. The book also explores the interplay between investment law and public health in practice, focusing on specific sectors such as pharmaceutical patents, tobacco regulation and environmental health. It then goes on to analyze the available means for promoting consideration of public health in international investment law and suggests new methods and approaches to better reconcile public health and investor rights.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23315>

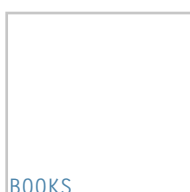
VAN DIJK, Boyd
Leven naast het kamp: Kamp Vught en de Vughtenaren 1942-1944
Houten: Uitgeverij Unieboek; Het Spectrum, 2013

Wat doet een dorp als het plotseling wordt geconfronteerd met een nabijgelegen concentratiekamp? De inwoners van het Brabantse Vught moesten leven met Konzentrationslager Herzogenbusch, beter bekend als Kamp Vught. Ze waren kind aan huis: Vughtenaren bevoorraadden het crematorium met brandstof, pleegden misdaden, maar leverden óók vele hulppakketjes af. Anderen hielden juist grote afstand tot het kamp. Hun levens, getekend door het meest dodelijke kamp van de Lage Landen, staan centraal in deze biografie van een kampdorp.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28341>

VAUCHEZ, Antoine, DE WITTE, Bruno (ed/s)
Lawyering Europe: European law as a transnational social field
Oxford; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2013, Modern Studies in European Law, Vol. 37

While scholarly writing has dealt with the role of law in the process of European integration, so far it has shed little light on the lawyers and communities of lawyers involved in that process. Law has been one of the most thoroughly investigated aspects of the European integration process, and EU law has become a well-established academic discipline, with the emergence more recently of an impressive body of legal and political science literature on 'European law in context'. Yet, this field has been dominated by an essentially judicial narrative, focused on the role of the European courts, underestimating in the process the multifaceted



roles lawyers and law play in the EU polity, notably the roles they play beyond the litigation arena. This book promotes a deeper understanding of European law as a social and political phenomenon, presenting a more complete view of the European legal field by looking beyond the courts, and at the same time broadening the scholarly horizon by exploring the ways in which European law is actually made. To do this, the book describes the roles of the great variety of actors who stand behind legal norms and decisions, bringing together perspectives from various disciplines - law, political science, political sociology, and history - to offer a global multi-disciplinary reassessment of the role of 'law' and 'lawyers' in the European integration process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26603>

VAUCHEZ, Antoine

L'Union par le droit: l'invention d'un programme institutionnel pour l'Europe

Paris: Presses de Sciences Po, 2013, Références, Gouvernance

Constitution européenne, charte des droits fondamentaux, règle d'or budgétaire... L'intégration européenne frappe par l'extraordinaire continuité des formes qu'elle emprunte: par-delà les crises et les « sommets de la dernière chance », l'Europe politique ne cesse de se réinventer dans les termes du droit. En quête des fondements historiques et sociaux de ce « juridisme » européen, l'ouvrage retrace le processus par lequel s'est bâti, en plusieurs décennies, un programme institutionnel – « l'Union par le droit » – capable de donner sens et unité à l'ensemble hétéroclite des communautés et des politiques européennes. Il révèle aussi le rôle essentiel qu'ont joué un ensemble d'acteurs et de groupes d'élite, universitaires notamment, dans la mutation des traités en un « système institutionnel » doté d'une logique propre et devenu le véritable conservatoire du projet communautaire. Loin des travers d'une histoire héroïque de l'Europe en termes de crises ou de traités refondateurs, il démontre pourquoi et comment c'est le droit qui s'est imposé comme le levier principal par lequel l'Europe a pu s'affirmer comme nouveau centre de pouvoir.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26054>

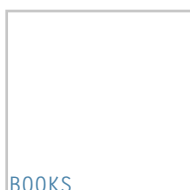
VIOLA DE AZEVEDO CUNHA, Mario, GOMES DE ANDRADE, Norberto Nuno,
LIXINSKI, Lucas, FÉTEIRA, Lúcio Tomé (ed/s)

New technologies and human rights: challenges to regulation

Farnham: Ashgate, 2013

Whilst advances in biotechnology and information technology have undoubtedly resulted in better quality of life for mankind, they can also bring about global problems. The legal response to the challenges caused by the rapid progress of technological change has been slow and the question of how international human rights should be protected and promoted with respect to science and technology remains unexplored. The contributors to this book explore the political discourse and power relations of technological growth and human rights issues between the Global South and the Global North and uncover the different perspectives of both regions. They investigate the conflict between technology and human rights and the perpetuation of inequality and subjection of the South to the North. With emerging economies such as Brazil playing a major role in trade, investment and financial law, this book examines how human rights are affected in Southern countries and identifies significant challenges to reform in the areas of international law and policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28137>



VIOLA DE AZEVEDO CUNHA, Mario
*Market integration through data protection: An analysis
of the insurance and financial industries in the EU*

Dordrecht: Springer, 2013, Law, Governance and Technology Series, Vol. 9

In the context of the continuous advance of information technologies and biomedicine, and of the creation of economic blocs, this book is devoted to the analysis of the role data protection plays in the integration of markets, with a special emphasis on financial and insurance services. Moreover, it is also concerned with the identification of differences in the data protection systems of EU member states and with the development of common standards and principles of data protection, keeping in mind the need to establish a high level of data protection without unnecessarily constraining the flow of information. The book is divided into four parts. The first one deals with the evolution of the right to privacy, focusing on the last few decades, taking into account the development of new technologies. In this part, an analysis of the European framework of data protection and of its developed standards is carried out. Then, in the second part, the interaction between data protection and the industries selected as case studies, namely insurance, banking and credit reporting, is discussed. This discussion concentrates on specific issues, such as generalisation and discrimination, adverse selection and the processing of sensitive and genetic data, which are the main issues that affect the processing of personal data in these industries. The focus of the third part is the analysis of the legislation of three EU member states (France, Italy and UK). In order to perform this comparative exercise, some important issues are taken into account: the concepts of personal, data protection principles, the role of the data protection authorities, the role of the data protection officer, data subjects' rights, the processing of sensitive data, and the experience of the case studies in processing data. Moreover, issues related to the specific member states are also considered. Finally and subsequently to the comparative analysis, some recommendations are proposed for updating EU legislation on data protection, so as to reduce the barriers to the establishment of an internal market, mainly for financial and insurance services.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26219>

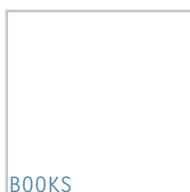
VRDOLJAK, Ana Filipa (ed/s)
The cultural dimension of human rights

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, Vol. XXII/1, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law [AEL]

The intersections between culture and human rights have engaged some of the most heated and controversial debates across international law and theory. As understandings of culture have evolved in recent decades to encompass culture as ways of life, there has been a shift in emphasis from national cultures to cultural diversity within and across states. This has entailed a push to more fully articulate cultural rights within human rights law. This volume analyses a range of responses by international law, and particularly human rights law, to some of the thorniest, perennial, and sometimes violent confrontations fuelled by culture in relations between individuals, groups and the state in international society. Across the different issues tackled, the contributions are tied by one unifying thread - that culture is understood, protected and promoted not only for its physical manifestations. Rather, it is the relationship of culture to people, individually or in groups, and the diversity of these relationships which is being protected and promoted; hence, the fundamental overlap between culture and human rights.

2011 AEL Courses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29277>



YORDANOVA, Nikoleta
*Organising the European Parliament: the role of
committees and their legislative influence*
Colchester: ECPR Press, 2013

The recent empowerment of the European Parliament makes this a timely study of the impact of its internal organisation on legislative politics, interest representation and democracy within the Union. Using data on all legislators and legislative proposals in the 6th parliamentary term, the book confronts alternative theories of legislative organisation in rigorous statistical analyses supported by rich interview information. The findings indicate that the internal setup and legislative output of the parliamentary committees serve the policy goals of parties in the European Parliament, and in particular the working majority party, rather than special interests or purely informational needs, which the author explains with the formal and informal parliamentary rules. As the committees advance party politics instead of particularistic policies, she concludes that legislating within the committees is positive for democracy in the European Union and raises concerns about the loss in transparency, legitimacy and accountability that the increasingly common fast-track bicameral decision-making outside the committees entails.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27600>





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**Privacy, security and new technologies:
a Brazilian approach to privacy
issues in the public security field**

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**Liberty, equality, diversity: culture,
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WIESSNER, Siegfried

Culture and the rights of indigenous peoples

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ANDINI, Monica
Essays in applied economics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The thesis is a collection of essays in Applied Economics. The first essay employs unique Italian data to jointly consider different aspects of the relationship between agglomeration and labor market pooling. The paper looks across all industries from the perspectives of both workers and firms. The study finds evidence of a positive relationship between turnover and agglomeration, evidence of on-the-job learning and evidence consistent with agglomeration improving job matches. However, the estimated labor market pooling gains seem unlikely to account for a substantial share of the agglomeration benefits accruing to workers and firms. The second essay evaluates the effectiveness of a major Italian place-based policy through which the government endorses and finances an industrialization plan proposed by private firms. By using as counterfactuals the areas exposed to the same policy later in time, the study finds little evidence of a positive effect of the program on plants and employment growth rates, which is confined to a small area (municipality) and crowds out the economic growth of the surroundings. The third essay uses the consolidation of Italian municipalities brought about by the fascist dictatorship in the 1920s to gauge the role of the size of local jurisdictions for economic development. It finds that the consolidation was associated with relevant net welfare gains for the communities involved. In particular, the advantages related to the bigger economies of scale in larger jurisdictions overwhelmed the costs owing to the higher heterogeneity. The fourth essay investigates the impact of financial development on the quantiles of the conditional growth distribution. The



study presents a growth model showing the quantile effects of finance on growth and provides empirical evidence consistent with the idea that countries in the upper tail of the conditional growth distribution react more than countries in the lower tail to the same financial stimulus.

Examining Board: Professor Elena Carletti, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Luigi Guiso, Einaudi Institute for Economic and Finance Professor Franklin Allen, Wharton Financial Institutions Center Professor Diego Puga, Centro de Estudios Monetarios y Financieros. Defence date: 26 July 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28024>

ANIŠIĆ, Maša

Innovative aspects of the UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The thesis examines the innovations introduced by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the international human rights arena. It addresses three separate aspects of the Convention, i.e. its drafting process, its general and substantive provisions, and its provisions on implementation and monitoring. The main focus of the thesis is on the innovative mechanisms for stronger social rights realisation found within the general and substantive provisions of the Convention. The thesis argues that the Convention's innovative use of nondiscrimination, equality, and social participation mechanisms presents a new tool that moves social rights closer to civil rights and consequently provides an effective framework for their stronger realisation. The drafting process and the implementation provisions are analysed to the extent to which they relate to the stronger social rights realisation. The thesis argues that the innovations in the drafting process affected the experimental nature of the Convention's content and explores the future implications of stakeholder participation in the Convention's drafting process by comparing it to the drafting of other relevant international treaties. The innovations within the implementation and monitoring provisions are relevant to the fostering of social rights, since these provisions are tasked with transforming the Convention's text into an actual lever of change. The thesis identifies the problems currently faced by the treaty bodies, and provides an overview of the CRPD's mechanisms to address such problems. The thesis aims to determine whether these innovations are CRPD specific, or part of a broader trend in international human rights law and to offer some concluding remarks on the Convention's innovative mechanisms, particularly where they relate to fostering the stronger realisation of social rights and their potential to produce effects beyond the scope of disability law.

Supervisor: Dr. Claire Kilpatrick, European University Institute. Award date: 20 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28025>

ATAK, Kivanc

Police, protest and democracy in Turkey: from Gazi to Gezi

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis is about the police and the control of public protests in Turkey. Despite its centrality to state power, the police have never become a mainstream subject of political sociology. Particularly on a stage where governments perform state power in the face of societal dissent, the police are not bit players but lead actors who demystify curiously about the political foundations of a regime. My dissertation focuses on contemporary manifestations of protest policing in a geography where democratization incorporated previously discredited actors into the political centre while the strong hand of the state advanced in modern technologies of law enforcement. I specifically interrogate how the transformation of the police after 1980



and more precisely since the end of the 1990s reflects on the policing of public protests, and how this transformation resonates with the patterns of protest in the country. I am also empirically interested in the application of this process on contentious gatherings of different origin; namely on labour, student, and pro-Kurdish protests. Throughout the thesis, I argue that the empowerment of the police in Turkey translated into the interactive dynamics with protester groups. While the police's differential strategies resonate with divergent protest strategies, the political fabrication of "threats" is a means to justify police empowerment through increased para-militarization and legal instruments. In order to address my research question, I resort to methodological pluralism, and use multiple sources. The descriptively quantitative data on the protest events provide me with preliminary yet illustrative information, which I substantiate with the analysis of official and unofficial documents, semi-structured interviews, archival and visual material in qualitative fashion. I further benefit from secondary literature to yield a comparative knowledge on the subject.

Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor László Bruszt, European University Institute Professor John D. McCarthy, Penn State University Professor Ziya Onis, Koc University. Defence date: 18 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29637>

BAEZ SEARA, David

The analytics of compliance: in praise of frictionless deliberation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

It is often thought that compliance with rules is inherently irrational, since it can never be rational to follow rules that lead to outcomes that are contrary to the agent's goals. If, however, rules provide the results desired by the agent, then compliance is inherently irrelevant, as the conduct prescribed by the rules cannot be said to make a difference in the agent's behaviour. In order to address these critiques (at least in part), scholars have developed non-deliberative approaches to rule-compliance based either on exclusionary reasons (Joseph Raz) or on stable plans (Scott Shapiro) that are implemented once factual conditions are satisfied, i.e.: if an agent made a stable plan to comply with legal rules, s/he would implement his/her plan once a rule is identified as being part of the legal system. Contrary to these rather sophisticated views, I stress the deliberative character of rule-compliance. I claim that rules might make a practical difference when they provide agents with epistemic inputs enabling the agent to change his/her beliefs about his/her preferences on options of behaviour. I further claim that if agents act based on their own assessment of the means of action, then new or experimental forms of governance aiming both at bridging the principal-agent gap and at the collaborative selection of means of action may be more suitable in ensuring compliance than traditional legal regulation. The second part of the dissertation revolves around the idea that the deliberative character of rule-compliance might affect cooperation in legal systems. Here, I examine Scott Shapiro's conceptualization of legal systems as joint intentional activities with authority, and claim that the authoritative-coercive character of the legal system might pose problems of irreconcilability with some of the features that are necessary for a joint intentional activity to exist. I subsequently examine the situation in which the common goal that officials in the legal system supposedly share is unable to guide their interpersonal behaviour. Finally, I discuss the possibility for interpersonal conflict to evolve into more cooperative scenarios.

Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute Professor George Pavlakos, University of Antwerp Professor Mauro Zamboni, University of Stockholm. Defence date: 12 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28026>



BARBULESCU, Roxana

*The politics of immigrant integration in post-enlargement Europe
migrants: co-ethnics and European citizens in Italy and Spain*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In migration studies, it is taken for granted that states do not only attempt to control overall numbers of immigrants, but also establish different regulatory regimes for refugees, labour migrants, family reunification, co-ethnics and many other categories of migrants. In studies of immigrant integration, however, most analyses have assumed that each state pursues a single and coherent national approach. The aim of this dissertation is to challenge this assumption by examining how states pursue integration differently for different categories of migrants in post-enlargement Europe. In addition to third country nationals I consider also migrants who have a special cultural and historical bond with their host countries, such as emigrants and descendants of emigrants or migrants from the former colonies (co-ethnics), as well as European Union citizens from old and new member states. The dissertation builds on empirical evidence collected from 1985 to 2012 at national, regional and city levels in two new countries of immigration in Western Europe: Italy and Spain. The first main finding is that both Italy and Spain chose to distance themselves from the integration policies of the more traditional countries of immigration in Europe, which they classify as failures. Instead, the new immigration countries searched for their “own” integration strategy, which they consider a token of sovereignty just as much as immigration control. Secondly, both states have introduced different integration policies and integration requirements for different categories of migrants. Rather than pursuing only one integration strategy, the states examined use their resources and abilities to simultaneously pursue different integration strategies for European citizens, co-ethnics and third country nationals. These strategies range from less to more restrictive (from laissez-faire to mandatory, sanction-based policies, such as the Italian integration agreement and language test). European Union citizens enjoy many rights in when residing in other member states without being included in their integration programmes, while third country nationals enjoy far fewer rights which they risk to lose if they do not comply with demanding integration programmes. Co-ethnics in turn are included in integration programmes but have more rights than other third country nationals and, in some areas such as access to citizenship and enrolment in the army, they have even more rights than European citizens. Finally, this dissertation finds a negative correlation between immigrants’ social class in the host society and their rights and integration requirements: the lower the socio-economic position of the immigrant group, the fewer its rights and the more demanding the integration requirements it faces. Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor) Professor Kitty C. Calavita, University of California, Irvine Professor Andrew Geddes, University of Sheffield Professor Claire Kilpatrick, European University Institute. Defence date: 11 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28027>

BARBUSCIA, Aurélie Andréa Rose

*Rossini et la “Restauration” de la grandeur musicale
dans la France des années 1820*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis investigates the changing conditions in the European art market after the Congress of Vienna (1815). It focuses mainly on the socio-professional development of the Italian composer Gioachino Rossini and analyses his first visit to Paris in 1823 from a social, cultural and political point of view. It redefines the issue of grandeur in the context of urban renewal (Paris as a capital city) and a political regime in search of legitimacy (the Restoration period). Rossini’s first visit to Paris is examined in reference to his life experiences as well as the changing geopolitical face of Europe at the time. First, a micro-analysis of his



stay in Paris explores the construction of this symbolic event and makes a prosopography of the various institutional, political and artistic actors involved. Second, this thesis examines the reasons for Rossini's occupation of the French cultural arena. France's cultural policies are highlighted by concentrating on the French Restoration government's strategies in bringing Rossini to Paris. This thesis also examines the other side of the coin, namely how market logic was established in theatrical productions and amongst authors and institutions, and how this marked the progressive dismantling of the privilege system in Parisian theatres. To do so, the thesis analyses the play: *Rossini à Paris ou le grand dîner*, the Scribe's libretto of which describes a banquet given in Rossini's honor during his stay in Paris. Third, the debates connected to Rossini's visit reveals how musical "traditions" are radicalized around a national paradigm. Crossing varied and original sources (correspondences, scores, play librettos, newspapers, institutional sources), this thesis contributes significantly to the study of the relationship between the artist, the power and their representations.

Examining Board: Professor Antonella Romano, EUI (Directeur de thèse) Professor Esteban Buch, EHES Professor Danièle Pistone, Université Paris Sorbonne-Paris IV Professor Lucy Riall, EUI Professor Sophie-Anne Leterrier, Université d'Artois. Defence date: 5 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28028>

BECH HANSEN, Claus

The ambivalent empire: Soviet rule in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, 1945-1964

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis analyses the functioning of Soviet rule in the Uzbek Soviet republic from 1945 to 1964. Thereby, it focuses on the effects of two fundamental forces that characterised Soviet rule in Uzbekistan: On the one hand, the Moscow leadership held a strong claim to power resulting in quasi-imperial practices to ensure the implementation of central government interests in the Uzbek Soviet republic. On the other hand, even during the Stalinist dictatorship, the Uzbek periphery was subject to a continuous integration into the Soviet Union through central government investment in all spheres of the country in the name of communism. This ambivalence of Soviet rule was accompanied by the condition of limited statehood. Yet, instead of merely understanding limited statehood as a sign of weakness of the Soviet state or as opposition to the Soviet project on side of the Uzbeks, the thesis uses limited statehood as an analytical concept to provide a better understanding of the centre-periphery relations in the Soviet Union. The thesis thus contributes to a growing body of literature on the late-Stalin and the Khrushchev periods and sheds light not only on the tremendous changes Soviet rule had for Uzbek society, but also on the changes and continuities in its form under Stalin and Khrushchev.

Examining Board: Professor Stephen Anthony Smith, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Olivier Roy, EUI Professor Jörg Baberowski, Humboldt University Dr. Galina Yemelianova, University of Birmingham. Defence date: 18 April 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27179>

BERTSCH, Christoph

Three essays on financial markets and banking

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis comprises theoretical work on financial markets and banking. The first essay features a model of liquidity provision. I analyze how the severity of adverse selection problems in one market is affected if alternative sources of finance, which are not subject to adverse selection problems, become more easily



available. In particular, I find that the adverse selection problem can be either mitigated or amplified, giving rise to new implications for equilibrium welfare, efficiency and policy. Furthermore, I examine how and under what conditions a central bank can address a market failure during a financial crisis by using existing market institutions to re-allocate liquidity in the economy. The second essay develops a new contagion mechanism in coordination games. With our model we offer an explanation why a contagious spread of a crisis can occur even if agents learn that their country (or bank) is not exposed to crisis events elsewhere. What is more, we show that the likelihood of a spread of the crisis can be higher if agents learn that their country is not exposed to the crisis in the other country, than if agents stay uninformed about the actual exposure and believe that a cross-country exposure is possible. The third essay examines the effect of state aid on the collective competitive behavior in a repeated-game setting. We consider an application to the banking sector and find that a systematic bailout regime may increase the likelihood of (tacit) collusion in an industry characterized by idiosyncratic shocks. The reason being that state aid increases the expected profits from cooperation and simultaneously raises the probability that competitors will still be in business to carry out punishment against cheaters.

Examining Board: Professor Elena Carletti, European University Institute Professor Amil Dasgupta, London School of Economics Professor Piero Gottardi, Supervisor, European University Institute Professor Jean-Charles Rochet, Swiss Finance Institute, University of Zürich. Defence date: 10 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28029>

BESSA DA COSTA ANTUNES RODRIGUES, Adriana Aparecida
Traditional local communities in international law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

One of the most important innovations of the 1992 Rio Summit was the consolidation of a synergetic approach between human rights and environmental conservation and the introduction of traditional local communities as new subjects of rights in international law. By proclaiming traditional local communities - together with indigenous peoples - as 'custodians of biodiversity', the documents adopted during the meeting called upon States to protect their cultures and lifestyles by, inter alia, enhancing their rights to lands and natural resources. Such developments have reverberated in other branches of public international law. In the realm of cultural heritage law, for instance, post-1992 instruments started to account to the interconnection between communities' culture and nature preservation, culminating in the introduction of the concept of 'cultural landscapes' in the UNESCO-World Heritage Convention and the recognition of communities' biodiversity-related knowledge and practices as a manifestation of (intangible) cultural heritage and cultural diversity. In the realm of human rights law, however, a schism is observed. While the relation culture-nature has played a fundamental role in the development of the rights of indigenous peoples, serving as key argument in the articulation of their rights to lands and natural resources, the same has not happened in the case of traditional local communities. In this light, this thesis discusses the neglect of human rights law and inquires as to possible legal avenues to address tenurial rights of traditional local communities. Its ultimate objective is to investigate whether and to what extent recent normative developments in environmental and cultural heritage law, as well as to discuss the jurisprudential advancements on the rights of indigenous peoples, so as to whether they might inform international human rights bodies and tribunals in the adjudication of cases involving traditional local communities' access to and use of lands and natural resources.

Examining Board: Professor Francesco Francioni, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute; Professor Peter Hilpold, Universität Innsbruck; Professor Federico Lenzerini, Università di Siena. Defence date: 13 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30897>



BINZ, Laura Elisabeth
*Latin missionaries and Catholics in Constantinople 1650-1760:
between local religious culture and confessional determination*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the actions of the Latin missionaries in the Latin Catholic community of Constantinople between 1650 and 1760. In Constantinople as well as in other mission territories, missionaries were constantly confronted with the universal claims of the post-Tridentine Catholic Church and the practical requirements of the local pluri-religious context. The main aim of this dissertation is to analyze how the missionaries acted within the local context of Constantinople. In terms of methodology, this study combines the approaches of recent research on Early Modern Catholicism after the Council of Trent, of closely related research on extra-European local Christianities and of recent social and cultural research on the Ottoman Empire. In order to work out the processes of negotiation and appropriation between the different actors, the thesis adopts a micro-historical approach and an actor-focused perspective. First, the thesis focuses on the institutional actors, as the representatives of the local Latin Catholics, the patriarchal vicars and missionaries as well as the ambassadors of the European powers. Secondly, the tensions between Roman standards and the local requirements are analyzed with regard to the Constantinopolitan sacramental practice regarding baptism, marriage and funeral rituals. Finally, issues related to the crossing of religious boundaries are explored. The study reveals that the multi-religious structure of Constantinople and the strong position of the French ambassador limited the influence of the Roman Curia on the Latin Catholic community remarkably. Moreover, it emerges how, rather than represent Roman standards, the missionaries acted to a large extent as representatives of the local Latin Catholics.

Examining Board: Professor Antonella Romano (EUI/Supervisor) Professor Luca Molà (EUI) Professor Christian Windler (University of Bern/External Supervisor) Professor Bernard Heyberger (Institut d'Etudes de l'Islam et des Sociétés du Monde Musulman IISMM/EHESS Paris). Defence date: 27 September 2013.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29613>

BRAZIER, Eirik
*Stranger in a strange land: British imperial officers in
Canada and the Australian colonies, ca.1870-1914*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In the decades prior to the outbreak of war in 1914, more than thirty British (also known as imperial) officers were hired by the self-governing colonies to command and organize local defence forces. Recruited from the British army and subject to local control, their tasks were to advise and impart military knowledge to the colonial defence force. It was considered to be part of a larger military burden-sharing process that witnessed the settler-colonies and Britain seeking a closer cooperation on the defence of the Empire. At the outset, the arrangement seemed to benefit all parties involved, as both Britain and the settler-colonies wanted to raise the latter's level of military capability and the imperial officer was given a unique career opportunity in a colonial society that mirrored his own. Why then was the relationship between imperial officers and the settler-colonies often fraught with conflict? To answer this question the dissertation brings together empirical material related to those imperial officers who served in the Australian colonies and Canada. Included in the study is a closer examination of the connections between the British officer corps, from which these officers were recruited, and late-Victorian ideas about the future structure of the empire, and how it influenced and shaped the world-view of individual officers. It created a powerful set of expectations and assumptions among imperial officers that were shattered on contact with the realities of command. Little common understanding existed between the imperial officer and the various colonial authorities of his role. They also disagreed on



a fundamental level of what he could carry out as a military adviser. This lack of agreement originated to some degree in differing opinions on imperial defence as a whole and with regards to strategic priorities seen from the national contexts. But, it also reflected a clash between two fundamentally different mind-sets with regards to the role of the soldier, a military force, and the civil military-relationship.

Examining Board: Professor William Mulligan, University College, Dublin Professor Stuart Ward, University of Copenhagen Professor Lucy Riall, European University Institute Professor Dirk Moses, European University Institute (Supervisor). Defence date: 4 November 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29616>

BRIGHT, Claire

L'accès à la justice civile en cas de violations des droits de l'homme par des entreprises multinationales

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Cette thèse se propose d'analyser l'accès à la justice civile pour les victimes de violations de droits de l'homme commises par des entreprises multinationales, au regard des règles de compétence internationale des tribunaux de international privé en matière de responsabilité civile délictuelle. La recherche mettra en exergue la double fonction que peuvent endosser les règles de compétence de droit international privé dans ce domaine, en assurant, d'une part, un accès effectif à la justice et à la réparation pour les victimes de tels abus, et en participant, d'autre part à l'effort de régulation des entreprises multinationales sur le plan global.

Examining Board: Professeur Marie-Ange Moreau, EUI (Directrice de thèse) Professeur Horatia Muir-Watt, Science-Po Paris (Co-directrice de thèse) Professeur Francesco Francioni, EUI Professeur Olivier De Schutter, Université catholique de Louvain. Defence date: 14 October 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29602>

BUNING, Marius

Privileged knowledge: inventions and the legitimization of knowledge in the early Dutch Republic (ca. 1581-1621)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the history of patent law in relation to the development of early modern science. Focusing on the Dutch Republic between 1581-1621, it reconstructs the legal backgrounds to the patents system, the social construction of patent procedures, and the ways in which new procedures were being tested. I argue that the institution of a patent system was an integral part of early modern state-formation, and that it provided a distinct 'working model' for how to arrive at truth claims through the use of experimental method. The thesis is divided in two parts. In the first part, I deconstruct the unstable notions of privilege and invention, while discussing some of the political and economic characteristics of the privilege system particular to the Dutch Republic. Important research questions in the first part of the thesis are related to the role of the merchants the notion of competition Dutch mercantile politics and the relation between States-General and provincial states. In the second part of the thesis, I argue that privilege practices created a space where craftsmen and intellectuals could interact and become acquainted with each other's methods. I deal with the social composition of the actors involved in the privileges business and enter into the legal theory relating to inventor privileges. On the basis of a number of case studies, I argue that the legal obligations



within the privilege regime provided the different actors with a model on how to execute experiments. Thus, the privilege system / in essence a legal tool with an economic purpose / played a crucial role in the development of a modern attitude towards the verification of knowledge.

Examining Board: Professor Martin van Gelderen, University of Göttingen (EUI Supervisor) Professor Mario Biagioli, University of California, Davis Professor Karel Davids, Free University Amsterdam Professor Antonella Romano, European University Institute. Defence date: 16 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29620>

BÖHMER, Maria Dorothee

The making and travelling of knowledge: a biography of a medical case history in 19th century Europe

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The thesis introduces a biography of a medical case history published by a Venetian physician in 1806 that reports on a public self-crucifixion attempt: Cesare Ruggieri's *Storia della crocifissione di Mattio Lovat da se stesso eseguita*. Due to different editions and translations, this case history travelled into a European context and was discussed in various professional and lay discourses in Germany, France, England and Italy throughout the 19th century. The study first investigates the 'making' of the case as well as the writing of the case history in the social, cultural, political and medical context of Venice. Second, by analyzing the specific ways in which the narrative was appropriated, i.e. received, read, commented on, used and transformed by foreign authors, the thesis examines the Europe-wide 'circulation' of the case history. Thereby, it ties in with recent approaches from the fields of the history of science, history of medicine and history of psychiatry and seeks to offer new perspectives on the 'transnational' character of case histories. Although originally addressed to a medical readership in the specific form of a medical case history, Ruggieri's publication appealed to a much wider readership. The thesis reveals that the great potential of the narrative to travel and to arouse public attention and curiosity can be attributed first and foremost to the fact that it combined the medical problem of 'insanity' with a problematization of religious issues. These two topics were of great interest, not only in the context of nascent disciplines in 19th century Europe such as psychiatry in which working with cases was an epistemic method, but also in the realm of literature where casuistic writing was popular. The thesis demonstrates that the ways in which the case history circulated in the four countries depended on distinct national cultures of reception as well as on different media scenes. Despite thematic similarities, the way in which the case history was appropriated in the four national contexts therefore varied remarkably.

Examining Board: Professor Antonella Romano (EUI, Supervisor) Professor Lucy Riall (EUI) Professor Gianna Pomata (Johns Hopkins University) Professor Flurin Condrau (Institute and Museum of the History of Medicine, University of Zurich). Defence date: 14 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28030>

CARMOUCHE, Nuhaila

The constructions of global administrative law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis is devoted to exploring the emerging area of research known as global administrative law as a particular lens from within which to analyse key transformations in the domain of regulatory governance, including the rise of forms of public law about governing in settings now external to the state. In the first section, the thesis attempts to background the idea of global administrative law in broader controversies surrounding



the possible role and function of law in an age of global governance. Viewed in this light, it considers the 'procedural' solution offered by the project's participants in response to the challenges of unaccountable and non-inclusive forms of governance. The thesis argues that - far from offering to its audiences a set of theory-neutral descriptors and procedural solutions - the very idea of global administrative law invokes competing understandings over the legitimate methods, aims and purposes of the project, and, in a broader sense, law itself. In light of the fluidity of the normative languages of global administrative law, the thesis proceeds, in a second section, to draw out specific justifications of the project. This prepares the ground for an assessment of the possible limitations of these different conceptions, set against the most troubling aspects of current arrangements and realities. Adopting a critical theory lens, this thesis considers the broader failures and disappointments of contemporary legal thought, and the constraints it places on our ability to construct a broader, and better, vision for law and society. The thesis concludes by suggesting that we might seize this moment to reimagine a different vision. It proposes a mission for legal scholarship that concerns itself with empowering a diverse transnational politics subjecting to public criticism the distributive consequences of global authority and targeting, for reform, the structural causes of the unjust and inhumane.

Examining Board: Professor Neil Walker, University of Edinburgh (Supervisor) Professor Nehal Bhuta, EUI
Professor Susan Marks, London School of Economics Professor Gianluigi Palombella, University of Parma.
Defence date: 21 January 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27184>

CEPIĆ, Dražen

*Class, friendship, and the postsocialist transition: identity work
and patterns of stability in Central Europe - East and West*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In this thesis, I analyze the emergence of class boundaries in postsocialism in the realm of sociability and friendship making. The goal of this study is to provide a dynamic account of the ways actors draw symbolic boundaries toward people of different social status, as well as to explore the mechanisms of shifting those patterns across different "orders of worth". At the same time, by using qualitative network analysis, it is addressed how these processes affected the actual choice of friends. I explored these issues by conducting in-depth 105 interviews with upper middle class and working class respondents in Croatia and - in an asymmetric comparison - the upper middle class in Austria. The topic of class formation in postsocialism has been researched with qualitative, experience-near approach to friendship and identity building, as well as specific mechanisms through which these processes took place: the rise of private schooling, transnationalization, and the new entrepreneurial networks, sometimes crossing the bonds of legality, and entering the gray field of corruption and nepotism. At the same time, it is observed how the new influences were contradicted by the existing path dependencies - both in the form of the social hierarchies which managed to survive the project of destratification, and on the other hand, by legacies of the old regime in the form of egalitarian values. Finally, the area perspective does not represent a purpose to itself: even though postsocialism has stood in the center of this research, this study also contributes to the broader discussions about the nature of class divides in different contexts. Given the comprehensiveness of the theoretical and conceptual framework, this concerned several disciplinary fields: friendship studies, social network analysis, the scholarship on boundary maintenance, and even more abstract discussions on the role of actors in the



times of social change. Despite the primarily empirical nature of my approach, this study also attempts to offer theoretical and methodological contributions in the broad field of study bound by cultural sociology, social anthropology, economic sociology, sociology of work, and qualitative approaches to social stratification. Examining Board: Professor Martin Kohli (EUI), Supervisor Professor László Bruszt (EUI) Professor Graham Allan (Keele University) Professor Jörg Rössel (University of Zurich). Defence date: 26 March 2013. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27181>

CHABROWSKI, Igor Iwo
*"Tied to a boat by the sound of a gong": world, work and society
seen through the work songs of Sichuan boatmen (1880s 1930s)*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis, based on Eastern Sichuan boatmen's work songs, haozi, analyzes the way river workers understood and interpreted the world, work and society that they lived in. Spanning the period between 1880s and 1930s, it explains how such professional groups dealt with the dissolving social and economic order of the late-Qing China and the chaotic republican decades. The thesis is divided into two parts. The first part reconstructs the social history of Sichuan boatmen, discusses the methodological issues connected with working on popular song traditions, and explains the importance of work songs as tools of boatmen's work. The second part is devoted to reading, analysis and discussion of these traditions. Three fundamental topics are analyzed in this section: boatmen's understanding of the social world they lived in the way they perceived their work and the manner in which they comprehended their social position. The thesis demonstrates that boatmen created representations of the Sichuan river towns to claim their own social, cultural and physical spaces. Boatmen largely refused elite aesthetics and shaped their own ones, corresponding to their tastes, habits and forms of socialization. Analyzing the issue of work and labor relations, the thesis demonstrates that boatmen resisted exploitation by stating their moral superiority enshrined in the ideal of brotherhood and by bemoaning their harrowing labor, cruelty of the bosses and lack of family life. Finally, by examining boatmen's imagination of death, the thesis unveils how culturally potent representations were exploited in order to protest against the social injustice, at the same time expressing vulnerability, weakness and lack of control over one's destiny. The thesis provides us with deeper understanding of the way early twentieth century non-industrial Chinese workers conceptualized their social standing, interpreted surrounding reality and struggled to adjust to oppressive social conditions.

Examining Board: Professor Stephen A. Smith (EUI/All Souls, Oxford) (supervisor) Professor Mark Gamsa (EUI) Professor Joshua H. Howard (University of Mississippi) Professor Vibeke Børdahl (Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, Copenhagen). Defence date: 24 June 2013. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28031>

CHRISTENSEN, Johan
*Economists and neoliberal reform: profession and
power in tax policy-making, 1980-2010*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Why do some advanced capitalist countries go further than others in neoliberal reform? Why do some states seek to achieve economic growth through policies that emphasize economic efficiency and level playing fields while others pursue prosperity by stimulating specific economic sectors and activities? Challenging conventional ideational, partisan and political-institutional accounts, this dissertation proposes a professional explanation for neoliberal reform. Based on insights from the sociology of professions and the state and



bureaucracy literatures, the thesis argues that the extent of neoliberal reform in large part is a function of the position of neoclassical economists within the state. To explore this argument, the dissertation examines tax policy-making in four small states in the period 1980-2010, namely New Zealand, Ireland, Norway and Denmark. The comparison of both similar cases with different outcomes and different cases with similar outcomes - that is, a “mixed systems design” - allows us to evaluate a set of explanations for neoliberal reform. Based on official documents, secondary literature and more than 70 interviews with policy-making elites, the analysis combines comparative analysis, process-tracing and counterfactual reasoning. The dissertation finds that neoliberal tax policies were adopted in some countries (New Zealand and Norway) and not in others (Ireland and Denmark) because of the varying entrenchment of the economics profession within the state. Where economists obtained a prominent position in the state during the Keynesian era, finance bureaucracies were highly receptive to the neoclassical ideas that spread within the economics discipline in the 1970s and 80s. Where the position of economists was weak or fragmented, neoclassical thinking did not break through. The position of neoclassical economists in the bureaucracy had a profound impact on policy-making not only because it determined what ideas were present, but also because the specific expertise and behavioural norms of neoclassical economists strengthened their influence vis-à-vis politicians in the formulation of policy. These findings contribute to a growing literature about the role of the economics profession in the diffusion in neoliberal policies.

Examining Board: Professor Sven Steinmo, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Pepper Culpepper, EUI Professor R. Kent Weaver, Georgetown University Professor Niamh Hardiman, University College Dublin. Defence date: 24 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28032>

CROON, Johanna

Reconceptualizing European equality law: a comparative institutional analysis

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The thesis seeks to widen our understanding of the general principle of equality within European Union law. In its approach it is theoretically ambitious yet grounded in case law analysis. After an introduction into the origins of the notion of equality, the thesis sets out to deconstruct the adjudication by the European Court of Justice as well as by selected Member State courts on some of the most pressing issues of European equality law via the means of comparative institutional analysis. More specifically, it examines the diversity of applied standards of testing by the European Court of Justice, its handling of reverse discrimination and its dealing with affirmative action. Moreover, it looks at the Austrian and German case law on reverse discrimination. Through this exercise, the thesis illustrates that the judges are in their decisions both guided by reaching a ‘fair’ outcome to the cases and by reflections on their ability to rule on egalitarian issues. The work describes in detail how institutional considerations inform judicial decisions in matters of equality. Building on the finding that institutional thinking influences judicial decision making, the thesis continues to ask whether this practice is desirable. Its concluding chapter argues for an adaptation of the existing equality doctrine in European Union law in order to provide judges, practitioners and academics with tools to merge institutional considerations along with legalist interpretation of equality guarantees in an open and comprehensible manner.

Examining Board: Professor Miguel Maduro, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Mattias Kumm, European University Institute Professor Neil Komesar, University of Wisconsin Professor Christoph Möllers, Humboldt Universität, Berlin. Defence date: 5 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28033>



DA COSTA LEITE BORGES, Danielle
*European health systems and the internal market: towards new
paradigms and values for the provision of health care services?*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Using theories of distributive justice as its point of departure, this thesis deals with the tensions created by the application of the Internal Market rules to the provision of health care services within the European Union (EU). The main aim of the work is to analyse the impact of the Internal Market rules on common values and principles shared by European health systems, such as universality, accessibility, equity and solidarity. Moreover, it also aims to contribute to a more comprehensive and balanced interpretation of the role of the provision of health services in the context of the Internal Market and European Union law. The analysis developed in this thesis is conducted using the specific issue of cross-border health care, which has been chosen to demonstrate how solid values guiding European health systems can be affected by EU law and libertarian ideas. The work is divided into six chapters. The first chapter is devoted to a literature review regarding the questions of the special moral importance of health care and of theories of distributive justice used to justify the allocation of this special good among individuals. The discussion about theories of distributive justice and health care also includes the argument concerning the role of the market in health care provision. The second chapter focuses on the development of social rights of citizenship and its relationship with the welfare state. This includes the analysis of the meaning of solidarity and the concepts of European citizenship, both at national and supranational levels. The third chapter concentrates on the provision of health services at the national level. It begins by presenting a historic overview of the development of welfare services in the field of health care in Europe. Then there is an explanation of the models for financing and delivery of health care as well as their guiding principles. The fourth chapter analyses the framework of health services provision at the European level. It includes the analysis of EU legislation, such as Treaty provisions and secondary legislation, as well as the jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) on health services, as for example, cross-border health care and competition law cases. The fifth chapter looks at human rights law and documents in the field of health, outlining their relationship with theories of distributive justice and the provision of health care. Finally, the last chapter identifies the new paradigms and values introduced by the Internal Market rules in the field of health care, outlining their relationship with a libertarian view of health care. This chapter also examines how these new paradigms and values affect the principles of universality, accessibility, equity and solidarity at the national level, drawing conclusions about the role of the European Union in the realm of health care.

Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Christopher Newdick, University of Reading (External Co-Supervisor); Professor Claire Kilpatrick, European University Institute; Professor Vassilis Hatzopoulos, Visiting Professor at the College of Europe. Defence date: 1 February 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30898>

DE ANDRADE CORRÊA, Fabiano
*The implementation of sustainable development in regional trade
agreements: a case study on the European Union and MERCOSUR*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis addresses the implementation of sustainable development in the legal frameworks of regional integration agreements (RIAs). Sustainable development is reaffirmed as one of the main priorities of the international community, while poverty eradication and the integration of socio-environmental concerns into all governance levels remain the most pressing challenges to its implementation. Furthermore, the role



of law is considered fundamental for sustainable development, but there remains a lack of analysis of how legal frameworks are effectively advancing this objective. In this regard, the thesis focuses on the laws and policies of two of the most important RIAs in force, the European Union and MERCOSUR, with a twofold objective: 1) to analyze how RIAs can provide enabling legal frameworks for the promotion of sustainable development, going beyond trade liberalization and serving as a building block between multilateral goals and their implementation at the national level; 2) to provide case studies of norms and policies developed at the regional level addressing a) poverty eradication and social justice within their internal spheres; b) trade policies and instruments that more effectively integrate socioenvironmental objectives. The research undertaken has also a comparative element that enables the consideration of whether the EU, a more developed regional organization, can provide lessons to MERCOSUR in advancing these specific issues. The conclusions show that RIAs' legal frameworks can facilitate effective translation of sustainable development goals into concrete norms and policies, bridging the divide between a multilateral system of standard setting with low implementation power, and national states with weakened capacity to deal independently with these issues. The RIAs studied have been developing procedural innovations such as 'impact assessment' instruments, and substantive innovations, such as regional development funds aimed at promoting social cohesion internally, and trade instruments that integrate development concerns in their external relations, such as preferential trade systems (GSP) linked to socio-environmental issues and trade agreements that include 'trade and sustainable development' chapters. It also provides evidence that, despite their institutional differences, the development of sustainable development laws and policies within the EU has followed a path that can provide valuable insights for MERCOSUR. Finally, the thesis argues that, despite the tensions that might arise between the implementation of these regional measures and the multilateral trade system rules, regional action might be a way to cope with the difficulty of reaching a global agreement while also reflecting more adequately local concerns. The challenge is to assure coherence and consistency with the international goals, but given the importance of promoting a more sustainable development process, this a task worth pursuing.

Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Ernst Ulrich Petersmann, European University Institute Professor Markus Gehring, University of Cambridge, England Professor Adriana Dreyzin de Klor, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina. Defence date: 5 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28034>

DE BOCK, Jozefien

"We have made our whole lives here": immigration, settlement and integration processes of Mediterranean immigrants in Ghent, 1960-1980

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In the field of migration history, the history of post-war labour migration to Western Europe has been receiving the attention of an increasing number of scholars, especially since the beginning of the new millennium. Applying a historical lens to a subject that has been studied by social scientists for decades, historians are trying to contextualize this migration stream, debunk some of its ancient myths and uncover the historical realities of the relatively under-researched period before the migration stops of the mid-1970s. Taking the integration processes of Mediterranean immigrants in the Belgian city of Ghent over the course of the 1960s and 1970s as a case study, this thesis engages with both the sociological and historical literature on the subject. It studies the ways in which these immigrants have constructed their lives in an urban environment over the course of the first decades after their arrival, dealing with the structural elements that framed their integration processes, looking at the strategies they used in order to realize their goals and focusing on their social life-worlds and the networks they created. In addition to a detailed narrative of these structural and social integration processes, the thesis also provides a thorough analysis of the interplay of structure and



agency in these processes, following Nancy Green's call for a poststructural structuralist approach. Further, it studies the integration processes of immigrants from a multi-dimensional rather than an ethno-focal perspective. The thesis also takes a critical stance towards phenomena that are generally qualified as 'ethnic', and pays special attention to those aspects of immigrants' lives that crossed ethnic boundaries. What comes to the fore is a picture of post-war 'guest worker' populations that is characterized by more agency and less ethnicity, less homogeneity and more interethnic contact than is generally the case.

Examining Board: Professor Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, European University Institute (EUI supervisor) Professor Frank Caestecker, Gent (External supervisor) Professor Federico Romero, EUI Professor Nancy Green, EHESS. Defence date: 8 October 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29614>

DEUTSCHMANN, Moritz

Empire and statehood in the Russo-Iranian encounter: 1880's to 1914

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the influence of the Russian Empire on centralized state authority in Iran in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It analyzes how Russian policies in Iran became effective and how they were shaped by mediating groups as well as by local resistance. I argue that the Russian Empire pursued its goals in Iran to an important extent by relying on an alliance with the Qajars, the dynasty ruling Iran throughout the nineteenth century. On different levels, Russian officials were therefore drawn into conflicts over the quality and structure of Qajar authority and had a formidable influence on its development. By demonstrating the interrelatedness of processes of imperial expansion and state building in Russia and Iran, as well as by drawing extensive comparisons between them, the thesis aims to contribute to a larger recontextualization of Russian history within a Eurasian framework. The first chapter examines the relations between the Russian and the Iranian monarchies and the cultural transformation, especially the militarization, of Iranian monarchical power under Russian influence. A second chapter focuses on the emergence of an Iranian state territory, demonstrating how the demarcation of international borders between Russia and Iran in Central Asia was connected to changes in the relationship between tribal nomads and sedentary states. The third chapter then concentrates on the turbulent urban politics of Tabriz to analyze the Russian attempt to use and at the same time limit Iranian state sovereignty through a system of consulates and trade privileges for Russian subjects. Finally, the last chapter studies the role of Caucasian revolutionaries in the Iranian Constitutional Movement (1905/1911), who transposed political practices and goals shaped by resistance to Russian colonial rule into an Iranian setting.

Examining Board: Professor Stephen A. Smith (EUI/University of Oxford) Professor Dirk Moses (EUI) Professor Julia Obertreis (FriedrichAlexanderUniversität ErlangenNürnberg) Dr. Stephanie Cronin (University of Oxford). Defence date: 21 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28035>

DONKER, Teije Hidde

Islamism and the Arab spring: a social movements approach

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis explores the contemporary Islamist project-constituted by those that mobilize to restructure public life according to Islamic norms-in the context of the 2011-2013 "Arab Spring". The thesis has two interrelated aims. First, it aims to empirically explore changing interactions between Islamist mobilization in politic and in society, and examine the position state institutions have within these changes. Second, it aims to apply



insights of studies on social movements and contentious mobilization in the analysis of these interactions. The thesis's main contentions are, first, that in their practice Islamist movements face a dilemma in how to react to a context that is ever more strictly divided between a social and political arena: either mobilization is aimed at societal change through organizing as social associations, or it is aimed at maximizing political influence through organizing as political parties. Irrespective of what their ideology is, all movements face the dilemma of how to reconcile a vision of a complete Islamic system with day-to-day realities. Second, I argue that common strategies addressing the perceived "secularity" of state bureaucracies and public institutions can be the basis of a shared goal for mobilization and thereby ensure the unity of the Islamist project. Two specific debates on contentious mobilization-relating to dilemmas of strategic action and the social process of "upward scale shift"-are then used in conjunction with one another to provide insights into how these state institutions can influence the relation between Islamist mobilization in society and politics. I substantiate these claims through a paired comparison between Syria and Tunisia. The comparison builds on, first, extensive fieldwork over the course of four years in the Arab world (mainly Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Jordan) in which around 180 individuals have been interviewed. Second, it draws on a content analysis of primary sources from Islamist associations, state institutions, and individual autobiographies of (Islamist) actors; third, it uses secondary sources from local, Arab and international newspapers as the empirical basis for the analysis.

Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute (Co-supervisor) Professor Sidney Tarrow, Cornell University Professor Farhad Khosrokhavar, École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales. Defence date: 17 October 2013.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29626>

DOROT, Roni

Dead end: Israeli militarism and the dynamics of state retribution

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Based on sociological and historical research centered in Israel this dissertation interrogates the centrality of retaliatory practices in Israeli security policy and culture of militarism. More specifically I ask how is military retribution enacted, articulated and framed by state actors, social movements, public discourses and personal narratives. Most scholars traditionally interpret the mechanisms of retribution as either a rationalist strategy of deterrence, or as a culturalist logic of revenge and emotions. Transcending the duality of structure and agency, I conceptualize the "calculus of state retribution" as a relational process in which violent exchange is both a form of action and reaction - the generator and outcome of ethno-national conflict. Thus, state violence is conceptualized as a category of practice, namely as a set of repertoires and methods of retribution, as well as as a discursive framing category which legitimizes and challenges the concept of *raison d'état*. Opening up the "black box" of political violence I propose an analytic model of retribution, which combines revenge, punishment and deterrence, categorical violence and passionate reprisal. These modalities of state retribution, I argue, are always entangled together and draw political and military strength precisely from such entanglement and elasticity. Drawing on discourse analysis of media sources from the turn of the 19th century to the present, as well as on in-depth interviews with policy-makers, generals, infantry soldiers and activists, the research employs frame analysis to engage theories of state rationality, state power, strategic interaction and emotions in politics. In the context of Israeli militarism, retaliation functions as a meta-



frame and a total relationship, which mediates state action, across scales and units of analysis. Ultimately, the research points to the extension of the discourse on retributive justice to the radical (both right- and left-wing) fringes of civil society.

Examining Board: Professor Donatella Della Porta, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Gil Eyal, Columbia University (External Supervisor) Professor Laszlo Bruszt, EUI Professor James Jasper, CUNY. Defence date: 18 October 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29629>

ESTRADA-TANCK, Dorothy

*Human security and human rights under international law:
reinforcing protection in the context of structural vulnerability*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Human security has been qualified as “the emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerabilities”. Articulated by UN and regional bodies over the last twenty years, its person-centred axis of freedom from fear, from want and to live in dignity and its protection and empowerment strategies, suggest communicating bridges with human rights law. However, this connection has seldom been explored at a deeper level that transcends human rights as discourse or token. This thesis analyses whether human security may provide tools for an expansive and integrated legal interpretation of international human rights, state and non-state obligations in the context of structural vulnerability; and whether a gendered and human rights-based approach can more accurately define the scope of human security and the types of violence and deprivation it considers. Thus, on the basis of an initial interdisciplinary research, this thesis maps and critically evaluates the expressions of human security/human rights interaction in international law, particularly human rights law, with a cross-cutting emphasis on socio-economic vulnerabilities as authentic security concerns. Then it explores the practical applications of the human security/human rights symbiosis in the legal analysis of two thematic cores: 1) violence against women and girls, and 2) undocumented migrants and other non-citizens; throughout the UN, and the Inter-American, European, and African systems of human rights. In the last chapter, the thesis extrapolates this evidence to reveal and propose ways in which human security is and can be relevant to human rights law, and how human rights standards and indicators can deliver a needed more precise, normatively grounded and operational conception of human security. These identified ‘interpretative synergies’ offer promise for shifting the boundaries of international human rights law: in constructing integrative approaches to fill legal gaps, better preventing and addressing protectively collective threats, and creating an ‘enabling environment’ to fulfil all human rights, especially, for those not only confronting isolated moments of risk or individual human rights violations, but rather conditions of structural vulnerability affecting their everyday lives.

Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor. Ruth Rubio-Marin, European University Institute Professor Christine Chinkin, London School of Economics and Political Science Judge Antônio Augusto CançadoTrindade, International Court of Justice. Defence date: 10 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28036>



FAHMI, Georges

*Institutionalizing religion: Islamic religious authorities
and support for democracy in the Middle East*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

While the question of the compatibility between Islam and democracy has captured the attention of researchers, journalists and politicians for many years, Asef Bayat believes that this question is irrelevant. In his book, *Making Islam Democratic*, Bayat argues that the relevant question is not whether Islam is compatible with democracy, but rather under what conditions Muslims can make the two compatible (Bayat 2007). This new approach has opened the way for research on the conditions under which religious actors offer support for democracy. While my research starts from this same point, I have come to the conclusion that religious authorities' attitude is neither a fixed position nor an ideological one rather the attitude of the same religious group might change from one phase to another. Hence, the research question this dissertation seeks to answer is not only why certain Islamic actors have offered support for democracy while others have not, but also why the same religious actors have shifted their position on democracy over time. The answer lies, I argue, in the institutional rules governing religion-polity relations. While the four religious actors studied here share the same material and ideational interests, they have adopted different strategies, which in turn vary with different institutional settings, in order to achieve these interests. Religious actors' attitudes towards democracy reflect a rational choice that is made after assessing to what extent democracy advances or hinders their other strategies and interests.

Examining Board: Professor Laszlo Bruszt, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Muhammad Qasim Zaman, Princeton University (External Supervisor) Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute Dr. Mirjam Künkler, Princeton University. Defence date: 13 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28037>

FAZIO, Antonella

*Land distribution, prices and ownership: the case of
Cundinamarca during the second half of the 19th century*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

During the 19th century Export Economy had consequences on land markets. In this way, some "institutional arrangements" in land property rights were required, which had consequences on land prices, distribution and ownership. Due to the difficulty for collecting quantitative information, there are few quantitative writings about land for the case of Colombia. In this sense, the aim of this work is to understand, through quantitative information, the importance that land and land property rights had in Colombian history and its current economic performance. I will take into consideration the Region (Departamento) of Cundinamarca. As primary sources I used the information contained in the Cadastres Surveys made in 1878 and in 1890 and in the land deeds taken from the office of Notaría I in Bogotá (1868-1900). Based on this quantitative information this book is composed by three chapters. First chapter reveals that in Cundinamarca land was distributed in an unequal manner (land gini were quite high). Nevertheless, this research goes beyond this result of land inequality. In fact, contrary to the traditional neo-institutionalism point of view this research proves that land concentration not necessarily led to bad economic outcomes but that may lead to good or bad outcomes in human capital accumulation, depending on the institutional context. The second chapter that composes this



research is about the trend of “urban” land prices in Cundinamarca (1868-1900). In this chapter I estimated a deflated series of land prices using the information of the Notary’s I office from Bogotá. The last chapter analyzes the relationship between Export Economy, land ownership, prices and distribution (Gini).

Examining Board: Professor Federico Giovanni, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla, European University Institute Professor Fabio Sánchez Torres, Universidad de los Andes (External Supervisor) Professor Joan Rosés, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid. Defence date: 9 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28038>

FERNANDES, Jorge Miguel

Power sharing in legislatures: mega seats in twenty European parliamentary democracies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Recent contributions in legislative studies field have coined the term mega-seats to denote committee systems and leadership bodies. The significance of viewing the internal bodies of legislatures as mega-seats is that they are conceived as part of the democratic delegation chain. Consequently, such an approach adds a political bargaining dimension to the allocation of mega-seats. During the internal organization process of the legislature, plenary legislators become principals, who delegate power to internal bodies, mainly to enhance labor division, tackle information asymmetries, and channel party demands. This thesis examines the process of payoff distribution in legislatures, using an original dataset containing 350 parties, in 12 Western European parliamentary democracies. The analysis is carried out at the party level as well as at the legislature level. Moreover, I conduct two case studies - Portugal and the United Kingdom - to further disentangle the causal mechanisms used to explain mega-seats allocation in parliamentary democracies. The empirical analysis starts with an examination of whether the division of payoffs (i.e. mega-seats) follows a proportionality logic. The proportionality assumption is borrowed from coalition studies, which have long established that institutional payoffs are distributed in a 1:1 proportionality. Using a new index to gauge disproportionality in the allocation of legislative mega-seats, the first finding of this thesis is that mega-seats allocation in parliamentary democracies is not proportional. Subsequently, I adduce a model that explains this counterintuitive finding at the party and legislature levels. The second main finding is that a party’s degree of disproportionality is a function of its power. Parties are conceived as having a number of resources to spend on mega-seats distribution. The way they spend these resources is constrained by the existence of proportionality protection rules within an institution and incentivized by the value of the payoff. Regarding the former, I find that rules matter in protecting proportionality whilst for the latter I find that the amount of resources parties are willing to spend on a mega-seat depends on the mega-seat’s power. Finally, the third main finding is that, at the aggregate level, the overall power of the legislative branch vis-à-vis the executive branch is important in determining the degree of disproportionality. Powerful legislatures tend to be more disproportional, as executive members seek control of its internal bodies.

Examining Board: Professor Stefano Bartolini, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Mark N. Franklin, MIT/EUI Professor Kaare Strøm, University of California, San Diego (External Supervisor) Professor Shane Martin, University of Leicester. Defence date: 17 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29625>



FORSTNER, Susanne
Essays on wage inequality from a macroeconomic perspective
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contains two chapters on the sources of residual wage inequality. The first chapter contributes to attempts to explain the increase in wage inequality in the U.S. labor market over the past few decades. I address the question of how much of this increase can be attributed to factors associated with job-to-job mobility. For this purpose, I develop a search model with on-the-job search, anticipation of job destruction, and costs to workers when switching jobs. The quantitative analysis involves calibrating the model to match characteristics of the U.S. labor market in the mid-1980s and the mid-2000s. I find that changes in job-to-job mobility have a significant quantitative impact on residual wage inequality. In particular, up to one-half of the observed inequality increase is accounted for by the composite effect of three mobility determinants. Among them, the arrival probability of offers on the job plays the leading role, whereas the impact of job switching costs is negligible. In addition, changes in the conditions of job loss amplify the effect of offer arrivals. In the second chapter, joint work with Arpad Abraham and Fernando Alvarez-Parra, we study the impact of moral hazard in labor contracts on residual wage inequality. The tool of our analysis is a search model with job-to-job mobility and firm competition for workers, where firms offer long-term contracts to risk-averse workers in the presence of repeated moral hazard. For a quantitative analysis, we calibrate the model to match characteristics of the U.S. labor market derived from micro data from the mid-2000s. We find that, on balance, moral hazard increases residual wage inequality by around six percent. The direct effect of providing incentives through wage variation accounts for a moderate contribution to inequality increase. In addition, moral hazard affects the wage distribution through several indirect effects, as firms adjust the levels of effort implemented and the wage offers made to workers in response to increased effort costs. Through their particularly strong impact on the lower parts of the wage distribution, such effects contribute substantially to the overall rise in inequality. The main reason is that, under moral hazard, low wage workers spend significantly less effort.

Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Gueorgui Kambourov, University of Toronto; Professor Ramon Marimon, European University Institute; Professor Josep Pijoan-Mas, CEMFI Madrid. Defence date: 28 February 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26442>

GABOR, Tomasz
Explaining divergence in patterns of inter-organisational collaboration among non-profit organisations in Poland and Czech Republic
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In this thesis I study patterns of inter-organisational collaboration among nonprofits in Czech Republic and Poland. Point of departure constitutes puzzling divergence in patterns of collaboration between these two countries. Cluster analysis conducted on unique set of quantitative data revealed that in Czech Republic significantly more nonprofits manifest “strongly collaborative” pattern than in Poland. Those nonprofits have particularly well developed collaborative ties to the government. Interestingly, close collaboration with government do not come at the expense of local ties and accountability to the citizens. Existing regional nonprofit literature has not captured national differences in this respect. Explaining this puzzling divergence constitutes the main goal of this thesis. Building on rational choice and sociological institutionalism I assume that two actors played a central role in shaping patterns of inter-organisational collaboration of nonprofits in Central Europe, i.e. domestic government, through its “nonprofit policy”, and the European Union, through its main developmental instrument, European Union Structural Funds (“EU SF”). Based on the extensive



literature review, analysis of secondary data and more than 50 semi-structured interviews conducted in Poland and Czech Republic I argue that divergence in patterns of collaboration is a consequence of differences in resources and opportunities provided to the nonprofit organizations by domestic governments and EU. Strong ties to the government of the significant part of Czech nonprofit sector are a consequence of relatively generous and centralised public funding available for those organizations, institutionalized opportunities for participation in policy making and activism of the nonprofit community in the pre-accession period. Weak collaborative ties of Polish nonprofits are a result of scarcity and decentralisation of public funds, very limited opportunities for shaping public policy and general distrust towards collaboration with government among the leaders of Polish nonprofit community as well as their limited activism during pre-accession period.

Examining Board: Professor László Bruszt (European University Institute) (Supervisor) Professor Donatella Della Porta (European University Institute) Professor Helmut K. Anheier (Hertie School of Governance) Professor Jerzy Hausner (Cracow University of Economics). Defence date: 25 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29622>

GEBSKI, Szymon

The legal framework of EU state aid in light of the more economic approach: protecting competition or promoting a European industrial policy?

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This research aims to analyse the prohibition of State aid and compatibility assessments in the EU from the perspective of the 'more economic approach' (MEA). The hypothesis enunciated in the thesis is that the MEA in State aid is applied in an instrumental manner, which goes beyond the paradigm of control justified by the coordination of national policies and the reduction of distortions of competition. Hence, the shift takes place with regard to: (i) the definition of the aims of public intervention and (ii) the methods of aid assessment. Firstly, by means of the MEA the Commission pursues a horizontal industrial policy, which presupposes a more pro-active approach and verification of the positive effects of aid, to the detriment of its negative effects. Secondly, the use of the MEA is policy driven - the Commission chooses the MEA to better regulate positive criteria for compatibility of aid, while avoiding applying refined economic analysis: (i) to the definition of aid and (ii) to assess the magnitude of the negative effects of aid. The research conducted here is oriented around four horizontal lines: (i) conflict and complementarities between competition and industrial policy, based on the analysis of State aid rules (ii) shift from negative to positive integration, which implies a transformation of State aid control and coordination into a State aid policy and has consequences for the aims and substantive criteria of the legal framework (iii) a 'better regulation' of State aid by means of the MEA (iv) the competence of the Member States versus the competence of the Commission in the State aid legal framework.

Examining Board: Professor Heike Schweitzer, Universität Mannheim / EUI Supervisor Professor Giorgio Monti, EUI Professor Leigh Hancker, Tilburg University Mr Nicola Pesaresi, European Commission. Defence date: 3 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27189>

GNUTZMANN, Hinnerk

Industrial organization and behaviour

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis collects three papers in industrial organization and behaviour, unified in their focus on the digital economy. The first two papers study markets for subscription goods, which by the nature of the contract allow for rich forms of behaviour based price discrimination between consumers. The third paper investigates a



novel and complex auction mechanism used in online auctions. *Paying Consumers to Stay: Retention Pricing and Market Competition* studies the competitive effect of retention discounts. These discounts are given to consumers identified by their current firm as considering a switch to a new provider. In telecommunications markets, firms may obtain such information when consumers initiate a switching process. I model retention as a screening device in a two period model of switching cost and behaviour based price discrimination. In the second period, firms offer discounts to switching consumers, but use retention to defend the consumer against competing firms. This leads to fierce price competition, causing all prices to fall; first period prices generally rise, but don't off set the procompetitive effect. Retention reduces social welfare but raises consumer surplus. *History Based Price Discrimination and Welfare in a Growing Market* studies settings where an incumbent, who has a dominant market share among old consumers, faces potential entry. The incumbent is protected by switching costs in this segment, and can observe the purchase status of all consumers hence, third degree price discrimination is feasible. The entrant may induce consumers to reveal their purchase history through suitable offers. Under duopoly, price discrimination leads to lower prices and profits, but also lowers consumers surplus due to brand misallocation and inefficient switching. Thus, banning price discrimination increases welfare. However, regulation may also cause entry into an otherwise monopolised industry; this occurs only when entry is inefficient; thus optimal policy calls for bans on price discrimination unless they cause entry. *Of Pennies and Prospects: Understanding Behaviour in Penny Auctions* studies a novelty type of ascending auctions where bidders pay a fee for each bid they place. The last bidder wins the auction thus a bid is essentially a bet on being the last bidder, adding a dimension of gambling to the auction. Also, like lotteries and slot machines, these auctions are often, but not always, highly profitable for the seller. The paper then applies prospect theory to penny auctions, obtaining estimates for the probability weighting and value functions that are in line with the literature. Moreover, the model can fit several stylised facts of bidder behaviour that are not explained by the alternative hypothesis of risk loving bidders.

Examining Board: Professor Thomas Gehrig, University of Vienna Professor Piero Gottardi, Supervisor, European University Institute Professor Andrea Mattozzi, European University Institute Professor Domenico Menicucci, University of Florence. Defence date: 10 September 2013, First made available online on 3 February 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28039>

GOLABEK, Michał

'Weaving a silver thread': human rights coherence in EU foreign affairs and counter-terrorism

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Human rights are among the chief values on which the EU is 'founded' (Art. 6 TEU) and which it seeks to promote through its external relations (Art. 21 TEU). Coherence with values is a significant rhetorical tool which is used, on the one hand, to justify the development of new policies and instruments, and, on the other hand, to challenge EU actions by civil society, the European Parliament, commentators, but also third countries. This thesis examines whether human rights are indeed a 'silver thread' running through everything that EU does as argued by the EU High Representative. To that end, I first analyze why coherence as such, and coherence with values in particular, hold an important place in the EU's foreign policy integration. As a second step, I discuss the nature of human rights as an international and EU framework for coherent action. I then investigate one particular area of EU external action, namely counter-terrorism policy, with a view to assessing coherence with values in practice, and more specifically to analyzing how successful the EU actually was in integrating human rights in its counter-terrorism instruments such as sanctions, provisions



of its international agreements, and external assistance. On this basis, I outline in the third part the legal and policy aspects of human rights coherence, before concluding with the steps which still need to be taken in order to ‘weave a silver thread’ of human rights into EU external policy.

Examining Board: Professor Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute; Professor Alan Rosas, Judge at the Court of Justice of the European Union; Professor Christophe Hillion, University of Leiden and Stockholm University. Defence date: 21 January 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26445>

GORYWODA, Łukasz

Regulatory functions of European contract law: theoretical foundations and practical applications

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Contract law is increasingly becoming an important part of the European regulatory landscape. The increasing recourse to contract law as a regulatory technique triggers fundamental questions about the aims and the effects of contract law. This thesis tackles these questions by investigating the topic of regulatory functions of European contract law. The objective of the analysis is to see which contract law instrument performs which specific regulatory function at each institutional level (European and Member States). Claiming that traditional accounts of contract law do not yield satisfactory results when applied to the analysis of European contract law, I develop a theoretical framework based on the public interest theory of regulation with its central concept of market failure. Application of this framework demonstrates incentive effects that contract law creates for market actors. Because of these incentive effects, contract law can be regarded as a regulatory technique, equivalent to other techniques of social and economic regulation. I argue that regulatory use of contract law concerns not only the European but also the Member State level, and in both cases contract law regulates at all three stages of the regulatory process (standard-setting, monitoring and enforcement). Focusing on three general tools – mandatory rules, default rules, and the general clause of good faith – I demonstrate that each of them plays a different regulatory function. More importantly, regulatory functions of selected contract law instruments vary across institutional levels. Selected examples of the *acquis communautaire*, including the decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union, serve as a major testing ground for regulatory functions of European contract law. Given the multi-level character of European contract law, I look at the national level as well. In order to emphasize the regulatory role of civil judges, specific examples are drawn from selected European jurisdictions.

Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Cafaggi, European University Institute, Florence (Supervisor) Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute, Florence Professor Giuseppe Bellantuono, University of Trento Professor Marek Safjan, European Court of Justice, Luxembourg. Defence date: 13 February 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27183>

GREIJER, Susanna

The crimes of recruiting and using children in armed conflict

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This study is an enquiry into the legal developments aimed at bringing the involvement of children in armed conflict to an end. The issue of children’s recruitment into and use by armed groups and forces is addressed from an interdisciplinary legal perspective that combines human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law. The study takes a child rights-based approach to the issue of children in armed



conflict and thereby aims to fill some of the current gaps in the international criminal law-discourse, which has not been developed with special regard to children's rights. Part I of the study analyses the evolution of the qualification of the acts of recruiting and using children in armed conflict, from violations of the laws of war to human rights violations and, more recently, international crimes. It describes the growing legal framework surrounding this phenomenon, and places emphasis on a few issues of particular relevance, such as the term 'child soldier' or 'voluntary' versus 'forced' recruitment. It is argued that in order to tackle the problem of children involved in armed conflict, the child must be appropriately defined and taken into account by international law and justice mechanisms. Part II of the study seeks to assess the consequences of the international standard-setting regarding children in armed conflict on international and domestic legal practice. The evolving international case law relative to the crimes of recruiting and using children in armed conflict is analysed, followed by an examination of the tendency to criminalise these acts at national level. In order to illustrate this point, the last chapter of the study focuses on the relevant legal developments of two countries particularly affected by the use of children in armed conflict, namely Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In conclusion, an attempt is made to answer the question as to whether the judicial path is efficient or desirable when addressing the issue of children's involvement in armed conflict.

Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Ruth Rubio Marin, European University Institute Professor Micaela Frulli, University of Florence Professor Wouter Vandenhoe, UNICEF Chair, University of Antwerp. Defence date: 27 May 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28040>

HADJ-ABDOU, Leïla

Governing urban diversity: immigrant integration policies and discourses in Dublin and Vienna

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis explores how city governments respond to the presence of immigrants and the increasing ethno-cultural difference that comes with it, seeking to explain these responses. The thesis analyses discourses about immigrants and immigration by relevant policy-makers as well as types of immigrant integration policy. The thesis is based upon a comparison (longitudinal and across-cities) of the capital of Ireland - a city of recent immigration - and the capital of Austria, a city with a long history of immigration. These contrasting cases, which at the same time exhibit similar positions within their two nation states and within the global setting, allow an examination of the processes of convergence, as well as a scrutiny of the particularities of European cities in the domain of immigrant integration. The thesis argues that an analysis of both discourses and policies contributes to a more accurate understanding of the dynamics of immigrant integration in the urban space. The majority of research on immigrant integration in cities focuses solely on policies. This research tends to depict cities as an inclusive and liberal arena in contrast to the nation state. Cities, indeed, differ from nation states. The nation state and national citizenship are institutions that are based on principles of social closure and the notion of the imagined community. Rights and resources are widely accessible to its members, while this is not necessarily the case for others. Cities, in contrast, are potentially more predisposed to welcoming strangers. One becomes a member of the city by the fact of residence, and loses membership automatically by giving up residence. To a certain degree, the research findings of the thesis challenge this idea of the open city. It is shown that cities are clearly embedded in the national categorisations of boundary-making and are constrained by institutional mechanisms located at the nation-state level. Local governments are not only pragmatic actors which have to deal with the problems of integration on the ground. This thesis demonstrates that urban immigrant integration policies are led by cost and benefit considerations of policy actors confronted with global economic competition. Moreover, the policies of the cities as well as the discourses about immigrants are led by ideas such as the collective memory of a city and cross-city travelling



concepts of immigrant integration. Urban responses to immigrants are also driven by institutional factors such as the make-up of the welfare regime and the electoral and party systems. Political party competition in particular is a relevant factor, substantially shaping both discourses and policies.

Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Donatella Della Porta, European University Institute (Co-Supervisor) Professor Bryan Fanning, University College Dublin Professor Andrew Geddes, University of Sheffield. Defence date: 16 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29623>

HANNESSON, Ólafur Ísberg

Giving effect to EEA law: examining and rethinking the role and relationship between the EFTA Court and the Icelandic National Courts in the EEA legal order

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Doctrines developed by the EFTA Court have placed considerable demands on the various national courts in the EFTA States. The Court now considers the EEA Agreement to form an “international treaty sui generis which contains a distinct legal order of its own.” This thesis will study the interaction between the EFTA Court and Icelandic courts. The basis of this research rests on two levels. At the EEA level, it is the ECJ and the EFTA Court that form the basis of the study. At the national level, the thesis studies Icelandic Supreme Court and district court decisions. I will approach the question of the impact of EEA law on Icelandic domestic law from two dimensions: substantive and procedural. In substantive terms, the study examines fundamental European judgemade principles, as well as the impact these doctrines have had on Icelandic law. This will indicate how Icelandic courts deal with potential conflicts of law between EEA and Icelandic law, and how they respond to EFTA Court decisions and EEA principles. This part examines many fundamental concepts of EEA law, but the subject mainly raises questions concerning four specific concepts and the reaction of the Icelandic system to them. These are: first, the question of direct effect in EEA law second, the obligation of national courts to interpret national law in the light of EEA law third, the primacy of implemented EEA law and fourth, the principle of State liability. These legal concepts have all been seen as posing specific challenges to Icelandic courts. In its second stage, the thesis will, in procedural terms, study the relationship between the EFTA Court and the Icelandic courts, by investigating how the reference procedure under Article 34 SCA has been applied by the national courts in Iceland. It is only by looking at the discretion exercised by the courts as to whether or not to make a reference that one can form an opinion of Icelandic courts’ openness to the EEA legal order.

Examining Board: Professor Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor M. Elvira Mendez-Pinedo, University of Iceland (external co-supervisor); Professor Miguel Poiars Maduro, European University Institute; Judge Páll Hreinsson, EFTA Court. Defence date: 21 January 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28418>

HANSSON, Jenny L.

Gender inequality among political elites in comparative perspective

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Are gender inequalities in work/life outcomes apparent among those positioned at the powerful top of society’s hierarchy, and if so, why? There is currently a lack of consistent knowledge about what happens to those women who have reached the most influential positions of society, and about whether (and how) their situation differs from that of their male counterparts. This is particularly so in the case of political elites,



about whom very few current studies exist. This thesis investigates gender and individual-level work/life outcomes among political elites (national parliamentarians) comparing two cases: Sweden and Germany. The research builds on empirical investigations from self-collected survey data covering finite populations of Swedish and German national parliamentarians. Parts of this political elite data are further matched to existing, large-scale databases from the European Social Survey, consisting of representative samples of general citizens, and of general elites, of the two nations. This allows reference comparisons to be made between the political elites and average citizens of the respective countries. To provide additional depth to the findings, the quantitative investigation was also complemented by a qualitative interview study. The results showed gender inequality in the strength of demand and support experienced in the home-sphere of the political elites (such as concerning household work and functional partner support). These gender discrepancies were more pronounced in the case of Germany than in Sweden. However, gender equality was observed concerning perceived career and influence possibilities in the work-sphere, and concerning general subjective well-being, in both the German and Swedish case of political elites.

Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute (EUI/Supervisor) Professor Jaap Dronkers, formerly European University Institute/ Maastricht University Professor Karin Kurz, University of Göttingen Assistant Professor Juho Härkönen, Stockholm University. Defence date: 18 November 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29632>

HOYO, Henio

Post-nationalism: postage stamps as carriers of national imaginaries

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Despite their immense potential as information sources, postage stamps have been virtually ignored in academic research. Therefore, in this thesis I study how official national imaginaries have been promoted through iconographic and written messages in postage stamps; how such messages are linked to the ideology, interests and goals of political elites; and how competing elites and groups with relative power within the state try to influence such official ideas about the nation. The thesis is divided in three sections. The first presents a theoretical framework for the study of national imaginaries. It also presents the properties of stamps that made them ideal 'carriers' of ideological propaganda. The second section analyses a random sample of 1,000 stamps by means of a typology of ideological messages. It was found that the vast majority of stamps are carrying messages related to the features, composition, and historical development of the nation that issued the stamp. Then, these 'nationalist' stamps were further studied by means of a second typology, in order to differentiate the particular aspects of the nation that were promoted in each stamp. The third section analyses the political goals and processes behind nationalist messages in stamps. For that, both the United Kingdom during 1950-1970 and post-revolutionary Mexico were studied using process-tracing methodology. It was found that, while the most important actors are still the ruling elites, other actors such as competing elites, local authorities, pressure groups or social organizations will also try to influence the messages about the nation in stamps. A relevant finding is that intermediate structures, such as middle-range public officers in postal institutions, can have a key role not only in the promotion, but also in the shaping of official national imaginaries.

Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Mauricio Tenorio, University of Chicago (Co-supervisor) Professor Pavel Kolář, European University Institute Professor Stephan Leibfried, University of Bremen. Defence date: 7 October 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29627>



HUGHES, Niall
Three essays in collective decision making
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis is a collection of three essays on voting as a means of collective decision-making. The first chapter builds a model of how voters should optimally behave in a legislative election with three parties under plurality rule. I show that, in contrast to single district elections, properties such as polarisation and misaligned voting can be mitigated in legislative elections. The second chapter studies a model of committee decision making where members have career concerns and a principal can choose the level of transparency (how much of the committee's decision he can observe). We show that increased transparency leads to a breakdown in information aggregation, but that this may actually increase the principal's payoff. The theoretical model is then tested in a laboratory experiment. The final chapter introduces a model of legislative bargaining where three parties in the legislature bargain over the formation of government by choosing a policy and a distribution of government perks. I show that when individual politicians are responsible for the policies they implement - that is, those outside of government are not held accountable by voters for the implemented government's policies, while each individual politician in the ruling coalition is - then a given seat distribution can result in almost any two party coalition.

Examining Board: Professor Massimo Morelli, Columbia University (Supervisor) Professor Andrea Mattozzi, European University Institute Professor Micael Castanheira, ECARES, Brussels Professor François Maniquet, Université Catholique de Louvain. Defence date: 22 November 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29608>

IANCU, Emanuela Maria
Essays in applied microeconomics and finance
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The topics covered in this paper cover a broad range of subjects, from a reputation system in a discrete and infinite time model over to a three period game on a network and concluding with the optimal default decision in continuous time framework. The first paper, entitled "Firms' Strategic Competition and The Dynamics of Reputation: The Case of an Online Market", a joint work with Clodomiro Ferreira, analyzes, both theoretically and quantitatively, how sellers strategic competition for high valuation buyers in a context resembling on-line markets shapes reputation building incentives, and how it determines the dynamics of prices and reputation itself. The second paper, joint work with Agnese Leonello, investigates interbank market freeze and contagion that arises through asset sales in a financial network in which mark-to-market is the accounting standard in place. The paper develops a simple three-period theoretical model in which banks can borrow liquidity on the interbank market or sell assets at fire sale prices to meet their liquidity needs. Interbank market freeze and contagion arise in equilibrium as consequence of uncertainty of the counterparty risk and miscoordination in the sell of assets. Finally, the third paper written together with Mariana Khapko analyzes the issue of debt overhang in a Leland(1994) type of model and shows how the presence of a credit rating agency can mitigate this problem to some extent. Our results point out to the fact that a firm with performance sensitive debt in place might find it worthwhile to invest earlier in better projects whenever the investment reduces the coupon payments. The effect of the credit rating agency's policy in the underinvestment issue is nevertheless non-monotonic.

Examining Board: Professor Mike Burkart, Stockholm School of Economics Professor Elena Carletti, EUI Professor Giancarlo Spagnolo, University of Rome "Tor Vergata" Professor Fernando Vega Redondo, Supervisor, EUI. Defence date: 11 April 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27176>



IBADOV, Rashad

The place of religion in public education: theoretical considerations

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This PhD thesis, entitled ‘The Place of Religion in Public Education: Theoretical Considerations’, aims at answering the following question: ‘what should be the permissible room for religion in modern public education under the principle of neutrality’. The fundamental nature of this question requires a structuring and theorization of the interaction between religion and public education in two interrelated theoretical steps. The first step clarifies the general principles (or approaches) guiding the interaction of religion with public education, which are the principle of cooperation and the principle of accommodative neutrality; the latter clarifying the general degree of cooperation between religion and public education. The second step identifies and constructs the dimensions of this relationship, which are ‘freedom’, ‘interest’, ‘instruction’ and ‘support’. In this regard, while considering the permissible room for religion in public education, the primary research question of this thesis aims at setting up a theoretical platform from which one can reason and argue any religious issue or claim that emerges in the course of public education. Hence, this research examines and re-designs those important principles, concepts and notions, and provides an integrated theoretical platform which allows solving all issues linked to religion in public education. This thesis is methodologically grounded in the idea that, in order to deal with religious claims in public education, legal or political arguments are not enough. It is also crucial to integrate valid arguments from philosophy of education, philosophy of religion, sociology of religion, sociology of education, pedagogy, history, or anthropology. Hence, a coherent theorization of the relations between religion and public education mandates a distinct theoretical platform, which would not only include political theory or jurisprudential arguments, but also those of philosophers of education and religion, sociologists, pedagogues, historians, and anthropologists, to name a few. Any other answer to this question would be necessarily partial and unsatisfactory.

Examining Board: Professor Wojciech Sadurski, University of Sydney (Supervisor) Professor Michel Troper, University Paris X Nanterre Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute Professor Marek Safjan, Court of Justice of the European Union. Defence date: 13 April 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27185>

JEANROND, Jakob Arne Robert

Differentiated products: three essays on the implications for firm competition

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis focuses on how specific aspects of product differentiation affect economic outcomes through their impact on competition between firms. The first paper presents an analysis of firms’ incentives to share information about the perceived profitability of different technologies prior to making an investment decision. The model is one of vertical product differentiation in which firms face uncertainty over consumers’ preferred product. The main result is that firms reveal information only when they are sufficiently uncertain about which investment strategy to pursue. Information can be revealed in order to facilitate either coordination on a particular technology or anti-coordination on different technologies. In the second paper a seller can choose to sell one or several horizontally differentiated products from competing developers. Developers can charge the seller different wholesale prices for their products where prices are dependent on whether the seller will also carry a competing product. A higher consumer valuation of products raises the potential market share from a single product and thereby increases competition between developers. This implies developer profits can decrease in product quality. The model is compared to a situation in which developers compete for consumers without an intermediary seller. This comparison illustrates how developers sometimes can make higher profits by using a downstream seller since the seller’s pricing response acts as a competition



softener between developers. In paper three the focus is on product allocation through a single developer of several products who can decide how to allocate them among sellers. This model also features horizontally differentiated products but introduces multidimensional consumer preferences over products and sellers. The developer's product allocation decision is shown to be a key profit determinant for the supply chain. By distributing different products to each seller, the developer can focus inter-seller competition on the product dimension of consumer preferences. Distributing the same products to both sellers allows the developer to force sellers to compete in the dimension of consumers' seller preferences. The relative intensity of consumer preferences over products and sellers thereby determines a profit maximizing allocation for the developer.

Examining Board: Professor Elena Carletti, Bocconi University Professor Francesco Feri, Royal Holloway, University of London Professor Domenico Menicucci, University of Florence Professor Fernando Vega Redondo, Supervisor, Bocconi University. Defence date: 13 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29610>

JENSEN, Helle Strandgaard
*Defining the (In)appropriate: Scandinavian debates about
the role of media in children's lives, 1950-1985*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis investigates public debates about the role of media in children's lives in Scandinavia from the mid-nineteen fifties to the early eighties. The thesis breaks with the theoretical approaches 'moral panic' and 'media panic' which have previously dominated analyses of debates about children and media in the past, in the fields of Media and Childhood Studies. It shows how the epistemological basis of these approaches have alienated the historical agents and their arguments leading to teleological and reductionist narratives. The consequence has been the loss of history as a complex and multifaceted backdrop in today's discussions about children's relationship with media. This historiographical point is followed up by constructing an alternative theoretical and methodological framework for an analysis of the debates about children and media in the past, drawing upon inspiration from new theories about media in transition, new cultural history and consumption studies. The analyses carried out in the thesis' Parts I-III compare different opinions about children's media consumption on a synchronic as well as a diachronic level. The three periods: the mid-fifties, late sixties/early seventies and early eighties work as core-periods for this comparison. A total of 3361 articles systematically collated from these periods' newspapers and periodicals make up the main source base. On the synchronic level, the thesis demonstrates how different views of children, childhood and media have existed side by side, and that large parts of debates about children's media consumption have involved arguments about not only one, but numerous media at the time. Via the diachronic comparison it is shown how continuity and break in definitions of (in)appropriate media for children have depended on, in particular, the professional background of the debaters, socio-cultural processes in Scandinavia and influences from international trends. Finally, the thesis shows how the past debates about media and children must be understood as concrete and important arenas for the discussion of the future society, especially because the experiences which the different media are believed to convey, have been perceived as important in children's character formation.

Examining Board: Professor Giulia Calvi, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Maria Sundkvist, Linköping University (External Supervisor) Professor David Buckingham, Loughborough University Professor Laura Lee Downs, European University Institute. Defence date: 12 April 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27178>



JUNGHERR, Joachim
Credit market failure and macroeconomics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis aims to contribute to our understanding of the relationship between market failure on capital markets and macroeconomic outcomes in various forms. The notion of credit markets as a frictionsless veil over real economic activity has proven to be unfruitful with respect to many questions of economic interest. To name only a few examples, in the absence of financial frictions there is no difference between internal and external financing, no trade-off between equity and debt, and there is no reason for banks to exist. In order to correctly identify and address the policy needs which might arise from credit market failure, we need to learn more about the fundamental conditions which give rise to the financial contracts and institutions observed in reality. The first chapter of this thesis focuses on the phenomenon of the publicly traded firm with its separation of ownership and control. I show how a time-varying misalignment of incentives of firm managers and investors can have important consequences for aggregate business fluctuations. In particular, a rise in idiosyncratic firm-level uncertainty may result in an economy-wide increase in the default rate on corporate bonds together with a drop in measured firm productivity and output. Bank transparency is the topic of the second chapter. In this model, banks are special because the product they are selling is superior information about investment opportunities. Intransparent balance sheets turn this public good into a marketable private commodity. In the absence of policy intervention, bank competition results in complete bank opacity and a high degree of aggregate uncertainty for households. Mandatory disclosure rules can improve upon the market outcome. The third chapter is joint work with David Strauss. It focuses on the consequences of credit market failure for development and growth. We show that capital market imperfections may give rise to a poverty trap associated with permanent productivity differences across countries. Key to this phenomenon is a sorting reversal in the matching between human capital and heterogeneous production sectors.

Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Hugo A. Hopenhayn, UCLA Professor Ramon Marimon, European University Institute Professor Vincenzo Quadrini, University of Southern California. Defence date: 14 November 2013, First made available online on 3 February 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29607>

KANNINEN, Ohto
Five essays on economics of education
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In the first part of the thesis (Chapters 1 to 4), we analyze the near-universal gender gap reversal in secondary and tertiary education. In virtually all countries, males show a greater dispersion in ability test scores relative to females. We show that this simple fact, combined with an increase in the returns to education across cohorts, is sufficient to reproduce the gender gap reversal observed internationally. We build a model that generates a hump-shaped relationship between the enrollment rate in education and the female-to-male ratio among the enrolled that is consistent with the data. From time-series data on enrollment rates in education by sex, we generate country estimates for gender differences in ability distribution using our model. Our estimates highly correlate with cross-country gender differences in test score distributions found in PISA. We also assess the validity of our theory against two alternative explanations for the gender gap dynamics: changes in social norms, and improvements in females' relative performance at school over time. The data does not support the predictions of the alternative hypotheses, while bringing further support to our theory. In the second part of the thesis (Chapter 5), using Finnish high school data, I examine the relationship between peer composition and the causal effect of school choice on high school exit examination



outcomes. To discern the causal effect of school choice, I exploit over 300 regression discontinuity designs that result naturally from the Finnish educational system that allocates pupils to high schools according to their ninth grade grade point average and announced preferences. I find strong evidence that high school choice matters in Finland and that it is related to peer composition. The class composition effect, however, is associated with peer homogeneity rather than average peer quality. I find that a standard deviation change in the homogeneity of peers is positively associated with a 0.02 to 0.13 standard deviation change in the exam results. I also find that the average effect of being marginally above the entrance threshold reduces slightly but significantly the performance of the pupil. This unexpected finding might be a sign of overconfidence on the part of the pupils in making their school choice.

Examining Board: Stefano Gagliarducci, University of Rome Tor Vergata Luigi Guiso, Supervisor, Einaudi Institute for Economics and Finance Andrea Ichino, EUI Kjell Salvanes, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration. Defence date: 18 December 2013, First made available online on 4 February 2014. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29611>

KOEHLER, Kevin

Military elites and regime trajectories in the Arab spring: Egypt, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen in comparative perspective

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Why did different regimes react differently to the mass uprisings that shook the Middle East and North Africa in 2010 and 2011? Why did the personalist presidencies of Husni Mubarak in Egypt and Zine al-Abidin Ben Ali in Tunisia collapse only weeks into the uprisings while Syria's Bashar al-Assad still holds onto power and Yemen's Ali Abdallah Salih could negotiate his way out of office? Focusing on the cases of Egypt, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen, this thesis is an attempt to answer this question. The central argument of this thesis is that military elite behavior shaped regime trajectories in the Arab Spring. Where the armed forces as an institution defected from the incumbent, the presidency immediately collapsed; where at least some military elites remained loyal, the respective chief executives survived in office for a significantly longer period. I develop an explanation that focuses on the presence of regime cronies within the military leadership. Where such cronies exist, the costs of defection increase for all members of the officer corps. Since the loyalty of cronies appears as a forgone conclusion, defection would likely lead to confrontation within the military. In other words, the absence of crony officers is a necessary condition for the cohesive defection of the armed forces from authoritarian presidents. Empirically, the fact that there were no crony officers in their respective militaries enabled the Egyptian and Tunisian armed forces to defect from their commanders in chief without endangering their internal cohesion. In Syria and Yemen, on the other hand, the defection of the armed forces as an institution was not an option given the fact that key units in both militaries were controlled by officers closely connected to the president. The result was the swift collapse of personalist presidencies in Egypt and Tunisia and the escalation of conflict in Syria and Yemen. This thesis traces the emergence of patterns of political-military relations in Egypt, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen from regime foundation in the 1950s and 1960s to the uprisings of 2010 and 2011. I argue that path dependent processes of institutional development link patterns of political-military relations at the outbreak of the uprisings to the dynamics of regime foundation in the early 20th century. While the institutional form of the founding regimes that II emerged in the 1950s and 1960s was a function of the composition of regime coalitions, the patterns of political-military relations that shaped regime trajectories in 2011 were shaped by attempts to reproduce these initial institutional features over time and under changing environmental conditions. The initial role of the armed forces in founding regimes was determined by whether or not the regime coalition had drawn institutional support from the military. Where this was the case as in Egypt and Syria, the military developed into a central regime institution, whereas the armed forces remained marginal in Tunisia and institutionally



weak in Yemen. These initial differences were reproduced in the context of a period of institutional and economic reform from the second half of the 1970s onwards. While all four regimes succeeded in reining in the military, they used different strategies that had different and partially unintended consequences. In Egypt the depoliticization of the military was sugarcoated by the emergence of a parallel 'officers' republic' that ensured substantial military autonomy, in Syria the armed forces were controlled via a system of praetorian units, while in Tunisia the military remained marginal but largely independent from the regime and in Yemen tribal dynamics prevented the army from developing into a strong institution. These processes all fulfilled their primary goal of ensuring that the armed forces would not actively intervene in politics. At the same time, however, they produced different incentive structures for military elites confronted with regime threatening protests.

Examining Board: Professor Laszlo Bruszt, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Philippe C. Schmitter, EUI (Co-Supervisor) Professor Holger Albrecht, American University in Cairo Professor Robert Springborg, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterrey, CA. Defence date: 13 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29621>

KOSTA, Vasiliki

Fundamental rights in internal market legislation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis places the debate on the relationship between fundamental rights and the internal market outside the field of negative integration (where it is usually takes place) into the field of positive integration. It examines the extent to which there is an internal market competence to deal with fundamental rights and analyses new mechanisms for fundamental rights protection outside the Courts. Against this backdrop, this thesis analyses the existing harmonisation practice in the EU through the lens of four fundamental rights: (i) data protection, (ii) freedom of expression, (iii) fundamental labour rights [the right to collective bargaining and the right to fair and just working conditions] and (iv) the right to health. The research reveals that there is a considerable amount of internal market legislation dealing with fundamental rights (even pre-existing the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights) but that most of it is not couched in fundamental rights terms. This thesis identifies the determinants, which account for the current prevalent conceptualisation and assesses the consequences of such approaches both for the substantive content of legislation and for its judicial review. The thesis provides a much more differentiated account of the EU's fundamental rights policy in and through the internal market than perhaps initially expected. It builds the case for a conscious approach to dealing with and enhancing fundamental rights protection in and through internal market legislation, and advocates a leading role for the legislator in the establishment of an internal market that is firmly based on respect for fundamental rights.

Examining Board: Professor Bruno de Witte (EUI Supervisor) Professor HansWolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute Professor NiamhNicShuibne, University of Edinburgh Dr. Clemens Ladenburger, European Commission. Defence date: 17 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28041>

KOÇUNYAN, Aylin

Negotiating the Ottoman Constitution: 1856-1876

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The dissertation is about the genesis of the Ottoman Constitution, which was promulgated on December 23, 1876. The main objective is to reconstruct the nineteenth-century Ottoman constitutional movement in



relation to Europe and international politics without neglecting the internal administrative developments that affected the process. The dissertation traces the transcultural and transnational dimension of the internal process of the genesis of the Ottoman Constitution and shows that the Ottoman constitutional movement developed beyond the control of Ottoman bureaucracy and state apparatus, through a web of relations that exceeded the boundaries of the Ottoman territory. The movement incorporated, from domestic authorities to foreign powers, a plurality of formal and informal agents of different ethno-religious, cultural and ideological backgrounds and of different legal norms. The dissertation investigates how Ottoman reformers synthesised different legal traditions, imported from the West to the Ottoman context through various human channels, and how the Ottomans' constitutional thought was shaped and negotiated by the encounter of European models with the imperial political culture as well as by the encounter of foreign actors with domestic draftsmen. Examining Board: Professor Anthony Molho, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Edhem Eldem, Boğaziçi University (External Supervisor) Professor Antonella Romano, European University Institute Professor Gilles Pécout, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Defence date: 3 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27180>

KRUMREY, Jacob

Staging Europe: the symbolic politics of European integration during the 1950s and 1960s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This PhD thesis explores the use of symbolism in European integration during the 1950s and 1960s. The thesis argues that political elites staged the early European Communities - the 1952 ECSC as well as the 1958 EEC and Euratom - as the representation of a united Europe and so tied them to a vision with much momentum in post-war Europe. This symbolic role of the Communities transcended their technocratic set-up and their narrow economic policies: it made them distinctive among the many post-war European organizations. Empirically, this thesis focuses, in separate parts, on three settings where the Communities were staged as the united Europe: the Communities' parliamentary assemblies (first part), the Communities' diplomatic activities (second part), and the Communities' polycentric seating arrangements (third part). This thesis deals with a wide array of actors who, for different reasons, participated, actively or tacitly, in the staging of the Communities: the news media and occasionally also civil society actors, governments and administrations, parties and parliaments across the original six member states as well as those of the Communities' external partners, Britain and the United States. Conceptually, this thesis presents a cultural history approach to European integration. It aligns itself with a new strand of research in European integration history that aims to go beyond the much-advanced diplomatic history of the European Communities and to add to it an interest in discourses, identities, and symbols. With its study of symbolism, this thesis seeks to bring together the literature on the diplomatic history of the European Communities and the intellectual history of the European idea; it also seeks to help historians define the nature of the European Communities and assess their place in post-war European history. This thesis is based on the papers of Jean Monnet and Walter Hallstein, two key figures of the early European Communities, and archival materials from the Historical Archives of the European Union in Florence as well as the diplomatic archives of France and Germany, Britain and the United States.

Examining Board: Professor Kiran K. Patel, Maastricht University (EUI/External Supervisor) Professor Federico Romero, EUI Dr. N. Piers Ludlow, LSE Professor Johannes Paulmann, Leibniz Institute of European History Mainz. Defence date: 27 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29612>



LARIK, Joris

Worldly ambitions: foreign policy objectives in European constitutional law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Constitutions of today do not merely address the *salus populi* anymore, the welfare of the people, but increasingly exhibit international ambitions. This is true in particular for the EU Treaties. To make sense of these developments, this thesis presents a comprehensive account of foreign policy objectives as a growing part of European constitutional law. It grasps these provisions as legal norms, discerns their legal force and functions, and situates them into the overall legal order of the state, the Union, and the composite 'European Constitutional Space'. It argues that for comparative constitutional law in general, the codification of foreign policy objectives suggests a step forward 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 world. For the EU in particular, this research advances a comparative constitutional perspective for the study of EU external relations, and adds 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 thesis elaborates a common vocabulary for understanding foreign policy objectives across different jurisdictions. It adapts these findings to the pluralist context of the Union and its Member States, which closely intertwines both legal orders and foreign policies. It reveals that constitutional foreign policy objectives represent norms of constitutional rank which commit a polity to an active and 'normative' foreign policy, serving principally as an interpretive lens through which public powers can be enlarged. As a feature peculiar to the EU context, such objectives help to channel the individual ambitions of the Member States through the Union framework towards a more coherent, albeit polyphonic, external action. Furthermore, the project feeds its legal findings into the debate on the EU as an actor in International Relations, drawing on the main IR theories to sharpen the analysis of these norms in inter-institutional struggles as well in long-term processes of identity-shaping, legitimation and socialization.

Examining Board: Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Christophe Hillion, Leiden University Professor Daniel Thym, University of Konstanz. Defence date: 3 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27186>

LAZZERINI, Nicole

The scope of the protection of fundamental rights under the EU charter

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The recognition of the legally binding value of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights has profoundly transformed the Union system of fundamental rights protection. The novelties not only concern the sources of this protection, but also the conditions for the application and interpretation of EU fundamental rights. In particular, before the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty the Court of Justice was the exclusive architect of its approach to fundamental rights, whereas in the era of the legally binding Charter is confronted with written rules on the subject. Moreover, if there is no doubt that the Lisbon Treaty has put an unprecedented emphasis on the protection and promotion of EU fundamental rights, the Member States have contextually expressed, and with equal emphasis, concerns towards an ever-increasing expansion of the scope of EU fundamental rights, at the expense of domestic standards and material competences. Against this background, the aim of this thesis is to reconstruct the scope of the protection offered (better, that should be offered) by the EU Charter. The analysis covers problems relating both to the scope of application of the Charter and to its effects. Some of the questions addressed are new, as they stem from novelties introduced by the Charter others are veritable *topoi* of the EU discourse on fundamental rights, which nevertheless need to be revisited



in light of the new scenario just described. The leading idea is that, in order to overcome the ambiguity of the Charter on many crucial issues concerning its scope of application and effects, reliance must be made on the role assigned to EU fundamental rights by the revised Treaties. These, and the progressive evolution of the EU system of fundamental rights protection, suggest that fundamental rights are constitutive values of the EU legal order.

Examining Board: Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor) Professor Bruno de Witte, European University Institute Professor Giorgio Gaja, University of Florence Professor Steve Peers, University of Essex. Defence date: 21 October 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29604>

LOSTAL BECERRIL, Marina
International cultural heritage law in armed conflict
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The field of cultural property protection in armed conflict is composed of many conventions but little law. This is because: (1) there is no single understanding of the concepts of “cultural property” or “protection” (2) due to the principle of reciprocity, the more international an armed conflict is, the lower the chances that a treaty concerning cultural property will apply and (3) no convention has yet devised a specific safeguarding regime for “cultural heritage”, which refers to the most outstanding class of cultural objects. Legal scholarship often accepts this situation, or suggests adopting a new convention to solve the field’s problems. However, attempting to counteract law’s failure with more laws is a nonsensical exercise that would, in the long-run, worsen the current situation. This thesis rejects law-making as an alternative and argues in a new direction. It contends that it is already possible to identify a branch of international cultural heritage law (ICHL) underpinned by a set of specific principles and a systemic objective (telos). The cross-fertilisation of such principles and telos with those of IHL provides the rationale underlying the protection of cultural property in armed conflict. The thesis proposes to re-interpret this field in light of such rationale using the World Heritage Convention as its common legal denominator. Pursuant to the postulate of systemic integration and that of *effet utile*, the interplay between the World Heritage Convention and the 1954 Hague Convention, its 1999 Second Protocol, the 1977 Two Additional Protocols and customary international law is examined. Their interplay vests this field of law with a more consistent understanding of “cultural property” and “protection” it affords a specific regime of protection to “cultural heritage” and it ensures that, as a minimum, the obligations of the World Heritage Convention will apply in international armed conflicts.

Examining Board: Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor) Professor Craig Forrest, University of Queensland (External Supervisor) Professor Patty Gerstenblith, DePaul University Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute. Defence date: 11 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28042>

LÜTZELBERGER, Therese
Family cultures: residential independence and family ties of university students in Italy and Germany
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

European societies differ in the role that family relations have in the life of their members, for example, in the provision of care, in work relationships and in living arrangements. While southern European societies can be described as family-centred or familialistic, northern Europeans are regarded as rather individualistic. This study shows that the departure of young people from the parental home is a key element in explaining



these differences. Young southern Europeans usually (not only since the recent economic crisis) leave the parental home later than their northern European peers. A thorough examination of the literature on this topic, including studies in sociology, geography, history, economics, anthropology, and psychology, reveals that this behavioural difference is not merely the result of favourable or unfavourable economic conditions. From open-ended interviews with university students and their parents in Italy and Germany (N=43), it was possible to reconstruct different social norms and opposed patterns of interpreting reality that support either the early residential independence of young people or their coresidence with parents. These socially shared patterns of interpretation concern various aspects of the transition to adulthood, such as the role of parents as advisors of their children; the preparation of young people for their future lives; and the expectations regarding meritocracy in the labour market. The interviews, furthermore, illustrate how these norms and meanings are transmitted from one generation to the next in the socialisation process. Having their roots in the period before the Industrial Revolution, the different patterns of leaving home have considerably shaped northern and southern European societies over time. The study points out that residential independence during education and early career can be a source for innovation and social change as well as a triggering factor for economic growth and for the development of public welfare institutions.

Examining Board: Professor Martin Kohli, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, EUI; Professor Manuela Naldini, University of Turin; Professor Monika Wohlrab-Sahr, University of Leipzig. Defence date: 17 January 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30899>

MARCACCI, Antonio

Protecting investors in financial times: the design and functioning of the legal protection of retail investors

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis studies and analyzes the current paradigm governing the legal protection of retail investors in the United States and the European Union, by framing both of the legal systems within the transnational financial regulatory arena. In order to do so, the thesis carries out an evolutionary analysis of the European and American statutes dealing with financial markets regulation and gives an account, also grounded on the previous professional experience of the author, concerning the relationship between a retail investor and an investment services provider. It, then, examines whether and how far the US and EU legal systems either are affected by or affect transnational financial regulation, namely those (soft-law) rules adopted by the International Organization of Securities Commissions IOSCO, in particular as regards the protection of retail investors. Subsequently, the thesis describes the Organization's governance structure, the decision-making process, the content of its financial rules and how far these are implemented into national domestic legislation. The third and last part of the thesis gives an analysis of the different legal tools provided by the European and American systems for public and collective private enforcement mechanisms, with the purpose to check whether a set of tools is preferred over the other (private VS public), and how far retail investors have the chance to concretely protect their rights. At the end, an assessment will be provided regarding the workability of the current paradigm from the point of view of retail investors.

Examining Board: Professor Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor) Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute Professor Mads Andenæs, Universiteteti Oslo Professor Jan Wouters, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. Defence date: 3 July 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28043>



MATAIJA, Mislav

Private regulation, competition and free movement: sport, legal services and standard setting in EU economic law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The thesis studies the application of EU free movement law and competition law to private regulation, understood as rule-setting, implementation and/or enforcement by private actors, whether on their own or in partnership with State bodies. Such private or co-regulatory schemes can be a beneficial way of achieving various public interest aims. They may also, however, restrict trade or competition. I argue that free movement (Chapter 2) and competition (Chapter 3) rules have been used as a form of meta-regulation, affecting the way private regulatory schemes are organised and structured. By doing so, however, they were forced to deal with situations that cannot be classified neatly following a public-private distinction. In response, the case law of the Court of Justice and the practice of the Commission have adapted by extending scrutiny over a wider variety of measures of private regulators while also broadening the scope for justification. This, however, increases the likelihood of overlap of the free movement and competition rules, which I analyze in Chapter 4, arguing that the two sets of rules should not be mutually exclusive but that their limits should be defined more clearly on their own terms. Finally, I look at the interaction between free movement and competition, as well as their impact, in three sectors where private regulation is prominent: sports (Chapter 5), legal services (Chapter 6) and standard-setting (Chapter 7). I discuss the justifications for regulation in all three sectors, as well as the legislative and institutional setting in which private regulators operate. In all three case areas, the two sets of rules were used in a partly strategic way to influence reforms of private regulation. The application of the rules was mainly driven by institutional choices rather than the objective requirements of legal doctrine.

Examining Board: Professor Petros C. Mavroidis, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Giorgio Monti, EUI Professor Allan Rosas, Court of Justice of the European Union Professor Stephen Weatherill, University of Oxford. Defence date: 18 November 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29605>

MATRINGE, Nadia

L'entreprise florentine et la place de Lyon : l'activité de la banque Salviati au milieu du XVI^e siècle

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The commercial archives of the Salviati bank of Lyons record the entire activity of one of the most important companies on the 16th century marketplace. They also keep information relative to other businessmen and companies on the European scene at the time. This thesis scrutinises the organisation, methods and main sectors of activity of the Salviati bank (exchange, finances and commodities trade) in the middle of the 16th century, at the height of Lyons' prosperity. It examines mercantile practices in relation to economic spaces and underlines the reciprocal influence of Florentine mercantile traditions and Lyonesse economic structures. More specifically, it shows how the involvement of Italian firms in Lyons shaped their choice of business organisation and trade objects and how the strategies of Italian businessmen impacted in turn on the functioning of the marketplace. While the study of the Lyonesse branch of a Florentine firm allows to assess its adaptability to local economic structures, the analysis of the activity of the main actors on the Lyons marketplace sheds light on the economic and social processes essential to the good functioning of that marketplace (forms of collaboration between various economic operators and different levels of market integration). This leads to a questioning of many of the hypotheses formulated in the current historiography (mostly, on the basis of local sources), concerning the Italian dominion over Lyons, and a refutation of the



vision of market organisation and changing economic conditions that it puts forward. The section devoted to the exchange business, the main field of specialisation of the Salviati bank at the time, challenges the notion of Lyon's key function in the European system of exchange. The uncovering of previously unknown financial techniques, and of techniques whose use in the space-time frame of this thesis is traditionally denied, brings an additional contribution to the history of banking.

Examining Board: Professor Antony Molho, EUI (supervisor) Professor Jacques Bottin, CNRS (external supervisor) Professor Antonella Romano, EHESS Dottor Francesco Guidi Bruscoli, Università degli Studi di Firenze, Defence date: 6 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29619>

MAYORAL DÍAZ-ASENSIO, Juan Antonio
The politics of judging EU law: a new approach to national courts in the legal integration of Europe
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This research aims to present a comprehensive analysis of the political and institutional processes that are at work in the judicial application of EU law on a national level. As a main novelty, the research intends to go beyond judicial behaviour models that focus predominantly on explaining the use of preliminary references. One could namely suggest that the way national courts participate in the preliminary reference procedure is not sufficient to assess the available modes for the judicial integration of Europe. Accordingly, the study considers the impact of political institutional and attitudinal factors affecting the judicial enforcement of EU law. This is done by posing new questions, for instance, the relevance of national judges' preferences towards EU legal order and institutions, as well as by evaluating and reviewing the impact of political and legal institutions on their behaviour and its consequences for policy areas. First of all, the analysis confirms the influence of judges' evaluation of EU institutions and their national counterparts on their self-perception as EU judges and, subsequently, in the application of EU law. Secondly, the study shows how national institutions, like governments and national high courts, play a prominent role in shaping national courts' incentives for the application of EU law, as they may use their institutional power to circumvent judges' decisions. Finally, it reviews the strategic use of European instruments such as the CJEU precedent and its doctrines (e.g. supremacy) to overcome domestic threats when applying EU law. To conclude, the study tries to expand the explanatory power of the middle range accounts of the role national courts played, by integrating the analytical strength of the legalist/ intergovernmentalist theories into neo-functionalism.

Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier, European University Institute/ Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (Supervisor) Professor Bruno de Witte, European University Institute/Maastricht University Professor Marlene Wind, University of Copenhagen Professor Alec Stone Sweet, Yale University. Defence date: 5 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29634>

MCCORMACK, Danielle
Protestant political culture in Ireland, 1660–1667: the discourse and capture of power
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Studies of Ireland in the 1660s invariably focus on the mechanisms of the land settlement. This was the process by which property rights were settled under the Stuarts following the programme of confiscation and transplantation that had been implemented during the Protectorate. This thesis is a study of the political



processes that accompanied and determined the Stuart settlement. It complements works that delineate the land settlement while providing an original contribution to the political history of the period. The Stuart Restoration ushered in a period of instability for Irish Protestants and their tenure of power in the kingdom as regime change brought challenges to the moral and legal basis of power that had been established under the preceding government. Catholic challenges to Protestant power have been examined, demonstrating the importance of understandings and ideas to the justification of power. Catholics formulated legal and moral arguments against the continued dominance of Protestants in the kingdom, thereby undermining the idea that Protestant power was the rightful outcome of a war in which they had been persecuted and in which Catholics had behaved treacherously. Meanwhile, physical clashes between members of the two confessional groups were imagined as the continuation of the war of the 1640s and 1650s. The manner in which Protestant identity was promoted proved a challenge to royal authority as Protestants insisted that governance be rooted in their understandings of the recent past. This past was promoted as the victory of the 'English', leaving little room for veneration of the role of a king whose presence on the throne had not been necessary to English triumph. The king was called upon to officially sanction and adopt the attributes of the 'English in Ireland' and his reluctance to do so proved contentious. The hostilities which were aroused led to political dissidence in the context of wider 'anti-popish' and anti-monarchical sentiment in Britain and this thesis explores the manner in which general concerns could be expressed through rivalries over land in Ireland. This thesis is a study of the symbiotic relationship between ideas and actions in the 1660s. It shows that Ireland was a battleground for competing conceptions of society and history and that it proved an early site of conflict for the restored regime.

Examining Board: Professor Martin van Gelderen, University of Göttingen (EUI Supervisor) Professor Robert Armstrong, Trinity College Dublin (External Supervisor) Prof Jonathan Scott, University of Auckland Professor Ann Thomson, European University Institute. Defence date: 17 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29617>

MC GEEHAN, Nicholas

The marginalization of slavery in international law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis proposes that the creation of the norms prohibiting forced labour and trafficking in persons did not reflect lacunae in the international legal system, and that their codification into international law has created legal confusion that obstructs the achievement of the object and purpose of the original 1926 Slavery Convention: the legal abolition and suppression of slavery. It seeks to describe how these norms were introduced into international law, to explain why the international community deemed them necessary, and to examine the legacy of their codification, as legal scholars, human rights organisations, and domestic and international courts struggle to explain, for example, how forced labour is different from slavery, or how the human rights law norms prohibiting slavery, forced labour and servitude relate to the more recently codified norm prohibiting trafficking in persons.

Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor) Professor Dirk Moses, European University Institute Professor James C. Hathaway, University of Michigan Professor Siobhan Mullally, University College Cork. Defence date: 7 October 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29600>



MEYER, Moritz
Three essays in applied econometrics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Institutions, circumstances and interactions between agents shape economic outcomes on the individual and aggregate level. In this thesis I explore three different set ups which combine a theoretical model and an empirical framework to better understand how the wider environment influences behavior and outcomes in markets. The following three papers focus on applications in the areas of economic growth, labor markets and health economics. The global network position of an economy has a profound impact on economic growth. A new measure of economic integration is implemented to characterize economic globalization. Descriptive statistics suggest that this new methodology offers superior possibilities to capture global trends which reflect patterns of interactions between firms and countries. Findings from a modified empirical growth model suggest that a more central global network position fosters economic growth. Robustness checks and alternative estimation strategies address issues of endogeneity and reversed causality in a dynamic panel framework. Social networks and in particular the interaction between applicants, workers and firms influence labor market outcomes. The behavior of firms, workers and applicants during the recruitment process is modeled in a bayesian signaling model which under certain conditions predicts a higher match quality between an applicant and a firm if employee referrals were used. Here, the theoretical model pays special attention to potential incentive problems due to nepotism and favoritism. Empirical results suggest a higher starting wage and a longer duration of the position as well as a different earnings path for workers who learnt about their job through a social network. Individual behavior in terms of consumption depends on the health status. The theoretical concept of state dependent utility functions illustrates that changes in circumstances impact individual behavior such that the health status influences the relative composition of the consumption basket over different categories of goods and services. Results from the empirical framework support this concept and show robust findings for changes in consumption in non durable and semi durable goods which can be linked to the individual health status measured in terms of functional problems to activities of daily living.

Examining Board: Professor Jérôme Adda, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Andrea Mattozzi, European University Institute Uta Schönberg, University College London Professor Andrea Weber, Universität Mannheim. Defence date: 7 October 2013, First made available online on 4 February 2014.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29606>

MITZNER, Veera
Research for growth?
The contested origins of European Union research policy (1963–1974)
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the difficult creation of a common European research policy as part of the process of the emergence of the European Community (EC)/European Union (EU) as an increasingly powerful global political and economic actor. It shows that strong discursive continuity and institutional path-dependency, together with the ability of the promoters of the common research policy to adapt their claims to a broader ideational framework, were the key factors that enabled the EC to enlarge its role in a field in which it originally lacked policy competence, and in which states have traditionally been reluctant to pool national sovereignty in supranational institutions. Moreover, the concept of EC/EU research policy, and the concrete steps towards its realisation, would not have been possible without three fundamental ideational and political transformations: the changing relationship between science and the state and the subsequent establishment of national institutions and practices to promote and orient scientific activity the emergence of economic



growth as an ubiquitous political objective in all industrialised countries and the increasing conceptualisation of science in economic terms the rapid liberalisation of the world markets, where knowledge soon became regarded as a vital resource for power and money. These three developments were the origins of the crucial change in perception of the European policymakers concerning not only scientific research but also the major goals of European integration.

Examining Board: Professor Kiran Klaus Patel (University of Maastricht) – Supervisor Professor Federico Romero (European University Institute) Professor John Krige (Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta) Professor Johan Schot (Eindhoven University of Technology). Defence date: 4 July 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28044>

MULLER, Wim

Beyond history and sovereignty: China and the future of international law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Since the beginning of its ‘reform and opening up’ policy in 1978, the People’s Republic of China has grown into a major power in international relations. This thesis explores the implications of this development for public international law, which itself has grown and undergone structural changes since the end of the Second World War. The number of actors has grown, the place of the individual has been enhanced and efforts have been made towards the development of normative hierarchy and in the views of some even constitutionalisation. Yet the PRC has retained an outlook firmly rooted in the concept of state sovereignty, emphasising non-interference and equality of states. This approach stems from the history of China’s encounter with the international legal order in the nineteenth century, when its own sinocentric world order fell victim to its violent encounter with western international law. The current international legal order still retains traces of the legacy of imperialism, although international law has also served as a vehicle for the realisation of the humanitarian ideals of its practitioners and participants. In China’s sovereigntist approach to international law, the rhetoric and the interests of the developing world play a major role, as China tries to combine the sometimes contradictory roles of a ‘responsible great power’ on the one hand, and leading developing nation on the other. This thesis analyses its practice in international human rights law, the law of armed conflict, international criminal law, and various areas related to international peace and security, at normative levels from general political and diplomatic discourse to the acceptance and interpretation of positive law. This analysis demonstrates that China brings a welcome alternative voice to a still western-centric international legal system. Its defensive adherence to sovereignty, however, creates the risk of normative erosion or dilution in various areas in which it claims to have accepted existing international norms. China is not yet a creator of new norms, but has grown very adept at modifying and reshaping existing norms, both legal and societal, to bring them more in line with its preferences. This presents both challenges and opportunities.

Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, EUI Supervisor Professor (emeritus) Francesco Francioni, EUI Professor Wenqi Zhu, Renmin University China Dr. Jonas Grimheden, EU Fundamental Rights Agency, Vienna. Defence date: 19 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29599>



MUSZEL, Magdalena

Families in migration through the gender lens: a study of Polish transmigrants in Ireland

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis tries to determine the impact of transnational family migration on the gendered division of labour and power dynamics between the couples either entrenching inequalities and traditional roles, or challenging and changing them. It shows also how ideas about gender shape transnational family migration patterns, and affect the individual family life of transmigrants. And eventually, it examines the social and family-related consequences of these processes. The research questions have been formulated as follows: How do gender role beliefs and family gender arrangement (gender practice, family gender organization) affect transnational family migration? And how are gender role beliefs and family gender arrangements affected by transnational family migration? It is crucial to stress that the answer to these questions will shed light on potential gender transitions, its directions, circumstances and social and familial consequences of transnational family migration. In order to explain the research problem from a dynamic perspective and distinguish various transnational family phases, I introduce three stages which I call pre-transnational, transnational and post-transnational family stage. The pre-transnational stage refers in retrospect to the time of decision making process about migration, the transnational family stage is about the time of transnational family separation due to migration and the nature of family life during this time while the post-transnational family stage considers the time after family reunification which in my thesis is limited only to the reunification in Ireland. An important part of the thesis is a chapter that is dedicated to the role of Polish Church in Ireland and the correlation of migrant's religiosity and their gender roles.

Examining Board: Professor Martin Kohli, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute (Co-supervisor) Professor Loretta Baldassar, University of Western Australia Professor Malgorzata Fuszara, University of Warsaw. Defence date: 30 May 2013, First made available online on 12 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27182>

MÜLLER, Martin

Civilization, culture, and race in John Crawfurd's discourses on Southeast Asia: continuities and changes, c.1814–1868

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In this dissertation I examine the uses of the notions of civilization, race, and culture within a set of British 19th century discourses on especially Southeast Asian societies, their present state and history. Taking the point of departure in John Crawfurd's (1783-1868) publications, it contains a study of the many debates on economic, ethnological, historical, and linguistic issues in which he participated throughout six decades and to which he contributed significantly. Through this approach I aim at providing a densely contextualized analysis of the colonial, intellectual, political, and socio-cultural aspects of Crawfurd et al's knowledge production, its routes of transmission, receptions, and appropriations. The analytic focus is directed at the evaluative-descriptive qualities attributed to the terms civilization, race, and culture, and immanent in the concepts they refer to; on the surface claiming to be primarily descriptive, they nonetheless were normatively cogent in their inherent hierarchal and classificatory structures, as well as in providing a theoretical template delineating the naturalized historical trajectories. Arguing that the notions of civilization, race and culture were pivotal key concepts in this colonial knowledge production, I chart the intertwined dynamics between these notions / both in their conceptual framings and contextualized uses. During this quest I endeavour to demonstrate the interpretive primacy of the concept of civilization throughout the entire period, even



though racial concerns clearly were on the ascendancy and by the 1860s constituted the major theme of discussion and dissent. Common to all the analysed discourses is that they were hinged upon these three fundamental notions and their ability to address the universal as well as the particular, their capacity to encompass the past, present and future within one interpretive framework, and not at least their provision of a conceptual common ground which also, however, facilitated the possibilities of fundamental dissent within the actual interpretations.

Examining Board: Professor Sebastian Conrad, Freie Universität (Supervisor) Professor Jorge Flores, EUI Professor Michael Harbsmeier, Roskilde Universitet Dr. Christina Skott, University of Cambridge. Defence date: 7 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28045>

NETŠUNAJEV, Aleksei

*Structural vector autoregressions with Markov switching:
identification via heteroskedasticity*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Structural vector autoregressions are of great importance in applied macroeconometric work. The main difficulty associated with structural analysis is to identify unique shocks of interest. In a conventional approach this is done via zero or sign restrictions. Heteroskedasticity is proposed for use in identification. Under certain assumptions when volatility of shocks changes over time, unique shocks can be obtained. Then formal testing of the restrictions and impulse response analysis can be performed. In this thesis I show how identification via heteroskedasticity can be used in different contexts. In the first chapter I analyze the dynamics of trade balances in response to macroeconomic shocks. I show that identifying restrictions, which are known in the literature, are rejected for two out of seven countries. Partially identified models fail to provide enough information to fully identify shocks. The second chapter, coauthored with my supervisor, demonstrates how one can benefit from identification via heteroskedasticity when sign restrictions are used. The approach is illustrated with a model of the crude oil market. It is shown that shocks identified via previously known sign restrictions are in line with the properties of the data. Use of tighter restrictions uncovers that the approach can be discriminative. The third chapter reconsiders the conflicting results in the debate on the effects of technology shocks on hours worked. Using six ways of identifying technology shocks, I find that not all of them are supported by the data. There is no clear-cut evidence in favor of positive reaction of hours to technology shocks. However, it is plausible for real wage and disentangled investment-specific and neutral technology shocks, even though conventional identification of the latter shocks is rejected.

Examining Board: Professor Helmut Lütkepohl, DIW Berlin and Freie Universität (External Supervisor); Professor Fabio Canova, European University Institute; Professor Helmut Herwartz, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen; Professor Markku Lanne, University of Helsinki. Defence date: 27 March 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26775>

OGERTSCHNIG, Larissa

EU democracy assistance: an analysis of theory and practice 1991–2011

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

In the late 1980s/early 1990s the EU started to pursue a new policy: that of democracy promotion. It quickly put in place a whole range of instruments that would facilitate the transition to democracy and its consolidation in new democracies. Democracy assistance has over the last two decades, due to its 'positive' features, increasingly emerged as one of the EU's preferred instruments of that policy, expressed in particular in



increasing budgets for democracy assistance programmes, new democracy assistance facilities, and explicit policy declarations on the topic. This thesis outlines and analyses the EU's strategy of democracy promotion through the use of democracy assistance from its inception in the early 1990s until 2011, focusing on all major world regions except the enlargement dimension. While revealing numerous details on the strategy, it attempts to also answer the following three more fundamental questions: What is the EU's underlying conception of democracy? What is its preferred model of democratization? And what is its preferred approach to democracy assistance? In looking for answers, the thesis first traces the emergence and evolution of the use of EU democracy assistance, revealing major developments, stumbling blocks, and key features of the policy tool. A discussion of primary law traces the partly difficult development of EC/EU competences to engage in democracy promotion and especially assistance as well as the limited role primary law plays in policy implementation. An outline of the procedural and institutional dimension investigates the role of core actors in policy-making and implementation, including EU institutions, civil society organizations, and third state governments. Further, the thesis provides detailed quantitative data on EU commitments and expenditure under its specific democracy assistance programme - the EIDHR - as well as under mainstream assistance programmes and analyses the thematic and geographical distribution of provided funds.

Examining Board: Professor Gráinne de Búrca, NYU, formerly EUI (Supervisor); Professor Philippe C. Schmitter, EUI; Professor Dimitry Kochenov, University of Groningen; Professor Erwan Lannon, University of Ghent. Defence date: 25 January 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30900>

ØSTHUS, Hanne

*Contested authority: master and servant in
Copenhagen and Christiania, 1750-1850*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis investigates the relationship between masters and domestic servants in Copenhagen and Christiania between 1750 and 1850. Living and working together, their relationship was structured around a contract between two individuals and at the same time specific norms dictating the master's responsibility for his servant's moral and physical well-being. In turn, the servant was instructed to be deferential and respectful. I examine how the relationship between master and servant was legitimized, enforced and contested in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a time of economic, political and societal change. In the thesis, I argue that the master-servant relationship was transformed during the period 1750 to 1850. Hiring contracts became shorter, preoccupation with family life cast servants as outsiders and an increasing separation of work and home life relegated them to the realm of what came to be categorized as private, while they still continued to be contracted labour. At the same time, servants in Copenhagen and Christiania were waged workers throughout the period 1750 to 1850, and there seem to have been little indication that either masters, mistresses or the servants themselves viewed the servants as integrated members of the family. Yet, throughout the century between 1750 and 1850 there was a continued emphasis on the servant's subordination, and language that stressed their subjugated status in the household persisted in law, in civil lawsuits between masters and servants and in fiction and prose on domestic service throughout the period 1750 to 1850. But while the fact that servants were subordinate members of a household subject to the authority of the master as well as hired help often working on contracts of six months or less was not perceived as contradictory in 1750, it came to be so by 1850. By the late eighteenth century legal minds began



to struggle with whether legislation on the master-servant relationship should be classified as a contractual law or family law. It became a problem of taxonomy; a problem that continued to manifest itself during the nineteenth century when work and family came to be perceived as increasingly separate.

Examining Board: Professor Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla, European University Institute, (Supervisor); Professor Hilde Sandvik, University of Oslo (External Supervisor); Professor Ida Bull, Norwegian University of Science and Technology; Professor Luca Molà, European University Institute. Defence date: 16 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30901>

PANTAZATOU, Ekaterini

European economic integration through 'fiscality': a legal perspective

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The present thesis aims to explore the role and the evolution of tax and fiscal integration (and by implication, a central component of economic integration) from a legal perspective. "Integration through fiscality", as perceived in this dissertation, comprises two components: direct taxation and fiscal policies (the public finance management of the Member States). The present thesis sets out by pointing to the paradox that, despite their central role in the attainment of an 'economic union without frontiers', 'fiscal matters' remain without any solid constitutional framework. After demonstrating the lack of a "constitutional fiscal framework", the thesis proceeds with an 'actors' based' historical account, through the turning points of European Economic integration (Pre- Maastricht, Post-Maastricht and financial crisis). This narrative aims to show the inter institutional struggles among the different actors (the legislator, the Member States, the executive and the judiciary) in their bid to fill this lacuna in the European (Economic) Constitution, through distinct or sometimes parallel ways. To this end, the thesis primarily gives the institutional and constitutional background of 'fiscality', while it continues by analysing the different possibilities of integration through 'fiscality': a) positive integration through the legislator via hard or soft law means, b) spontaneous integration triggered by regulatory competition and the Member States, c) 'coordinated' integration prompted by the Member States, d) negative integration prompted by the CJEU, e) crisis-induced integration outside or within the EU law framework, f) integration by 'force', g) integration by exception. The thesis maintains that, notwithstanding the efforts of the CJEU that has risen as the key player pushing for integration in the area of the tax policy, it has been the recent financial crisis which has spurred the other actors towards more integration in the area of fiscal policies with the anticipated domino effects in the direct taxation field. The final part of the thesis attempts, by means of a normative claim, to sketch the salient features of a 'fiscal Constitution' for the EU, as part of the 'new economic governance construction', that will be both (politically) feasible and compliant with certain standards of legitimacy and the rule of law desiderata.

Examining Board: Professor Hans Wolfgang Micklitz (EUI, Supervisor) Professor Marise Cremona (EUI) Professor Theodore Fortsakis (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens) Professor Juka Snell (Swansea University, School of Law). Defence date: 23 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29601>

PASKALEV, Vesco

The power of reason(s): argumentative rationality and EU regulation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The present thesis studies the dynamics of reasoning in the public sphere with the aim to offer a novel way to justify public authority, especially under conditions of broad administrative discretion, and to provide criteria to evaluate the legitimacy of such decisions. The main normative claim I defend is that decisions are



justified when they are premised on appropriate reasons, so in the process of rule-making the stated reasons of the authorities (and of participating citizens or organisations) ought to matter. The importance of reasons have always been emphasised by deliberative democrats and civic republicans, but I specify that these should not be reasons which all can accept as commonly argued, but rather reasons which the others may accept (or at least which the others cannot justifiably reject). In my view, the we-perspective is constructed not by an appeal to universal standards purportedly acceptable to all, but by the inclusion of the actual perspectives of different groups of citizens. With this in mind, in the rest of the thesis I show how reasoning in the public sphere makes a difference, so that it can serve both as a standard for non-arbitrariness and as a practical method to achieve it. Thus, apart from its normative function, the requirement for rigorous reasoning gives authorities the needed flexibility, while preventing them from acting arbitrarily. The normative part raises the question how to design institutions to make reasons matter more, or, in other words, how to contain power by the use of reasons. In the empirical part that follows, I study some existing institutions of the European Union from the suggested perspective to provide a few preliminary answers to it. Far from claiming that the EU is a democracy of reasons, I illustrate how a democracy of reasons could look like, how the existing institutions contribute to it, as well as the limits of their contribution.

Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute Professor Damian Chalmers, London School of Economics Professor Christian Joerges, University of Bremen. Defence date: 24 July 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28046>

PEIXOTO, Tiago Carneiro

Open parliaments: technological enactment in state legislatures

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis starts with a simple research question, asking why parliaments that share the same level of functions and competencies produce different results in terms of the level of development of their websites. The research is divided into three stages: comparative website analysis, quantitative analysis and case studies. Looking at 93 state Legislatures in Brazil, Spain and the United States, each of the stages of the research presents findings that contribute to the literature on e-democracy and open government. The comparative website analysis shows a varying degree of development amongst state Legislature websites. This heterogeneous level of development is contrasted with a common denominator amongst most websites: while the majority of efforts are towards the provision of Legislative information, the prospects for participation and deliberation are extremely limited. Standing out against these rather predictable results, findings also suggest that certain institutional traits such as electoral systems may influence the design of websites in terms of both their content and features. The quantitative analyses single out a number of factors that influence the differences in levels of development of Legislative websites. First of all, contrary to what has been suggested by a portion of the e-democracy literature, neither resources nor partisanship seem to matter for the development of Legislative websites. Conversely, the quantitative findings suggest that matters of institutional design (e.g. parliaments' autonomy) and demand (e.g. Internet access, population) may play a significant role in the performance of Parliamentary websites. The case studies - the core of this research - follow an institutional approach to the process of ICT usage within public organizations, through a detailed analysis of the inner workings of three different Legislatures in Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Norte). This analysis evinces the role played by factors largely ignored by the majority of the e-democracy research until now. It shows how the different institutional arrangements ultimately shape the very configuration of websites, impacting each of them in terms of their features and contents. By reversing this interpretation, we surmise, the configuration of Legislative websites per se may provide external observers with information regarding institutional arrangements and policy-innovation cycles and processes within a Legislature. iv Finally, the



comparative perspective taken sheds light on the role played by civil servants in the technological enactment process within Legislatures. All other things being equal, it is the relationships among civil servants and MPs, and the relationships between the two groups - mediated by institutional arrangements - that will ultimately affect the level of development of parliamentary websites.

Examining Board: Professor Alexander H. Trechsel (EUI, Supervisor) Professor Giovanni Sartor, EUI Professor Leonardo Avritzer, Federal University of Minas Gerais Professor Graham Smith, University of Westminster. Defence date: 2 October 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29630>

PENADÉS Aliaga, Josep Vicent

La Exposición Vaticana de 1888, Roma y las “guerras culturales” del siglo XIX

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

En 1888, los contemporáneos fueron testigos del gran número de católicos movilizados en todo el mundo con la finalidad de preparar la celebración del Jubileo sacerdotal del papa, que habría de tener en la organización de la Exposición Vaticana su máxima expresión. Esta tesis muestra cómo en el último tercio del siglo XIX la Santa Sede recurrió a medios religiosos y devocionales para instalar en la opinión pública mundial la idea de relevancia internacional del papado. A tal fin, se examina cómo millones de católicos de todo el mundo fueron movilizados a finales del siglo XIX con el propósito común de celebrar el Jubileo sacerdotal del papa y organizar la Exposición Vaticana. La extensión de la Iglesia, el ascendiente de Roma sobre los católicos y la amplia cobertura de la prensa propiciaron que los preparativos y celebraciones jubilares llegase a todos los rincones del planeta. En este trabajo se argumenta que la movilización internacional para el jubileo y la exposición de 1888 fue el resultado de un proceso histórico significativamente influido por el fenómeno de las exposiciones universales.

Examining Board: Professor Lucy Riall, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Federico Romero, European University Institute Professor Isabel Maura Burdiel Bueno, Universitat de València Professor Daniele Menozzi, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa. Defence date: 28 October 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29615>

PIERNAS LÓPEZ, Juan Jorge

The concept of state aid under EU Law: from internal market to competition and beyond

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis is concerned with the legal concept of State aid under Article 107(1) TFEU. It was born out of the concern that EU institutions and practitioners alike refer to it as if this concept had been immune to the evolution experienced by the context in which it has been applied: the Internal Market. Against this seemingly static background, the thesis argues that the concept of aid is a ‘living instrument’ that has been applied in accordance with the main policy priorities of the European Commission, a fact that had been underexplored in the literature and the implications of this connection seldom studied. The thesis also contends, contrary to what has been affirmed before by other authors, that the evolution of this concept has been influenced by the broader advancement of the case-law of the Court of Justice in different periods of the integration process. Thirdly, the thesis submits that the study of the origins of subsidy control in Europe, of the legislative history of today’s Article 107(1) TFEU, and of the policy and enforcement considerations that have affected the development of the concept of aid is not only enriching from an intellectual point of view but also useful to decide difficult cases. In this regard, the thesis provides criteria to interpret and discuss cases, e.g. Sloman



Neptun, Philip Morris or Azores, beyond the analysis traditionally carried out in this field, too often limited to the compatibility of these cases with the effects-based formula traditionally followed to define aid. Indeed, the emergence of that formula, of the Market Economy Investor Principle test, the Adria-Wien test for selectivity, the ups-and-downs of the De Minimis rule in this field, or the exclusion of regulatory measures from the notion of State resources, cannot be understood only by looking at the economic or even the strictly legal reasoning behind the relevant judgments. Instead, historical, policy and enforcement considerations are useful interpretative tools to fully grasp these developments, a point that this thesis contributes to making.

Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Hans-W. Micklitz, European University Institute Professor Andrea Biondi, King's College London Professor Piet Jan Slot, University of Leiden. Defence date: 3 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28047>

POPOVA, Daria

Distributional impacts of public policies for children and families: a microsimulation analysis for Russia and Europe

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis analyzes the distributional impacts of public policies for families and children in Russia and Europe, by using ex post and ex ante impact evaluation techniques. Moreover, this thesis offers a new tool for a comprehensive impact evaluation of the performance of the Russian taxbenefit system - the static microsimulation model RUSMOD. The model allows testing of the firstorder distributional impacts of both existing and hypothetical policy designs, while keeping other national parameters - original income distribution and sociodemographic structure - constant. Furthermore, being fully compatible with EUROMOD - the taxbenefit model for the European Union - the Russian model is suitable for crosscountry policy learning. The study assesses the performance of child targeted allowances in Russia and shows that it is possible to achieve better distributional results, even at the same level of spending, by means of better targeting and unification of programme design across the regions. In addition, the study estimates the potential gains if the Russian programme of child allowances were to be redesigned along the policy parameters of the relevant programmes in four European countries - Sweden, Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom - countries representing different family policy regimes. This analysis suggests that there is a significant scope for expanding the budget for child allowances in Russia. In terms of design, the best distributive outcomes are achieved by applying a mix of universal and meanstested child benefits. On a theoretical level, this thesis contributes to the international debate on the directions of welfare state reform in conditions of contemporary demographic and economic challenges. On a practical level, it contributes to the promotion of the evidence based approach to social intervention. The scope of applications of the Russian model can be easily extended to the analysis of other taxbenefit policies and other EU countries. The output of the model can be incorporated into the dynamic model framework, to study the effect of policy reforms on labour supply and demographic behaviour.

Examining Board: Professor Martin Kohli, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, EUI; Professor Theodore Gerber, University of Wisconsin; Professor Holly Sutherland, University of Essex. Defence date: 16 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29521>



POTHIER, David
Three essays on frictional labour markets
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contributes to the understanding of how socio-economic factors affect the functioning of modern labour markets. It belongs to the strand of academic literature that departs from the standard Walrasian model of the labour market, and considers matching and information frictions to be important determinants of observed labour market phenomena. Within this general framework, this thesis analyses how different forms of agent heterogeneity / socio-demographic identity, productivity, and wealth - affect wage rates and the level of employment in competitive labour markets. The first chapter studies how occupational segregation - the sorting of workers across occupations based on their demographic characteristics - affects the allocation of talent in the labour market. When job vacancy information is transmitted via workers' group-biased social contacts, occupational segregation is found to be a robust equilibrium outcome. The chapter shows that while occupational segregation implies benefits in terms of the job-finding probability of individual workers, it may also engender significant allocative inefficiencies when workers differ in terms of their productivity across occupations. The second chapter examines how heterogeneous workers and firms sort across formal (market-based) and informal (network-based) recruitment channels. When worker and firm productivity are unobservable the two recruitment channels effectively compete in terms of their screening capability. Matching frictions are shown to generate a sorting externality that leads to a multiplicity of equilibrium outcomes, depending on the skill-bias within social networks and the productivity dispersion among workers and firms. The third chapter, co-authored with Damien Puy, examines to what extent variations in wages and employment over the business-cycle can explain the counter-cyclical properties of the income distribution. We show that demand composition effects are an important channel through which aggregate supply shocks are propagated through the economy, and that these have important distributional consequences. In particular, we find income inequality (as measured by the Gini coefficient) to be counter-cyclical. Consistent with empirical evidence, this is shown to be largely due to changes in the level of employment and to a lesser degree to variations in relative factor prices.

Examining Board: Professor Jan Eeckhout, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI; Professor Claudio Michelacci, CEMFI Madrid; Professor Fernando Vega Redondo, Supervisor EUI. Defence date: 10 April 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26774>

PROTT, Volker
International concepts and practices of borders: experts, ethnicity, and the Paris system in the early interwar period
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The interwar period is key to the course international history took in the twentieth century. This thesis examines the conditions under which the new international order instituted after World War One led to violent local reactions. It traces American, British, and French expertise and policies from the peace planning processes begun just before the end of the First World War right up to the Paris peace talks in 1919. Furthermore, it addresses attempts by the League of Nations to stabilise the peace architecture in the 1920s and 1930s. The level of international politics is linked to two prominent 'Western' and 'Eastern' European case studies: the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France in 1918-19 and the Greco-Turkish conflict between 1919 and 1923. In both cases, border changes caused ethnic violence, albeit with very diverse outcomes. While France managed to contain the onset of ethnic cleansing, the Greek-Turkish conflict degenerated, resulting in a fully-fledged war that ended in the forced exchange of roughly 1.6 million civilians across



the Aegean Sea. The study demonstrates that the use of ethnicity, as a concept and a political instrument, significantly shaped the course that conflict-prone local settings took. As a shorthand form of national self-determination, ethnicity informed expertise and political decisions on where to alter territorial borders. As a political instrument, it was a powerful tool for nationalist mobilisation. The dissertation concludes that one of the primary structural factors that contributed to the breakdown of the international order in the 1930s was the failure of the international community to provide an alternative to or to successfully contain ethnic and state-sponsored violence as the most effective means to 'correct' the perceived shortcomings of the Paris peace treaties.

Examining Board: Professor Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, EUI (Supervisor) Professor A. Dirk Moses, EUI (Second Reader) Doctor Bernhard Struck, University of St Andrews (External Examiner) Professor Donald Bloxham, University of Edinburgh (External Examiner). Defence date: 13 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28048>

PRUMMER, Anja
Essays on social networks

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis explores the role of social networks in economic decision making. In the first chapter I am interested in optimal targeting in networks. In particular, I analyze what happens when two opposing lobby groups consider the politician not only as an individual, but as part of a network, who influences other politicians. I model the network structure explicitly and allow for heterogeneous politicians, that is politicians can be in favour of one of the lobby groups or neutral. The optimal targeting strategy depends on how much politicians influence each other, the magnitude of their bias, their centrality in the network and what bias the politicians connected to them have. In the second chapter, we build a theory that connects differences in workers' social networks to disparities in their labour market performance. A worker with more friends, that is someone with more network links (higher degree), has better access to information. A worker whose friends are friends among each other (higher clustering coefficient) faces a higher level of peer pressure. Both access to information and peer pressure affect performance on the job. Our model allows us to rank different networks in terms of job performance. We then proceed to show that men's and women's networks differ. Men have a higher degree than women, but women have a higher clustering coefficient. These network disparities translate into differences in performance as well as wages, thereby offering a novel explanation for the gender wage gap. The third chapter offers a novel explanation for differences in the integration experience of immigrant communities in host societies through a model which emphasises the role of group leaders. We present a model of integration with distinct channels for social influence and skills acquisition and with a role for group leaders that benefit from their groups maintaining a distinct identity. In the long run, full integration is achieved only with flexible leaders, which themselves adapt over time. In the presence of rigid leaders that adopt an inflexible position, integration can remain incomplete, with integration levels higher for individuals of higher ability.

Examining Board: Professor Raquel Fernandez, New York University Professor Massimo Morelli, Columbia University Professor Fernando Vega-Redondo, Bocconi University Professor Yves Zenou, Stockholm University. Defence date: 23 November 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29609>



PUCCIO, Laura

Building bridges between regionalism and multilateralism: enquiries on the ways and means to internationally regulate preferential rules of origin and their impact on systemic problems of FTA

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The analysis of rationales for preferential rules of origin presented in the thesis brings forward the assumptions that, contrary to what has been written in the literature, it still seems legitimate to maintain preferential rules of origin as distinct from non-preferential rules of origin. However, multiplication of rules of origin regimes causes systemic problems and fairness concerns. The thesis aims therefore at analysing diversification and harmonisation patterns and their interaction with the systemic problems identified. The final objective of the thesis is to analyse the possible methods for regulating rules of origin in light of these systemic issues. The thesis employs an interdisciplinary approach in order to understand rationales for and systemic problems derived from preferential rules of origin. The methodology, adopted to understand patterns of diversification and harmonisation, combines instead comparative analysis and case study approach with the analysis of WCO and WTO law. While it is impossible to find a solution that could solve all the systemic problems (beside the complete abolition of the rules), this thesis argues that the first objective of the WTO should be to achieve a greater level of correspondence between rules of origin and MFN concessions and address fairness concerns. This should allow the enforcement of rules of origin in line with article XXIV GATT, while recognising the particular role of preferential rules of origin in guaranteeing that the partner only benefits from the preferential liberalisation. Contrary to the current literature, the thesis hints that this can be addressed effectively without resorting to international substantial harmonisation and without leaving regulation simply to partial regional harmonisation processes, which are respectively either politically difficult to achieve or ineffective means for properly addressing systemic issues related to rules of origin.

Examining Board: Professor Ernst Ulrich Petersmann, European University Institute (supervisor); Professor Petros Constantinou Mavroidis, European University Institute; Professor Robert Howse, New York University; Professor Stefano Inama, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Volume 2: Annexes, Defence date: 4 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27188>

REGGIANI, Flores Delia

Sotto le ali della colomba: parentele assistenziali e relazioni di genere a Milano dall'età moderna alla Restaurazione

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Dall'età moderna alla Restaurazione le politiche assistenziali dei brefotrofi mutarono profondamente. Come dimostra il caso dell'Ospedale Maggiore di Milano, fu centrale, in questo percorso, il ruolo svolto dalla presenza femminile. Le varie iniziative adottate dagli amministratori per dare una collocazione sociale alle loro "figlie istituzionali" sempre più numerose dei maschi si intrecciarono alla volontà di valorizzarne il lavoro (manifatturiero, domestico o ospedaliero), ai tentativi di contrastarne le trasgressioni e le resistenze, ma anche alla necessità di liberarsi del loro «insopportabile peso». Nel XVII secolo, questa necessità indusse i deputati milanesi a rinunciare quasi completamente all'internamento dei minori e a preferire l'inserimento presso famiglie affidatarie. Nel periodo che va dall'età delle Riforme alla fine dell'epoca napoleonica la relazione fra amministratori milanesi e assistite divenne più complessa, sia per la presenza dovuta ai processi di pubblicizzazione dell'assistenza e di medicalizzazione delle strutture ospedaliere di nuove autorità esterne e interne, sia per l'effetto delle norme civili che avevano ridisegnato il sistema dei rapporti di filiazione. Emerse, inoltre, la contraddizione fra il tentativo di applicare i nuovi regolamenti che proibivano la riammissione



delle esposte dopo i quindici anni (1784), il tradizionale utilizzo delle adulte per i servizi infermieristici in un'ormai anacronistica condizione di assistite-dipendenti e la difficoltà di imporre, in un ambiente promiscuo, la segregazione a decine di donne sole e maggiorenni. Contemporaneamente, gli amministratori furono sollecitati dai governi a elaborare progetti, perlopiù rimasti incompiuti per mancanza di risorse, miranti a rendere i loro "figli" e "figlie" «utili a se stessi e alla società». Durante la Restaurazione, l'amministratore unico, Carlo Bellani riuscì temporaneamente, attraverso le nuove norme disciplinari e l'espulsione protetta delle esposte-serventi più ribelli, sostituite da infermiere esterne, ad avviare un vasto progetto riformatore, inteso a migliorare l'efficienza ospedaliera e a recuperare il valore morale dell'assistenza ai poveri infermi.

Examining Board: Professor Stuart J. Woolf, External Supervisor Professor Luca Molà, European University Institute Professor Edoardo Bressan, Università degli Studi di Macerata Professor Patrizia Guarnieri, Università degli Studi di Firenze. Defence date: 21 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28049>

REUTER, Kristin

Competence creep via the duty of loyalty?: Article 4 (3)

TEU and its changing role in EU external relations

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

With the growing awareness in EU external relations that the existence of Member States' competence does not necessarily allow them to freely exercise such competence, the duty of sincere cooperation laid down in Article 4 (3) TEU is increasingly becoming the focus of academic attention. In light of the vast potential of the duty to encroach on Member State prerogatives, in combination with a number of striking developments in the Court's case law in the field of external relations, particularly in recent years, the question arises whether Article 4 (3) TEU is slowly turning into an instrument for the Union institutions to achieve a loss of national competence, disguised as restrictions on the Member States' freedom to exercise their powers. This thesis investigates which role Article 4 (3) TEU has really played in governing the relationship between the EU and the Member States in external relations. It sets out to answer the positive question of which concept of federalism dominates the exercise of external powers. Building on this foundation, the thesis ultimately endeavours to provide an answer to the normative question regarding the vision of federalism best suited to the needs of both the Member States and the EU when acting on the international scene. In order to answer these questions, the thesis seeks to transpose Halberstam's theory of the political morality in federal systems to the field of EU external relations. Looking at the interpretation given to Article 4 (3) TEU, both in its detailed reasoning and as part of a broader picture may then allow us to appreciate the construction of the loyalty obligation as the reasoned outcome of a constitutional process involving the EU institutions, the Court of Justice and the Member States themselves. It will be argued that instead of pursuing political harmony between the Member States and the Union by way of creeping competence, Article 4 (3) TEU emphasises cooperation, compliance and complementarity in areas where the rigid division of competence would otherwise render the system of external relations ineffective.

Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Bruno De Witte, European University Institute Professor Sara Poli, Università di Pisa Dr Anne Thies, University of Reading. Defence date: 5 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28050>



RIBEIRO, Samantha S. Moura
Democracy after the internet: Brazil between facts, norms, and code
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis intends to deepen our understanding of how the Internet influences democracy. The proposed framework for analyzing this question draws from the discourse theory of democracy. More specifically, I integrate Habermas's politico-philosophical perspective into the debate on the Internet's socio-legal effects. This approach will allow me to examine how the Internet influences the core elements of democracy discursively conceived. In order to guide my analysis towards practical observations, I will apply the proposed theoretical approach to one particular democratic state, namely, Brazil. In a nutshell, the main aspects of Habermas's theory, which will guide my analysis, are as follows: (a) the understanding of autonomy as a twofold developmental concept divided into the two co-original dimensions of private autonomy and public autonomy (b) reciprocal recognition as the basis and moral reference of the legal order and (c) the role of law as a social integrative force. I will examine how the Internet might impact on the legitimacy of a democratic order and whether and how it might yield opportunities for democratic empowerment. I shall observe whether, following the penetration of the Internet in the Brazilian democratic order, (a) citizens have become more autonomous in choosing the laws that will shape their space of freedom, and (b) the laws that govern their behaviour have become more linked to their choices. I shall also assess the ways in which law, as an institution and a system, reacts to the changes and challenges brought about by the Internet. I intend to single out, in particular, the ways in which law may retain its strength as an integrative force, avoiding a "virtual" legitimacy crisis. Thereafter, I shall present concluding remarks on how a constitutional order may incorporate the Internet-induced changes consistently with its democratic values and objectives.

Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Florian Hoffmann, University of Erfurt (External Supervisor) Professor Alexander Trechsel, European University Institute Professor Mario Giuseppe Losano, Università degli Studi di Torino. Defence date: 6 June 2013.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28051>

RIERA, Pedro
Changing the rules of the game: on the determinants and consequences of electoral reforms in contemporary democracies
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

As the "Short Twentieth Century" came to an end, more and more democracies seriously considered the possibility –often for the first time in their history- of changing their national electoral system. Since then, the total number of electoral reforms enacted in countries that select their rulers through free and fair elections has sharply increased: in the last two decades over 33% of the world's democratic states modified the formula employed for choosing the members of their national legislatures, and a similar percentage adjusted other elements of the rules of the game such as the district magnitude, the legal threshold, the assembly size or the ballot structure. Unfortunately, the academic examination of the causes and consequences of these episodes of institutional change has lagged well behind these empirical developments with single case studies and small n studies still the norm. In light of this gap, research on the determinants and the outcomes of electoral reform processes is increasingly needed. The aim of this study is to transcend the analysis of a small number of cases, and instead to comparatively examine the universe of electoral system changes that have occurred in 60 contemporary democracies between 1945 and 2010. The thesis has three main findings. First, the levels of party system fragmentation and citizens' satisfaction with democracy have strong potential to explain electoral system changes in contemporary democracies. Contrary to what is usually implied by the literature on electoral reform, parties are seen to have strong tendencies to pass restrictive rather than permissive



electoral system changes in circumstances where the electoral system might be considered to be already overly-permissive resulting in excessive numbers of parties. Moreover, electoral reforms in the intraparty dimension usually take place when large numbers of voters are currently dissatisfied with the way democracy works in their country. The second main finding is that electoral reforms can reshape the morphology of established party systems through two distinct mechanisms of electoral engineering. The first mechanism takes place at the interparty level, with permissive reforms reducing the difference between the percentage of votes received and the percentage of seats obtained by a party, and restrictive reforms enlarging this gap. The second mechanism operates at the intraparty level, where candidate-centred reforms decrease the level of party system nationalization while partycentred reforms leave party system nationalization unchanged. Finally, the third main finding of the thesis is that parties' positions regarding the possible modification of the rules of the game have an electoral effect. Parties that advocate a permissive reform in countries with low party system fragmentation are more likely to electorally benefit. By contrast, support for such reforms when the number of parties is large is more likely to result in electoral losses.

Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, EUI Professor Mark N. Franklin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology/EUI (Supervisor) Professor José Ramón Montero, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (External Supervisor) Professor Matthew S. Shugart, University of California, Davis. Defence date: 7 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28052>

ROBERTS, Catriona Marie Louise

The role of emotions in social movement participation: a comparative case study of animal rights and welfare activists in the UK and US

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The aims of this research are to explore the role of emotions in social movements, specifically the dynamic properties of emotions and the various ways in which they can provoke, sustain, or end activism. The case studies involved animal rights and welfare groups in the UK and US. The concept of emotions is one which has come to the fore in recent years as part of the 'cultural turn,' but it still suffers from unclear definitions and the remnants of stigma. In this thesis I propose to study emotions by focusing on their role as activators, part of protestors agency and intrinsically linked to their thoughts and actions. To do so I look at the 'life cycle' of activism and the various roles played by the different emotions inherent in each stage: growing interest, finding likeminded others, joining a group, the process of bonding, the establishment of ties, then the eventual dissolution or constant reaffirmation of identification as an activist. By exploring the part played by emotions in these various stages, we can better understand the motivations and experience of those involved, in order to broaden our understanding of social movement participation more widely.

Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, EUI (Supervisor) Professor James Jasper, City University of New York Professor Micheal Keating, EUI, University of Aberdeen Professor Brian Doherty, Keele University. Defence date: 18 October 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29628>

ROMANO, Livio

Putting firms in context: the role of embeddedness in shaping corporate strategies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis investigates the social dimension of entrepreneurial activity, showing the importance of embeddedness with local communities and institutions in affecting corporate strategies. The first two



chapters contribute to the literature on family firms. The focus on family businesses allows us to study the importance of non-pecuniary benefits and costs attached to control, which are tightly linked to the degree of personal accountability that shareholders have for the actions of the company. The two chapters both use a difference-in-difference identification strategy to study how employment policies, and access to bank lending, differed between family and non-family firms during the recent economic and financial crisis. In particular, the first chapter looks at the geographical distribution of workforce adjustments, finding evidence of a systematic preference in family firms for job preservation and job creation close to their headquarters. The second chapter shows how the presence of a family block-holder had a positive effect in mitigating the adverse effects of the credit crunch. The third chapter of the thesis instead studies the importance of shared norms and values arising at the level of local social networks in reducing the uncertainty involved in hiring new workers. Specifically, it shows that a shared community of origin between employers and employees positively affects both the likelihood of retaining a job after a takeover and the economic performance of the acquiring firm.

Examining Board: Professor Andrew Ellul, University of Indiana Professor Luigi Guiso, Supervisor, EIEF, Rome Professor Andrea Ichino, University of Bologna Professor Alessandro Sembenelli, University of Torino. Defence date: 4 June 2013, First made available online on 9 July 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27177>

SCHEBESTA, Hanna

Towards an EU law of damages: damages claims for violations of EU public procurement law before national and European judges

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

While the law is often highly harmonized at EU level, the ways in which it is realized in the various national courts are not. This thesis looks at enforcement through damages claims for violations of EU public procurement rules. Despite important recent amendments to the procurement remedies regime, the damages provision remains indeterminate. The legislative inertia pressures the CJEU to give an interpretation and raises the question as to how the Court should deal with damages. The requirements on damages claims are clarified under both general and public procurement EU law. The action for damages is conceived as a legal process which incorporates the national realm. Therefore, a comparative law part (covering England, France, Germany and the Netherlands) examines national damages litigation in public procurement law. A horizontal discussion of the legal issues which structurally frame damages claims is provided. The remedy of damages is analyzed as a bundle of rules and its constitutive and quantification criteria are studied, thereby refining the the Member States' common conceptual base of damages claims. Functionally, the lost chance emerges as a compromise capable of mitigating the typically problematic nature of causation and uncertainty in public procurement constellations. An adjudicative approach to damages in EU law is developed through Member State liability and the procedural autonomy doctrine. Member State liability is construed as a form of constitutional liability which is distinct from damages arising under the 'effectiveness' postulate of procedural autonomy. Procedural autonomy as currently used is legally indeterminate and inadequate from the point of view of procedural theory. The thesis proposes to sharpen the effectiveness test in three dimensions: material, based on the intrinsic connection between enforcement rules and substantive law; vertical, in delimiting the spheres of influence of national and EU courts; and in terms of institutional balance vis-à-vis the EU legislator. Examining Board: Professor Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute Professor Alexandra (Sacha) Prechal, Court of Justice of the European Union Professor Laurence W. Gormley, University of Groningen and College of Europe. Defence date: 16 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29598>



SIEDLAREK, Jan-Peter

Intermediation and leadership: essays on the economics of networks

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis offers a contribution to the economic literature applying a networks perspective to economic issues. The focus of my thesis is the role of agents that are in particularly prominent positions within networks and how such agents affect the creation and workings of their surrounding networks. In Chapter 1 I study bargaining and exchange in a networked market with intermediation. Possibilities to trade are restricted through a network of existing relationships and traders bargain over the division of available gains from trade along feasible network routes. Using a stochastic model of bargaining, I characterise stationary equilibrium payoffs and study efficiency and the relationship between network structure and payoffs. In Chapter 2 I study the role of intermediaries in network formation. Intermediating agents can conduct introductions and create a connection between two agents that share them as a common neighbour. Such introductions leverage the existing structure and are formed at lower cost than non-mediated connections. I study the properties of networks formed from the perspective of myopic stability, farsighted stability and through a game of link formation. In Chapter 3, co-authored with Anja Prummer, we offer a perspective on opinion leadership in influence networks. We study the integration of immigrant communities through a model with distinct channels for social influence and skills acquisition, which act as complements in the integration process.

Examining Board: Professor Francis Bloch, Ecole Polytechnique, Paris Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI Professor Francesco Nava, London School of Economics Professor Fernando Vega-Redondo, Supervisor, EUI. Defence date: 3 April 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27174>

SILGA, Janine

*The legal dimension of the migration-development nexus
in the European Union policy framework*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis enquires into the legal dimension of the Migration-Development Nexus (MDN) within the policy framework of the European Union (EU). Departing from the observation of the paradoxical absence of more legal analyses of this notion in the current context, this research aims at defining the contours of the MDN as both a policy and legal notion. In particular, this thesis looks at the evolution of the notion and its various meanings in the EU policy context. This analysis reveals the existence of different policy practices to implement the MDN, whether at the supranational or national level. By examining such practices, I intend to show that the way in which the MDN is conceptually framed and concretely implemented is influenced by competing 'policy logics' underlying the understanding of the nexus by different policy actors. The aim of such an analysis is to identify ways for genuine policy integration of both migration and development in the EU context. To achieve this purpose, I argue that, as the MDN is gradually becoming a legal concept (being incorporated into legal instruments), it also needs to be defined in a more substantial way, for its legal dimension to be complete. In this respect, I first argue that, as a policy concept, the MDN should be 'enriched' with interdisciplinary analyses and, second, I explore the possibility for grounding the MDN in human rights in order to 'flesh it out' as a legal concept.

Examining Board: Professor Bruno de Witte, European University Institute/Maastricht University (Supervisor) Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute Professor Vincent Chetail, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva Doctor Georgia Papagianni, European External Action Service, Brussels. Defence date: 5 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28054>



SPIGA, Valentina
The right to justice for victims of human rights crimes
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The past three decades have seen increasing concern in the international community for the need to more effectively 'do justice' for victims of mass atrocities. At the same time, there is a growing recognition that such justice includes, together with the need to ensure that appropriate reparation is provided to victims, the criminal accountability of those responsible for the most serious crimes. This thesis argues that there is an intrinsic relationship between these two emerging values. In particular, it demonstrates that a right to justice, understood as the right to the determination of the individual criminal responsibility of wrongdoers, is emerging under international law as an imperative remedy for victims of gross human rights violations and international crimes, alongside more traditional forms of reparation. The development of victims' right to justice invites a reconsideration of the role and the rights of victims in criminal proceedings. It is argued that if victims have a right to the prosecution of human rights offenders as an integral component of their right to remedy, it is legitimate to assert that they should also be granted corresponding procedural rights in the criminal process. Through an extensive review of international legal instruments and practice and a comparative analysis of domestic criminal justice systems, this study demonstrates that the role of victims and the rights they possess in criminal proceedings have considerably expanded during the past three decades. The most significant development can be found in the law and practice of international and internationalized criminal tribunals, where procedures have been introduced aimed at enabling victims to participate in the proceedings. The incorporation of a regime of victim redress within the framework of international criminal tribunals not only represents an extension of the mandate of international criminal justice but also confirms a shift in the way in which redress is conceptualised at the international level.

Examining Board: Professor Francesco Francioni, EUI, Supervisor Professor Nehal Bhuta, EUI Professor Micaela Frulli, University of Florence Judge Sylvia Steiner, International Criminal Court. Defence date: 16 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29597>

STAVILĂ, Andrei
Citizens-minus and citizens-plus: a normative attempt to defend citizenship acquisition as an entitlement based on residence
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In this thesis I try to defend the concept of residence-based citizenship. My point of departure is the puzzling observation that, in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, a quite large number of countries practiced *ius domicilii* and unconditional *ius soli* as the most important principles of citizenship acquisition, against a growing number of states following the 1804 French Civil Code which reinvented *ius sanguinis*. In less than one hundred years however, *ius sanguinis* became the most important principle of citizenship acquisition all over the world, *ius soli* was largely restricted, and *ius domicilii* almost disappeared. My intention is not to investigate this historical process, but to explore the ways in which normative theories and academic research in immigration studies may reveal the need to re-evaluate a residence-based citizenship theory based on *ius domicilii*. In this sense I am analysing four test cases which have in common the essential fact underlined by Joseph Carens that in time immigrants become members of society, irrespective of political authorities' decisions. This is enough to substantiate a claim to citizenship. The test cases are irregular migrants, temporary workers, dual citizens and 'external quasi-citizens.' I argue that the 'undocumented' have a moral claim to regularisation after one year of illegal residence, and further that the first two categories of migrants have a moral claim to citizenship acquisition after three years of legal residence, which is the



threshold supported today by a few liberal states. But if residence supports a claim to citizenship, then lack of it for an extended period sanctions loss of this status. Thus I argue against dual citizenship, trying to explain that its advantages are either rather imagined than real, or they can be achieved through more convenient means. However, in order to acknowledge the fact that many people have real and strong ties to more than one country I suggest the status of 'external quasi-citizenship' which may be accessed by non-residents and may provide numerous entitlements, possible all citizenship rights except the right to vote and the right to stand for elections. I also analyse legal provisions in fifty states and try to make a normative plea for residence-based citizenship. In a final step, I discuss four alternative theories of citizenship which do not easily come to terms with the idea of residence-based membership and try to make a case for the latter.

Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute (supervisor) Professor Anna Triandafyllidou, European University Institute Professor Joseph Carens, University of Toronto Professor David Owen, University of Southampton. Defence date: 10 December 2013, First made available online on 3 February 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29635>

STRÖBELE, Maarit Felicitas

*What does suburbia vote for?: changed settlement patterns
and political preference in three European countries*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Is there such a thing as suburban political preference in Western Europe, and if so, how is this related to political cleavages associated with geographically bound interests? What is the role of the classic urban-rural cleavage today? To answer these questions, the dissertation combines approaches from urban geography and political science to explain how the political preferences between core city and suburban voters differ in a cross-national comparative perspective. Suburbanisation has radically changed the European landscape in the 20th century: A significant share of the population now lives in places that could be defined as suburbs instead of inner cities, small towns and villages, or the countryside. However, when it comes to questions concerning the built environment and the political sphere, a large part of political research only distinguishes between urban and rural, even though metropolitan regions now include a multitude of different places with their own characteristics and associated political beliefs and interests. Urban-suburban divergences in political preference are examined considering the close relationship between the built environment and patterns of daily life. The dissertation incorporates the idea of the social construction of spaces into an explanation of suburban electoral preferences. The study demonstrates that urban-suburban divergences are substantially based on diverging patterns of daily use of spaces, as well as to different lifestyles within the middle class. Two key aspects are relevant: the family pattern and the use of public services. First, family patterns are clearly related to the building density of the place of residence. It is postulated that in less densely constructed and populated municipalities, the organisation of daily life is easier in a breadwinner-housekeeper pattern, which is in turn linked to conservative political preferences. Second, urban inhabitants tend to rely more on public services than suburbanites, while right-wing conservative parties tend to favour the limitation of public services. The hypotheses are examined in three country case studies (Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland) that begin with an overview of the national histories of suburbanisation, showing how suburbanisation and metropolitanisation are related to political discourses and policy-making. In a second step, statistical analyses take into account different aspects of suburban and urban inhabitants' daily life routine related to the use public services as well as to the family pattern. The findings of the statistical analyses are interpreted in relation to the history of suburbanisation and evidence that political preferences are indeed related to daily life and the place of residence. The analyses mostly result in a suburban tendency towards the conservative side of the political spectrum as compared to inner city inhabitants, and show that



suburban political preference patterns are closer to rural than to core city patterns. In a further context, the study aims to broaden the understanding of political cleavages in European democracies, particularly the urban-rural cleavage, highlighting the relationship between one of the largest changes in the European landscape over the 20th century and the inhabitants' political preferences.

Examining Board: Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, EUI (supervisor) Professor Martin Kohli, EUI Professor R. Alan Walks, University of Toronto Professor Richard Rose FBA, University of Strathclyde. Defence date: 11 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28055>

TODOR, Arpad

*Revolutionary roads: diffusion of neoliberal tax policies
in the 10 post-communist new EU member states*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This is an explorative study on the underlying causes and mechanisms of the diffusion of neoliberal tax policies in the 10 post-communist EU NMS (New Member States) during the period from 1992 to 2010, a process partially coined as The Flat Tax Revolution. In 1993, Estonia became the first post-communist country to introduce a Flat Tax regime, and its neighbors, Lithuania (1994) and Latvia (1996), soon followed suit while in 1995 Hungary reduced its CIT (Corporate Income Tax) rate to 20%, the most competitive rate in the region. Between 1999 and 2003, most of the 10 NMS countries enacted significant CIT cuts and by 2010, 9 out of the 10 NMS introduced some form of Flat Tax regime, and CIT rates were significantly cut, making the region one of the most tax-competitive in the world. I aim to explain variation within two different independent variables, the most important direct taxes in almost any tax system in the world: CIT and PIT. The variation of the independent variables and the presence of various explanatory factors are assessed qualitatively by analyzing thirty policy reform processes within the ten countries and quantitatively by analyzing various statistical data regarding the evolution of different indicators. The explanatory power of seven theoretical approaches is tested: the (1) external pressure, (2) competitive, (3) institutionalist competitive, (4) rational learning, (5) cognitive heuristics, and (6) emulation approaches to the process of policy diffusion, as well as Kingdon's (1984) (7) Multiple Streams Model. I argue that Kingdon's MSM represents an adequate model to analyze policy change as a diffusion phenomenon and allows me to offer a more complex, less parsimonious but more realistic account of the causal factors that account for the observed changes. This interpretation within the MSM stresses the relevance of different configurations of causal elements determining change in each of 10 NMS.

Examining Board: Professor László Bruszt, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Sven Steinmo, EUI (CoSupervisor) Professor Dorothee Bohle, Central European University Professor Duane Swank, Marquette University. Defence date: 21 November 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29631>

TOFFOLO, Sandra

*Depicting the city, depicting the state: fifteenth-century
representations of Venice and the Venetian terraferma*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis addresses the construction of ideas concerning the identities of geographical spaces, focusing on Venice in the period 1381-1509. It concentrates on the representations of two different roles held in this period by Venice: that of a city in a circumscribed urban setting, and that of the capital of an emerging state



on the Italian mainland. Employing a corpus that consists mainly of geographical descriptions but that also includes cases of art and ceremonies, the dissertation closely analyses how fifteenth-century representations of Venice and the Venetian Terraferma were constructed, how they were transformed over time, and how these processes can be explained through the links with the various contexts in which the representations came into being. The thesis underlines, more than is currently the case in historiography, the multiplicity and transformability of simultaneously existing images of Venice. It analyses the large variety of factors to which contemporaries reacted when they created their geographical representations. Rather than merely following a centuries-old tradition of images of Venice (a tradition which in historiography has been called the 'myth of Venice'), or rather than simply mirroring the institutionalised characteristics of the Venetian state, contemporaries took into account a multitude of contexts when constructing and transforming their representations. This is clearly shown by the very existence of different, sometimes even contradictory images of Venice and its mainland state in the fifteenth century. Taking into account the multiplicity of representations also explains that images of Venice in its role as city on the one hand, and as capital of a mainland state on the other hand, did not have to be in conflict, but that they could exist alongside each other, and that the processes by which they were created could impact upon one another.

Examining Board: Professor Luca Molà, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Antonella Romano, EUI Professor Filippo de Vivo, Birkbeck, University of London Professor Deborah Howard, University of Cambridge, Defence date: 5 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29618>

TZEVELEKOS, Vassilis P.

La coutume internationale générale entre volonté et nécessité internationales : « ... c'était quand même une solution ». Un essai de déconstruction des présupposés doctrinaux volontaristes et objectivistes

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Comment un fait obtient-il force contraignante? Pourquoi la réalité sociale se transforme-t-elle en règle juridique? Telle est la question principale de l'étude. D'après sa première hypothèse de travail, l'élément volitif, bien que toujours présent, ne conditionne pas la genèse de la coutume -la deuxième hypothèse relative à cette même question étant que, la norme coutumière étant dépendante de la nécessité sociale, elle ne lui doit pas seule sa normativité, mais aussi les limites de son effet. Mais, si l'on conclut que la volonté étatique, bien qu'influente, ne suffit pas à elle seule pour donner au fait social la force normative, pourquoi faut-il exclure du processus coutumier les autres sujets du droit international, à savoir les organisations internationales et le facteur dit privé? Quant à la question de l'étude, qualifiée de préliminaire, celle-ci dérive du besoin de délimiter l'objet et la méthodologie de l'analyse. La coutume est-elle une source du droit positif? Afin d'examiner cette question, l'étude introduit une autre hypothèse de travail, d'après laquelle le juge joue un rôle central dans la positivité de la coutume, à la fois en tant que règle juridique, qu'en tant que source du droit. La norme coutumière est posée car, comme toute « règle » sociale, que celle-ci soit juridisée ou non, elle est créée, voire construite par la société, par tous et par personne en même temps. Cependant, en tant que tel, le fait social oscille toujours entre l'être et le devoir être, le fait et le droit. Ce qui lui manque, c'est la « positivité » dans le sens d'une forme certificatrice de la genèse d'une obligation juridique. De fait, tel est le rôle joué par le juge - international en premier lieu -, lorsque celui-ci reconnaît la juridicité du fait coutumier.

Examining Board: Professeur Pierre-Marie Dupuy, The Graduate Institute, Geneva (Directeur de thèse EUI); Professeur Petros Mavroidis, EUI Professeur émérite Karel Wellens, Radboud University Nijmegen; Professeur Eric Wyler, The Graduate Institute, Geneva & Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales et du Développement, Paris II (Panthéon-Assas). Defence date: 15 January 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26436>



VAHA, Milla Emilia

The metaphysics of moral subjectivity: theory without practice?

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In this work I aim to offer a theory of moral subjectivity of the state that helps to explain, in an analytically sound way, what is required for theorising about states as moral agents within a system of very different types of state-units, and, furthermore, enables one to explore what kind of consequences the practices of moral subjectivity might have for that very same system. The argument that I present has two levels. The first level consists of two theoretical claims about exploring the moral subjectivity of the state in International Relations. The first claim is that in order to argue meaningfully about the moral subjectivity of the state one has to take seriously the state's being-in-the-world qua state. By relying on Immanuel Kant's political philosophy and practical metaphysics, I will offer a theory that is applicable when one wishes to conceptualise the state as an autonomous entity in its own right, and, subsequently, allows one to argue that all states, despite their different prudential and contingent differences and characteristics, are moral agents. The second theoretical claim is that the moral personhood of the state is not in and of itself merely metaphysical – that it is, in fact, something purely intrinsic to the agent. Here I depart from Kant's original idea of essentialist moral personality of the state, and, in contrast to Kant, argue that the moral subjectivity of the state is always reciprocal. Moral subjectivity, therefore, cannot be studied without the concept of moral standing: the agent's positioning among other similar entities. Moral subjectivity proper is then constituted by recognition of other similar subjects who consider themselves as moral subjects. Moral subjectivity is always conditional and placed under scrutiny by politics of recognition. The second level of the argument maintains that when one then studies practices of moral subjectivity of the state – that is, states vis-à-vis each other in international society – it is the recognition of subjectivity that plays a central role in identifying states as moral agents in world affairs. While every state in theory qualifies as a moral person, their moral standing as fully-fledged moral subjects is constantly challenged due to their empirical differences in practice. One such difference explored in this study is the liberal/non-liberal character of the state. In order to make sense of the claims of different and sometimes even contradictory moral statuses of different types of empirical states in world politics, I argue that one has to explore the practices of moral subjectivity as well.

Examining Board: Professor Christian Reus-Smit, University of Queensland (EUI Supervisor) Professor Kimberly Hutchings, London School of Economics and Political Science Professor Mervyn Frost, King's College London Professor Friedrich Kratochwil, Central European University (formerly EUI). Defence date: 16 July 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28056>

VAN DE SCHEUR, Sebastian B. W.

Oligopoly behaviour as abuse of collective dominance in EU competition law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Abuse of collective dominance under Article 102 TFEU is a bit of a blind spot in European competition law. The concept has been relatively well developed for the purpose of merger control and serves to support the Commission in blocking a concentration that could facilitate tacit coordination of strategic behaviour between competitors in an already concentrated market. Case law and literature agree that tacit collusion in a tight oligopoly may also subject companies to the duties and prohibitions of Article 102 even in the absence of individual dominant market power, but little has been written about when such abuse might occur. The possible application of Article 102 to “oligopoly behaviour” remains an abstract theory with little practical applicability. That is dangerous, given the fact that the doctrine laid down in merger cases *Airtours* and *Impala* gives lots of discretion to a competition authority determined to remedy suboptimal markets by



sanctioning oligopolists for abuse of collective dominance. This dissertation presents a novel approach to the application of the concept of abuse of collective dominance to behaviour by interdependent companies in a concentrated market. Rather than trying to catch tacit collusion or supracompetitive oligopoly prices, the focus of enforcing Article 102 in oligopoly should be on practices by which one or more incumbents exclude outsiders (newcomers, innovators and fringe competitors) to the benefit of the incumbent ‘insiders’ of the oligopolistic equilibrium. Doctrinally, this approach necessitates a breach with the objective concept of abuse as used in cases of single dominance, because it requires the demonstration of a causal link between market power and abuse. The resulting test for abuse of collective dominance in oligopolistic markets is a tough one to satisfy, but considering that oligopoly is still infinitely more dynamic than monopoly, that may just be the right outcome.

Examining Board: Professor Heike Schweitzer, University of Mannheim (EUI Supervisor) Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute Professor Wouter Devroe, Catholic University of Leuven Professor Hanns Ullrich, Max Planck Institute for Intellectual Property and Competition Law. Defence date: 31 May 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28057>

VELINOV, Anton Stoyanov

On using Markov switching time series models to verify structural identifying restrictions and to assess public debt sustainability

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The first paper in this thesis deals with the issue of whether there are bubble components in stock prices. This is joint research with Wenjuan Chen (Free University Berlin). We investigate existing bivariate structural vector autoregressive (SVAR) models and test their identifying restriction by means of a Markov switching (MS) in heteroskedasticity model. We use data from six different countries and find that, for five of the country models, the structural restriction is supported at the 5% level. Accordingly, we label the two structural shocks as fundamental and non-fundamental. This paper illustrates the virtue of being able to test structural restrictions in order to justify the relevant shocks of interest. The second paper proceeds in the spirit of the first paper. In particular, five trivariate structural VAR or vector error correction (VEC) versions of the dividend discount model are considered, which are widely used in the literature. A common structural parameter identification scheme is used for all these models, which claims to be able to capture fundamental and non-fundamental shocks to stock prices. A MS-SVAR/SVEC model in heteroskedasticity is used to test this identification scheme. It is found that for two of the five models considered, the structural identification scheme appropriately classifies shocks as being either fundamental or non-fundamental. These are models which use real GDP and real dividends as proxies of real economic activity. The findings are supported by a series of robustness tests. Results of this paper serve as a good guideline when conducting future research in this field. The third thesis paper addresses the question of how sustainable a government's current debt path is by means of a Markov switching Augmented Dickey-Fuller (MS-ADF) model. This model is applied to the debt/GDP series of 16 different countries. Stationarity of this series implies that public debt is on a sustainable path and hence, the government's present value borrowing constraint holds. The MS specification also allows for unit root and explosive states of the debt/GDP process. Two different criteria are used to test the null hypothesis of a unit root in each state. The countries with a sustainable debt path are found to be Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. The model indicates that France, Greece, Ireland and Japan have unsustainable debt trajectories. The remaining seven countries, (Argentina, Germany, Iceland,



Italy, Portugal, Spain and the US) are all found to have uncertain debt paths. The model is robust to the sample size and number of states used. It is shown that this model is an improvement to existing models investigating this subject.

Examining Board: Professor Helmut Lütkepohl, DIW Berlin and Freie Universität (External Supervisor) Professor Peter Hansen, European University Institute Professor Ralf Brüggemann, University of Konstanz Professor Luca Fanelli, University of Bologna. Defence date: 7 June 2013, First made available online on 24 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28058>

VERBRUGGEN, Paul

Enforcing transnational private regulation: a comparative analysis of case studies in advertising and food safety

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Transnational private regulation constitutes a key element in contemporary debates about regulatory governance. This PhD study examines the interplay between public and private enforcement mechanisms in ensuring compliance with transnational private standards regulating business activities between and across jurisdictions. It does so by conducting a comparative case study analysis in the issue areas of advertising and food safety. It describes the organisation and operation of private mechanisms employed to enforce transnational private regulation in these areas, assesses the interplay between these private mechanisms and public enforcement, and identifies the institutional factors that enable this interplay. On the basis of the findings of these two case studies, the study argues that public and private enforcement mechanisms of transnational private regulation operate principally as complementary means. The concept of complementarity denotes the combination of different mechanisms and activities with the purpose of enhancing regulatory outcomes. This can be achieved either by reinforcing the operation and effects of other mechanisms and activities or by compensating for their deficiencies. As the case studies demonstrate, public enforcement action, or the latent threat thereof, may effectively bolster the capacity of private mechanisms to attain rule compliance. At the same time, however, effective private enforcement mechanisms enable public enforcers to economize on the deployment of scarce enforcement resources. Several preconditions and institutional settings apply to enable forms of public-private complementarity. First, there should be a substantive overlap between the objectives and standards of public and private regulation. Second, the institutional design of public enforcement should enable public authorities exercising administrative enforcement powers to coordinate their activities with private mechanisms. Third, private enforcement should meet minimum standards of due process. Finally, public and private enforcers should design proper mechanisms of data sharing and information management to enable the adequate coordination of responses to non-compliance.

Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Cafaggi, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Hans-W. Micklitz, EUI Professor Julia Black, London School of Economics Professor Carla Sieburgh, Radboud University Nijmegen. Defence date: 22 May 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27187>

VUKOV, Višnja

Competition states on Europe's periphery: race to the bottom and to the top

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The thesis deals with the transformations of capitalist states in Europe in the context of increased economic transnationalisation and explores the different strategies that states develop to increase their competitiveness



and attract capital, thereby improving the profile of insertion of their economies in the global and regional markets. Starting from the premise that the increased economic integration apparent in market liberalizations, the intensification of trade, the transnationalisation of production and the emergence of transnational financial markets exert pressures on states to reorient their economic and social policies towards the goal of increasing competitiveness and transforming themselves into so-called Competition States, the thesis examines the extent to which this state reorientation has been apparent in Europe and whether it has led to the emergence of unique or varied types of Competition States. The main argument is that, first, pressures for state restructuring vary among European states, with the Eurozone members being much less exposed to the pressures of the international financial markets and thereby much less likely to transform into Competition States and, second, those states that are exposed to such pressures respond in different ways and devise different strategies for increasing competitiveness. Based on the comparative case-studies of the Czech Republic and Slovakia as representatives of the two different types of Competition States, the thesis argues that the choice of these strategies is primarily shaped by the features of the domestic political system - more precisely, the strength or weakness of socio-economic issue divides as the main axis of competition in the political party system - rather than being determined by the position of states in the global or regional division of labour, or by their initial social and economic institutions.

Examining Board: Professor Martin Kohli, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Laszlo Bruszt, European University Institute (Co-supervisor) Professor Dorothee Bohle, Central European University Professor Martin Myant, University of the West of Scotland. Defence date: 17 September 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29624>

WAGNER, Benjamin

Governing internet expression: the international and transnational politics of freedom of expression

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Why should anyone care about freedom of expression? Why does it matter that individuals have the ability to speak their mind uninhibited? What inherent value can be found in the seeking, receiving and imparting of information that would cause any society to raise it to the level of a human right? And why should the story and its subsequent narration in modern liberal thought raise the value of free expression to a value worth dying for? Why does speech matter? This thesis explores the governance of freedom of expression on the Internet. It focuses on liberal democracies and global corporations in North America and Europe, analyzing governance practices rather than norms or discourses. The thesis also studies developments in Internet technology, which it is argued increase the disciplinary capacity of technical Internet architecture. The thesis suggests that the Internet has seen the rise of innovative governance practices that influence how the Internet is regulated. From contesting code to algorithmic regulation and quasi-public NGOs, many novel governance practices can be observed by studying how the Internet is governed. Indeed it can be argued that Internet Governance is itself a forum for international regulatory debates on the nature of appropriate regulation in a globalized world. Finally, an argument is developed which suggests that a 'global default' of Internet speech restriction has developed in the last two decades. This global default is at the core of many disagreements in Global Internet Governance, but at the same time can only be understood in an international context. That such a system could even be developed internationally has required specific forms of global governance, termed here 'legitimacy theatre.' This phenomenon serves to ensure weak institutionalization and minimal



state involvement while enabling extensive coordination between private actors. These factors all contribute to creating the Internet as we know it today and help in understanding what can be said and what is hidden or excluded from the most important human communications platform.

Examining Board: Professor Sven Steinmo, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute Professor Kavé Salamatian, University of Savoie Professor Juan Carlos De Martin, Nexa Center, Politecnico di Torino. Defence date: 3 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29636>

WARWAS, Barbara Alicja

The three pillars of institutional arbitral liability: the weaknesses of present regulations and proposals for further reform

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis analyses the issue of institutional arbitral liability from an interdisciplinary perspective, incorporating the legal, social, and economic dimensions of institutional functions. The point of departure for the main analysis is the assumption that the current institutional exclusion of liability clauses do not respond well to the multifaceted objectives underlying the performance of institutional arbitration actors (both arbitral institutions and institutional arbitrators). In view of this, the thesis identifies the optimal scope of institutional arbitral liability. It is hypothesised that the legal approach to institutional arbitral liability (focusing on the explanation of the contractual bonds and institutional activity through the lenses of various contract law theories) alone is insufficient to accommodate all aspects of institutional performance. It is argued that the contractual obligations of institutional arbitration actors should be analysed in view of the social and economic goals of institutional regimes. Social goals refer to the questions of authority and legitimacy of institutional arbitration (whether in its internal or external aspects), while economic aims refer to the traditional commercial function that arbitral institutions assume in the so-called “market” for arbitration services. Therefore, the thesis suggests that institutional arbitral liability should be based on the three pillars of institutional functions, namely: the legal, social and economic aspects of institutional regimes. The thesis also identifies the emerging public function of institutional arbitration vis-à-vis its traditional commercial function that for long tried to reduce institutional activity to a pure provision of arbitration services. The public function implies the growing private regulatory powers of arbitral institutions in and outside arbitration processes, as well as the increasingly exclusive institutional prerogatives in the administration of publicly oriented arbitrations. The public function supports the proposals for institutional arbitral liability provided in this thesis, as it requires certain public oversight of the fairness and accountability of the contemporary institutional arbitration processes.

Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Cafaggi, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Hans Micklitz, EUI Professor Sandrine Clavel, University of Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (External Supervisor) Dr. Emmanuel Jolivet, International Chamber of Commerce & International Court of Arbitration, Paris. Defence date: 7 October 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29603>



WILLUMSEN, David Munck

*Preferences, parties and pragmatic fidelity:
party unity in European legislatures*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Voting unity in parliamentary parties is an inescapable phenomenon in parliamentary democracies. Knowing only which party a legislator belongs to and how the majority of that party voted allows for the identification, with extremely high levels of accuracy, how said legislator actually voted. However, most explanations of why this is the case rests of unsustainable assumptions about the effects of institutions and electoral systems on the behaviour of parliamentarians. Further, most work ignores the most basic explanation of why legislators vote the way they do: Their policy preferences. Without first explaining the role they play in legislative behaviour, little else can be explained with confidence. This work first theorises and develops measures of how parliamentarians' policy preferences lead to incentives for them to vote against their party's line in floor votes, and then applies them to a series of diverse institutional setups, showing that while parliamentarians' preferences may explain significant parts of parliamentary party voting unity, it is also clear that they cannot, except in rare circumstances, explain all of it. Having shown that preferences cannot explain unity, this work then argues that by analysing MPs' attitudes to party unity, we can understand why MPs choose to vote contrary to what their preferences alone would predict. Applying this logic to parliaments at either extreme of the spectrum of parliamentary institutionalisation, it is shown that there is little evidence that legislators are compelled to act in ways they do not want. Rather, what is found is that they recognise the value of party voting unity and can overcome the temptation to free-ride on their co-partisans. Finally, analysing floor votes in the European Parliament, it is shown that what explains defection are the long-term rather than short-term goals of parliamentarians, complementing the previous findings.

Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Stefanie Bailer, ETH Zürich (External Supervisor) Professor Mark Franklin, EUI & MIT Professor Simon Hix, London School of Economics and Political Science. Defence date: 6 December 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29633>

ZANINI, Giulia

*Transnational reproduction: experiences of Italian reproductive
travellers receiving donor gametes and embryos abroad*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The phenomenon of people crossing regional and national borders to seek assisted reproduction occurs in many countries across the world and involves different actors, including patients, doctors, fertility clinic practitioners, law-makers, donors, surrogates, children, brokers, and others who take part in the globalised industry of assisted reproductive technologies. This dissertation focuses on the experience of Italian reproductive travellers who seek donor conception treatments outside national borders, as a reaction to Italian regulations on assisted reproduction banning gamete donation in Italy. Through the qualitative analysis of the narrations and practices of heterosexual couples, same-sex couples and single women, this work explores the ways in which people face different reproductive itineraries with the aim of achieving reproduction through donor conception in a context of law evasion. In particular, it takes into account the process that leads people to choose donor conception abroad and investigates the ways in which people make sense of this choice in relation to their understanding of kinship formation. The feelings that accompany this process, the concepts that people mobilise to make both law evasion and donor conception practice coherent with their reproductive goals, and the strategies that they employ to "kin" their donor-conceived children are presented and analysed. This study highlights the fact that Italian CBRC travellers who seek

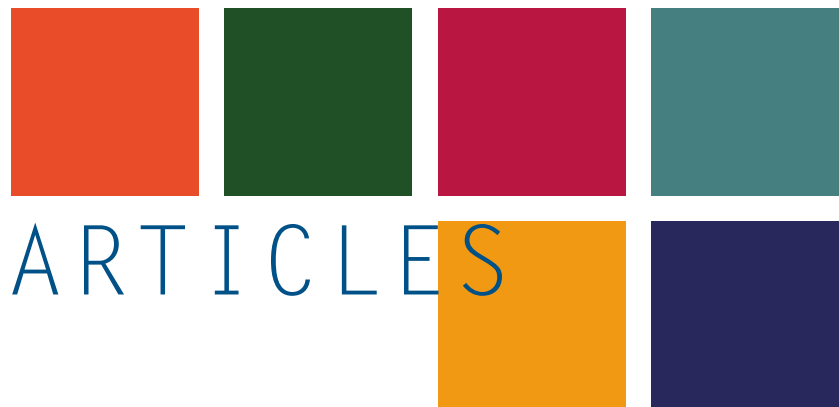


donation treatments abroad mainly consider their reproductive experience as a transgressive act, because by doing so they circumvent laws that forbid those treatments locally. They tend to support the moral validity of their choices by arguing that it aims to accomplish what they perceive as a “normal” goal (having a child). Nonetheless, the recourse to such a reproductive experience challenges existing cultural understandings and the social organisation of kinship.

Examining Board: Professor Martin Kohli, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Joan Bestard Camps, University of Barcelona (External Co-supervisor) Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, EUI Professor Enric Porqueres i Gené, EHESS. Defence date: 4 June 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28059>





ARTICLES

ADDA, Jérôme, LECHENE, Valérie

Health selection and the effect of smoking on mortality

Scandinavian Journal of Economics, 2013, Vol. 115, No. 3, pp. 902-931

We show that individuals who are in poorer health, independently from smoking, are more likely to start smoking and to smoke more cigarettes than those with better non-smoking-related health. We present evidence of selection, relying on extensive data on morbidity and mortality. We show that health-based selection into smoking has increased over the last 50 years with knowledge of its health effects. We show that the effect of smoking on mortality is greater for more highly educated individuals and for individuals in good non-smoking-related health.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29180>

ADDA, Jérôme, CORNAGLIA, Francesca

Taxes, cigarette consumption and smoking intensity: reply

American Economic Review, 2013, Vol. 103, No. 7, pp. 3102-3114

This paper shows that smoking intensity, i.e. the amount of nicotine extracted per cigarette smoked, responds to changes in excise taxes and tobacco prices. We exploit NHANES data covering the period 1988 to 2006 across many US states. Moreover, using panel data from the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) study, we provide new evidence on the importance of cotinine measures in explaining



long-run smoking behavior. We show the importance of smoking intensity as a long-run determinant of smoking cessation. We also investigate the sensitivity of smoking cessation to changes in excise taxes and their interaction with smoking intensity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29179>

AL-TAWIL, Tareq

Corrective justice and deterrence: can they co-exist?

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 109-125

Restitutionary justice and deterrence have completely different types of justification. Although deterrence and restitutionary justice are quite different, this does not prevent the two from sharing the same means to their different ends, namely, stripping the defendant of the gain which he has made from his breach of contract and awarding it to the claimant. But the crucial question is: how can these diverse ideas be joined in a coherent unified theory? This article aims to deliver a mixed theory of restitutionary justice and deterrence in contract law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28732>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena

New theories to underpin financial reform

Journal of Financial Stability, 2013, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 242-249

Before 2007, financial crises were not widely studied in economics and finance. The lack of importance ascribed to financial stability and our limited knowledge of this topic were significant contributors to the crisis. This paper suggests five areas where new theories are needed. These are asset price bubbles, central bank checks and balances, global imbalances, banking regulation, and competition in financial services.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30681>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena

What is systemic risk?

Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking, 2013, Vol. 45, No. s1, pp. 121-127

The traditional view of risk in a financial system is that it is the summation of individual risks within the system. However, the financial crisis that started in 2007 has driven home that this view of risk is inadequate. It is the interactions of financial institutions and markets that determine the systemic risks that drive financial crises. We identify four types of systemic risk. These are (i) panics—banking crises due to multiple equilibria; (ii) banking crises due to asset price falls; (iii) contagion; and (iv) foreign exchange mismatches in the banking system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30699>

ANDERSON, Laurie

*Publishing strategies of young, highly mobile academics:
the question of language in the European context*

Language Policy, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 273-288



This paper examines links between publishing strategies and academic mobility of multilingual entry-level scholars in the European context against the backdrop of European Union (EU) policies and research on academic labor market characteristics, skilled migration and scholarly publishing. An analysis of language of publication, patterns of co-authorship and mode of publication in the publishing records of 157 former fellows from a highly selective EU-supported post-doctoral program in economics, social and political science, history and law, indicates considerable disciplinary variation (e.g. 'English-only' co-authoring in economics; substantial multilingual publishing in the other disciplines). On the basis of semi-structured interviews with fellows publishing in from two to four languages, policy forces influencing language choice are identified and three patterns of multilingual publishing linked to projected and actual career trajectories are described. The study provides evidence of the impact of national and EU-level policies and practices on publishing choices during the doctoral and post-doctoral phases, while also highlighting the role of disciplinary identity and related social practices. It also underlines the need to assume a critical perspective on the equation often drawn between English-language publishing and 'internationality'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29340>

ANDREOTTI, Tiago

Editorial

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 4-6

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30537>

ANDREOTTI, Tiago

Editorial

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 2-3

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28726>

APELLANIZ RUIZ DE GALARRETA, Francisco Javier

Venetian trading networks in the medieval Mediterranean

Journal of Interdisciplinary History, 2013, Vol. 44, No. 2, pp. 157-179

Network analysis can identify the crucial role that such social outcasts as Jews, Greeks, colonial subjects, and uprooted individuals played within the exclusive commercial networks of the Republic of Venice. These lower-rank merchants and brokers were able not only to manipulate legal, cultural, and religious categories to integrate themselves into the Venetian networks but also to abandon those networks when better economic opportunities arose.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27858>



AUSTER, Sarah

Asymmetric awareness and moral hazard

Games and Economic Behavior, 2013, Vol. 82, pp. 503–521

This paper introduces asymmetric awareness into the classical principal–agent model and discusses the optimal contract between a fully aware principal and an unaware agent. The principal enlarges the agent's awareness strategically when proposing a contract and faces a tradeoff between participation and incentives. Leaving the agent unaware allows the principal to exploit the agent's incomplete understanding of the world, relaxing the participation constraint, while making the agent aware enables the principal to use the revealed contingencies as signals about the agent's action choice, relaxing the incentive constraint. The optimal contract reveals contingencies that have low probability but are highly informative about the agent's effort.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29178>

AYOUB, Phillip M.

Cooperative transnationalism in contemporary Europe: europeanization and political opportunities for LGBT mobilization in the European Union

European Political Science Review, 2013, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 279–310

This article builds on previous research on Europeanization and political opportunity structures (POS) for mobilization, to explore the processes of transnational LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) mobilization in the European Union (EU). In the case of LGBT activism, European integration affects contentious politics by altering POS – both vertically and horizontally – for mobilization and changing the tactics of LGBT activism. Using the cases of Germany and Poland to trace cross-border connections between norm entrepreneur and target state, the findings suggest that LGBT activism relies on transnational resources – primarily, social spaces and organizational capacity – that are scarce in many member states but readily available in others. These horizontal opportunities among member states, alongside top-down vertical ones provided by Brussels, serve as mobilizing structures that bring together distinct groups of international actors. Europeanization also alters the tactics that transnational actors use when engaging with authorities in the target state. Employing socialization mechanisms that highlight appropriate behavior, actors tactically frame their demands in a European discourse by associating the issue of LGBT acceptance with democratic responsibilities as members of the EU community.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29738>

AZEVEDO, Isabel, DELARUE, Erik, MEEUS, Leonardo

Mobilizing cities towards a low-carbon future: tambourines, carrots and sticks

Energy Policy, 2013, Vol. 61, pp. 894–900 [Florence School of Regulation] [THINK]

In the transition towards a low-carbon future in Europe, cities' actions are of major importance due to the prominence of urbanization, both in terms of population and in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. As a result, we need city authorities to act, by using their competences as policy makers as well as energy users. However, cities are still not moving as fast as one might expect, indicating the need for additional incentives to prompt local action. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to present an overview of external incentives that might prompt cities to act and to highlight good practices that could be used in future initiatives. This paper first discusses how to evaluate the climate and energy performance of a city and how local authorities can contribute to its improvements. Moreover, it analyses the disincentives that local governments are confronted with, categorizing them as simple market failures, institutional failures and multi-agent failures. The paper



then presents a survey of initiatives at national and EU levels to promote local action towards a low-carbon future; grouping them into tambourines, carrots and sticks. We focus on Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden because they are pioneering countries regarding energy policies for cities.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29243>

AZOULAI, Loïc, COUTTS, Stephen
Restricting Union citizens' residence on grounds of public security: where Union citizenship and the AFSJ meet
Common Market Law Review, 2013, Vol. 50, No. 2, pp. 553-570

Case C-348/09, P.I. v. Oberbürgermeisterin der Stadt Remscheid, judgment of the Court of Justice (Grand Chamber) of 22 May 2012.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27797>

BACHE, Ida Wolden, SVEEN, Tommy, TORSTENSEN, Kjersti Naess
Revisiting the importance of non-tradable goods' prices in cyclical real exchange rate fluctuations
European Economic Review, 2013, Vol. 57, pp. 98-107

In an influential paper Engel (1999) argues that essentially all the fluctuations in the real exchange rate can be attributed to fluctuations in the relative price of traded goods, and that only a small part of the fluctuations can be attributed to changes in the relative price of non-tradables. We revisit this important issue and our main finding suggests that the relative distribution wedge, i.e. the relationship between traded goods' prices at-the-dock and the retail prices of those goods, is key to understanding real exchange rate fluctuations. Importantly, our results suggest that variations in the relative wedge are driven by fluctuations in mark-ups and not in distribution costs.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30637>

BAILLEUX, Julie
L'Europe et ses légistes : le service juridique des exécutifs européens et la promotion d'un droit communautaire autonome (1957-1964)
Politique européenne, 2013, Vol. 41, No. 3, pp. 84-113

À l'instar de travaux qui ont récemment entrepris d'interroger à nouveaux frais la centralité du droit dans la construction européenne en décentrant le regard de l'omniprésente « Cour de justice » pour placer les juristes et leur travail spécifique au cœur de l'analyse, l'auteure se propose de revenir, dans cet article, sur le rôle des membres du Service juridique des Exécutifs européens dans la production, au milieu des années 1960, de la « doctrine constitutionnelle de la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes ». Celui qui préside alors aux destinées du Service juridique, son directeur, Michel Gaudet, y est alors appréhendé comme un véritable « entrepreneur doctrinal » et les décisions Van Gend et Loos et Costa c/ ENEL de la Cour de justice – que l'on présente communément comme l'acte de naissance du droit communautaire – comme le résultat d'une mobilisation politico-juridique orchestrée, en amont et en aval de ses « arrêts fondateurs », par le Service juridique des Exécutifs européens.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30759>



BAILLEUX, Julie

Michel Gaudet a law entrepreneur: the role of the legal service of the European executives in the invention of EC Law and of the Common Market Law Review

Common Market Law Review, 2013, Vol. 50, No. 2, pp. 359-367

The article presents correspondence from December 1957 between the head of the Legal Service of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the French member of the Conseil d'Etat, Michel Gaudet, and his friend, the American lawyer Donald Swatland, which sheds new light on what is considered to be "the birth of EEC law": the landmark decisions of the Court of Justice in Van Gend & Loos (5 February 1963) and Costa v. ENEL (15 July 1964), in which the Court laid the basis of two areas of its "constitutional doctrine", the direct effect of Treaty provisions and the primacy of EU law (to give it its current name) over all conflicting national rules including constitutional ones. The correspondence shows that the Court's decisions should be seen as the result of a mobilization strategy led by the Legal Service of the European Executives to secure the advent of the future United States of Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30758>

BANIA, Konstantina

European merger control in the broadcasting sector: does media pluralism fit?

Competition Law Review, 2013, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 49-80

Over the past years, the European broadcasting industry has been experiencing major consolidation trends with very large concentrations getting the green light by the European Commission (hereafter the Commission). Such operations are detrimental to competition and media pluralism, two values that the Commission is bound to protect under the Treaties, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and the Merger Regulation. An overview of the relevant decision-making reveals that the Commission has focused on securing a diversity of suppliers in the broadcasting markets with the effects of a concentration on content diversity having abundantly been ignored thus far. In that regard, media pluralism has been catered for only coincidentally and to the extent that it fits the Commission's understanding of competitive broadcasting markets. Yet, assessing the impact of a concentration on content diversity is not only a legitimate subject for relevant merger inquiries, but also the Commission's duty under both primary and secondary EU law. This article argues that, while it would be unlawful for the Commission to conduct a politically contentious assessment and ban a merger operation on pluralism grounds, it is also true that European competition law does not operate in a vacuum but rather as an apparatus used for the realization of the European project. Therefore, merger control needs to be exercised in a pluralism-friendly manner.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30721>

BASER, Bahar

Diasporas and imported-conflicts: the case of Turkish and Kurdish second generation in Sweden

Journal of Conflict Transformation and Security, 2013, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 105-125

This paper investigates political mobilization for homeland politics among second generation Turkish and Kurdish diasporas in Sweden. By looking closely at the relations between these two groups, it seeks to understand how an ethnic conflict in the homeland is carried beyond borders and recreated in transnational space. It argues that while there has been no collective violence between the two groups many conflict indicators are evident, including: social distance, separation of social spaces, mutual avoidance, and conflicts



at the discursive level. Although the conflict adversely affects their interactions, the animosity and conflict dynamics do not mirror the situation in the homeland and they have taken on a new form as a result of the conditions and experiences in the host country.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30817>

BAUMGARTNER, Marc, FINGER, Matthias
*Zehn Jahre Flugsicherungsreform: Reformstau oder
Kompetenzgerangel am Europäischen Himmel?*

Die Volkswirtschaft: das Magazin fuer Wirtschaftspolitik/La vie économique, 2013,
März, 1/2, pp. 54-58

Die Europäische Kommission hat sich in den vergangenen zehn Jahren schrittweise als zentraler Akteur in der europäischen Flugsicherung etabliert. Mit der Schaffung eines einheitlichen europäischen Luftraumes, des Single European Sky (SES), sollen die Hindernisse auf dem Weg zu einem einheitlichen europäischen Luftfahrtbinnenmarktes – allen voran Existenz nationaler Lufträume sowie deren Bewirtschaftung durch monopolistische Flugsicherungsorganisationen – ausgeräumt werden. Doch die Staaten wehren sich zunehmend gegen den Kompetenzverlust. Durch das Luftverkehrsabkommen mit der EU ist die Schweiz in den SES-Prozess eingebunden.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26006>

BEAUCILLON, Charlotte
*Le Consortium des centres internationaux de recherche agricole :
du partenariat public/privé à l'organisation internationale*

Annuaire français de droit international, 2012, Vol. LVIII, pp. 319-330

Le Consortium des centres internationaux de recherche agricole est une nouvelle organisation internationale, dont le siège a été fixé en France. Exemple atypique d'institutionnalisation d'un projet porté par quinze centres de recherche non gouvernementaux, le cas du Consortium permet d'interroger in concreto les modalités de la transformation d'un réseau de partenariats public/privé en un sujet secondaire du droit international public.

The CGIAR Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres is a new international organisation, headquartered in France. As an atypical example of institutionalisation of a project driven by 15 non-governmental research centres, the case of the Consortium makes it possible to query in concrete terms the way in which a network of public/private partnerships can be transformed into a secondary subject of public international law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29168>

BEKIROU, Stelios D.
Irrational fads, short-term memory emulation and asset predictability

Review of Financial Economics, 2013, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 213-219

Opponents of the efficient markets hypothesis argue that predictability reflects the psychological factors and “fads” of irrational investors in a speculative market. In that, conventional time series analysis often fails to give an accurate forecast for financial processes due to inherent noise patterns, fat tails, and nonlinear



components. A recent stream of literature on behavioral finance has revealed that boundedly rational agents using simple rules of thumb for their decisions under uncertainty provides a more realistic description of human behavior than perfect rationality with optimal decision rules. Consequently, the application of technical analysis in trading could produce high returns. Machine learning techniques have been employed in economic systems in modeling nonlinearities and simulating human behavior. In this study, we expand the literature that evaluates return sign forecasting ability by introducing a recurrent neural network approach that combines heuristic learning and short-term memory emulation, thus mimicking the decision-making process of boundedly rational agents. We investigate the relative direction-of-change predictability of the neural network structure implied by the Lee–White–Granger test as well as compare it to other well-established models for the DJIA index. Moreover, we examine the relationship between stock return volatility and returns. Overall, the proposed model presents high profitability, in particular during “bear” market periods.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29545>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., PACCAGNINI, Alessia
On the predictability of time-varying VAR and DSGE models
Empirical Economics, 2013, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 635-664

Over the last few years, there has been a growing interest in DSGE modelling for predicting macroeconomic fluctuations and conducting quantitative policy analysis. Hybrid DSGE models have become popular for dealing with some of the DSGE misspecifications as they are able to solve the trade-off between theoretical coherence and empirical fit. However, these models are still linear and they do not consider time variation for parameters. The time-varying properties in VAR or DSGE models capture the inherent nonlinearities and the adaptive underlying structure of the economy in a robust manner. In this article, we present a state-space time-varying parameter VAR model. Moreover, we focus on the DSGE–VAR that combines a microfounded DSGE model with the flexibility of a VAR framework. All the aforementioned models as well simple DSGEs and Bayesian VARs are used in a comparative investigation of their out-of-sample predictive performance regarding the US economy. The results indicate that while in general the classical VAR and BVARs provide with good forecasting results, in many cases the TVP–VAR and the DSGE–VAR outperform the other models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26600>

BEKIROU, Stelios D.
Timescale analysis with an entropy-based shift-invariant discrete wavelet transform
Computational Economics, 2013, Firstonline

This paper presents an invariant discrete wavelet transform that enables point-to-point (aligned) comparison among all scales, contains no phase shifts, relaxes the strict assumption of a dyadic-length time series, deals effectively with boundary effects and is asymptotically efficient. It also introduces a new entropy-based methodology for the determination of the optimal level of the multiresolution decomposition, as opposed to subjective or ad-hoc approaches used hitherto. As an empirical application, the paper relies on wavelet analysis to reveal the complex dynamics across different timescales for one of the most widely traded foreign exchange rates, namely the Great Britain Pound. The examined period covers the global financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The timescale analysis attempts to explore the micro-dynamics of across-scale



heterogeneity in the second moment (volatility) on the basis of market agent behavior with different trading preferences and information flows across scales. New stylized properties emerge in the volatility structure and the implications for the flow of information across scales are inferred.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29546>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., MARCELLINO, Massimiliano
The multiscale causal dynamics of foreign exchange markets

Journal of International Money and Finance, 2013, Vol. 33, pp. 282–305

This paper relies on wavelet multiresolution analysis to investigate the dependence structure and predictability of currency markets across different timescales. It explores the nature and direction of causality among the exchange rates with respect to the US dollar of the most widely traded currencies, namely Euro, Great Britain Pound and Japanese Yen. The timescale analysis involves the estimation of linear, nonlinear and spectral causal relationships of wavelet components and aggregate series as well as the investigation of their out-of-sample predictability. Moreover, this study attempts to probe into the micro-foundations of across-scale causal heterogeneity on the basis of trader behavior with different time horizons. The examined period starts from the introduction of the Euro and covers the dot-com bubble, the financial crisis of 2007–2010 and the Eurozone debt crisis. Technically, this paper presents an invariant discrete wavelet transform that deals efficiently with phase shifts, dyadic-length and boundary effects. It also proposes a new entropy-based methodology for the determination of the optimal decomposition level and a wavelet-based forecasting approach. Overall, there is no indication of a global causal behavior that dominates at all timescales. In the out-of-sample analysis wavelets clearly outperform the random walk for the volatility series. Moreover, the synergistic application of wavelet decomposition and artificial neural networks provided with an enhanced predictability in many forecast horizons for the returns. These results may have important implications for market efficiency and predictability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26601>

BENEDETTI FASIL, Cristiana, BOROTA, Teodora
World Trade patterns and prices: the role of productivity and quality heterogeneity

Journal of International Economics, 2013, Vol. 91, No. 1, pp. 68–81

This paper analyzes the role of product quality and labor efficiency in shaping the trade patterns and trade intensities within and across two groups of countries, the developed and richer North and the developing South. Recent empirical literature identifies two groups of evidence — the product lines evidence on different export strategies and sources of competitiveness across product groups and countries, and the aggregate trade flows evidence on a positive relation between the income per capita and both export and import prices (also conditional on the exporter). We attempt to provide a theoretical background for these findings and focus on the North–South productivity differences in a four country North–South trade model with two dimensions of firm heterogeneity. Differences in the firms' product quality and cost efficiency impose different competitiveness sources when entering more difficult markets and result in the observed export and import prices and consumption bundles across the rich and poor countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30703>



BERTOLI, Simone, FERNÁNDEZ-HUERTAS MORAGA, Jesus,
ORTEGA, Francesco

*Crossing the border: self selection, earnings and
international migration decisions*

Journal of Development Economics, 2013, Vol. 101, No. 1, pp. 75-91

We analyze an international migration episode for which we are able to gather individual-level data covering all relevant countries, namely the exodus of Ecuadorians to Spain and the US in the aftermath of the economic collapse of 1999. Specifically, we produce selection-corrected predictions of counterfactual individual earnings and use them to estimate a discrete-choice migration equation that allows for correlated errors across destinations and a rich structure of migration costs. We find that earnings significantly shape individual migration decisions, even in an episode in which Ecuadorians mostly chose Spain where earnings were lower than in the US, and they contribute to explaining the observed composition of migration flows. Moreover, our estimates show that changes in earnings at a particular destination have a larger effect on destination choice conditional on migration than on the scale of migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24794>

BETTIZA, Gregorio

*Religion and American foreign policy in the context of the
postsecular turn in world politics and the social sciences*

International Politics Reviews, 2013, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 11-26

Despite longstanding research on religion and American politics, there has been little sustained attention to the relationship between religion and American foreign policy. This state of affairs is changing and markedly so. The past few years have witnessed an ever-growing stream of books across disciplines and perspectives seeking to understand and explain why, when and how religious individuals, organizations, ideas, identities and practices matter (or ought to matter) to America's international conduct across time and issues. Why this sudden change? This review article contextualizes and relates this literature to the wider postsecular turn in the social world and the social sciences. It argues that research on religion and American policy has much to gain from a more consistent dialogue and engagement with the broader postsecular literature in international relations (IR), and vice versa. The article concludes by highlighting seven promising avenues for further theoretical reflection and empirical research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30723>

BEUKERS, Thomas

*The new ECB and its relationship with the Eurozone Member States:
between central bank independence and central bank intervention*

Common Market Law Review, 2013, Vol. 50, No. 6, pp. 1579-1620

The financial and sovereign debt crisis has had a great impact on the relationship between the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Member States of the Eurozone, a relationship traditionally studied from the perspective of central bank independence. This article takes a different perspective on that relationship, namely that of central bank intervention in Member State economic policy making. It focuses on the pressure and influence exercised by the ECB on the Member States of the eurozone. The two perspectives combined reveal the nature of the ever more frequent and intense interaction between the ECB and the Member States of the eurozone. In the crisis, several different forms can be identified of ECB pressure on eurozone Member



States to adopt reforms in the areas of fiscal policy and structural reforms, marking a shift from interaction to central bank intervention. This ECB intervention is parallel to an equally unprecedented intervention by the collective of eurozone Member States in the economic policy of several Member States through the economic policy conditionality linked to financial assistance. The article analyses several instances of ECB intervention, offers an explanation and a theoretical framework for normatively assessing it. The main risk identified for the ECB in this article is that of being perceived as a political or politicized actor, although it is acknowledged that the ECB is confronted with a difficult balancing act. The ECB should be more cautious in its approach, the further an issue is from its core mandate of securing price stability.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30579>

BIGONI, Maria, BORTOLOTTI, Stefania,
CASARI, Marco, GAMBETTA, Diego
It takes two to cheat: an experiment on derived trust
European Economic Review, 2013, Vol. 64, pp. 129-146

Social life offers innumerable instances in which trust decisions involve multiple agents. Of particular interest is the case when a breach of trust is not profitable if carried out in isolation, but requires an agreement among agents. In such situations the pattern of behaviors is richer than in dyadic games, because even opportunistic trustees who would breach trust when alone may act trustworthily based on what they believe to be the predominant course of action. Anticipating this, trusters may be more inclined to trust. We dub these motivations: derived trustworthiness and derived trust. To capture them, we design a “Collective Trust Game” and study it by means of a laboratory experiment. We report that overall levels of trustworthiness are almost thirty percentage points higher when derived motivations are present, and this generates also higher levels of trust. In our set-up, the effects of derived trustworthiness are comparable in size to positive reciprocity, and more important than concerns for equality.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28538>

BLOCK, Laura, BONJOUR, Saskia
Fortress Europe or Europe of rights?: The Europeanisation of family migration policies in France, Germany and the Netherlands
European Journal of Migration and Law, 2013, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 203-224

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27572>

BOLDRIN, Michele, LEVINE, David K.
The case against patents
Journal of Economic Perspectives, 2013, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 3-22

The case against patents can be summarized briefly: there is no empirical evidence that they serve to increase innovation and productivity, unless productivity is identified with the number of patents awarded—which, as evidence shows, has no correlation with measured productivity. Both theory and evidence suggest that while patents can have a partial equilibrium effect of improving incentives to invent, the general equilibrium effect on innovation can be negative. A properly designed patent system might serve to increase innovation at a certain time and place. Unfortunately, the political economy of government-operated patent systems



indicates that such systems are susceptible to pressures that cause the ill effects of patents to grow over time. Our preferred policy solution is to abolish patents entirely and to find other legislative instruments, less open to lobbying and rent seeking, to foster innovation when there is clear evidence that laissez-faire undersupplies it. However, if that policy change seems too large to swallow, we discuss in the conclusion a set of partial reforms that could be implemented.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29182>

BOLDRIN, Michele, LEVINE, David K.

What's Intellectual Property good for?

Revue Economique, 2013, Vol. 64, No. 1, pp. 29-53

The controversy over Intellectual Property Rights (patents and copyright) is here to stay. The steady accumulation of substantial empirical evidence casting serious doubts on the allegedly beneficial effects that IPRs have on innovation and creativity is forcing an increasing number of researchers to question received wisdom. We have been doing this for a long time, and the recent findings seem to be vindicating both the analysis and the predictions we put forth in our research in this area. In particular, it is becoming clear that the continuous strengthening of IPRs is not causing a surge in the innovation rate or in the rate of growth of labor productivity but, rather, it is generating ever increasing legal and transaction costs that reduce the rate of innovative activity. It is also clear that a number of criticisms raised against the arguments we developed in our book *Against Intellectual Monopoly* follow either from a poor understanding of the theory developed there or from a very cursory reading of the book to which claims are attributed that are never in fact made. We debated first the most important and then some of the most fashionable among such criticisms, showing that in almost every case they miss the point rather egregiously. We conclude by pointing out that, as in the case of free trade, the case against intellectual monopoly is clear both as a matter of economic theory and of empirical evidence, still it will have to be built up slowly and patiently in the political economy arena as the lobbying interests supporting the current system of IPRs are still overwhelmingly strong and capable of dominating the debate in the public arena.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29181>

BONJOUR, Saskia, VINK, Maarten Peter

When Europeanization backfires: the normalization of European migration politics

Acta Politica, 2013, Vol. 48, No. 4, pp. 389-407

This article investigates the impact of European cooperation on the dynamics of domestic policymaking in the field of migration policy. While European migration policy has gradually communitarized since the Amsterdam Treaty, member state governments have not yet fully caught up with the new reality. This is also reflected in a state of the art that, in contrast with the developing European Union (EU) studies literature at large, is still dominated by intergovernmentalist analyses, which assume that member states have full control over the integration process. The article zooms in on the Family Reunification Directive of 2003 and its domestic political impact in the Netherlands. The Dutch case illustrates that the realities of EU migration politics are increasingly at odds with intergovernmentalist assumptions and that it is high time for scholars of migration politics to broaden their theoretical perspective.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30161>



BOSI, Lorenzo

Safe territories and political violence: the persistence and disengagement of violent political organizations

Nationalism and Ethnic Politics, 2013, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 80-101

This article assesses how the concept of safe territory can expand our understanding of the persistence of, and eventual disengagement from, violence by violent political organizations. The explanatory utility of this concept is demonstrated through an analysis of the cycles of political violence perpetrated by the Red Brigades in Italy and the Provisional Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland. This work offers two main illustrative hypotheses. First, the opportunities provided by safe territories are not necessarily conducive to the continuation of political violence, although they facilitate its persistence over a long period of time. Second, the presence of safe territories, regardless of the ideology of the violent political organization, tends to enforce disengagement from political violence at the group, rather than the individual, level. Finally, the analytical intent in introducing the concept of safe territory is to contribute to spatial understandings of political violence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26536>

BOWN, Chad P., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Introduction

(to the Special issue on WTO Case Law of 2011), World Trade Review, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 133-137

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30678>

BOWN, Chad P., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

One (firm) is not enough: a legal-economic analysis of EC-fasteners

World Trade Review, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 243-271

The WTO's Appellate Body (AB) dealt with a number of issues for the first time in this Report. Importantly, it discussed the consistency of the European Union (EU) regulation with the multilateral rules on the conditions for deviating from the obligation to calculate individual dumping margins. Although China formally won the argument, the AB may have opened the door to treat China as a nonmarket economy (NME) even beyond 2016 when China's NME status was thought to expire under the terms of China's 2001 WTO Accession Protocol. The AB further dealt with numerous other issues ranging from statistical sampling to the treatment of confidential information. In handling its investigation, the EU authorities made a number of questionable decisions regarding the collection of information, and this aspect of the process was central to China's legal challenges.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30679>



BOYDEN, Jo, HOWARD, Neil P.
Why does child trafficking policy need to be reformed?: the moral economy of children's movement in Benin and Ethiopia
Children's Geographies, 2013, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 354-368

This paper challenges policy discourses that frame children's independent movement as intrinsically exploitative and threatening to their development. Drawing on research with children and adults in Benin and Ethiopia, two countries caught up in current efforts to eradicate child migration and the trafficking with which it has become associated, the paper critiques assumptions about children's vulnerability and physical dependence and contests the idea that appropriate childhood is necessarily fixed spatially within stable family structures. It, thus, situates children's migration within socio-cultural and economic contexts and suggests that it should be understood as part of a moral economy that confounds simplistic paradigms that conflate migration with trafficking. Policy suggestions are offered for how best to secure children's well-being through acknowledgement of the important relationship between mobility and child maturation.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30188>

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, 2013, Online first

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>

BRUSZT, Laszlo, VEDRES, Balazs
Associating, mobilizing, politicizing: local developmental agency from without
Theory and Society, 2013, Vol. 42, No. 1, pp. 1-23

Decades of increase in external aid programs sparked a wide range of criticisms pointing to misaligned interests, lack of accountability, and the reproduction of developmental traps. The success of development from without is more likely if it generates domestic developmental agency. In this article, we contribute by conceptualizing and measuring dimensions of developmental agency. Our research analyzes the strategic case of European Union regional development programs in Eastern Europe, where this external organization spent nearly a decade on establishing local developmental agency. We collected survey data of 1200 local organizations from two regions each in Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland. We examine the post-accession position of organizations that participated in pre-accession assistance programs. We test a

hypothesis of marginalization in the framework of recentralized developmental governance, and we examine links between patterns of pre-accession involvement and post-accession developmental agency. We identify factors that might make external developmental programs more likely to foster local developmental agency. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26203>

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio

***From a status to a transaction-based approach?:
institutional design in European contract law***

Common Market Law Review, 2013, Vol. 50, No. 1/2, pp. 311–329

The Common European Sales Law (CESL), currently under examination at the European Parliament, is intended to introduce a regime for cross-border sales that individual Member States can extend to domestic transactions (Art.13), aiming to promote harmonization by choice rather than by command. It constitutes an opt-in system that parties can adopt (Art.8), as an alternative to the CISG in B2B transactions, and an alternative to national regimes in B2B transactions. The analysis of pre-contractual information in European contract law (ECL), with special reference to the CESL, is used to substantiate a broader claim: the weakness of a status-based approach to ECL and the desirability to move to a transaction-based approach, including reference to supply chains. The intuition is that the determination “if” and “how” disclosure should occur is, in both cases, a consideration primarily dependent on the type of transaction parties engage in, whether it is a standardized or a customized one. Only within this distinction might, the status of the parties play a role. This essay suggests a shift from status to transaction, with the sales regime organized around transaction technologies. Such a change will not eliminate the differences between consumer and business contracts but will reverse the order, with status as a potential sub-variable of the type of transaction.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26538>

CALDERARO, Andrea, KAVADA, Anastasia

Challenges and opportunities of online collective action for policy change

Policy & Internet, 2013, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 1–6

The Internet has multiplied the platforms available to influence public opinion and policymaking. It has also provided citizens with a greater capacity for coordination and mobilization, which can strengthen their voice and representation in the policy agenda. As waves of protest sweep both authoritarian regimes and liberal democracies, this rapidly developing field calls for more detailed inquiry. However, research exploring the relationship between online mobilization and policy change is still limited.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26539>

CAMBINI, Carlo, FRANZI, Donata

***Independent regulatory agencies and rules harmonization for the
electricity sector and renewables in the Mediterranean region***

Energy Policy, 2013, Vol. 60, pp. 179–191

The paper analyses the existing regulatory framework for the electricity and renewables sectors, and the role of regulatory agencies in Northern Africa and Middle East countries, under the promotion by the European Union. Using data collected through an original survey directed at regulators, ministry departments and energy companies of the southern Mediterranean, the study is aimed at assessing the extent of agencies’



independence looking at three main dimensions of independence: regulatory instruments available to regulators and decision making autonomy; regulators' organizational autonomy; and regulators accountability. Results show that those countries having established an independent regulator have a more credible regulatory framework than those countries in which such a body does not exist. In particular, the analysis shows that Turkey, Croatia and Jordan have defined a regulatory framework that limits administrative expropriation and, consequently, creates an environment more suitable for attracting investments in the electricity and renewables sector. On the institutional ground, this is probably related with the harmonization of regulatory standards promoted by the European Union through the neighboring policy, for the Jordan case, and the membership perspective, in the Turkish and Croatian cases.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30704>

CAMBINI, Carlo, SILVESTRI, Virginia

Investment sharing in broadband networks

Telecommunications Policy, 2013, Vol. 37, No. 10, pp. 861-878

This paper presents a model of competition between an incumbent firm and an Other Licensed Operator (OLO) in the broadband market, where the incumbent has an investment option to build a Next Generation network (NGN) and it can do so by making an investment sharing agreement with the OLO, or alone. Two different kinds of investment sharing contractual forms are analyzed, a basic investment sharing, where no side-payment is given for the use of the NGN between co-investors, and joint-venture, where a side-payment is set by the co-investing firms. Results show that investment sharing can potentially be beneficial in terms of competition and investments, but the number of firms involved matters and so does the choice of the NGN access price, for insiders and outsiders of the agreement. Even when the presence of firms outside of the agreement force insiders to compete more fiercely, there might be a concern with the potential exclusion of the outsiders from the NGN.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30705>

CASSARINO, Jean-Pierre

Shaping policy perceptions: revising the migration script

This Century's Review: Journal for Rational Legal Debate, 2013, No. 2, pp. 22-31

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26377>

CASTELLI GATTINARA, Pietro, FROIO, Caterina, ALBANESE, Matteo

The appeal on neo-fascism in times of crisis: the experience of CasaPound Italia

Journal of Comparative Fascist Studies, 2013, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 234-258

The present work sets up to analyze the relationship between radical right activism and the unfolding of the financial crisis in Europe, investigating the extent to which the current economic circumstances have influenced right-wing movements' political supply and repertoires of action. Using the case study of the Italian neo-fascist group CasaPound, and based on a mix of historiography and ethnographic methods, the present work systematically analyzes the ways in which the group tackles the economic crisis. We find that the crisis offers a whole new set of opportunities for the radical right to reconnect with its fascist legacy,



and to develop and innovate crisis-related policy proposals and practices. The crisis shapes the groups' self-understanding and its practices of identity building, both in terms of collective rediscovery of the fascist regime's legislation, and in terms of promotion of the fascist model as a 'third way' alternative to market capitalism. Even more importantly, the financial crisis plays the role of the enemy against which the fascist identity is built, and enables neo-fascist movements to selectively reproduce their identity and ideology within its practices of protest, propaganda, and consensus building.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28683>

CAVERO DE CARONDELET, Cloe
La decoración pictórica del cigarral del cardenal Quiroga
Anales de Historia del Arte, 2013, Vol. 23, pp. 243-255

The country house built by one of the key figures of Felipe II's kingdom, the General Inquisitor and Primate Archbishop Gaspar de Quiroga, at the outskirts of Toledo, is certainly one of the less known Renaissance monuments of Spain's national heritage. This work aims to re-construct this sixteenth century building's history by analysing the architectural remains and the fragments of mural paintings that have survived until present times, by the study of the close relation between the cigarral and his owner, a relation that shows up patently clear in several aspects of its construction and decoration.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29681>

CEBOTARI, Victor, VINK, Maarten Peter
A configurational analysis of ethnic protest in Europe
International Journal of Comparative Sociology, 2013, Vol. 54, No. 4, pp. 298-324

This article analyzes the conditions under which ethnic minorities intensify or moderate their protest behavior. While this question has been previously asked, we find that prior studies tend to generalize explanations across a varied set of ethnic groups and assume that causal conditions can independently explain whether groups are more or less mobilized. By contrast, this study employs a technique – fuzzy-set analysis – that is geared toward matching comparable groups to specific analytical configurations of causal factors to explain the choice for strong and weak protest. The analysis draws on a sample of 29 ethnic minorities in Europe and uses three group and two contextual conditions inspired by Gurr's ethnopolitical conflict model to understand why some ethnic minorities protest more frequently than others. We find that two group-related factors have the strongest claim to being generalizable: while territorial concentration is a necessary condition for strong protest, national pride is a necessary condition for weak protest. The contextual factors of level of democracy and ethnic fractionalization, which are often emphasized in the literature, and the perceived political discrimination of a group, are neither necessary nor individually sufficient conditions for either strong or weak protest. Hence, they help understanding some cases, but not all, and only in combination with other conditions. Such causal complexity, inherent in the phenomenon of ethnic protest, underscores the need for a case-sensitive, yet comparative, approach.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30160>



CEVA, Emanuela, MORATTI, Sofia
*Whose self-determination?: barriers to access to
emergency hormonal contraception in Italy*

Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal, 2013, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 139-167

In Italy, Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC) is a prescription drug, available only in pharmacies. Evidence suggests that a number of doctors and pharmacists refuse to provide EHC, on grounds of conscience, although the exact frequency of this phenomenon is unknown. This creates a barrier to access to EHC for women, thus risking undermining their right to reproductive self-determination. In this article, we aim to offer a clearer empirical and theoretical understanding of the situation and to assess the force of doctors' and pharmacists' claims against providing EHC. Unlike standard discussions of the issue, we argue that the category of conscientious objection is not the most appropriate one for making sense of these claims, because they are not grounded in a conflict between two contrasting moral duties. The seemingly forced choice between protecting doctors' and pharmacists' professional self-determination and women's reproductive self-determination could be prevented by distributing EHC without medical prescription and in a number of outlets (including supermarkets), thus relieving doctors and pharmacists from the legal duty to provide it.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30841>

CHARNOVITZ, Steve, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
US-tires: upholding a WTO accession contract — imposing pain for little gain
World Trade Review, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 273-296

In 2009, the United States imposed additional tariffs for a three-year period on imports of automotive tires from China under a special-safeguard provision included in China's Protocol of Accession to the WTO. China challenged the measure in the WTO. The case marked the first WTO dispute in which a challenged safeguard was upheld by the Appellate Body; the first in which an accession protocol was used successfully as a defense; and the first that China lost as a complaining party. It also was noteworthy in that the safeguard was sought by a labor union, not the domestic industry. This paper reviews the WTO Appellate Body's findings and discusses a number of the legal and policy implications regarding China's Accession Protocol, the Safeguards Agreement, and WTO accession law, as well as economic aspects of the case.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29838>

CHILOSI, David, MURPHY, Tommy E.,
STUDER, Roman, TUNCER, A. Coskun
Europe's many integrations: geography and grain markets, 1620-1913
Explorations in Economic History, 2013, Vol. 50, No. 1, pp. 46-68

This article documents and examines the integration of markets across the early modern/late modern divide, exploiting the largest dataset compiled to date on grain prices, spanning one hundred European cities evenly spread across land-locked and low-land areas. Using those series, it studies various measures of integration across distances and regions, and relies on principal component analysis to identify market structures. The analysis finds that European market integration was a gradual and step-wise rather than sudden process, and that early modern market structures were shaped by geography more directly than by political borders.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30638>



CONTISSA, Giuseppe, LAUKYTE, Migle, SARTOR, Giovanni,
SCHEBESTA, Hanna, MASUTTI, Anna, LANZI, Paola,
MARTI, Patrizia, TOMASELLO, Paola
Liability and automation: issues and challenges for socio-technical systems
Journal for Aerospace Operations, 2013, Vol. 2, No. 1-2, pp. 79-98

Who is responsible for accidents in highly automated systems? How do we apportion liability among the various participants in complex socio-technical organisations? How can different liability regulations at different levels (supranational, national, local) be harmonized? How do we provide for accountability, while promoting safety? These and other questions are being addressed by the ALIAS (Addressing Liability Impact of Automated Systems) project. In this paper we present the outline framework of the project, its objectives, and some preliminary results: in particular, we present a framework for liability in aviation, an analysis of real accidents and of a hypothetical case involving UAS according to a methodology developed in the project, and finally, we introduce the Legal Case, that is a methodological tool (currently under development) aimed at identifying and addressing liability issues of automated ATM systems.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30317>

COUTTS, Stephen
*Alun Howard Gibbs, Constitutional Life and Europe's Area
of Freedom, Security and Justice (Ashgate, 2011)*
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 150-155

Publication Review on: Title: Constitutional Life and Europe's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice Author: Alun Howard Gibbs Publisher: Ashgate Year: 2011 ISBN: 978-1409402695.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28734>

CROSS, James P.
*Striking a pose: transparency and position taking
in the Council of the European Union*
European Journal of Political Research, 2013, Vol. 52, No 3, pp. 291-315

In recent years, transparency (or the lack thereof) has become a central concern of the European Union and its attempts to increase the democratic legitimacy of the legislative decision-making process. The claim regularly made is that increasing transparency increases the potential for holding decision makers to account. This study investigates the manner in which transparency in the decision-making process affects the policy positions taken by negotiators at the outset of negotiations. The findings presented suggest that increasing transparency tends to lead to polarisation of negotiations, with negotiators taking more extreme positions when they know that their positions can be observed by outside parties. The implication of this result is that advocates of transparency should be aware that there is an inherent trade-off between increasing transparency, on the one hand, and increasing the incentives to grandstand during negotiations, on the other.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25794>



CROSS, James P.
*The seen and the unseen in legislative politics: explaining
censorship in the Council of Ministers of the European Union*
Journal of European Public Policy, 2013, online first

Transparency in the legislative process of the European Union (EU) is important as it relates to citizens' ability to monitor their government representatives in negotiations. This article explores a particular aspect of transparency in EU legislative politics by focusing on whether negotiation records are released in a timely fashion so as to allow the public to monitor decision-makers. It examines the determinants of this process, and provides insight into the transparency and censorship policy of the EU as it is applied on a day-to-day basis. The findings suggest that there is significant variation in the application of the commitments to legislative transparency, and this variation can be explained by considering the role of actor preferences and political institutions in driving this process. In some cases, this leads to a confounding of the public's ability to monitor negotiators.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28357>

CROSS, James P.
*Everyone's a winner (almost): bargaining success in the
Council of Ministers of the European Union*
European Union Politics, 2013, Vol. 14, No 1, pp. 70–94

This paper examines member state bargaining success in legislative negotiations in the European Union. Bargaining success is thought to be determined by factors attributable to intervention behaviour, relative policy positions and power. Intervention relates to a member state's efforts to make its position known over the course of negotiations, relative policy positions relate to a member state's position in the policy space under negotiation relative to other actors' positions, and power refers to the size of the member state. New measures for bargaining success are introduced that account for the saliency of the legislative proposals under consideration. The results presented suggest that there are more winners than losers when measuring bargaining success.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25776>

CUFFARO, Nadia, GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, MONNI, Salvatore
*Foreign acquisitions of land in developing countries:
risks, opportunities and new actors*
QA: Rivista dell'Associazione Rossi-Doria, 2013, No. 2, pp. 9–36

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30719>

DALY, Angela
*Free software and the law. Out of the frying pan and into the fire:
how shaking up intellectual property suits competition just fine*
Journal of Peer Production, 2013, No. 3: The Critical Power of Free Software, Online only



Free software is viewed as a revolutionary and subversive practice, and in particular has dealt a strong blow to the traditional conception of intellectual property law (although in its current form could be considered a 'hack' of IP rights). However, other (capitalist) areas of law have been swift to embrace free software, or at least incorporate it into its own tenets. One area in particular is that of competition (antitrust) law, which itself has long been in theoretical conflict with intellectual property, due to the restriction on competition inherent in the grant of 'monopoly' rights by copyrights, patents and trademarks. This contribution will examine how competition law has approached free software by examining instances in which courts have had to deal with such initiatives, for instance in the Oracle Sun Systems merger, and the implications that these decisions have on free software initiatives. The presence or absence of corporate involvement in initiatives will be an important factor in this investigation, with it being posited that true instances of 'commons-based peer production' can still subvert the capitalist system, including perplexing its laws beyond intellectual property.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27843>

DE ANGELIS, Andrea, GARZIA, Diego
Individual level dynamics of PTV change across the electoral cycle
Electoral Studies, 2013, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 900-904

Propensity-to-vote (PTV) scores are ever more commonly used in electoral research as a measure of electoral utilities. Yet a growing literature employs them as dependent variable in the voting equation in place of the lower information granted by vote recall questions. However, this choice can be seen as problematic because of the very structure of election survey research. To the extent that voters' PTVs are measured in post-election surveys (as it is often the case) these are likely to result endogenously produced by actual voting behavior in the past election – thus partly undermining the validity of the PTV question which, ideally, should not be related to any specific election. In this paper, we try to disentangle the relationship between short-term political attitudes (leader evaluations, issue proximity, economic assessments) and voters' changing patterns of propensities to vote in both an electoral and a non-electoral context. The latter scenario serves as a means to rule out the potentially contaminating effect of voting choices on voters' PTVs. The data comes from two panel surveys of Italian voters conducted by ITANES in occasion of the 2006 general election, and in 2011 (that is, in a non-electoral year) respectively.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29547>

DE MASI, Giulia, GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, RICCHIUTI, Giorgio
Network analysis to detect common strategies in the Italian foreign direct investment
Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications, 2013, Vol. 392, No. 5, pp. 1202-1214

In this paper we reconstruct and discuss the network of Italian firms investing abroad, exploiting information from complex network analysis. This method, detecting the key nodes of the system (both in terms of firms and countries of destination), allows us to single out the linkages among firms without ex-ante priors. Moreover, through the examination of affiliates' economic activity, it allows us to highlight different internationalization strategies of "leaders" in different manufacturing sectors.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26235>



DE WITTE, Bruno

Institutional variation across policy fields in the evolution of European Union law

Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law, 2013, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 465-471

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29319>

DE WITTE, Bruno, BEUKERS, Thomas

The Court of Justice approves the creation of the European stability mechanism outside the EU legal order

Pringle, Common Market Law Review, 2013, Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 805-848

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29344>

DEL REAL ALCALÁ, Juan Alberto

The controversies about legal indeterminacy and the thesis of the 'norm as a framework' in Kelsen

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 174-188

One of the most persistent controversies in law is related to its completeness or incompleteness. In the context of the debate between inconclusive law or the completeness of the law, the main argument of the paper is that Hans Kelsen paradoxically converges with Ronald Dworkin in denying legal indeterminacy, and albeit from radically different and opposing positions, both of them would arrive at the same conclusion in the discussion about completeness or incompleteness in the law: the law is 'complete'. Both advocate a position contrary to HLA Hart.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30546>

DELERUE, François

The French Twitter case: a difficult equilibrium between freedom of expression and its limits

Digital Evidence and Electronic Signature Law Review, 2013, Vol. 10, pp. 193-197

The French Twitter case (Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris, Ordonnance de référé, 24 janv. 2013, n° 13/50262, n° 13/50276, UEJF et a. c/ Twitter Inc. et Sté Twitter France and Cour d'Appel de Paris, 12 June 2013, Twitter Inc. et Twitter France c/ UEJF et a.) shows the difficulties experienced by courts, national authorities and companies, in relation to an international activity, and to find an equilibrium between freedom of expression and its limits, notably in the respect of public order. Moreover, it also shows that in a significant number of cases on the Internet, the application of the French law depends on the goodwill of the companies or the authorities of a foreign state.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29235>



DELLA PORTA, Donatella

What we can do with visual analysis in social movement studies: some (self) reflections

Research in Social Movements, Conflict and Change, 2013, Vol. 35, Special issue, pp. 137-144 [COSMOS]

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27314>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, ZAMPONI, Lorenzo

Protest and policing on October 15th, global day of action: the Italian case

Policing and Society, 2013, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 65-80 [COSMOS]

Fifteenth October 2011, a global day of anti-austerity action called for by the Spanish indignados, saw hundreds of thousands of protestors converging on Rome for a national march. One of the largest, this Rome event was however one of the most problematic, as it was disrupted by violent protests and the lack of will or capacity by the police to protect peaceful demonstrators. In this article, based on interviews with social movement organisers and police officers as well as documentary analysis, we examine similarities and differences between the 2001 G8 Genoa counter-summit and the demonstration of October 15th in Rome by analysing the specific characteristics in the police use of coercive techniques on the street, negotiation (or lack thereof) and the gathering of information. We then try to explain those characteristics, addressing some aspects of the Italian police organisation, the protest itself and the political system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26196>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, ANDRETTA, Massimiliano

Protesting for justice and democracy: Italian indignados?

Contemporary Italian Politics, 2013, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 23-37 [COSMOS]

This article analyses anti-austerity protest in Italy as a sort of 'functional equivalent' of the Indignados movements in other countries. While the typical forms of action of these movements, the acampada, were not very widespread in Italy in 2011, there were mobilisations for social justice and participatory democracy which indeed resonated with the frames that developed in Spain, Greece and the United States. Research based on surveys at three protest events indicates in fact that, in Italy too, protest concerning social issues is linked with extremely low and declining levels of trust in institutions, but also with calls for more political intervention to address social inequalities. After briefly presenting the methodology used in the surveys, the authors empirically substantiate this statement by looking at the political positions as well as the framing processes of the protestors interviewed. While similar capitalist evolution and cross-national diffusion explain the similarities, some peculiar features of the Italian movement are linked with the specific political opportunities present in the Italian case.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29982>



DELLA PORTA, Donatella

*Neoliberalismo amoral y protestas morales:
movimientos sociales en tiempos de crisis*

Revista de Servicios Sociales y Política Social, 2013, No. 103, pp. 21-38 [COSMOS]

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29981>

DEPLANO, Rossana

*Fragmentation and constitutionalisation of
international law: a theoretical inquiry*

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 67-89

A growing body of interdisciplinary scholarship addresses the issue of global constitutionalism. Scholarly contributions analyse the allocation of power within rule-systems of international law, how it affects subsequent international practice and its connection with political institutions. This article questions the validity of the use of constitutional concepts as a means for interpreting international law. An argument is made that current contributions on international constitutionalism are grounded on unstated assumptions. It is maintained that in order to restore coherence and unity within the international legal system, interpretations of international law should be carried out through interpretive means that are specifically conceived for international law. This article shows that although constitutionalism may be featured as an autonomous concept of international law, it is not able to restore coherence and unity within the international legal system. Therefore, it cannot be regarded as a remedy to the phenomenon of fragmentation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28730>

DEUTSCHMANN, Moritz

*Cultures of statehood, cultures of revolution: Caucasian revolutionaries
in the Iranian constitutional movement, 1906-1911*

Ab Imperio, 2013, No. 2, pp. 165-190

The article focuses on the contribution of different groups of Caucasian activists to the unfolding of the Constitutional Revolution (1906-11) in Iran. While previous accounts concentrate on the solidarity between Caucasian and Iranian activists, this article develops a more complex picture, focusing specifically on how Caucasian activists used political violence and how they viewed centralized state rule. The analysis shows that the Caucasian activists were influenced by a political culture of anticolonial resistance in Transcaucasia that was significantly different from the political world of Qajar Iran, thus indicating the wider political influence of Russian state rule in Transcaucasia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30549>

DEUTSCHMANN, Moritz

*'All rulers are brothers': Russian relations with the
Iranian monarchy in the Nineteenth Century*

Iranian Studies, 2013, Vol. 46, No. 3, pp. 383-413



The article examines the history of the relationship between the Iranian and the Russian monarchies during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Drawing on a broad range of hitherto unexplored sources in Russian, the article analyzes Russian attitudes towards the Qajars, for whom the Romanov tsars were at the same time the most important ally and the biggest threat. The article focuses on the symbols and ceremonies by which the monarchs represented their relations, and by which they expressed symbolic competition, recognition and domination. The article thus opens a new perspective on Russia's influence on the Qajars and also raises questions about the comparative history of both monarchies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30548>

DJUROVIC, Mateja

EU consumer law outside the European Union: the case of Albania

Journal of Consumer Policy, 2013, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 269-285

The article examines the emergence of Albanian Consumer Law as an example of the application of the EU consumer acquis beyond the European Union. The argument is that Albanian Consumer Law was established and developed principally as a result of external pressures, whereby as part of the pre-accession process Albania has undertaken an obligation to harmonize its consumer law with EU law. In turn, the weakness of domestic pressures and factors, including a genuine commitment on the part of Albanian policy makers to develop consumer law so as to protect their citizens as consumers, resulted in a fairly slow evolution of consumer law in Albania and the lack of implementation of the initial enactments in practice. However, the empowering of a dedicated Consumer Protection Commission as the main institution in charge of enforcement of consumer law in Albania has led to some enforcement activity and a significant number of consumer protection cases. An analysis of the cases suggests the Commission is using, and upgrading, its powers so as to intervene in a number of different sectors in the economy, including against quite powerful market players.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30701>

DO PAÇO, David

Identité politique et grand commerce des marchands ottomans à Vienne, 1739-1792

Mélanges de l'École française de Rome - Italie et Méditerranée modernes et contemporaines [En ligne], 2013, Vol. 125, No. 1

L'histoire des marchands ottomans est aujourd'hui encore confisquée par des approches communautaires relevant de modèles ethno-religieux. En considérant les ressortissants de la Sublime Porte en fonction de la protection politique que leur accorde le Sultan, et que leur reconnaît l'Empereur sur son domaine, il est néanmoins possible de saisir les enjeux et les avantages d'être un sujet turc à l'étranger. De plus, les catégories religieuses et nationales présentes dans les sources de la Hofkammer sont d'abord le produit d'une professionnalisation conduite par l'administration impériale, qui reste des plus banales dans l'histoire de l'Allemagne moderne. Or, les marchands musulmans, juifs, arméniens et orthodoxes issus de l'Empire ottoman se caractérisent à Vienne par une pratique similaire du commerce. Leur étude globale met en avant une série de stratégies économiques et politiques les conduisant à infléchir le cadre légal de leur présence et à s'imposer ensemble à la bourgeoisie municipale.

History of Ottoman merchants trading in early modern Central Europe is usually divided in particular community historiographies based on national and ethno-religious patterns. Studying them, according to



the political protection allowed by the Sultan and respected by the Holy Roman Emperor on his own-estates, enables to figure out the stakes and the advantages to be a Turkish subject abroad and especially in the Austrian monarchy. Moreover, the national and religious categories singled out of the Hofkammer's materials resulted from a late confessionnalisation lead by the Imperial administration that is very basic in the early modern German history. Yet, Muslim, Jewish, Armenian or Greek merchants from the Ottoman Empire, running their business in the 18th-century Vienna, are characterized by a same way of trade. Studying the entire Ottoman group reveals that, through a set of economic and political strategies, the Ottoman merchants modify the Austrian law to their benefit and to the detriment of the bourgeoisie of Vienna and its commercial monopoly.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28477>

DO PAÇO, David

Aménagements urbains et reconfiguration d'une sociabilité aristocratique : les jardins viennois du XVIIIe siècle

Lumières, 2013, No. 21, pp. 91-104

History of the 18th-century Viennese gardens is a social history of the Imperial Residence and of the enlightened absolutism. The population growth modifies the places and the practice of the aristocratic sociability. To the garden-palaces of the Glacis' South and Western faubourgs, where on the early century a sociability organized by the most important Imperial princely families takes place, succeeds under the Coregency (1765-1780) the will of Joseph II to focus the aristocratic sociability on the large public gardens, dedicated by the supposed "gentleman" Emperor to the social delights. At last the enlightened nobility develops, in the little suburban gardens and cottages, a more discreet and libertine sociability. The garden is there nothing but a summer salon. Hence, the Viennese garden is a place of demonstration, representation or experimentation showing multiple Spanish, French, English and Ottoman influences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29997>

DOBREVA, Alina

Evaluation of political regimes through the lens of memories and information perception (the case of Bulgaria)

Medialni Studia = Media Studies Journal, 2013, Vol. 7, No. II, pp. 155-173

The paper is focused on the micro level processes of democratisation, namely the perception of political information and the consequent perception and evaluation of the political regimes of the past and the present. Illustrated by the case of Bulgaria, it reveals mechanisms that can be observed in other transition countries as well. The study examines the influence of party affiliation and political socialisation on how people process political information and evaluate political regimes, both present and past. The data, collected by quasi-experimental focus groups and analysed by employing quantitative content analysis, provides evidence that people with different political affiliations and with different political socialisation vary not only in their evaluation of the political regimes, but also in the way they reach their evaluations. This is mostly due to their attachment to one of the regimes and the cognitive closure effect. As a whole, the new liberal democratic regime is embraced. However, there are certain aspects of the regime perception and evaluation that raise concerns about the sustainability of this support.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30722>



DUBOUT, Edouard
*Le défi de la délimitation du champ de la protection des droits
fondamentaux par la Cour de Justice de l'Union Européenne*
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 5-23

Le sens de la protection des droits fondamentaux dans l'Union européenne a changé. A l'origine destinés à s'assurer de la légitimité de l'exercice du pouvoir européen, ils servent désormais de support à une nouvelle contrainte sur l'exercice du pouvoir national. Cette contrainte est néanmoins limitée à un champ particulier dont les contours apparaissent largement incertains, empiétant bien souvent sur la compétence nationale. Après avoir identifié les hypothèses problématiques, et examiné les différentes solutions qui pourraient y être apportées, la thèse qui est proposée ici est que ce débordement procède d'une démarche de compensation du caractère partiel de l'intégration européenne.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28727>

DZANKIC, Jelena
*Cutting the mists of the Black Mountain: cleavages in
Montenegro's divide over statehood and identity*
Nationalities Papers, 2013, Vol. 41, No. 3, pp. 413-430

The two decades of Montenegro's transition that followed the disintegration of Yugoslavia were marked by the transformation of the ambitions of the ruling political elites, which pushed the republic that once sought to be a member in a federal state towards independence. The shift in the agendas of the political elites also changed the meaning of the notions of "Montenegrin" and "Serb". Hence, this paper looks at the cleavages that emerged during Montenegro's divide over statehood and identity. It asserts that elite competition in unconsolidated states prompts the emergence of ethno-cultural cleavages, which are necessary for establishing the identities of political elites and of their followers. The study first identifies the critical junctures for the emergence of functional and structural cleavages in Montenegro and associates these cleavages with the changing political context. It proceeds with an analysis of ethno-cultural cleavages, arguing that these emerged from the politicization of historical narratives. The study concludes by arguing that different types of cleavages supported the division over statehood and identity, and that as a result of the changes in identity in Montenegro, the political reinforcement of overlapping cleavages was essential in order to cement the ethno-cultural identities of the two camps.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28777>

ELEFThERiADiS, Konstantinos
*Les perceptions de genre au cours d'une émeute
urbaine : Décembre 2008 à Athènes*
L'Homme et la société, 2013, Vol. 1-2, No. 187-188, pp. 131-154

Le 6 décembre 2008, Alexandros Grigoropoulos, un élève de 15 ans, est atteint mortellement par les tirs de deux policiers au centre du quartier gauchiste d'Athènes, Exarchia. Les émeutes qui suivirent, en réaction à ce brutal assassinat, ont marqué l'histoire politique récente de la Grèce. Des gens d'horizons différents ont partagé un même enthousiasme pour ce « soulèvement » en allant manifester dans les rues. Il n'en reste pas moins que dans le cadre du mouvement anarchiste/anti-autoritaire, au sens le plus large, certaines voix se sont élevées pour dénoncer le sexisme et l'attitude patriarcale que certains camarades masculins ont reproduite à cette occasion. De telles prises de position provoquent une série de questions concernant l'ensemble



du mouvement et ses stratégies, éclairant des problèmes comme ceux de la violence, des comportements de genre et du masculinisme. Dans cet article, j'analyse le discours que développent ces militants, soit spontanément, soit collectivement. Les critiques couvrent un large éventail de questions, telles que celle des slogans criés à la face des policiers, celle de l'usage de la violence contre les agents et les institutions de l'État, ou celle de l'articulation de multiples identités sur un seul corps. L'analyse s'appuie principalement sur quatre sources écrites et, secondairement, sur diverses sources universitaires et journalistiques, ainsi que sur quatre entretiens conduits, à Athènes, en décembre 2010. Trois des sources écrites ont circulé à Athènes en Décembre 2008 et, par la suite, sous forme de tracts et de posters, mais on peut les trouver sur internet en grec ainsi qu'en anglais pour certaines d'entre elles. La quatrième est une analyse de genre des émeutes produite par un collectif anarcho-autonome de Thessalonique, écrite en anglais et publiée sur leur site web en décembre 2010. Ces sources présentent un intérêt particulier car elles explorent et analysent de l'intérieur les relations de genre entre des militants venant d'un même espace politique. Un point commun à toutes ces sources est l'usage fréquent de concepts tels que ceux de sexisme et de patriarcat. Dans mon article, j'adopte les outils théoriques et les principes méthodologiques qui sont associés au poststructuralisme. J'essaie de voir comment les concepts utilisés sont compris par ceux qui produisent les discours. Mais, en même temps, je m'attache à examiner comment moi-même j'interprète ces significations. Me sentant en solidarité avec nombre des revendications des militants, je suggère que d'autres interprétations des textes, fondées sur des concepts tels que ceux de masculinités hégémoniques ou d'intersectionnalité sont susceptibles de soulever d'autres questions et critiques à propos du mouvement dans son sens plus large et du futur des relations de genre en son sein.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29221>

FABBRINI, Federico

*The constitutionalization of international law:
a comparative federal perspective*

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 7-26

During the last two decades, extraordinary legal developments have taken place at the regional and global level, as the world of international law has become inhabited by a growing number of organizations designed to govern phenomena cutting across state borders and affecting the life and wealth of individuals world-wide. This evolving reality has challenged traditional understandings of international law and increasingly scholars have resorted to the language of constitutionalism to describe the variety of regimes that by now exist beyond the states. The purpose of this essay is to discuss how comparative law can inform the discussion about the alleged constitutionalization of international law and provide insights to understand several features of the structure, functioning and finality of global governance institutions. In particular, the essay argues that a comparative analysis, grounded on historical studies, of experiences of federal governance offers a valuable perspective to analyse the phenomena of transnational governance and suggests that steps should be made to re-evaluate a long thread of legal practice and political thought that, from Althusius to the Federalist Papers, has offered original models and ideas to conceptualize constitutional regimes which were neither national nor international, but rather a mixture of both. Comparative federalism can today supply a rewarding framework to explain the developments occurring on a global scale. Indicating the path for future scholarly research in the field, the essay begins exploring the mysteries of global governance through the prism of federalism, identifies three recurrent features of transnational constitutional regimes - pluralism, subsidiarity and liberty - and underlines how these find correspondence in the experiments of federal governance of the past.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30538>



FAIRBANKS JR, Charles H., GUGUSHVILI, Alexi
A new chance for Georgian democracy
Journal of Democracy, 2013, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 116-127

Something amazing happened in Georgia's 1 October 2012 parliamentary elections. The government lost and it gave up power, aside from the now-weakened presidency that it will hold for another year. A new coalition known as Georgian Dream ran under the leadership of Georgia's richest man, the billionaire Bidzina Ivanishvili, and won 85 seats in the unicameral, 150-member Parliament. Georgia's post-Soviet background and circumstances make the 2012 opposition win and subsequent orderly handover of power truly remarkable. Indeed, among the "competitive authoritarian" regimes found in what used to be the USSR, it is nearly unheard of. Georgia is lucky to be getting a fourth chance at democracy, after the opportunities under Zviad Gamsakhurdia (1990-92), Eduard Shevardnadze (1992-2003), and Saakashvili faded. But this chance remains a fragile one.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26604>

FARGUES, Philippe
International migration and the nation state in Arab countries
Middle East Law and Governance, 2013, Vol. 5, No. 1-2, pp. 5-35

International migration and the nation state have had, in all times and in all places, a difficult relationship. While the nation state is a community that recognises itself as one people sharing one territory and one narrative, international migrants are perceived as transgressors to the founding principle of the nation: emigrants, because they live outside the territory of which they still share the narrative; immigrants, because they are not yet part of the narrative attached to the territory in which they are newcomers. This article will, firstly, recall how Arab emigration in the age of nation-states has created an expatriate population that keeps links with its land of origin. It will show how states have shifted from disinterest and even distrust towards expatriates, to envisioning them as economic resources for national development and construction. The article will describe how development and security advantages, as compared with their African or Asian neighbours, have turned Arab states into receivers of new waves of international migrants and refugees, including a small minority of transit migrants stranded on their way to Europe, which some of them will reach clandestinely. While labour markets and, to a certain extent, societies are open to newcomers, Arab nation states demonstrate increasingly deny aliens full membership and, eventually, citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27601>

FEDERICO, Giovanni, SHARP, Paul
The cost of railroad regulation: the disintegration of American agricultural markets in the interwar period
Economic History Review, 2013, Vol. 66, No. 4, pp. 1017-1038

This article investigates the costs of transport regulation using the example of agricultural markets in the US. Using a large database of prices by state of agricultural commodities, we find that dispersion fell for many commodities until the First World War. We demonstrate that this reflected changes in transport costs which in turn in the long run depended on productivity growth in railroads. The year 1920 marked a change in this relationship, however, and between the First and Second World Wars we find considerable disintegration



of agricultural markets, ultimately as a consequence of the 1920 Transportation Act. We argue that this benefited railroad companies in the 1920s and workers in the 1930s, and we put forward an estimate of the welfare losses for the consumers of railroad services (that is, agricultural producers and final consumers).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30717>

FEHR, Ernst, GLÄTZLE-RÜTZLER, Daniela, SUTTER, Matthias
*The development of egalitarianism, altruism, spite and
parochialism in childhood and adolescence?*
European Economic Review, 2013, Vol. 64, pp. 369-383

We study how the distribution of other-regarding preferences develops with age. Based on a set of allocation choices, we classify each of 717 subjects, aged 8 to 17 years, as either egalitarian, altruistic, or spiteful. We find a strong decrease in spitefulness with increasing age. Egalitarianism becomes less frequent, and altruism much more prominent, with age. Females are more frequently classified as egalitarian than males, and less often as altruistic. By varying the allocation recipient as either an in-group or an out-group member, we also study how parochialism develops with age. Parochialism emerges significantly in the teenage years.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28617>

FERRARA, Pasquale
La pace come processo integrative
Nuova Umanità: rivista bimestrale di cultura, 2013/03, Vol. XXXV, No. 207, pp. 273-280

In international political theory war has a central position. A similar position has not been given to a reflection on the “causes” of peace, except for the theories linked to liberal institutionalism and normative philosophical thought. While it is possible to represent in a convincing way the dynamics of conflict, the author here poses a fundamental question about the possibility of representing peace in a similar conceptual framework. In attempting an answer to this question the article points out the absence of an analogous and speculative political category to that of “perpetual war”, that is “perpetual peace”. The hypothesis is that the concept of perpetual peace might represent the model of ideal interaction between governments and other international and transnational agencies, with a relevance within the structures of permanent cooperation.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27857>

FERRARA, Pasquale
Da Benedetto a Francesco: il Vaticano e la nuova “translatio imperii”
Aspenia, 2013, No. 60, pp. 30-39

Negli anni di Benedetto XVI, la chiesa ha continuato ad adattarsi ai cambiamenti internazionali in modo molto graduale. Si è riconosciuta sempre più “globale” ma ha faticato a modernizzare la sua governance. Si è concentrata sul “relativismo etico” dell’Occidente ma è sfidata soprattutto dalla rinascita dei fondamentalismi. L’avvento dell’argentino Bergoglio al soglio pontificio può aprire prospettive più universali e inclusive. La chiesa dovrebbe recuperare la sua vocazione cattolica, distinguendosi chiaramente dalla struttura ideologica ed egemonica della globalizzazione a guida occidentale, per valorizzare invece la natura di un messaggio davvero universale e inclusivo.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26574>



FERRARA, Pasquale
*'La Pace Costituente': Per un'interpretazione
integrativa delle relazioni internazionali*
Sophia, 2013, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 203-216

This text presents the inaugural lecture of the academic year 2012/2013 at the Sophia University Institute (delivered on 18 October 2012). The author seeks a possible description of the concept of “constitutive peace”. It emerges as an operative concept, as a description of possibility always subject to failure, as the construction of a context which permits the ongoing activity of international politics amidst the daily struggles of building and conserving relations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29959>

FONTAGNE, Lionel, MITARITONNA, Cristina
*Assessing barriers to trade in the distribution and
telecom sectors in emerging countries*
World Trade Review, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 57-78

We compute ad valorem equivalents (AVEs) for the regulation in three service sectors (i.e. fixed telecom, mobile telecom, distribution) applied by selected emerging countries. We start with qualitative information on the restrictions applied by each country in each sector; we apply a multivariate statistical approach to transform this qualitative data into a trade restrictiveness synthetic index (STRI). In a second stage, we estimate the average impact of STRI on price–cost margins. In the third stage, this impact is used to calculate the AVE of the STRI estimated in the first step. It is shown that the STRI has a significant effect on the price–cost margins of the individual firms only when controlled for Regional Trade Agreements and exception to the MFN clause in the considered sector. Lastly, we compute tariff equivalents for the STRIs previously calculated using the estimated impact. More than half our AVEs are larger than 50% and one AVE out of six is above 100%.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30657>

FROIO, Caterina
What is left for parties?: An overview of party mandate in France (1981-2009)
French Politics, 2013, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 98–116

The review draws on the author's recent book to explore the long-standing question of the influence of partisanship on policy implementation. Partisanship is traditionally expected to exert an influence on policy implementation, because, on the one hand, citizens perceive their vote as an expression of preference towards a certain set of policies, whereas, on the other, parties conceive policies as tools to differentiate themselves from one another in the electoral market. However, the consistence between parties' preferences and the policies they enact is often questioned. I argue that party mandate is best understood as the correspondence between partisan and institutional agendas. Drawing on the Comparative Agendas Project data on Party Manifestos, Communiqués du Conseil des Ministres and passed legislation (1981–2009), I show that party preferences matter but their influence on public policy is weak. Moreover, this study confirms that the institutional configuration has an impact on party mandate but exclusively with respect to the executive agenda. Finally, this research shows that French mainstream parties follow electoral business cycles, and party



mandate appeared to be stronger in pre-electoral periods. The present research holds important implications for the study of the influence of parties on policymaking, on policy change and more in general for studies dealing with the quality of representative democracy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26449>

GAMBETTA, Diego, ORIGGI, Gloria

The LL game: The curious preference for low quality and its norms

Politics Philosophy and Economics, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 3-23

We investigate a phenomenon which we have experienced as common when dealing with an assortment of Italian public and private institutions: people promise to exchange high-quality goods and services, but then something goes wrong and the quality delivered is lower than had been promised. While this is perceived as 'cheating' by outsiders, insiders seem not only to adapt to, but to rely on this outcome. They do not resent low-quality exchanges; in fact, they seem to resent high-quality ones, and are inclined to put pressure on or avoid dealing with agents who deliver high quality. The equilibrium among low-quality producers relies on an unusual preference ranking which differs from that associated with the Prisoners' Dilemma and similar games, whereby self-interested rational agents prefer to dish out low quality in exchange for high quality. While equally 'lazy', agents in our low-quality worlds are oddly 'pro-social': for the advantage of maximizing their raw self-interest, they prefer to receive low-quality goods and services, provided that they too can in exchange deliver low quality without embarrassment. They develop a set of oblique social norms to sustain their preferred equilibrium when threatened by the intrusion of high quality. We argue that high-quality collective outcomes are endangered not only by self-interested individual defectors, but by 'cartels' of mutually satisfied mediocrities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25414>

GAMSA, Mark

Challenges to generalization in historical writing

Storia della Storiografia, 2013, Vol. 63, No. 1, pp. 51-68

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28144>

GAMSA, Mark

Tomas Venclova on Vilnius and Andrejs Plakans on the Baltic littoral: with some thoughts on unfootnoted history

Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas, 2013, Vol. 61, No. 2, pp. 276-283

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28143>

GARZIA, Diego

The rise of party/leader identification in Western Europe

Political Research Quarterly, 2013, Vol. 66, No. 3, pp. 533-544



This article investigates the attitudinal drivers of partisanship in Western Europe, focusing in particular on the role exerted by voters' evaluation of party leaders. The cross-sectional analysis is performed on pooled national election study data from three established parliamentary democracies (Britain, Germany, and the Netherlands). Results highlight the growing statistical association between leader evaluations and voters' feelings of partisan attachment throughout the last three decades. Further analyses of selected panel data provide evidence for a causal interpretation in which voters' evaluation of party leaders plays a crucial role in shaping their feelings of attachment to parties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29549>

GARZIA, Diego

The 2013 Italian parliamentary election: changing things so everything stays the same

West European Politics, 2013, Vol. 36, No. 5, pp. 1095-1105

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29550>

GARZIA, Diego

Can candidates' image win elections?: a counterfactual assessment of leader effects in the Second Italian Republic

Journal of Political Marketing, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 348-361

Nowadays it is commonplace to argue that candidates' personal characteristics play a large part in determining how individuals vote. In the domain of political marketing this assumption is often given for granted, and no clear conceptual understanding of how image crafting techniques affect voters has emerged. This article is an attempt to link political marketing's concern for impression management strategies with our knowledge of leader effects in democratic elections. A counterfactual analysis of post-election survey data from the last three Italian elections demonstrates that political candidates can actually gain votes—and at times win elections—due to the way in which their personality profile is perceived by voters.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29548>

GARZIA, Diego

Changing parties, changing partisans: the personalization of partisan attachments in Western Europe

Political Psychology, 2013, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 67-89

This article investigates the effects of the deep transformations in the relationship between West European class-mass parties and their electorates. Particular attention is paid to the changing nature of individuals' partisan attachments, which are hypothesized to be less rooted in social and ideological identities and more in individual attitudes towards increasingly visible partisan objects. The main objective of this article is to examine the influence of voters' attitudes towards one of these "objects"—the party leaders—in determining psychological attachments with the parties. The analysis concentrates on the two main cleavage-based parties in Britain, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. The empirical findings highlight the declining ability



of social identities (class and religious) to predict individual feelings of partisan attachment, as well as the growing influence of voters' attitudes towards party leaders. The concluding section points to the crucial role that political psychology can play in our understanding of democratic elections' outcomes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29551>

GEMI, Eda, ULASIUK, Iryna, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Migrants and media newsmaking practices

Journalism Practice, 2013, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 266–281

European societies are becoming increasingly multicultural and ethnically diverse as a result of immigration. This change, however, is not properly reflected in the European mass media, neither in the portrayal nor in the representation of immigrants in the mainstream media. The aim of this paper is to analyse the newsmaking routines of mainstream newspapers and TV channels in six European countries (Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom) with a view to showing which factors mostly influence these routines. We analyse the impact of three factors on the making of migration-related news: (1) the news value of such news; (2) the role of newsmaking routines and in particular who selects what is published and why; and (3) the availability of alternative sources and the journalists' trust of different types of news sources. Our study shows that while migrant media follow the general rule that something negative has a higher news value, they are also bound up with additional challenges—notably that media do not cover migration as a topic regularly, that media outlets have a given “line” of coverage concerning migration and this contributes to shaping what kind of news are reported. Third, journalists are not always well networked with migrant sources to have access to them. While the rule of thumb “you have to talk to people who are directly involved” holds, not all journalists devote the necessary energy and time to present a balanced coverage of migration-related issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27920>

GERITS, Frank
An international approach to the Cultural Cold War: French public diplomacy towards Africa (1945-1965)

Tilman KULKE, Moritz VON BRESCIUS, Robrecht DECLERCQ and James WHITE (eds), Current historiographical research at the European University Institute, Zeitenblicke, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 1

This article analyzes how the tactics behind French public diplomacy in West-Africa and Congo-Leopoldville/Kinshasa evolved between 1945 and 1965. To overcome the low appeal that French propaganda had for Africans, the French gradually integrated the successful methods that their competitors in Africa employed into their own strategy. It shows that the battle for African hearts and minds was global, that Ghana and Egypt were active, and that intercultural, propaganda agencies adopted and adapted each other's successful strategies. In doing so, it hopes to emphasize the explanatory potential of a genuine international approach to diplomatic history.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28000>



GIANFREDA, Angelica, GROSSI, Luigi

Quantitative analysis of energy markets

Energy Economics, 2013, Vol. 35, pp. 1-4 [Florence School of Regulation]

The papers included in this special issue have been selected among those independently submitted and those presented at the International Workshop QAOEM “Quantitative Analysis of Energy Markets” held in Verona (Italy) in September 2010. All were evaluated through the journal’s normal peer-review process. The papers in this special issue cover a number of topics: EUAs and their impact on the optimal policy of a competitive electricity producer; electricity price dynamics with positive and negative spikes and forecasting models; make-up clauses in gas swing contracts; the existence of a dominant producer who may exercise market power or switch across technology regimes; market integration and electricity transmission by means of market coupling; and finally oil shocks and their impact on the economic growth of oil producing countries.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27274>

GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, RICCHIUTI, Giorgio, VELUCCHI, Margherita

Location, internationalization and performance of firms in Italy: a multilevel approach

Applied Economics, 2013, Vol. 45, No. 18, pp. 2665-2673

Competition is increasingly global. However, location still matters: often firms cluster in the same geographic areas in order to exploit locational externalities and improve their competitiveness. This article analyses how Italian firms’ performance, proxied by their propensity to export, depends both on geographical and institutional context and on individual characteristics. Using a multilevel approach, we estimate and distinguish the effect of individual (firm level) and context (province level) variables on the performance of internationalized Italian firms. We show that both firms and province heterogeneity shape the results.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26236>

GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, RICCHIUTI, Giorgio, VELUCCHI, Margherita

Heterogeneity in managerial strategies and internationalization of firms: the case of Italy

Economia e Politica Industriale, 2013, Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 51-66

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30680>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, JOSKOW, Paul L., POLLITT, Michael

Economics of energy and environmental policy: vision, purpose and goals: introduction

Economics of Energy and Environmental Policy, 2013, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 1-3

The creation of a new journal called ‘Economics of Energy & Environmental Policy’ (EEEP) was based on a vision of the critical energy and environmental challenges facing the world in the period out to 2050. On the one hand, what investment, infrastructures, resource discoveries, technology innovation and market arrangements are necessary to make enough energy accessible and affordable to an expanding world population? On the other hand, the associated growth of greenhouse gas emissions, production and



transportation of oil and natural gas, growth in nuclear power could lead to a global economic and industrial equilibrium that is environmentally unfriendly or unsustainable. In this century, energy and environmental issues will interact much more than in the previous one, because of the consequences of the buildup of greenhouse gas emissions for climate change and other environmental impacts on air, water, land use, and human health. Both energy production and use as well as the environment will interact as two exhaustible resources. Of course the energy economy and its associated environmental issues will still show important local characteristics even though global linkages will be strong.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30725>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, KHALFALLAH, Haikel,
PEREZ, Yannick, RIOUS, Vincent, SAGUAN, Marcelo
*Implementing incentive regulation through an
alignment with resource bounded regulators*

Competition and Regulation in Network Industries, 2013, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 265-290
[Loyola de Palacio]

It is puzzling today to explain both the diversity and the rationale of regulators' practice vis-à-vis network monopolies. We argue that two fundamental characteristics should be considered when defining the most appropriate regulatory tools. First, it is the bounded endowment of regulators set by governments and legislators which determines their abilities (staff, budget, administrative powers) to implement any of the regulatory tools. Ranked from the easiest to the most demanding to implement, these various tools are: a- cost plus, b- price/revenue cap, c- output or performance based regulation, d- menu of contracts and e- yardstick competition. Second, the regulators also have to take into account that the network monopolies perform multiple tasks with heterogeneous regulatory characteristics (in terms of controllability, ex ante predictability and ex post observability). These characteristics of tasks determine what type of regulatory tool is more likely to better regulate each task. The regulatory tools then perform well only when they are implemented for tasks that are controllable and predictable enough. It is the kind of observability of these tasks which determines the best incentive tool to implement. Lastly, conclusions for the regulation of networks are derived. A workable regulation of network relies on a reasonable alignment of the regulatory tools with the regulatory characteristics of tasks and the regulators resource endowment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28539>

GOTTARDI, Piero
Risk sharing and retrading in incomplete markets

Economic Theory, 2013, Vol. 54, No. 2, pp. 287-304

At a competitive equilibrium of an incomplete-markets economy agents' marginal valuations for the tradable assets are equalized ex-ante. We characterize the finest partition of the state space conditional on which this equality holds for any economy. This leads naturally to a necessary and sufficient condition on information that would induce agents to retrade, if such information was to become publicly available after the initial round of trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28618>



GRACZ, Katarzyna
*Bridging the gaps between the social and legal norms
concerning protection of intellectual and artistic creations:
on the crisis of copyright law in the digital era*

Journal of World Intellectual Property, 2013, Vol. 16, No. 1-2, pp. 39-57

The paper aims at explaining the current crisis of copyright law in the digital era. The primary hypothesis of the study is that the core of the problem can be found in the divergence between legal and social norms concerning the access to intellectual and artistic creations. The author discerns two main sources of the conflict between these two bodies of norms. The first is the result of the particular dynamics in the development of technology, copyright law and social norms that are perceived as a global phenomenon. The second is the outcome of specific local particularities that led in some societies to the evolution of social norms which differ considerably from the contemporary intellectual property regime. In both cases, however, the core of the problem lies in the fact that consumer held social norms (developed either on the global or local level) strongly oppose the absolute property rhetoric present in most of the international regulations in copyright law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27602>

GROPAS, Ruby, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, KOUKI, Hara
*Catching up and objecting to Europe: modernity and
discursive topoi in Greece's higher education reforms*

Journal of Modern Greek Studies, 2013, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 29-52

Eisenstadt's theory of multiple modernities recognizes the historical precedence of Western patterns of modernity as fundamental points of reference for other modernities, but argues that each country defines its individual path to modernity through its own internal conflicts. Since the end of the Cold War, EU integration and access to EU membership have steadily become the dominant, if not the exclusive, institutional frameworks representing the paradigm of Western modernity. Against this background, we consider the way in which Greece's pathway to modernity has oscillated between a dominant European definition and an individual one particular to its own internal conflicts. Specifically, we examine the position of state actors, civil society representatives, and lay people on higher education in the context of the Bologna process, the EU institutional framework aimed at educational integration, itself a means of defining identities, pursuing modernity, and protecting tradition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27919>

GUERIN, Pierre, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano
Markov switching MIDAS models

Journal of Business and Economic Statistics, 2013, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 45-56

This article introduces a new regression model—Markov-switching mixed data sampling (MS-MIDAS)—that incorporates regime changes in the parameters of the mixed data sampling (MIDAS) models and allows for the use of mixed-frequency data in Markov-switching models. After a discussion of estimation and inference for MS-MIDAS and a small sample simulation-based evaluation, the MS-MIDAS model is applied to the prediction of the U.S. economic activity, in terms of both quantitative forecasts of the aggregate economic activity and the prediction of the business cycle regimes. Both simulation and empirical results indicate that MS-MIDAS is a very useful specification.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29183>



HALLACK, Michelle, VAZQUEZ, Miguel
*European Union regulation of gas transmission services: challenges
in the allocation of network resources through entry/exit schemes*
Utilities Policy, 2013, Vol. 25, pp. 23-32

The current definition of “commercial” gas networks in the European Union (EU) is based on entry/exit schemes and balancing mechanisms. This regulation of grid services aims to enhance the liquidity of wholesale markets. In order to facilitate the gas commodity trade among players with different network usage profiles and different network connection points, some network services are socialized across the market zone. That socialization of network services in the EU leaves the task to reconcile physical gas flows and commercial gas flows to a regulated system operator. We show that in practice, it leads, on the one hand, to offer less “commercial” transmission capacity than the physical capacity of the network, and on the other, to the cross-subsidization of line-pack services between high profile and low profile users. The guidelines proposed by the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) for the gas balancing network code do not explicitly address all the drawbacks of existing entry/exit schemes, but they leave room to design mechanisms that increase the efficiency of short-term network allocation. Contributing to this open debate, we point out that improved allocation comes with market mechanisms to allocate short-term network services, instead of relying solely on Transmission System Operators’ management of network resources.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30697>

HAVU, Kaarlo Johannes
Erasmus on sovereignty, politics and rhetoric in Institutio principis Christiani
Tilman KULKE, Moritz VON BRESCIUS, Robrecht DECLERCQ and James WHITE
(eds), Current historiographical research at the European University Institute, Zeiten-
blicke, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 1

The main aim of the article is to try to understand Erasmus’s Institutio principis Christiani both as a contribution the particular debates of the Netherlands of the 1510s and to the more general Erasmian program of the time. The more general program provides Erasmus with the discursive tools to participate in the debate and to reflect at the same time on how politics and sovereignty are to be seen as part of his Philosophia Christiana. The paper will also argue that the rhetorical activity of the intellectual builds a bridge from Erasmus’s political philosophy to actual political participation. It is the intellectual who should try to direct and control the use of monarchical power with the right use of words and reason.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28001>

HE, Xian, KEYAERTS, Nico, AZEVEDO, Isabel,
MEEUS, Leonardo, HANCHER, Leigh, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
How to engage consumers in demand response: a contract perspective
Utilities Policy, 2013, Vol. 27, pp. 108–122 [Florence School of Regulation] [THINK]

Nowadays, the European electricity systems are evolving towards a generation mix that is more decentralised, less predictable and less flexible to operate. In this context, additional flexibility is expected to be provided by the demand side. Thus, how to engage consumers to participate in demand response is becoming a pressing



issue. In this paper, we provide an analytical framework to assess consumers' potential and willingness to participate in active demand response from a contract perspective. On that basis, we present policy recommendations to empower and protect consumers in their shift to active demand response participants.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29245>

HEFEKER, Carsten, TORRES, Francisco S., BONGARDT, Annette,
WUNSCH, Pierre, HERMANN, Christoph
Forum "Convergence in the EU"

Intereconomics: Review of European Economic Policy, 2013, Vol. 48, No. 2, pp. 72-92

The EU has long viewed economic and institutional convergence as important goals, but the results thus far have been decidedly mixed, and there remain several open questions: How exactly should convergence be defined? How much convergence is necessary? What steps can be taken to improve convergence in the EU, and how can success be defined? Finally, how much convergence can be achieved by improving the economic performance in underperforming regions, and how can convergence in the form of harmonisation towards lower welfare levels be avoided?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26854>

HELBLING, Marc, VINK, Maarten Peter
*Introduction: the use and misuse of policy indices in
the domain of citizenship and integration*

Comparative European Politics (CEP), 2013, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 551-554

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30159>

HENRIOT, Arthur
*Financing investment in the European electricity transmission network:
consequences on long-term sustainability of the TSOs financial structure*

Energy Policy, 2013, Vol. 62, pp. 821-829 [Loyola de Palacio Chair]

This article focuses on the ability of European TSOs to meet the demand for substantial investments in the electricity transmission grid over the next two decades. We employ quantitative analysis to assess the impact of the required capital expenditures under a set of alternative financing strategies. We consider a best-case scenario of full cooperation between the European TSOs. It appears that under current trends in the evolution of transmission tariffs, only half the volumes of investment currently planned could be funded. A highly significant increase in transmission tariffs will be required to ensure the whole-scale investments can be delivered. Finally, alternative strategies can dampen the impact on tariffs but they can only partially substitute for this increase in charges paid by network users.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28198>



HENRIOT, Arthur, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
*Melting-pots and salad bowls: the current debate on electricity
market design for intermittent RES integration*
Utilities Policy, 2013, Vol. 27, pp. 57–64 [Loyola de Palacio Chair]

This paper discusses a series of issues regarding the integration of intermittent renewables into European electricity markets. As intermittent renewables constitute a significant share of the generation mix, they cannot be kept isolated from the market. We argue that RES integration is an issue of economic efficiency, and we review the main frameworks that have emerged in the literature. We first consider to what extent intermittent resources should be treated as dispatchable resources. We then analyse the different tools that have been proposed to ensure the required flexibility would be delivered, with an emphasis on the redefinition of time and space, joint optimisation of reserve products and energy products, and Capacity Remuneration Mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28957>

HÉRITIER, Adrienne
*Twenty years of legislative codecision in the European
Union: experience and implications*
Journal of European Public Policy, 2013, Vol. 20, No. 7, pp. 1074–1082

Twenty years of practising codecision offers a welcome opportunity to pause and consider the structures, processes and policy impacts arising from this procedure and allows for a fine-grained analysis of the operation of codecision and its effects upon the various institutional actors. More specifically, it allows us to examine whether the European Parliament's (EP) role as a co-equal legislator has affected policy outcomes and patterns of democratic legitimacy within the wider political system of the European Union (EU). The editors of this collection are to be congratulated for collecting research results which differ greatly in their empirical focus and in the theories and methodologies used. They subject the diverse contributions to a set of common, important questions, i.e., how has the introduction of codecision affected political decision-making in the EU and to what extent has codecision contributed to a strengthening of the democratic legitimacy of EU decision-making?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27977>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MATTOO, Aaditya
Liberalizing trade in services: lessons from regional and WTO negotiations
International Negotiation, 2013, Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 131–151

Liberalization of trade and investment in services through trade agreements has progressed less than trade in goods. We review the limited progress achieved to date in the WTO and major regional agreements on services and possible explanations why trade agreements have not been more effective at integrating the services markets of participating countries. We argue that the prospects for both services liberalization and welfare-enhancing regulatory reform in the context of trade agreements can be enhanced through mechanisms that enhance transparency, dialogue and cooperation between regulators, trade officials and stakeholders.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29839>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
*Bite the bullet: trade retaliation, EU jurisprudence and
the law and economics of 'taking one for the team'*
European Law Journal, 2013, Vol. 14, Early View

This paper discusses the Fedon case-law of the European Court of Justice (Court of Justice), which involved a claim for compensation by Fedon (an Italian producer of eyeglass cases) from the EU for the imposition of World Trade Organization (WTO)-authorised retaliatory trade barriers by the USA following the failure by the EU to comply with an adverse ruling by the WTO regarding its import regime for bananas. As a result of the EU non-compliance, European banana distributors and some bananas producers benefited from WTO-illegal protection, at the expense of a set of EU exporters, including Fedon, that were hit by US countermeasures. Fedon contested the non-compliance by the EU before the Court of Justice and sought compensation. This paper assesses the ruling of the Court of Justice against Fedon and argues that the Court got it wrong, both in terms of legal principle and as a matter of legal technicalities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29837>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Adding value
Finance & Development, 2013, Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 22-24

This article explains the growing role of global supply chains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29845>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
The World Bank group trade strategy: fit for purpose?
Journal of World Trade, 2013, Vol. 47, No. 3, pp. 717-725

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29840>

HOJNIK, Janja
*De Minimis Rule within the EU Internal Market freedoms:
towards a more mature and legitimate market?*
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 25-45

Deriving from the former internal market Commissioner McCreevy's statement that the internal market needs to become more decentralised, the article explores to what degree the de minimis rule applies or should apply to the internal market, discussing in the process the advantages and disadvantages of the transfer of this rule from the field of competition to the internal market law. Although there are some conceptual as well as practical problems related to the application of the de minimis rule to fundamental freedoms, the author concludes that in the field of the internal market law the de minimis rule increases the autonomy of national authorities thereby strengthening democratic decision-making in the EU which is conceived as a multi-level governance system. Through this rule the Member States preserve their competence in the domain of market



law with respect to rules which do not formally discriminate between domestic and foreign goods, people and services, the aim of which is not to regulate trade between Member States and whose restrictive effects on the internal market are too uncertain and too indirect for the measure to present a breach of the TFEU.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28728>

HORN, Daniel

Diverging performances: the detrimental effects of early educational selection on equality of opportunity in Hungary

Research in Social Stratification and Mobility, 2013, Vol. 32, June, pp. 25-43

The Hungarian system is ideal to test the effect of early-selection on inequality of opportunity, since students are selected at three different ages. The early-selective academic tracks skim off the best students first at age 10, then at age 12, and finally at age 14 all students enter secondary level. The paper first shows that higher socioeconomic status students are more likely to attend the early-selective academic tracks, even if previous test scores are controlled for. The second part of the empirical analysis looks at the value-added of the separate tracks between 6th and 8th grade, and between 8th and 10th grade, and shows that their mathematical and reading performance diverges, even if skill and status selection is taken into account. Since higher socioeconomic status students are more likely to attend academic tracks than their lower status peers, the divergence in test scores translates to increasing inequality of opportunity. The Section 3 of the empirics looks at whether this process is a Pareto improvement, or whether there are groups in society that lose by the early-selection. It is shown that those who are left in general schools in areas where the best students can opt-out to early-selective tracks perform worse in mathematics than similar students in general tracks with no option of leaving. That is, selection harms those who are left behind. The paper speculates that these results are due to the different peer and teacher quality of the different tracks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27817>

HORN, Henrik, MAVROIDIS, Petros C., WIJKSTROM, Erik N.

In the shadow of the DSU: addressing specific trade concerns in the WTO SPS and TBT committees

Journal of World Trade, 2013, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp. 729-759

The article argues that focusing only on disputes formally raised in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Dispute Settlement system underestimates the extent of trade conflict resolution within the WTO. Both the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committees address a significant number of 'specific trade concerns' (STCs) that in the overwhelming majority of cases do not become formal disputes. The STCs address differences between Members concerning the conformity of national measures in the SPS and TBT areas with these agreements. It appears as if Committee work on STCs significantly helps defuse potential trade frictions concerning national policies in the covered areas.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30700>

HOWARD, Neil P.

Promoting 'healthy childhoods' and keeping children 'at home': Beninese anti-trafficking policy in times of neoliberalism

International Migration, 2013, Vol. 51, No. 4, pp. 87-102



This article offers the first examination of its kind of the content and nature of anti-trafficking policy as it is pursued in Benin. The article draws on data gathered from policy and project documents and from interviews and participant observation with actors integral to the constitution of policy in (and with influence over) the Beninese anti-trafficking community. It attempts to bridge the oft-lamented gap between page and practice by conducting analysis not only of the representation of policy in text, but also of its lived manifestations in processes, interactions and structures. It argues that the various different actors that comprise Benin's anti-trafficking pantheon seek to accomplish one fundamental goal – to protect children from trafficking – through two overarching strategies – the promotion of 'healthy' childhoods and the pre-emptive prevention of child movement. The article examines each of the main strands of policy and concludes by offering a Foucauldian analysis of their operation. It thus fills a major gap in the academic understanding of anti-trafficking policy in the Beninese context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30189>

HUBER, Katrin, SHACKLETON, Michael
Codecision: a practitioner's view from inside the Parliament

Journal of European Public Policy, 2013, Vol. 20, No. 7, pp. 1040-1055

This contribution considers the development of codecision over the last 20 years from a practitioner's point of view, from inside the European Parliament. It argues that the Parliament has adapted its behaviour and increased resources to ensure that the procedure works well and has used its equal status with the Council to influence legislative outcomes. However, this considerable achievement has not been without cost. Parliament has effectively been obliged to adjust to a diplomatic form of negotiations which is of limited interest to the wider public. In broader terms, we suggest that the development of the codecision procedure provides one test of the democratization of the European Union. It points to the balance between the criteria of efficiency and transparency in the legislative process, underlining the weight that has been accorded to the former and the relative lack of attention paid to the latter.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28687>

HUOMO-KETTUNEN, Merita
Heterarchical constitutional structures in the European Legal Space

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 47-65

The article focuses on the constitutional linkages between national legal orders, the EU legal order, and the ECHR Convention system. The first, and the main, question the article addresses is how these intertwined constitutional structures can be described. This article shows that the interrelationship of these legal orders could be best described as heterarchical as opposed to hierarchical. The article also tries to tentatively examine the meaning and influence of these heterarchical constitutional structures. The concept of heterarchy is used to illustrate the tension between constitutionalism and pluralism. Where constitutionalism builds a pre-set foundation and framework for governance, pluralism challenges hierarchical constitutional structures and highlights tension at the interfaces between different legal orders. The concept of heterarchical constitutional structures is used to describe those structures pertaining between legal orders which enable those legal orders to flexibly function together without predetermining any hierarchical relation between the orders. Thus heterarchical constitutional structures can be described as communicative in nature. The structures could also be described soft by their nature since they describe, but do not determine relations between different legal orders.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28729>



IARYCZOWER, Matias, MATTOZZI, Andrea
On the nature of competition in alternative electoral systems
The Journal of Politics, 2013, Vol. 75, No. 3, pp. 743-756

We link the intensity of campaign competition in different electoral systems with the number of candidates running for public office and their ideological differentiation. We show that proportional elections have more candidates, competing less aggressively in campaign spending, than those in majoritarian elections. Candidates' ideological positions, however, can in general be more differentiated in majoritarian or proportional elections. We also study the equilibrium effects of plurality premiums and the consequences of heterogeneity among candidates in nonideological characteristics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29244>

ITÇAINA, Xabier
Between logics of deliberation and appropriateness: the discourse and practices of the Catholic Church over the Basque issue
Critical Policy Studies, 2013, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 292-308

This article addresses the way the Catholic Church deliberates and/or contributes to public deliberation over the Basque ethnoterritorial conflict. The article proceeds in three sections. Section 1 positions the piece within theoretical debate about institutionalist approaches to the deliberative ideas and practices conveyed by the Church. Section 2 sums up the main results of the empirical research undertaken, making a distinction between the contribution of the Church to public debate over conflict-resolution and the way it has deliberated over the ethnoterritorial issue within its own institutional apparatus. We observe the primacy of logics of appropriateness on the part of the Church, thus reducing deliberative practices to an active but marginalized status. The concluding section discusses the empirical and theoretical implications of the case study.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29862>

ITÇAINA, Xabier, ROGER, Antoine, SMITH, Andy
Institutionalizations compared: implementing the EU's 2008 wine reform
Comparative European Politics, 2013, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 119-142 [COSMOS]

In 2008 the European Union adopted an apparently radical reform of its wine policy. However, whether this policy change actually reinstitutionalizes the regulation of this industry is dependent on how it is implemented and represented by both commercial operators and regulators located at national and intra-national scales. Using interview and documentary data generated on this process in France, Spain and Romania, this article sets out to compare and explain the differentiated institutionalization of the reform that has actually occurred to date. Its key empirical finding is that reinstitutionalization is dependent on the degree to which change has been legitimated within such regions. More precisely, durable change or maintenance of the status quo stems from how conflicts over different parts of the EU's reform have been framed and debated locally. This finding has two wider implications for institutionalist theories of political change. First, constructivist accounts of the framing of collective and public problems need to be brought to the fore. Second, at least when studying contemporary Europe, the question of scale and its institutional effects should be systematically built into research strategies and methodologies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25396>



JACKSON, Simon
*Diaspora politics and developmental empire: the
Syro-Lebanese at the League of Nations*
Arab Studies Journal, 2013, Vol. XXI, No. 1, pp. 166-190

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27056>

JACOBSSON, Johanna
*Liberalisation of service mobility in the EU's international
trade agreements: as external as it gets*
European Journal of Migration and Law, 2013, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 245-261

The concept of the EU single market logically implies the adoption of a common external position on matters which it is primarily concerned with. In respect of goods and capital, such a position has gradually been formulated. With regard to people and services, national priorities continue to prevent the adoption of a united stance externally. Concentrating on the EU's commitments under the WTO's GATS Agreement, this article explains how the lack of a common position is due to the incomplete harmonisation of the internal market. This is especially evident in the case of the so-called 'Mode 4' that regulates the cross-border movement of natural persons supplying services. As long as the internal market is incomplete, the EU's offer in respect of service trade negotiations remains fragmented along national lines. A single EU offer also poses the risk that the lowest common denominator becomes the basis of the EU's common position.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29223>

JANECEK, Vaclav
Exemplary damages: a genuine concept?
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 189-206

In this article I examine the concept of exemplary damages. Unlike many other studies this paper omits policy reasons and focuses primarily on the very concept of exemplary damages. My aim is thus not to argue for or against this remedy but rather to show whether or not it is a coherent and genuine legal category. Following relevant case law I will develop a conceptual definition of exemplary damages under English law of tort. This, I argue, is subject to three types of critical arguments – an argument from insufficiency, from positive exclusivity and from negative exclusivity – that highlight its incoherence. With respect to problematic aspects of the concept I compare exemplary damages under English law to germane Czech law which helps to show the relevance of ontology to law of damages. I suggest that from certain ontological perspective, we can reinterpret exemplary damages in a more coherent and acceptable manner. I conclude that such an understanding of exemplary damages makes them immune to the previous critique and also to the objection of 'ordre public' in private international law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30547>



KALMBACH, Karena
*Radiation and borders: Chernobyl as a national
and transnational site of memory*

Global Environment, 2013, No. 11, pp. 130-159

The public debate about the consequences of Chernobyl is of particular political relevance because each interpretation of the event also involves a judgment about the danger of low-level radiation exposure. Thus, statements about Chernobyl and its aftermath are also claims about what it should teach us about the nonmilitary use of nuclear energy. Commemorations of Chernobyl, such as those that occur on its anniversary, are therefore inherently political: the forms of language and the “facts” used to talk about it are an attempt to influence public perceptions about the risks connected with this type of electricity production. Furthermore, the narratives created by various participants in the Chernobyl debate demonstrate how different the perceptions of risk really are. This essay starts with an overview of the accident and its evaluation. It subsequently examines different forms of remembering Chernobyl, from both a national and transnational perspective. It discusses national and transnational carriers of memories such as literature and photography, and elaborates on the implications of the contesting narratives interpreting Chernobyl in “apocalyptic” versus “radiophobic” ways. Furthermore, the essay sheds light on the implications of Chernobyl as a national site of memory in Germany, France, and Belarus. The comparative perspective reveals the importance of underlying structures such as national (nuclear) politics, elite and expert culture, environmentalism, and the role of individual agency. These factors condition the emergence of a specific narrative of the accident within a specific discursive field, and, furthermore, determine the meaning attributed to “Chernobyl” in a given national context setting. The essay concludes with some reflections on the future of Chernobyl as a site of memory and the reshaping of the Chernobyl discourse through Fukushima.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30186>

KOCHAROV, Anna
Governance of migration in the EU: home affairs or foreign policy?

European Journal of Migration and Law, 2013, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 239-243

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29222>

KOHLER, Stefan
Envy can promote more equal division in alternating-offer bargaining

Journal of Neuroscience, Psychology, and Economics, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 31-41

Bargainers in an open-ended, alternating-offer bargaining situation may perceive envy, a utility loss caused by receiving the smaller share, which is modeled in some social preferences in addition to self-interest. I extend Rubinstein's (1982) original solution of the bargaining problem for two self-interested bargainers to this strategic situation. Bargainers still reach agreement in the first period and their bargaining shares increase with the strength of their own envy. As both bargainers' envy diminishes, the agreed partition converges to the Rubinstein division. If equally patient bargaining parties exhibit similar envy, then the agreed partition is tilted away from the Rubinstein division toward the equal division. Notably, the potential sensation of envy



also boosts the share of the eventually envy-free party who leaves the bargaining with the larger share under the agreed partition. This gain in bargaining strength through envy can result in a bargaining outcome that is more unequal than predicted by the Rubinstein division.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27195>

KOHLER, Stefan

More fair play in an ultimatum game after resettlement in Zimbabwe: a field experiment and a structural model

PLoS ONE, 2013, Vol. 8, No. 5, e64791

Zimbabwean villagers of distinct background have resettled in government-organized land reforms for more than three decades. Against this backdrop, I assess the level of social cohesion in some of the newly established communities by estimating the average preferences for fairness in a structural model of bounded rationality. The estimations are based on behavioral data from an ultimatum game field experiment played by 234 randomly selected households in 6 traditional and 14 resettled villages almost two decades after resettlement. Equal or higher degrees of fairness are estimated in all resettlement schemes. In one, or arguably two, out of three distinct resettlement schemes studied, the resettled villagers exhibit significantly higher degrees of fairness ($p < 0.11$) and rationality ($p < 0.04$) than those who live in traditional villages. Overall, villagers appear similarly rational, but the attitude toward fairness is significantly stronger in resettled communities ($p < 0.01$). These findings are consistent with the idea of an increased need for cooperation required in recommencement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27194>

KORNEEV, Oleg

EU migration governance in Central Asia: everybody's business – nobody's business?

European Journal of Migration and Law, 2013, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 301–318

The EU has been involved in various migration governance initiatives in Central Asia with ambiguous impact. Among the reasons given to account for EU external governance failures in Central Asia figure poor EU local expertise, “awkwardness” of states in the region, low level of regional cooperation and high conflict potential among Central Asian states. This article identifies previously neglected challenges for EU migration governance in Central Asia due to the nature of international governors present in the field and to the character of relationships between them: strategic – the lack of donors’ coordination, and operational – limited coordination and often open competition between implementing partners. The article concludes by arguing that current EU actions in this field form a set of disparate initiatives that do not amount to a comprehensive policy seeking to impact migration in Central Asia but rather strive to broaden and strengthen EU presence in the region.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29224>



KROTZ, Ulrich, SCHILD, Joachim
*Embedded Bilateralism: Deutsch-französische
Beziehungen in der europäischen Politik*

Deutsch-Französisches Institut (ed.), Frankreich-Jahrbuch 2012: Deutsch-französische
Beziehungen: Entwicklungslinien und Funktionswandel, Wiesbaden: Springer
Fachmedien Wiesbaden, 2013, Frankreich Jahrbuch, pp. 33-48

Die zentrale Rolle Deutschlands und Frankreichs in der Geschichte der europäischen Integration und in der Politik der Europäischen Union (EU) ist längst zur Binsenweisheit geworden. Passend dazu hat der politische, journalistische wie auch wissenschaftliche Sprachgebrauch eine bunte Vielfalt von Begriffen hervorgebracht, um die bilaterale Sonderbeziehung zwischen Deutschland und Frankreich zu charakterisieren: deutsch-französisches „Paar“ oder „Tandem“, „Motor“ europäischer Integration, entente élémentaire, indispensable alliance und deutsch-französische Verantwortungsgemeinschaft sind nur einige davon.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26596>

KULKE, Tilman, VON BRESCIUS, Moritz,
DECLERCQ, Robrecht, WHITE, James
*Diversity in unity: an introduction to historiography
at the European University Institute*

Tilman KULKE, Moritz VON BRESCIUS, Robrecht DECLERCQ and James WHITE
(eds), Current historiographical research at the European University Institute,
Zeitenblicke, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 1

Since its foundation in 1972, the Department of History and Civilization (HEC) of the European University Institute (EUI) has proven to be a highly innovative and interesting project in the long tale of professional history. Seated in the same spot that Boccaccio wrote his Decameron, the HEC is heir to the legacy passed down from the Renaissance of pan-European intellectual co-operation and intermingling. It is a department that, in other words, is deeply committed to the idea of diversity in unity. What does this idea mean in practice? Its most obvious manifestation is in the student body itself. Researchers are selected from all over Europe (and, in more than a few cases, beyond) to complete their doctoral training at the EUI together, attending the same seminars and using the same facilities. The result is a productive dialogue where different traditions and languages meet on equal ground to exchange practices, share cultures and debate concepts. This, in combination with a multi-national faculty, means that no one national tradition is able to dominate at the HEC, a fact that renders it almost unique among doctoral institutions. True, many universities have students and staff from every corner of the globe but it is nearly always the case that the host country will often impose the historical tradition to which both groups are expected to conform. In the EUI, however, the traditions sit side-by-side, engaging and transforming each other. This is but one side of the coin, however. Student diversity is not simply limited to where they are from but what they are doing. From medieval Catalonia to modern Africa, from gender studies to intellectual history: research topics at the HEC span across time, space and methodologies. Again, the result is interaction. Such a vast range of subjects with so many proponents fights against introspection within a single field of research. The HEC researchers are constantly forced to ask themselves about the place of their work within the wider historical discipline. It is for this reason also that comparative historical studies have found a congenial home at the EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27999>



LACEY, Joseph
Considerations on English as a global lingua franca
Political Studies Review, 2013, Online Early View

Central to Philippe Van Parijs' recent text, Linguistic Justice for Europe and for the World, are claims that the emergence of English as a global lingua franca is (1) inevitable, (2) necessary for transnational justice and (3) to be accelerated. After first outlining the reasoning behind these claims, this article then goes on to argue that there are good reasons to doubt that English will inevitably become a global lingua franca; the absence of a lingua franca is not an insurmountable obstacle to the achievement of transnational justice; and there is little justification for artificially accelerating the universalisation of English.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30617>

LAUKYTE, Migle
*An interdisciplinary approach to multi-agent systems:
bridging the gap between law and computer science*
Informatica e Diritto, 2013, Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 223–241

Research in multi-agent systems (MASs) has given rise to new issues in sociology, psychology and other social sciences. But the effect on legal science has not been quite the same: the computational simulation of legally relevant social activities and phenomena is a research area that has yet to come into its own. Why is that so? And what can be done to encourage the development of such simulations? This paper attempts an answer to these questions by developing two related ideas that could change the current situation for the better: the first is the interdisciplinary idea of boundary objects; the second, that of an agent's autonomy. As concerns boundary objects, I argue that an important reason why the simulation of legal phenomena is not making much headway is a certain language barrier between lawyers and software engineers. One way in which this barrier can be taken down is through an approach that – by bringing to bear the sociological concept of a boundary object – makes it possible for the relative research communities to relate to one another and work together in building a legal MAS. The second idea is that of the autonomy which can be ascribed to an agent within a MAS. I work out a legal concept of autonomy and identify a threshold of autonomous action that would trigger legal consequences. With that done, I tie this idea of autonomy to the previous discussion on boundary objects by treating autonomy itself as a boundary object. In other words, I illustrate how, if we can spell out in a clear enough way what autonomous action means in the law, then we will also have a roadmap we can rely on in developing autonomous agents and building MASs that would be more effective at simulating or reproducing social interactions in areas of activity which fall within the purview of the law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30437>

LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe, GIGER, Nathalie, GALLEGRO, Alina
*Electoral participation in pursuit of policy representation:
ideological congruence and voter turnout*
Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties, 2013, first online

In this article, we examine whether lack of ideological congruence with the viable party options discourages turnout, and under which conditions. We conceive congruence from the perspective of the individual citizen, and, drawing on policy-based arguments for non-voting, we hypothesize that: having no party in the political menu sharing similar views should especially reduce turnout of citizens holding extremist views



and that this effect would be greatest in proportional electoral systems. Relying on data collected by the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES), we show that lack of congruence with the electoral menu reduces extremists' turnout and does so particularly in PR systems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30098>

LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe, WAGNER, Markus, WILLMANN, Johanna E.

Left-authoritarians and policy representation in Western Europe: electoral choice across ideological dimensions

West European Politics, 2013, Vol. 37, No.1, pp. 65-90

Citizens can face a difficult electoral decision when no party even broadly represents their views. In Western Europe, this applies to those citizens with left-wing preferences on economic issues and traditional/authoritarian preferences on socio-cultural issues. There are many voters with such 'left-authoritarian' views, but few parties. Hence, the former often have to choose between parties that only match their views on one of these two ideological dimensions. This study shows that whether these citizens privilege economic or socio-cultural congruence in their electoral preferences depends on the issues they are concerned about. In general, it is found that left-authoritarians privilege economic concerns and therefore prefer parties that are left-liberal. These findings have implications for our general understanding of electoral choice and of changing patterns of political competition in Western Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28684>

LINDERFALK, Ulf

The functionality of conceptual terms in international law and international legal discourse

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 27-50

Investigating the meaning of conceptual terms is an important task for legal scholars. Traditionally, the meaning of conceptual terms has been analyzed by reference to what those terms describe, namely a relationship between, on the one hand, the particular properties identifying a particular phenomenon or state of affairs as belonging to the extension of a concept, and on the other hand, the legally relevant inferences ensuing from the categorization. While this theory works reasonably well as long as studies are confined to the meaning of conceptual terms in law, it is ill-suited for any similar study of international legal discourse. In the search for workable alternatives, this essay adopts a different approach. It equates the meaning of a conceptual term with its functionality, ie with what the uttering of a conceptual term potentially does to the beliefs, attitudes, and behaviour of participants in a legal discourse. The essay illustrates the many important further implications of this theory of meaning for the analysis of international legal discourse.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30539>

LONGRIDGE, Corri

In defence of defence rights: the need for common rules of criminal procedure in the European Union

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 136-156

The phenomenon of globalization and the expansion of EU mobility rights have been a catalyst for cross-border crime and a driving force for Member State cooperation in the field of criminal law. This paper argues



broadly that EU mechanisms which facilitate Member State cooperation in criminal investigations and prosecutions have problematic consequences for EU citizens and the functioning of the EU as an independent legal order. A comprehensive approach to criminal justice that balances the need to cooperate in combating crime and the need to respect the defence rights of suspects is necessary. In particular, for EU defence rights to be practical and effective, EU law must buttress the right of access to legal counsel and legal aid.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30544>

LUETKEPOHL, Helmut, NETŠUNAJEV, Aleksei
Disentangling demand and supply shocks in the crude oil market: how to check sign restrictions in structural VARs
Journal of Applied Econometrics, 2013, Early view

Sign restrictions have become increasingly popular for identifying shocks in structural vector autoregressive (SVAR) models. So far there are no techniques for validating the shocks identified via such restrictions. Although in an ideal setting the sign restrictions specify shocks of interest, sign restrictions may be invalidated by measurement errors, data adjustments or omitted variables. We model changes in the volatility of the shocks via a Markov switching (MS) mechanism and use this device to give the data a chance to object to sign restrictions. The approach is illustrated by considering a small model for the market of crude oil. Earlier findings that oil supply shocks explain only a very small fraction of movements in the price of oil are confirmed and it is found that the importance of aggregate demand shocks for oil price movements has declined since the mid 1980s.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27539>

LUTTIKHUIS, Bart
Beyond race: constructions of “Europeanness” in late-colonial legal practice in the Dutch East Indies
European Review of History/Revue européenne d’histoire, 2013, Vol. 20, No. 4,
pp. 539–558

This article proposes to introduce the study of European identity into colonial history and vice versa. It analyses the ways in which the legal classification of the population functioned in late-colonial Indonesia. A close inspection of this case reveals that the oft-cited fundamental colonial difference between ‘ruler’ and ‘ruled’ was in reality not nearly as clear-cut. The concept of ‘Europeanness’ – as opposed to ‘Whiteness’ – is highlighted as the category at the center of colonial hierarchy. This leads to a re-evaluation of the relative significance of various differentiating categories in the colonial context, most importantly race and class. The author concludes that by not taking ‘Europeanness’ seriously as an independent category, scholars of ‘cultural racism’ have tended to overemphasise ‘race’, with the consequence of oversimplifying the complex, multi-layered nature of the colonial social hierarchy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30187>



MANN, Dennis-Jonathan
Vom Wert der Europäischen Union

Orientierungen zur Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftspolitik, 2013, No. 138, pp. 27-32

The article looks into several attempts to determine the “value” of European integration and then seeks to offer an innovative approach.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29558>

MARCHETTI, Sabrina, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Migrant domestic and care workers in Europe: new patterns of circulation?

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies, 2013, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 339-346

In its documentation on migration issues, the European Commission has promoted “circularity” as an efficient way to manage labour mobility. But how does the employment of circular migrants exactly work? And what are its implications for Europe’s societal and demographic challenges such as ageing? To answer these questions, this special issue focuses on migrants employed in domestic service and home-care work, in EU countries, as special types of circular migrants, with the aim to promote a scholarly debate on the convenience but also the special challenges of “circularity” in this sector.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29758>

MARCHETTI, Sabrina
Dreaming circularity?: Eastern European women and job-sharing in paid home care

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies, 2013, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 347-363

Circularity seems to be on the tip of everyone’s tongue and, interestingly, eastern European care workers and Italian employers are starting to depict this arrangement as their “ideal.” Yet these idealized descriptions still raise a number of questions. Throughout this article, the narratives from eastern European “circular-carers” and those of Italian employers illustrate the way commodification of care, transformation of gender roles in post-Soviet countries, and the precarization of women’s labor (especially for breadwinners age 50 and older) influence individual desires and decisions and, thus, promote the spread of this migratory pattern.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29759>

MARCHETTI, Sabrina, VENTURINI, Alessandra
Mothers and grandmothers on the move: labour mobility and the household strategies of Moldovan and Ukrainian migrant women in Italy

International Migration, 2013, Early view

This article contributes to the understanding of the westward migration of Eastern European women, by comparing Moldovan and Ukrainian women in Italy – the most popular destination for both groups – where they are mainly employed as domestic workers and home carers. Focusing on the differences in their trajectories in this labour sector, we discuss the significance of their age at emigration and their role within their families of origin. These have an impact not only on their mobility patterns, but also on their choices of employment and general socio-cultural integration in the host country.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29760>



MAURO, Sebastián, ROSSI, Federico Matías
*The movement of popular and neighborhood assemblies
in the city of Buenos Aires, 2002-2011*
Latin American Perspectives, 2013, OnlineFirst

The assembly movement of Buenos Aires was one of the main political actors that emerged with the social explosion of December 2001. It initially called for a complete renewal of the country's elites, but it gradually divided into a sector that focused on neighborhood demands and a sector that adopted a national perspective. A detailed examination of a decade of development of two assemblies that are paradigmatic examples of the movement's division show that they retained their political identities over time, with the result that the "neighborhood" assembly disbanded once the problems on which it had concentrated were considered resolved while the "popular" assembly continued to engage in cultural and political projects. El movimiento asambleario de Buenos Aires fue uno de los más importantes actores políticos que emergió con la explosión social de diciembre de 2001. Inicialmente reclamaba la completa renovación de las elites, pero gradualmente fue dividiéndose en un sector que se enfocó en demandas barriales y otro sector que adoptó una perspectiva nacional. Un examen detallado de una década de desarrollo de dos asambleas que son consideradas ejemplos paradigmáticos de la división del movimiento muestra que ambas asambleas conservaron a través del tiempo sus identidades, con el resultado de que la asamblea "vecinal" se disolvió una vez que consideraron resueltos los problemas en los que se enfocaba, mientras que la asamblea "popular" continuó activamente involucrada en proyectos políticos y culturales.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29339>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
*Driftin' too far from shore — why the test for compliance with
the TBT agreement developed by the WTO appellate body
is wrong, and what should the AB have done instead*
World Trade Review, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 509-531

Following years of silence, the WTO Appellate Body (AB) issued almost simultaneously three reports dealing with issues coming under the aegis of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). The three Panel reports were hard to reconcile, and this feature in and of itself made the task of the AB quite onerous. Some progress has been made and some clarifications have been introduced, but overall the AB has yet to come to grips with a coherent approach regarding the understanding of the TBT Agreement. The main argument in this paper is that the AB, in designing its test for consistency with the TBT Agreement, did not do any different than it would have done had no TBT Agreement existed. It is, nevertheless, response to the question 'what has the TBT added to the pre-existing legislative arsenal' that should point to the elements that must be included in developing a test of consistency against which disputes coming under the aegis of the TBT Agreement should be discussed. The suggested approach consists of a two-tier test whereby Panels would first inquire into the innate characteristics of a measure coming under the aegis of the TBT Agreement, before asking the question whether it has also been applied in non-discriminatory manner.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30698>



MCNAMARA, Frank

*Member State responsibility for migration control
within third states: externalisation revisited*

European Journal of Migration and Law, 2013, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 319–335

This article re-examines externalisation – direct migration control by Member States of the EU, within third states, i.e., States which are not members of the EU. The nature and extent of this control is considered. The instruments of externalisation examined are carrier sanctions and immigration liaison officers. State responsibility for these externalised migration controls is assessed. The jurisdiction of the ECtHR is the trigger for Member State responsibility. ECtHR jurisprudence has made it clear that it is the exercise of physical power and control over a person by the State, which is pivotal to deciding jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is engaged where the Court finds that physical power and control to have been ‘effective’. This threshold of ‘effective’ control which has emerged from the Court’s jurisprudence is a demanding hurdle. If State control is found to be ‘effective’, then the State is responsible for the full range of rights contained within the Convention. The question then stands whether or not the ECtHR can keep abreast with these controls which can lead to States evading jurisdiction and thus avoiding fundamental rights responsibilities. One possible interpretation of recent jurisprudence is that the ECtHR is moving toward a broader interpretation of jurisdiction. It is in this context that ‘externalised’ controls have come under renewed scrutiny. A prevailing opinion is that the ECtHR will be able to protect those asylum seekers who encounter externalised control. This article questions any such assumption. The author argues for an alternative reading of the jurisprudence of the ECtHR with regard to jurisdiction. The conclusion reached is that the hurdle of extraterritorial jurisdiction is so demanding that States avoid it despite exercising extensive control over migrants. It is asserted that despite this considerable control, examination by the ECtHR will result in a failure to satisfy the ‘effective’ control threshold. Responsibility can thus be avoided while extraterritorial control is retained. The control level held by the State is still capable of guaranteeing a denial of access to individuals in need of international protection. If jurisdiction is not engaged then this externalised migration control represents a divergence between State control and State responsibility. Taking the threshold for jurisdiction of the ECtHR as a starting point, the author suggests a distinction between externalisation on the one hand and the external dimension on the other. States, oftentimes with facilitation from the Union, pursue one of these two alternatives. Externalisation affords the State stronger and more direct control over the entry of the migrant into the territory of a Member State than the external dimension, where the control is indirect and weaker. This distinction allows for a refined understanding of externalisation and applies it to verifying Member State responsibility for externalised migration control.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29225>

MCDONNELL, Duncan

*Silvio Berlusconi’s personal parties: from Forza
Italia to the Popolo della Libertà*

Political Studies, 2013, Online first

Despite the electoral success of Silvio Berlusconi’s two political parties, little theoretical and empirical work has been done on Forza Italia (FI) and the Popolo Della Libertà (PDL – People of Freedom). This article aims to fill these gaps. Following a short overview of the history of FI and the PDL, it discusses how scholars have conceived of Forza Italia. Building on the criteria of Joseph LaPalombara and Myron Weiner for the definition of a political party, a first operational definition is then offered of the term most used to classify FI and the PDL: the ‘personal party’. On the basis of this, the article considers whether the PDL is



another personal party akin to Forza Italia. This is done, first, by briefly considering the party statute and communications and, second, by examining the views expressed in interviews conducted across Italy with PDL elected representatives and ordinary party members.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26215>

MCDONNELL, Duncan, MAZZOLENI, Oscar

Directly elected mayors and their parties: the cases of Genoa and Lausanne

Government and Opposition, 2013, FirstView Article, pp. 1-28

While the literature on directly elected mayors has largely neglected the relationship between mayors and their parties, studies of party transformation have generally ignored how changes in local democratic rules and practices affect parties. This article addresses these questions using a qualitative case study of the relationship between mayors and the three faces of their parties (in local public office, local central office and on the ground) in Genoa and Lausanne. Based on interviews with the mayors, elected representatives and party members, it finds in the two cases that, as long as these mayors can count on high levels of popularity and are not nearing the end of their term, they are 'party detached'. When these factors do not apply and/or party institutionalization increases, the relationship with the party in local central office (although not with the party in local public office or on the ground) becomes more significant.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27613>

MICCOLI, Dario

Oltre l'archivio?: storie e memorie degli ebrei egiziani in Internet

Memoria e Ricerca, 2013, Vol. 42, No. 1, pp. 189-201

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29163>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, SVETIEV, Yane

Introduction

Journal of Consumer Policy, 2013, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 203-208 [13th MRM 2012]

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30182>

MONASTIRIOTIS, Vassilis, HARDIMAN, Niamh,

REGAN, Aidan, GORETTI, Chiara, LANDI, Lucio,

CONDE-RUIZ, J. Ignacio, MARÍN, Carmen, CABRAL, Ricardo

Austerity measures in crisis countries: results and impact on mid-term development

Intereconomics, 2013, Vol. 48, No. 1, pp. 4-32

Since the onset of the sovereign debt crisis, the crisis-stricken countries in Europe have been pushed to take drastic steps to consolidate their finances and reduce their budget deficits. Despite strong public opposition and largely damaging short-run effects, the countries have undertaken many of the internationally recommended/



mandated reforms and spending cuts. In this Forum, authors from Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Portugal report on the fiscal consolidation achieved in their respective countries — and the sacrifices that have made it possible. Furthermore, the authors detail what remains to be done to resolve the crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30659>

MONTI, Giorgio

Restraints on selective distribution agreements

World Competition, 2013, Vol. 36, No. 4, pp. 489-511

The application of competition law to selective distribution agreements has softened somewhat as a result of the new Block Exemption for Vertical Restraints; however the recent approach by the French Competition Authority to online sales, supported by the Court of Justice of the European Union (ECJ), reveals that there remain traces of the old regulatory approach, which rests on poorly worked out theories of harm that afford competition authorities the power to monitor closely the details of selective distribution contracts. While the episode discussed here may be driven by a policy of facilitating online sales, there is a risk that given the broad sweep of the ECJ's judgment, it risks widening the scope of application of Article 101, and the remedies available thereunder, to breaking point.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30839>

MOSES, A. Dirk

Das römische Gespräch in a new key: Hannah Arendt, genocide, and the defense of republican civilization

Journal of Modern History, 2013, Vol. 85, No. 4, pp. 867-913

This essay provides a historiography of Western civilization and the history of twentieth-century intellectual life to consider the writings of German-American political theorist Hannah Arendt. It explores the influence on classical writers of Rome and their theories of the Republic onto Arendt's writings and philosophies of modern politics. Topics explored include human rights and the Holocaust, fascism and totalitarianism, and Arendt's book "The Origins of Totalitarianism."

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28858>

MOSES, A. Dirk

Genocide

Australian Humanities Review, 2013, No. 55, pp. 23-44

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29159>

MULLER, Wim

China's sovereignty in international law: from historical grievance to pragmatic tool

China-EU Law Journal, 2013, Vol. 1, No. 3-4, pp. 35-59



The concept of sovereignty is at the heart of Chinese international legal discourse, as well as Chinese foreign policy. Yet there is no agreement among international lawyers, political scientists and theorists what exactly the notion of sovereignty means. This article provides a background to the different uses of the concept of sovereignty, legal, historical, and political, and describes how it has been used by the People's Republic of China in various areas of practice, notably human rights, international criminal law and the law of intervention. It is argued that China's use of sovereignty should be understood both from a historical and a legal perspective and that ultimately, the concept serves as a pragmatic tool to distinguish the realms of the legal and a political in a way that the Chinese government sees fit.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26456>

MURAUSKAS, Donatas

Temporal limitation by the Court of Justice of the EU: dealing with the consequences

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 78-95

Temporality is one of the tools enabling courts to deal with the consequences of a judgment. The present paper focuses on the special case of temporality in judicial review type judgments, ie the doctrine of temporal limitation of a judgment by the Court of Justice of the EU in the procedure of a preliminary ruling. Although the primary goal of the doctrine was to avoid harsh consequences in cases determined by the conventional retroactive application of a judgment, the doctrine has created its own costs. The paper is an attempt to discuss the arguments of the Court from the perspective of a consequences-based argumentation regarding the temporal effects of a preliminary ruling. The analysis provided is merely the positive type of insights regarding the current argumentation of the Court which aims to extend the view on the social impact driven argumentation of the Court.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30541>

MØLLER, Sofie Christine

The Court of Reason in Kant's Critique of Pure Reason

Kant-Studien, 2013, Vol. 104, No. 3, pp. 301-320

The aim of the present paper is to discuss how the legal metaphors in Kant's Critique of Pure Reason can help us understand the work's transcendental argumentation. I discuss Dieter Henrich's claim that legal deductions form a methodological paradigm for all three Critiques that exempts the deductions from following a stringent logical structure. I also consider Rüdiger Bubner's proposal that the legal metaphors show that the transcendental deduction is a rhetorical argument. On the basis of my own reading of the many different uses of legal analogies in the first Critique, I argue that they cannot form a consistent methodological paradigm as Henrich and Bubner claim.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28682>



NETŠUNAJEV, Aleksei
Reaction to technology shocks in Markov-switching structural VARs: identification via heteroskedasticity
Journal of Macroeconomics, 2013, Vol. 36, pp. 51-62

The paper reconsiders the conflicting results in the debate connected to the effects of technology shocks on hours worked. Given the major dissatisfaction with the just-identifying long-run restrictions, I analyze whether the restrictions used in the literature are consistent with the data. Modeling volatility of shocks using Markov switching structure allows to obtain additional identifying information and perform tests of the restrictions that were just-identifying in classical structural vector autoregressive analysis. Using six ways of identifying technology shocks, I find that not all of them are supported by the data. There is no clear-cut evidence in favor of a positive reaction of hours to technology shocks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27538>

NOIRET, Serge
Il ruolo della Public History nei luoghi della guerra civile italiana, 1943-1945
Ricerche storiche, 2013, Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 315-337

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29937>

OBRADORS, Carolina
From citizenship to citizenry: towards a cultural approach to the figure of the citizen in the 15th century Barcelona
Tilman KULKE, Moritz VON BRESCIUS, Robrecht DECLERCQ and James WHITE (eds), Current historiographical research at the European University Institute, Zeitenblicke, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 1

The aim of this paper is to approach medieval citizenship from a cultural perspective, which has been somehow neglected by historiography. More specifically, the article will focus on the daily life of the citizen, recreating the acts and behaviors the citizen was supposed to perform regularly in order to show his belonging and commitment to the city where he was living. In so doing, I will focus on 15th century Barcelona, for which a long series of citizenship reports have been conserved. The Informes de la Ciutadania were ordered by the authorities of the city but give us a fascinating inside into the opinions of contemporary Barcelonians and, more particularly, on their perception of citizenship. This is a set of long and complete sources from which I intent to show that medieval citizenship should not only be approached as a legal statute but also as cultural phenomenon that needs to be taken into consideration in order to reach a better understanding of the structures of medieval urban society, its hierarchies and fluidity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28002>



OLESEN, Brian Kjær

Entangled positions: from comparative and transnational history to histories of possible meanings

Tilman KULKE, Moritz VON BRESCIUS, Robrecht DECLERCQ and James WHITE (eds), *Current historiographical research at the European University Institute*, *Zeitenblicke*, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 1

In this essay I present a critical reassessment of comparative and transnational history. Drawing our attention to the problem of meaning and historicity, I argue that reconsidering the theoretical underpinnings of these approaches provide us the opportunity to rethink central aspects of our vocation. The structure of the argument is threefold. First I present an empirical case study focusing on the reception of Montesquieu's *The Spirit of the Laws* in eighteenth century Denmark-Norway. Secondly, I discuss the theoretical implications of classical positions within comparative and transnational history, placing some emphasis on their inherent tensions and frictions. Applying these approaches to the empirical example, I point out a number of problems particular to each perspective. Finally, introducing a concept of what I shall call 'histories of possible meaning', I attempt to overcome some of the most pressing theoretical problems inherent in comparative and transnational history.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28003>

PANAGIOTIDIS, Jannis

Machen hohe Zäune gute Nachbarn? 90: Jahre Vertrag von Lausanne

Religion & Gesellschaft in Ost und West, 2013, Vol. 41, No. 6, pp. 22-24

Der griechisch-türkische Bevölkerungsaustausch von 1923 stand am Ende eines Jahrzehnts ethnischer Säuberungen und wurde als Voraussetzung für Frieden angesehen. Der Bevölkerungsaustausch führte jedoch nicht nur zu einer nationalen Homogenisierung von Griechenland und der Türkei, sondern auch zu einer stärkeren Vermischung von Bevölkerungsgruppen. Als Methode der Konfliktlösung muss der Bevölkerungsaustausch kritisch gesehen werden: Vor dem Hintergrund individueller Menschen- und Bürgerrechte lassen sich „Völker“ heute nicht mehr kollektiv verschieben.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29861>

PAPPAS, Takis S.

Why Greece failed

Journal of Democracy, 2013, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 31-45

Seeking to offer a unified theory about Greece's current political and economic crisis, this article unravels the particular mechanisms through which this country developed as a populist democracy, that is, a pluralist system in which both the government and the opposition parties turn populist. It furthermore shows how this democracy facilitated the political class and the vast majority in Greek society to achieve and maintain for several decades an admirably high coordination of aims enabling them to exploit the state and its resources. Seen within the theoretical framework proposed, Greece offers policy-oriented scholars crucial insights into what may go badly wrong in developed Western democracies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26694>



PASTER, Thomas

Business and Welfare State development: why did employers accept social reforms?

World Politics, 2013, Vol. 65, No. 3, pp. 416-451

In recent years, employer-centered explanations of welfare state development have begun to challenge conventional labor-centered and state-centered explanations. These new explanations suggest that sector-specific business interests and cross-class alliances propelled the adoption and expansion of social programs (the business interests thesis). This article presents a novel explanation of differences in business support for welfare state expansion based on a diachronic analysis of the German case and shadow case studies of Sweden and the United States. The article suggests that when looking at changes in employers' positions across time rather than across sectors, political constraints turn out to be the central factor explaining variation in employers' support for social reforms (the political accommodation thesis). The article identifies two goals of business intervention in welfare state development: pacification and containment. In the case of pacification, business interests propel social policy expansion; in the case of containment, they constrain it. Business chooses pacification when revolutionary forces challenge capitalism and political stabilization thus becomes a priority. Business chooses containment when reformist forces appear likely to succeed in expanding social protection and no revolutionary challenge exists. The article shows that changes over time in the type of political challenges that business interests confront best explain the variation in business support for labor-friendly social reforms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27818>

PENCA, Jerneja

Marketing the market: the ideology of market mechanisms for biodiversity conservation

Transnational Environmental Law, 2013, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 235-257

The emergence of market mechanisms for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services in recent years has been portrayed by most conservation institutions and epistemological frameworks as an unprecedented opportunity for the conservation of nature. This article shifts the focus from the improved effectiveness arguments concerning such mechanisms to examine their institutional and political context and origins. It outlines the field of transnational biodiversity markets and uncovers the normative biases it displays. The regulatory vocabulary of 'market mechanisms' is juxtaposed to the more explicit ideological approach professed by the critics of neoliberalism. The argument is that, rather than an inevitable component in contemporary conservation governance, market mechanisms imply a set of contested choices for certain values, a particular economic development trajectory, a particular understanding of the biodiversity problem, and a weak role for legal obligations. Transnational environmental law needs to establish its interest beyond that of the regulation literature if it is to account for the proliferating movements around the world in favour of a reasserted normative guidance for the markets and against the process of marketing the market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30819>

PERRET, Antoine

Privatization of the war on drugs in Mexico and Colombia: limiting the application of humanitarian law and endangering human rights

Interdisciplinary Journal of Human Rights Law, 2012-2013, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 45-67



The use of Private Military and Security Companies (PMSCs) in the so-called War on Drugs has considerable implications for the application of international humanitarian law and raises concern about the respect for human rights under anti drug assistance programs. This article will focus, in particular, on the ways in which the lack of state control over PMSC activities poses a major challenge for human rights protections in the short-term—by restricting the application of human rights law—as well as in the long-term—by further undermining state capacity and weakening the rule of law. Using the cases of Colombia and Mexico, this article will illustrate how PMSCs tend to add another dimension of complexity to complicated situations where the application of the rule of law is already uneven, increasing the risk of human rights violations and impunity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30583>

PERRET, Antoine

Privatization without regulation: the human rights risks of private military and security companies (PMSCs) in MEXICO

Mexican Law Review, 2013, Vol. VI, No. 1, pp. 163-175

The use of private military or security companies is a growing phenomenon in Latin America. In recent years, increased violence and insecurity in Mexico has made the nation an attractive market for PMSCs. The privatization of security has changed how security is provided in ways that can be either positive or negative depending on how the industry is regulated. This note examines how the privatization of security has functioned in Mexico by examining the nation's two main private security categories —domestic and multinational PMSCs— who work for either private clients or the United States (US) and/or Mexican governments under the Merida Initiative. After discussing how Mexican law attempts to regulate the industry, this note analyzes whether or not existing regulation is sufficient to permit these organizations to act as a “force multiplier” to increase the overall sense of security. In light of evidence suggesting that domestic and multinational PMSCs do not respect Mexican law, it appears that most of the private security market in Mexico fails to be a “force multiplier”. Moreover the presence of a non-state actor authorized to use force and not controlled adequately add greater complexity to an already complicated human rights situation. This note concludes by discussing how Mexico's failure to implement existing regulations on PMSCs amounts to a failure to respect its obligations under international law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30584>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

The judicial task of administering justice in trade and investment law and adjudication

Journal of International Dispute Settlement, 2013, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 5-28

International customary law requires interpreting treaties and settling related disputes ‘in conformity with principles of justice’ and the human rights obligations of states. Yet, in contrast to UN law, European economic law and related adjudication by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and European courts, international trade and investment agreements and related adjudication tend to avoid references to ‘principles of justice’ and human rights. This contribution argues for a more coherent ‘judicial methodology’ in multilevel economic adjudication in order to promote ‘judicial comity’ and transnational rule of law for the benefit of citizens. As the incorporation of human rights into positive international law entails the recognition of individuals as legal subjects, judicial regard to human rights and other ‘principles of justice’ is indispensable for determining the ‘object and purpose’ of modern international economic law (IEL) (i). By acknowledging the ‘dual nature’ of



modern legal systems (ii) and the common core of 'principles of justice' underlying multilevel guarantees of equal freedoms and sovereign rights to protect public interests, economic adjudication could become more legitimate and more coherent (iii). The 'methodological individualism' underlying human rights law (HRL) and constitutional democracies justifies a presumption of conceptualizing private and public economic regulation as integral parts of IEL aimed at protecting reasonable self-interests and equal rights of citizens (iv). The 'consistent interpretation principle' recognized in national and international legal systems confirms the need for 'de-fragmenting IEL' based on 'normative individualism' (v). Economic adjudication derives its constitutional legitimacy from protecting 'constitutional justice' as a constitutive principle not only of HRL but also of modern trade and investment adjudication (vi) It requires respect for legitimate 'constitutional pluralism' (vii) and transnational cooperation among courts so as to protect rule of law not only in terms of rights of governments but also for the benefit of private economic actors (viii). Judicial rule-clarification (ix) and judicial 'system building' are necessary parts of judicial protection of transnational rule of law so as to improve the 'incomplete', fragmented and often power-driven IEL system for the benefit of citizens as the ultimate sources of values and democratic owners of governance institutions (x).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30260>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Human rights require 'cosmopolitan constitutionalism' and cosmopolitan law for democratic governance of public goods

Contemporary Readings in Law and Social Justice, 2013, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 90-119

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30261>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Global constitutional law?: why cosmopolitan 'aggregate public goods' must be protected by cosmopolitan conceptions of international law

M. Cherif BASSIOUNI, Gomula JOANNA, Paolo MENGOZZI, John G. MERRILLS, Rafael NIETO NAVIA, Anna ORIOLO, William SCHABAS and Anna VIGORITO (eds), The global community yearbook of international law and jurisprudence: global trends: law, policy & justice essays in honour of Professor Giuliana Ziccardi Capaldo, 2013, pp. 535-562

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30262>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

Multilevel governance of interdependent public goods: methodological problems of international economic law research

Giuliana ZICCARDI CAPALDO (ed.), The global community yearbook of international law and jurisprudence 2012, 2013, pp. 51-112

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30263>



POPOVA, Daria

Impact assessment of alternative reforms of child allowances using RUSMOD—the static tax-benefit microsimulation model for Russia

International Journal of Microsimulation, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 122-156

RUSMOD is a static tax-benefit microsimulation model for Russia. The model can be used for ex post and ex ante evaluation of reforms of personal income taxation and social benefits in Russia. In addition, being compatible with EUROMOD, the Russian model is suitable for simulation of cross-country policy transfers. The aim of this paper is to shed light on various aspects of the model. It discusses specific problems arising in the evaluation of unreported income and benefits non-take up in Russia. The final estimates of poverty and inequality from RUSMOD are very close to those based on National accounts; hence, the model can be seen as a reliable tool for evaluating the current performance of the Russian tax-benefit system and the distributive impact of potential tax-benefit reforms. Then the paper provides an example of application of the model – an analysis of alternative scenarios for improving the design of child allowances in Russia. Currently, this benefit has a poor targeting performance and varies across regions of Russia in terms of design and generosity, which raises serious equity concerns. Redirecting these resources to the poor – by means of better targeting and raising the benefit amounts – brings about significant improvements in overall and child poverty indicators even at the current level of spending. The most sizable impact on poverty is achieved by implementing the unified national design of the program.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30660>

PÉREZ-GARCÍA, Manuel

Consumidores ‘vicarios’: impacto del mercado global de porcelana china en la Castilla meridional (s. XVIII)

Cuadernos de Trabajo del Cechimex, 2013, No. 3, 1-12

Los estudios relativos al consumo en el periodo de la primera industrialización han centrado sus análisis en las zonas económicamente más desarrolladas de Europa. Hacia el nuevo milenio, los estudios pasaron de este fuerte eurocentrismo a un notorio sinocentrismo, alentados en particular por los principales investigadores de la California School. Nuestras reflexiones en este artículo se centran en cuál es verdadero papel de la “Global History” para los estudios de consumo, especialmente utilizando una combinación de escalas, macro-micro, para observar cómo operan posibles cambios en el consumo en sociedades europeas no tan avanzadas económicamente y su influencia en la economía a escala local. Aquí el papel de los grupos mercantiles como mediadores o “consumidores vicarios” es clave para poder entender tales cambios en el consumo. El caso del consumo de porcelanas chinas es un ejemplo de tal mediación y adquisición de nuevos gustos hacia lo “exótico”, lo nuevo.

Studies on consumption for the period of early industrialization have focused their analysis on the most economically developed areas of Europe. Towards the dawn of the new millennium studies have passed from this strong Eurocentrism to a notorious Sinocentrism, encouraged in particular by leading researchers of the California School. Our main reflections in this article focus on what is the real role of the “Global History” for studies on consumption, especially using a combination of scales, macro-micro, to observe how possible changes in consumption took place in European societies less advanced economically and the influence of such changes on local economies. Here the role of trade groups as mediators or “vicarious” consumers is essential to understanding such changes in consumption. The case of consumption of Chinese porcelains is a good instance in the mediation and acquisition of new tastes towards “exotic” or new things.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28063>



QUILLERE-MAJZOUB, Fabienne

La question de la nature juridique de l'eau des cours d'eau internationaux : essai d'épistémologie

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 51-77

Le grand public considère l'eau comme une ressource naturelle. Le concept de « ressource naturelle » se rapporte d'abord à la ressource vue comme réalité autonome et individualisée. Ce concept reste cohérent avec la préservation de la souveraineté permanente des États sur leurs ressources naturelles. En considérant l'eau du cours d'eau international comme une ressource naturelle, les spécialistes du droit international proposent une vision unique de l'eau, tant nationale qu'internationale. Or, ce point de départ n'est pas pertinent: il est nécessaire de distinguer entre l'eau soumise à l'exclusivité d'une souveraineté nationale et celle du cours d'eau international soumise à plusieurs souverainetés, successives et/ou concomitantes. Il convient donc de discuter de la validité de ce regard sur l'eau du cours d'eau international et de tenter d'esquisser pourquoi le concept de ressource naturelle appliqué à l'eau du cours d'eau international est inadapté à l'aune des réalités du droit des cours d'eau internationaux. Il apparaît alors nécessaire de s'interroger sur la qualification retenue par la Cour internationale de justice, à savoir le caractère de ressource partagée du cours d'eau international. Le rejet de ce dernier pose alors la question des éléments qui justifient le caractère unique de la nature des cours d'eau internationaux. Cette recension est un passage obligé pour prendre la mesure de la difficulté qu'il y a à vouloir définir la nature de l'eau des cours d'eau internationaux. À cet égard, doter l'eau du cours d'eau international d'un statut spécifique qui doit rendre compte de sa réalité suppose de résoudre la tension inhérente à l'objet, territorialisé dans ses usages nationaux et globalisés dans ses répercussions sur les autres États du cours d'eau, et de créer tout à la fois les conditions nécessaires à la préservation du cours d'eau international comme unité hydrologique en prenant dûment en considération l'aspiration à la souveraineté territoriale étatique. Cette étude se place délibérément dans le cadre d'une étude prospective de l'émancipation du droit des cours d'eau internationaux.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30540>

RIGOD, Boris

The purpose of the WTO agreement on the application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS)

European Journal of International Law, 2013, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 503-532

Among the WTO Agreements, the SPS Agreement provides for the strictest rules on domestic regulatory measures. Governments adopting measures to protect human, animal, and plant life and health have to comply with a plethora of obligations, exceeding the disciplines contained in the GATT and the TBT. Except for cases where scientific evidence is not available, they have to base regulatory measures on a scientific risk assessment, be it their own or one conducted by a third party. Given, on the one hand, the sensitivity of health and environmental concerns and, on the other, the constraints the treaty imposes on governments' ability to address them, the SPS Agreement has been widely criticized for undermining democratic self-government and also for introducing elements of 'post-discrimination' into the world trade order. This article delves into the question whether the criticism is justified. To that end, it examines the purpose of the SPS Agreement on the basis of economic theory and the negotiating history. It shows that much of the criticism is exaggerated and that the SPS Agreement serves, as does every other WTO Agreement (except for the TRIPs), a single purpose: the preservation of market access commitments. This insight has wider implications, as it suggests that the 'correct' application of the SPS should in fact lead neither to an (improper) impediment to democracy nor to a 'post-discriminatory' trade regime.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27958>



RIGOD, Boris

TBT-plus rules in preferential trade agreements

Legal Issues of Economic Integration, 2013, Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 247-270

The subject of this article is the technical barriers to trade (TBT) provisions in preferential trade agreements (PTAs). More precisely, it inquires into TBT provisions in PTAs that go beyond the scope of the rules enshrined in the World Trade Organization's (WTO) TBT Agreement. To this end, it aims to answer three questions. First, what kind of new TBT rules do modern PTAs contain? Second, what explains their existence, given that PTAs usually already incorporate or resemble WTO rules on domestic regulatory measures, such as Article III of the GATT 1994 or the TBT Agreement, which address technical barriers to a certain extent? And, finally, are such rules consistent with the requirements set forth by WTO law? For purposes of illustration, the recently concluded free trade agreement (FTA) between the European Union (EU) and Korea is used as a case study.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27957>

RIGOD, Boris, STOLL, Peter-Tobias

Art. 277, 278, 279, 280 AEUV

Eberhard GRABITZ, Meinhard HILF and Martin NETTESHEIM (eds), *Das Recht der Europäischen Union*, Munich: C.H. Beck, 2013

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27978>

RUESTER, Sophia, SCHWENEN, Sebastian,
FINGER, Matthias, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

A strategic energy technology policy towards 2050: No-regret strategies for European technology push

International Journal of Energy Technology and Policy, 2013, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 160-174
[Florence School of Regulation]

As current policy frameworks are expiring soon, the EU is revisiting its energy technology policy for the post-2020 horizon. The main long-run objective for energy technology policy is to foster the achievement of ambitious EU goals for decarbonisation. We discuss how European energy technology policy towards 2050 can be effective despite: 1) uncertain carbon prices; 2) uncertain technological change; and 3) uncertain or alternating policy paradigms shifting the focus from decarbonisation towards competitiveness or energy supply security. Public support to innovation in energy technologies is needed to correct for market failures and imperfections, as well as to fully exploit trade opportunities of such technologies on global markets. Benefits from EU intervention can be expected from the coordination of national policies. Effective European technology push should put strong emphasis on pushing consumption-oriented and enabling technologies, as these offer a no-regret strategy vis-à-vis any future context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28958>



RUESTER, Sophia, HE, Xian, VASCONCELOS, Jorge

Electricity storage: need for a particular EU policy to facilitate its deployment and operation

European Energy Journal, 2013, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 23-31 [Florence School of Regulation]
[THINK]

To meet EU climate and energy policy objectives, the energy sector must undergo substantial structural changes in the coming decades. Various challenges will originate from both supply and demand side, including an increase in variability and intermittency of generation, or the proliferation of distributed energy/power resources like distributed generation, controllable demand and electric vehicles. Some stakeholders claim today that larger variability and intermittency of supply must inevitably go with a significant development of electricity storage. But storage technologies are only one possible type of means – amongst others like flexible generation and demand side management – to provide various services to the system. To face up with the challenges of the future power system, hence, a comprehensive approach to assess how to enable the development and deployment of electricity storage (and in the broader sense also of other flexibility means) has to be developed. We analyze whether the benefits that storage can provide are already recognized and valorized by the existing market design and regulation. First, we discuss whether electricity storage is a special class of assets for the future power system that should be supported by some particular market design or regulation. Second, we identify viable business models and, finally, discuss whether current market rule setting and regulation allow for these business models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29246>

RUSSO, Antonio

Voting on road congestion policy

Regional Science and Urban Economics, 2013, Vol. 43, No. 5, pp. 707-724

This paper studies the political economy of urban traffic policy. A city council and a regional government (representing city and suburbs) decide respectively on parking fees and a road toll. Both charges are below the optimum when median voters in city and suburbs prefer cars to public transport sufficiently more than the average. Even if the city government would set an optimal road toll, the regional government blocks it when the median suburban voter prefers cars strongly enough. Letting the city control parking and road pricing may therefore increase chances of adoption of the latter. However, if the city controls parking and the region road pricing, the combined charges are higher than if the city controlled them both. Hence, when voters want all charges below the optimum, the involvement of two governments may be desirable. We also find that earmarking road pricing revenues for public transport is welfare-enhancing, compared to lump-sum redistribution, only if they are topped up by extra funds granted to the city by a higher level of government.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30702>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne. Dixième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2013 – la dernière année du cadre financier pour 2007-2013. II. Le nouveau projet de budget pour 2013

Revue du Marché commun et de l'Union européenne, 2013, No. 573, pp. 641-651



Cette partie II retrace les négociations sur le nouveau projet de budget et l'accord sur le budget de l'Union européenne pour 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29297>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.

Dixième partie : le budget de l'Union pour 2013 – la dernière année du cadre financier pour 2007-2013. I. Le projet de budget initial pour 2013

Revue du Marché commun et de l'Union européenne, 2013, No. 572, pp. 574-588

La procédure budgétaire pour 2013 a été particulièrement difficile. Elle est intervenue à un moment critique, non seulement à cause de la crise économique et financière à laquelle ont continué à être confrontés en 2012 les États membres de l'Union européenne, mais également parce qu'elle a eu lieu à la fin de la période d'application du cadre financier pour la période 2007-2013. De ce fait, elle constitue un point de référence important pour le futur cadre financier pluriannuel. La procédure de conciliation budgétaire instaurée par le traité de Lisbonne s'est également soldée par un échec, et ce pour la deuxième fois en trois ans. Le fait que la Commission ait présenté rapidement après cet échec un nouveau projet de budget pour 2013 que les deux branches de l'autorité budgétaire ont pu accepter encore en 2012 a néanmoins permis à l'Union européenne d'éviter – une fois de plus – une crise budgétaire. Par ailleurs, le Conseil européen n'est pas parvenu en son sein à un accord en 2012 sur le futur cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020. Par contre, l'autorité législative a adopté le 25 octobre 2012 – suite à de longues négociations – un nouveau règlement financier qui remplace, à partir du 1er janvier 2013, le règlement financier du 25 juin 2002. Cette partie I présente, outre l'environnement budgétaire en 2012, les négociations sur le projet de budget initial pour 2013 adopté par la Commission.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28657>

SALKIN, Svetoslav

Rent seeking with asymmetric players: an application to litigation expenditures,

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 157-173

This paper uses insights from the literature on rent-seeking contests to analyze the expenditure decisions of a Defendant and a Plaintiff in the course of their legal battle. It is shown that the total amount of litigation expenditures is affected by the sequence of moves (protocols of interaction), differences in stakes, and the effectiveness of the parties (or the strength of their cases) and information asymmetries. In particular, it is shown that allowing for different stakes many of the results in the rent-seeking literature may not hold.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30545>

SANGAR, Eric

The weight of the past(s): the impact of the Bundeswehr's use of historical experience on strategy-making in Afghanistan

Journal of Strategic Studies, 2013, online first

This article seeks to explain the basic dynamics of the development of the German military approach in Afghanistan between 2003 and 2010 by looking at the impact of the Bundeswehr's established uses of historical experience. First, the German military approach in Afghanistan has slowly evolved from a peacebuilding and



mediation mission towards a full-fledged combat deployment. Second, the Bundeswehr's exclusive focus on the World War II experience has contributed to the emergence of the Balkans experience as a formative experience that shaped initial operational thinking in Afghanistan. Third, because a thorough debate on the historical foundation of counterinsurgency remained absent, the operational shift in 2009 was perceived as a return to 'classical' military tasks and thus led to an almost exclusive focus on training for combat.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29299>

SARTOR, Giovanni

The Logic of proportionality: reasoning with non-numerical magnitudes

German Law Journal, 2013, Vol. 14, no. 8, pp. 1419-1456

This paper aims at explaining the basic logical structure of proportionality assessments, under the assumption that such assessments are based on quantitative reasoning, even when no numbers are given. It proposed an analysis of practical rationality, including the endorsement of values, the adoption of aims to be followed, and the selection of plans of actions to be implemented.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30318>

SCHULZ, Jan-Hendrik

Kontinuität und Scheitern sozialrevolutionärer Terrorisimen in den 1980er Jahren- die französische Action Directe (AD) und die westdeutsche Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF) im Vergleich

Tilman KULKE, Moritz VON BRESCIUS, Robrecht DECLERCQ and James WHITE (eds), Current historiographical research at the European University Institute, Zeitenblicke, 2013, Vol. 12, No. 1

Die vorliegende Projektskizze erwägt zentrale Aspekte eines sozialhistorischen Vergleichs der sozialrevolutionären Stadtguerillagruppen Action Directe (AD) und Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF) in Frankreich und in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland nach der Zäsur des "Deutschen Herbstes" 1977. Anhand der analytischen Bezugspunkte der jeweiligen terroristischen Karrieren, weiterführender terroristischer Strategien, internationaler Kontakte sowie der Neukonstituierung des RAF-Umfelds seit Ende der 1970er Jahre sollen Erklärungsansätze, Hypothesen und Fragen zur Kontinuität bzw. des Neuaufkommens des bewaffneten Kampfes in der Bundesrepublik und in Frankreich vorgestellt werden.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28004>

SERRICCHIO, Fabio, TSAKATIKA, Myrto, QUAGLIA, Lucia

Eurocepticism and the global financial crisis

Journal of Common Market Studies, 2013, Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 51-64

This article explores the link between the financial crisis and Eurocepticism at the level of public opinion, building on and developing further the literature on the impact of economic, identity and institutional factors on Eurocepticism. It argues that the economic crisis did not substantially bring economic factors back in as an important source of Eurocepticism, even though the most pronounced increase in Eurocepticism has taken place in the countries most affected by the crisis. By contrast, national identity and political institutions play an increasingly important role in explaining public Eurocepticism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30658>



SIMONCINI, Marta, CONTISSA, Giuseppe
Against the failures of risk regulation: liability and safety in air traffic management (ATM)

European Journal of Risk Regulation, 2013, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 175-189

This article aims to analyse liability issues as a further means to regulate risks, in case the precautionary measures of the delivered safety system fail. Through liability, the risk that cannot be prevented can be transferred onto those parties who are in the best position to spread them. The allocation of liability thus works as an incentive to the correct functioning of the preventive measures. Liability rules appear to be a key legal remedy which can ensure both tort reparation and a fair and efficient distribution of burdens in a legal order. In this vein, air traffic management (ATM) is addressed as a case study, which shows the main issues and the gaps that liability rules face when dealing with the trade off between risk and safety as conveyed by technology. After having clarified the nature of the relations between risk and liability on the one hand, and automation and liability on the other hand, this article analyses liability issues in the framework of ATM by approaching this topic in a comparative way between the National Airspace System (NAS) of the United States of America (USA) and the Single European Sky (SES) of the European Union (EU).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30477>

SVETIEV, Yane
How consumer law travels

Journal of Consumer Policy, 2013, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 209-230 [13th MRM 2012]

This article synthesizes a number of the findings and themes emerging from the various case studies presented about the efficacy of the transplantation process of the EU consumer acquis in some of the EU accession and new Member States. Specifically, the article examines the process of incorporation through the lens of the domestication of the consumer rules either through the making of the local consumer laws or their subsequent enforcement in the case study jurisdictions. The overall conclusions from the case studies are that accession pressures are an important impetus for legal reform in consumer law, that there is limited tailoring of the rules in their transposition, and that there is slow take up by local actors in the resolution of consumer problems. The article suggests that getting it right in the law-making process in tailoring the rules to local needs or the extant local law may not be crucial for their subsequent efficacy, both because deliberations about the efficacy and fit of the rules may be irresolvable ex ante and because the relevant collocutors often do not exist at the time of original enactment of the consumer laws. Yet if the transplanted rules can be enlivened through local institutions as spaces for contestation of the rights and responsibilities that arise under consumer law, they can be domesticated or contextualized precisely through processes of ongoing contestation. From that perspective, it is institutional diversity in implementation in different jurisdictions, remedial hybridity and EU monitoring of the efficacy of local solutions that can help unblock suboptimal local outcomes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30183>



TOPAL, Julien, TOLEDANO, Perrine
Why the extractive industry should support mandatory transparency: a shared value approach
Business & Society Review, 2013, Vol. 118, No. 3, pp. 271–298

The Transparency Amendment, included in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, can be an important tool in curtailing the resource curse that so heavily burdens resource-rich developing countries by shedding light on opaque payments between the extractive sector and host countries. From the get-go, however, extractive industry companies have fiercely opposed the new mandatory disclosure requirements as set out in this regulation. The corporate opposition is for the largest part motivated by the fear of a competitive disadvantage that derives from the fact that the amendment is housed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and thus only holds jurisdiction over those that report to the SEC. Although on the one hand watering down these corporate fears, this article draws on the “shared value approach” and empirical evidence to argue that there is a business case for transparency. This refreshing take on transparency regulation invites corporate leaders to reassess their current oppositional stance and to embrace new initiatives like the Transparency Amendment and to take a proactive stance in building a convincing global regulatory system of transparency.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30720>

TORP HELMERSEN, Sondre
Evolutive treaty interpretation: legality, semantics and distinctions
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 127–148

According to the ICJ, ‘generic’ terms in long-term treaties were presumably intended to be interpreted evolutively. This ‘general rule’ on evolutive interpretation appears simple, but leaves unanswered questions. Moreover, linguistic analyses show that the ICJ is inconsistent in its definition of ‘generic’, and that evolutive interpretations are unsuited to solving ambiguity (as opposed to vagueness). There is, moreover, a tendency in the literature to confuse or conflate evolutive interpretation with the doctrine of intertemporality or the VCLT Article 31.3.c—these are three distinct concepts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28733>

TORRES, Francisco S.
The EMU’s legitimacy and the ECB as a strategic political player in the crisis context
Journal of European Integration, 2013, Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 287–300

The sovereign debt crisis made it clear that, to be sustainable and serve its initial purpose (notably price stability), EMU would require enhanced policy coordination, increased sovereignty- and risk-sharing and further centralisation at the EU level of various competencies. In the crisis context, the ECB has emerged as an anchor of stability and confidence within a highly fragmented political system. It started to focus on the sustainability of EMU as its foremost objective, engaging in more active (and non-standard) policies and wider economic policy debates than otherwise required from a traditional central bank. This article departs from a gap in the literature with respect to the legitimacy of delegations to a supranational and independent institution like the ECB. It adopts an interdisciplinary view, bringing together various concepts



(broad categories) of legitimacy and various types constraints that the common monetary authorities face. The framework is applied to examine the ECB's rationale to act strategically and its quest to legitimate its strategic political role through a renewed monetary dialogue with the EP.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26834>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, KOUKI, Hara
*Muslim immigrants and the Greek nation:
the emergence of nationalist intolerance*
Ethnicities, 2013, Vol. 13, No. 6, pp. 709-728

Faced with claims for recognising religious diversity, liberal European democracies have shifted in the last 10 years towards a more restrictive view of integration. This paper seeks to make a contribution to this line of research on how European countries deal with migration-related ethnic and religious diversity today by investigating the case of a southern country, notably Greece. Greece is an interesting case to study: it has by now 20 years of experience as a host country, but still its migrant integration policies are under-developed. In addition Greece it is currently experiencing an acute economic crisis while irregular migration towards the country is on the rise. These developments have contributed to bringing migration on to centre stage in political discourse with a concomitant rise of racist and xenophobic discourses against migrants. This paper takes, as a case study, the public Muslim prayer that took place in several squares of Athens on 18 November 2010 as a peaceful protest against the fact that Athens still does not have a formal mosque. We use this event as an opportunity for interviewing social and political actors directly or indirectly involved in it on their views regarding migration, religious diversity and their accommodation in the Greek public space. We analyse their discourse on whether and under what conditions religious diversity, Islam in particular, should be tolerated or accepted in Greek society. We propose here the notion of 'nationalist intolerance' to make sense of Greek discourses and propose a dynamic understanding of tolerance and intolerance as concepts that do not emanate from abstract norms but are rather negotiated in specific contexts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27918>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
*Migrants and the media in the twenty-first century: obstacles and
opportunities for the media to reflect diversity and promote integration*
Journalism Practice, 2013, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 240-247

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29721>

TRINH, Quynh Chi, SAGUAN, Marcelo, MEEUS, Leonardo
*Experience with electricity market test suite:
students versus computational agents*
IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, 2013, Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 112-120 [Florence School
of Regulation]

This paper applies two experimental economics methods (i.e., agent-based modeling and laboratory experiment) to a market test suite that is based on a fictional European wholesale electricity market. Quantitative results of generators' strategic behavior in this market context are separated between generators



played by human subjects (i.e., master students) in a laboratory experiment and generators represented by computational agents in an agent-based model. The behavior is measured through offers that students or agents make when participating in the electricity trading auction and the market outcomes under both methods are discussed in order to illustrate the difference between the behavior of human and computational agents. The paper also identifies the improvements that would need to be made to the market test suite to allow for a more conclusive comparison in future experiments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26378>

VALERO, Vanessa

Government opportunism in public-private partnerships

Journal of Public Economic Theory, 2013, Accepted Article

This paper analyzes the contracting out of public services through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) subject to government opportunism. In PPP, the building of public infrastructure and the provision of related services are procured through only one contract. On the one hand, such bundling of tasks provides incentives to invest in the infrastructure to minimize the cost of providing public services over the long-term. On the other hand, it creates incentives for the government to behave opportunistically, by not respecting the terms of the long-term contractual agreement. Contrarily, in the traditional procurement (TP), the public service provision tasks are contracted out separately. The purpose of this paper is two-fold. First, we show that government commitment not to engage in opportunistic behavior is the key factor determining the cost efficiency of PPP. Second, we specify the economic determinants of government's choice between PPP and TP under government opportunism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29857>

VAN GESTEL, Rob, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang

European integration through standardization: how judicial review is breaking down the club house of private standardization bodies

Common Market Law Review, 2013, Vol. 50, No. 1, pp. 145–181

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27798>

VAN KOTEN, Silvester, ORTMANN, Andreas, BABICKY, Vitezslav

Fairness in risky environments: theory and evidence

Games, 2013, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 208-242

The relationship between risk in the environment, risk aversion and inequality aversion is not well understood. Theories of fairness have typically assumed that pie sizes are known ex-ante. Pie sizes are, however, rarely known ex ante. Using two simple allocation problems—the Dictator and Ultimatum game—we explore whether, and how exactly, unknown pie sizes with varying degrees of risk (“endowment risk”) influence individual behavior. We derive theoretical predictions for these games using utility functions that capture additively separable constant relative risk aversion and inequity aversion. We experimentally test the theoretical predictions using two subject pools: students of Czech Technical University and employees of Prague City Hall. We find that: (1) Those who are more risk-averse are also more inequality-averse in the Dictator game (and also in the Ultimatum game but there not statistically significantly so) in that they give



more; (2) Using the within-subject feature of our design, and in line with our theoretical prediction, varying risk does not influence behavior in the Dictator game, but does so in the Ultimatum game (contradicting our theoretical prediction for that game); (3) Using the within-subject feature of our design, subjects tend to make inconsistent decisions across games; this is true on the level of individuals as well as in the aggregate. This latter finding contradicts the evidence in Blanco et al. (2011); (4) There are no subject-pool differences once we control for the elicited risk attitude and demographic variables that we collect.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28960>

VAN KOTEN, Silvester, ORTMANN, Andreas

Structural versus behavioral remedies in the deregulation of electricity markets: an experimental investigation guided by theory and policy concerns

European Economic Review, 2013, Vol. 64, pp. 256-265 [Loyola de Palacio Chair]

We experimentally study the effects of introducing a forward market and of increasing the number of competitors in a quantity-setting market under strictly convex production costs. Our key interest is to better understand which of these two remedies is more effective at enhancing competition. Allaz and Vila (1993) theorized that forward markets can have a pro-competitive effect under linear production costs. Le Coq and Orzen (2006) and Brandts et al. (2008) investigated this and related issues experimentally. All three experiments (including ours) support the prediction by Allaz and Vila (1993) that introducing a forward market does indeed intensify competition. The results of the present study, however, differ from previous experimental results in that we find the forward market to be the more effective remedy. Brandts et al. (2008) increase the number of competitors by entry, which thus increases the aggregate stock of production assets and makes output cheaper. In contrast, we increase the number of competitors by divestiture, which leaves the aggregate stock of production assets constant. Our results address an important policy issue and provide tentative evidence on the competition-enhancing effect of forward markets, which can be considered a behavioral remedy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28959>

VASILEV, George

Preaching to the choir or converting the uninitiated?: the integrative potential of ingroup deliberations

Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy, 2013, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 109-129

Deliberative democrats responding to the challenge of fostering reciprocity and civic friendship discourage in-group deliberations, taking them to stoke hostilities and preclude the possibility of sociability between groups. In opposition to these views, I argue that in-group deliberation presents itself as a promising, yet underappreciated, normative category for conflict transformation. I support this claim with reference to the observation that deliberative exchanges among like members are just as, if not more, consequential in the facilitation of positive actor transformations than deliberations among unlike members, especially when antipathy defines group relations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24122>



VEGA, Alberto

*Eurostat, soft law and the measurement of public debt:
the case of public-private partnerships*

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 96-118

Budget stability seems to be mainly regulated through hard law, but in order to measure public debt, Eurostat has had to complement many aspects with informal instruments such as decisions in press releases, manuals, recommendations or decisions on particular cases contained in letters to the national statistical authorities. The aim of this paper is to analyse the legal status of these instruments and to comment on their main limitations. In order to do this, we will focus on the case of public-private partnerships, which have frequently been criticised for being used to hide public debt and whose accounting treatment on or off the government's balance sheet depends mainly on the criteria published by Eurostat.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30542>

VINK, Maarten Peter, VAN VLIET, Olaf

Potentials and pitfalls of multi-value QCA: response to Thiem

Field Methods, 2013, Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 208-213

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30177>

VINK, Maarten Peter, PROKIC-BREUER, Tijana, DRONKERS, Jaap

*Immigrant naturalization in the context of institutional
diversity: policy matters, but to whom?*

International Migration, 2013, Vol. 51, No. 5, pp. 1-20

Why do some immigrants naturalize and others not? While much of the literature emphasizes the importance of country of origin features and individual characteristics, there is surprisingly little systematic research on the relation between citizenship policies in destination countries and citizenship take-up among immigrants. Most research in this field draws on data from single country cases and has limited comparative scope. In this paper we analyze citizenship take-up among first generation immigrants in 16 European countries. We apply an explicit cross-national perspective and argue that immigrant naturalization in Europe is determined not only by country of origin features and individual characteristics, but also by the opportunity structure set by the citizenship laws in the countries of origin and destination. We show that more accessible citizenship policies matter little for immigrants from highly developed countries, particularly those with fewer years of residence, but matter significantly for immigrants from less developed countries. As the composition of immigrant populations and citizenship policies across Europe vary significantly, this comparative design is ideally suited to testing the relative importance of factors related to country of origin, individual background and legal opportunity structure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27922>

VINK, Maarten Peter, BAUBÖCK, Rainer

*Citizenship configurations: analysing the multiple
purposes of citizenship regimes in Europe*

Comparative European Politics, 2013, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 621-648



This article presents an analysis of the multiple purposes of citizenship regimes in 36 states in Europe. Previous studies on this topic suffer from two methodological deficits that lead to an incomplete perspective on how states regulate citizenship status: they emphasise the importance of static national membership models and focus nearly exclusively on the access to citizenship for immigrants. To overcome these deficits, we develop a citizenship regime typology based on functional components of citizenship laws, focusing on acquisition as well as loss, inside as well as outside the territory of a state. We find that citizenship regimes in Europe configure along two dimensions that can be associated with territorial and ethnocultural inclusion, which result in four types: territorially and ethnoculturally selective regimes that are inclusive on only one of these dimensions, expansive regimes that are inclusive on both dimensions and insular regimes that restrict both inclusions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29848>

VOGIATZIS, Nikos

Is the European citizen's initiative a serious threat for the community method?

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 91-107

This article proceeds to a normative claim that the potential of the European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) – an instrument expected to increase democratic legitimacy in the EU – should be evaluated in the light of the post-Lisbon Community method and not as an additional 'opportunity structure for citizens' participation'. The first section explains why the Community method is primarily a mechanism of 'output legitimacy', even after the Lisbon Treaty. Furthermore, the legal framework of the ECI (notably the Regulation 211/2011 but also the Commission's Green Paper preceding the adoption of the Regulation) is provided. The evaluation section concludes that the ECI's legislative framework, far from an instrument of direct democracy, perhaps an additional 'opportunity structure', cannot affect the Community method nor seriously increase democratic legitimacy at the EU level due to the – simultaneous – presence of two thresholds: the intactness of the Commission's legislative monopoly and the burdensome formalities imposed upon citizens and organisers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28731>

VON GRAEVENITZ, Fritz Georg

Zucker und kubanische Revolution: internationale

Determinanten der New Deal-Politik (1930-1934)

Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, 2013, Vol. 100, No. 1, pp. 1-22

The article presents two international events which had a marked effect on the New Deal's sugar policy: the so-called Chadbourne Agreement and the Cuban Revolution of 1933. The Chadbourne Agreement of 1931 introduced international market intervention by setting limits on exports and production in order to stabilize prices on the global sugar market. This transnational agreement had a negative impact on the Cuban sugar industry and aggravated the problems of the island's main industrial sector during the Great Depression. The events induced revolutionary activities during 1933 on Cuba. As a consequence, Roosevelt took account of both the Chadbourne Agreement and the Cuban sugar economy in designing his New Deal policy. The Cuban sugar industry was incorporated into the U.S. sugar program to maintain its important position on the U.S. sugar market. Further, the New Deal sugar program was designed to be compatible with the Chadbourne Agreement and therefore incorporated its interventionist market mechanisms. Thus, against conventional wisdom, the New Deal's sugar policy was shaped by distinctly international events in political as well as economic terms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30718>



WRIGHT NELSON, Jack

On the conceptual origins of the law of unjustified enrichment in the draft common frame of reference

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2013, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 119-135

Book VII of the Draft Common Frame of Reference presents a codification of the law of unjustified enrichment, derived from European jurisdictions and legal traditions. Yet European private law lacks a 'common core' concerning unjustified enrichment. Thus the question arises: where did Book VII's drafters derive their material, and which national jurisdictions are represented therein? Through comparative analysis, this paper aims to clarify the conceptual origins of Book VII, comment on the causes of divergence in this area of law, and consider the future uses of Book VII.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30543>





AKKOYUNLU, Sule

Migration-induced women's empowerment: the case of Turkey

EUI RSCAS, 2013/77, Migration Policy Centre

Migration not only contributes to development through financial remittances, but also through flows of knowledge and through the diffusion of social, cultural and political norms and values. In fact, these more intangible contributions are more appreciated during economic and financial crises, as financial remittances become unstable or decrease in those circumstances. This paper, therefore, addresses the effect of migration on women's empowerment in Turkey. The number of women in parliament in Turkey is chosen as a gauge of women's empowerment and is explained by the emigration rate, the relative education of women to men, and a measure of democracy. Utilization of data over six decades from 1960 until 2011 gives the possibility that these series can be spuriously correlated. Therefore, the paper addresses the issue of spurious correlation in an analytical way. Spurious correlation is the risk of linking the share of women in parliament, for example, to the emigration rate when in fact there is no association. This study adopts the bounds testing procedure as a method to determine and to avoid spurious correlation. The results of bounds testing gives clear-cut evidence that women's empowerment, the share of women in parliament in the present context, is related to the emigration rate, the relative education of women and to a measure of democracy. The bounds-testing procedure is replicated for emigration flows by destination country groups such as European and other core OECD countries, Arab countries, and Russia and CIS (Commonwealth Independent States) countries. Again, it is found that the share of women in parliament is related to the country groups with the largest effect in European and core OECD countries. The results are robust for the inclusion of asylum seekers and refugees in the emigration data. These results have important policy implications for sending as well as for destination countries, implications which are discussed in the paper.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28360>



ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena
Deposits and bank capital structure
EUI ECO, 2013/03

In a model with bankruptcy costs and segmented deposit and equity markets, we endogenize the choice of bank and firm capital structure and the cost of equity and deposit finance. Despite risk neutrality, equity capital is more costly than deposits. When banks directly finance risky investments, they hold positive capital and diversify. When they make risky loans to firms, banks trade off the high cost of equity with the diversification benefits from a lower bankruptcy probability. When bankruptcy costs are high, banks use no capital and only lend to one sector. When these are low, banks hold capital and diversify.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26454>

ALTUG, Sumru G., CANOVA, Fabio
Do institutions and culture matter for business cycles?
CEPR Discussion Paper, 2013/9382

We examine the relationship between macroeconomic, institutional, and cultural indicators and cyclical fluctuations for European, Middle Eastern and North African Mediterranean countries. Mediterranean cycles are different from EU cycles: the duration of expansions is shorter; the amplitude and the output costs of recessions are larger; and cyclical synchronization is smaller. Differences in macroeconomic and institutional indicators partly account for the relative differences in cyclical synchronization. By contrast, differences in cultural indicators account for relative differences in the persistence, the volatility and the synchronization of cyclical fluctuations. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29200>

AMIGHINI, Alessia, SANFILIPPO, Marco
Impact of south-south FDI and trade on the export upgrading of African economies
EUI RSCAS, 2013/75, Global Governance Programme-68

We explore the impact of FDI and imports, disaggregated at the sectorial level, on the upgrading of African exports. We distinguish flows from other developing countries (South-South) and developed countries (North-South), and find that they impact differently on the ability of recipients to absorb the positive spillovers. Results support the view that South-South integration holds a strong potential for African economies. South-South FDI foster diversification of low-tech industries and raise the average quality of manufacturing exports, while importing from the South increases the ability to expand the variety of manufactured exports and to introduce more advanced goods in less-diversified economies.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28258>

ASCARI, Sergio
The Gas Target Model for the Vysehrad 4 region: conceptual analysis
EUI RSCAS, 2013/78

The Gas Target Model is a challenge, notably for the less than large European markets that are fostered to merge in order to boost liquidity. Th challenge is even tougher for the Vysehrad countries (Czech Republic,



Hungary, Poland and Slovakia), which have long been dependent on Russian supplies and are therefore characterised by less open markets than their Western neighbours. This paper analyses the reality of the V4 countries vis -à-vis the European Gas Target Model, starting from their current and expected infrastructural endowment, and suggests ways to develop and implement it in the most efficient way for them and for the EU as a whole.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28577>

AZOULAI, Loïc

L'autonomie de l'individu européen et la question du statut

EUI LAW, 2013/14

A powerful narrative exists in European Union Law that argues that the Union and its main legal actor, the European Court of Justice, have placed the individual at the centre of the European project. The creation of the European individual (worker/consumer/producer/employer...) is largely the result of a legal technique which consists in granting individuals with subjective rights opposable to the Member States. EU legislation and jurisprudence are replete with such rights. In the past two decades, the language of market rights has developed in the grammar and semantic of citizenship rights. This paper is an attempt to address some of the shortcomings of this construction by relying on the concept of status. A concept of status has recently emerged in the case law of the European Court of Justice. The paper argues that, beyond its purely rhetorical value, the concept may be constructed in normative terms so as to offer a new conceptualization of individual autonomy at the EU level. A conception that preserves the emancipatory character of EU law but is more sensitive to the protection of affected interests.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29098>

BACCINI, Leonardo, SUDULICH, Maria Laura, WALL, Matthew T.

Lost in transmission: evaluating internet effects on citizens' attitudes towards the European Union in times of crisis

EUI MWP, 2013/03

Previous studies suggest that citizens' attitudes towards the European Union (EU) are influenced by media coverage of EU institutions and policies. To date, empirical studies have investigated the effects of TV and newspaper consumption on euro-skepticism. However, the role of the Internet remains under-explored. In this study we combine data on broadband availability with respondent geo-location data from the 2011 Irish National Election Study, which allows us to measure whether respondents live in an area with broadband coverage. We use this dataset to perform a quasi-experimental analysis that identifies the effect of online news-gathering on citizens' evaluations of the extent to which the European Union and the Euro are culpable for the current economic crisis. To allow for heterogeneous treatment effects, we implement local average response functions (LARF) in our analysis. We find that those citizens who source political information online are more prone to blame the EU for (mis)managing the current economic crisis than those who do not.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26616>



BAGGIO, Giosuè, MORATTI, Sofia
*Brain imaging as a diagnostic and as a communicative
tool in disorders of consciousness*
EUI MWP, 2013/04

Recently, a number of neuroimaging studies have been conducted, aimed at detecting signs of consciousness in patients with a diagnosis of vegetative or minimally conscious state. The contributions appeared during an ongoing international ethical and socio-legal debate, on the admissibility of decisions to withdraw artificial nutrition from vegetative patients, thereby allowing them to die. We argue that neuroimaging is more likely to contribute to medical diagnosis and decision making if two requirements are met. First, those studies inferred awareness from the neural correlates of cognitive processes that are assumed to involve consciousness. However, neural correlates of consciousness proper, as defined by current philosophy and neuroscience, are the only admissible non-behavioral signs of awareness. Second, in those studies patients attempted to answer medically irrelevant questions by modulating their cortical activity in imagery tasks. We suggest patients should instead be queried on matters relevant to their clinical condition and quality of life.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26677>

BALAFOUTAS, Loukas, KERSCHBAMER, Rudolf, SUTTER, Matthias
Second-degree moral hazard in a real-world credence goods market
EUI ECO, 2013/08

Empirical literature on moral hazard focuses exclusively on the direct impact of asymmetric information on market outcomes, thus ignoring possible repercussions. We present a field experiment in which we consider a phenomenon that we call second-degree moral hazard – the tendency of the supply side in a market to react to anticipated moral hazard on the demand side by increasing the extent or the price of the service. In the market for taxi rides, our moral hazard manipulation consists of some passengers explicitly stating that their expenses will be reimbursed by their employer. This has an economically important and statistically significant positive effect on the likelihood of overcharging, with passengers in that treatment being about 13% more likely to pay higher-than-justified prices for a given ride. This indicates that second-degree moral hazard may have a substantial impact on service provision in a credence goods market.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28598>

BALSIGER, Philip
Embedding “political consumerism”: a conceptual critique
EUI MWP, 2013/08

This paper develops a theoretically and empirically founded critique of the concept of political consumerism. In the course of the last decade, political consumerism was “discovered” as a new form of political participation, revealing the politics behind products. Surveys show that individuals more and more often use their consumption to voice political concerns, boycotting products or explicitly buying products for a political reason (boycott). I first discuss this concept and its different dimensions. I then offer an encompassing critique thereof, focusing on four main aspects: the conceptualization of consumers and consumption, the question of whether political consumption is new, the universality of the notion, and the articulation between individual and collective forms of political consumption.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27318>



BALTER, Janine
Quarticity estimation on ohlc data
EUI MWP, 2013/21

Integrated quarticity, a measure of the volatility of volatility, plays a key role in analyzing the volatility of financial time series. As it is an important ingredient for the construction of accurate confidence intervals for integrated volatility, its accurate estimation is of high interest. Given that it includes fourth order returns, it is relatively hard to estimate. This article proposes a new, very efficient and jump-robust estimator of integrated quarticity -based on intraday open, high, low and close prices (ohlc data) - and compares its performance to that of the realized quarticity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28102>

BANULESCU, Georgiana-Denisa, DUMITRESCU, Elena-Ivona
Which are the SIFIs?: a Component Expected Shortfall (CES) approach to systemic risk
EUI MWP, 2013/23

This paper proposes a component approach to systemic risk which allows to decompose the risk of the aggregate financial system (measured by Expected Shortfall, ES) while accounting for the firm characteristics. Developed by analogy with the Component Value-at-Risk concept, our new systemic risk measure, called Component ES (CES), presents several advantages. It is a hybrid measure, which combines the Too Interconnected To Fail and the Too Big To Fail logics. CES relies only on publicly available daily data and encompasses the popular Marginal ES measure. CES can be used to assess the contribution of a firm to systemic risk at a precise date but also to forecast its contribution over a certain period. The empirical application verifies the ability of CES to identify the most systemically risky firms during the 2007-2009 financial crisis. We show that our measure identifies the institutions labeled as SIFIs by the Financial Stability Board.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28103>

BARTLETT, Jamie, FROIO, Caterina,
LITTLER, Mark, MCDONNELL, Duncan
New political actors in Europe: Beppe Grillo and the M5S
London, Demos, 2013, Demos Country briefing papers

New social and political movements from radically different political positions have emerged across Europe using the Internet to challenge existing parties and structures. Beppe Grillo, the Italian comedian and blogger, is the most prominent figure to have embraced this change through the creation first of all of the 'Friends of Beppe Grillo' meet-up groups and then, in 2009, the Movimento Cinque Stelle (M5S - Five-Star Movement). What makes Grillo and the M5S especially interesting is how they combine online and offline activities both in their communications and mobilization strategies. Having detailed the history, structure and policies of the M5S, this report presents the results of a survey of 1,865 Facebook fans of Beppe Grillo and the Movimento 5 Stelle. It includes data on who they are, what they think, and what motivates them to shift from virtual to real-world activism. It finds them to be characterized by extremely low levels of trust in mainstream parties, parliament and traditional media.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26217>



BASER, Bahar

The Kurdish diaspora in Europe: identity formation and political activism

Bogaziçi University-TÜSIAD Foreign Policy Forum Research Report, DPF 2013-RR 01

The “Kurdish question” has become one of the most protracted conflicts in Turkey’s recent history, and perhaps even the most serious problem facing the Turkish Republic today. It is also one of the most pressing issues affecting Turkey’s prospects for accession to the European Union. Despite recent developments in the Kurdish-Turkish bargaining process, considered by many to constitute significant leaps forward, Turkey still has a long way to go in reaching a stable, democratic resolution of the long-standing, deeply-embedded, and complex issues that concern the country’s Kurdish minority. While Kurds in Turkey continue to make demands of the Turkish government, Diaspora Kurds in Europe also participate in this claims-making process by following alternative strategies at the local, national, and supranational level. As van Bruinessen noted approximately a decade ago, the Kurdish question is no longer a concern solely for countries in the Middle East, but, due to the Kurdish Diaspora, has increasingly become a European debate. In light of its activism and visibility in Europe, the Kurdish Diaspora has been extolled in several studies for being the “best-organized diasporic community in Europe.” As a result of labor migration, political turmoil, and conflicts in Turkey, many Kurds have become dispersed throughout Europe and beyond. Today, it is no surprise that Kurdish Diaspora adopts strategies in order to raise their collective voice in Europe, to attract attention to their cause from European governments, politicians, and civil society groups, and as part of their struggle to be recognized ethnically and culturally as “Kurds” – firstly in Europe, and then in Turkey. In the European countries where they reside, Kurds maintain and reconstruct their Kurdish identity and use the opportunities available in their new host countries to mobilize their movement. Employing these strategies, the Kurdish Diaspora, at the local, national, and supranational level, has leapt at the opportunity to influence the course of politics within both Turkey and Europe. Above all, this study is an attempt to map out the Kurdish Diaspora in Europe and to analyze its historical development. Secondly, it is an attempt to understand the mechanisms of how and why the mobilization of Kurds occurred in Europe, by examining the movement’s scope of influence as well as its limitations. Finally, the Kurdish Diaspora’s stance towards the AKP and the “Kurdish Initiative” are examined in detail. The purpose here is to shed light on the Kurdish Diaspora, its reach and influence, and its connections to the Kurdish movement in Turkey.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28337>

BEAMAN, Jean

French in the eyes of others: cultural citizenship, marginalization, and France’s middle-class North African second-generation

EUI MWP, 2013/09

In this paper, based on 45 interviews with adult children of North African immigrants in the Paris metropolitan area, I discuss those individuals who, despite their educational and professional successes, remain excluded from mainstream French society. In particular, I explain how this segment of France’s second-generation defines being French and how they relate to these definitions. Respondents distinguish between the cultural and legal dimensions of French as an identity. Despite being born in France, they are often perceived as foreigners and therefore have their “Frenchness” contested by their compatriots. This population must navigate two seemingly separate social worlds – Maghrébin culture versus French society. As they have French citizenship, children of North African immigrants are therefore technically French. Yet they often find that they are denied a cultural citizenship, one which would enable them to be accepted by others as French. Ultimately, many of the North African second-generation seeks to assert not an oppositional identity, but a French one. Taking cultural citizenship into consideration provides a more nuanced understanding of the



socio-cultural realities of both being a minority in France and how citizenship operates in everyday life. This research indicates how race and ethnicity remain significant in French society and how France's minorities remain linked to minority populations worldwide.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27319>

BELAVUSAU, Uładzislau

*Historical revisionism in comparative perspective:
law, politics and surrogate mourning*

EUI LAW, 2013/12

Recently the law on the Armenian genocide denial in France with a subsequent decision of the Conseil Constitutionnel (February 2012) shed fresh light on the controversial issue of historical revisionism. It disposed the issue in a wider perspective than a recurrent legal discussion on Holocaust denial. Furthermore, in drawing their bill, the authors of the French law invoked the EU Council Framework Decision 2008/913. This article demonstrates the chilling effects of that EU instrument for the freedom of speech in Europe. To these ends, it first explores the "European" model of legal engagement with historiography that is radically different from its counterpart in the USA. It further places this model in a fertile yet under-theorized comparative realm of three Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries: the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland. The CEE is a primary arena of the Holocaust, a region particularly sensitive to interpretations of World War II, and a battlefield of two totalitarian regimes. In normative terms, this comparative study of semantic and pragmatic differences between historical revisionism and hate speech, of victimhood and mens rea in the crime of Holocaust denial, as well as of the appropriation of selected episodes of World War II, concludes that the criminalization of historical revisionism constitutes a substantial impairment to the freedom of (academic) expression for the sake of politics of memory (Geschichtspolitik).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29099>

BEN ZEEV, Nadav

*What can we learn about news shocks from the late
1990s and early 2000s boom-bust period?*

EUI MWP, 2013/25

The boom-bust period of 1997-2003 is commonly viewed as an expectations-driven episode in which overly optimistic expectations about information and communications technology (ICT) were followed by their downward revision. Given that ICT is strongly related to technology in the broader producer and consumer durable goods sectors, this unique period can be used to identify news shocks about investment-specific technology (IST). Specifically, this paper proposes and implements novel identifying restrictions for identifying IST news shocks based on the notion that this period is arguably the most significant and apparent IST news-driven period in post-war data. In particular, I demonstrate via a variety of Vector Autoregression (VAR) models the robust result that the shock which i) has a long-run effect on the relative price of investment and ii) has its maximal sum of realizations, among all three-year period sums, in the 1997-1999 boom period followed by a negative sum in the bust period, is a shock that raises output, hours, investment, and consumption, and accounts for the majority of their business cycle variations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28297>



BERMPEROGLOU, Dimitrios, PAPPA, Evi, VELLA, Eugenia
Spending cuts and their effects on output, unemployment and the deficits
CEPR Discussion Paper, 2013/9383

We compare the output and unemployment effects of fiscal adjustments in different types of government outlays in the US, Canada, Japan, and the UK. We identify shocks in government consumption, investment, vacancies and government wages in a SVAR using sign restrictions extracted from a New-Keynesian model with matching frictions in the private and public sector, endogenous labor force participation and heterogeneous unemployed jobseekers. Government vacancy cuts are associated with the highest output losses and the lowest gains in terms of deficit reductions. This is because such shocks generate an additional wealth effect: they induce a fall in the number of working members of the household that leads to a fall in private consumption and investment demand. On the other hand, government wage cuts are the least destructive device for cutting the budget.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29205>

BETTIZA, Gregorio
The social and material construction of civilizations in international relations: the 'Muslim world' in American foreign policy after 9/11
EUI MWP, 2013/26

This working paper engages theoretically and empirically with the emerging field of civilizational analysis in international relations (IR). It divides the civilizational turn in IR into four developing lines of research: 'civilizational dynamics'; 'inter-civilizational ethics'; 'deconstructing civilization/s'; and 'civilizational constructions'. The paper argues that out of these four lines of research, 'civilizational constructions' appears to be not only the least developed but also a highly promising one. This line of research moves the ongoing debate beyond the current overwhelming focus on whether civilizations exist and matter, or not, in international relations. A 'civilizational constructions' line of research sheds instead much needed light on how emerging forms of civilizational-based thinking are contributing to socially and materially construct civilizations as meaningful entities in world politics by embedding them in new international practices and institutions. The empirical import of a 'civilizational constructions' line of research is offered in an analysis of American foreign policy. The case study explores how in the aftermath of 9/11, the "Muslim world" asserted itself not only as a civilizational strategic frame of reference in the consciousness of American policymakers, but also as a civilizational organizing principle of American foreign policy practices and institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28537>

BEUKERS, Thomas
The Eurozone crisis and the legitimacy of differentiated integration
EUI MWP, 2013/36

This paper examines and critically discusses several new forms of differentiated integration developed in reaction to the Eurozone crisis, including the so-called Two-Pack of economic governance, the ESM Treaty and the Fiscal Compact. A number of elements from these instruments will be discussed that best illustrate the challenges of the most recent forms of further integration in the light of legitimacy. A theoretical framework for the concept of legitimacy is used that builds on the assumptions that legitimacy is provided through legality and that parliaments contribute to the legitimacy of political projects as an important element of so-called 'input legitimacy'. The paper illustrates some of the opportunities, challenges and risks of the recent



forms of differentiated integration. It is argued that in the absence of an increased legitimacy of democratic politics at the level of the European Union, the most important legitimacy source remains at the level of national democracy and parliaments. Therefore, the importance of national legitimacy moments should not be underestimated. Moreover, they should not be avoided.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29057>

BIGONI, Maria, BORTOLOTTI, Stefania, CASARI, Marco,
GAMBETTA, Diego, PANCOTTO, Francesca
*Cooperation hidden frontiers: the behavioral
foundations of the Italian north-south divide*
EUI ECO, 2013/04

Socio-economic performance differs not only across countries but within countries too and can persist even after religion, language, and formal institutions are long shared. One interpretation of these disparities is that successful regions are characterized by higher levels of trust, and, more generally, of cooperation. Here we study a classic case of within-country disparities, the Italian North-South divide, to find out whether people exhibit geographically distinct abilities to cooperate independently of many other factors and whence these differences emerge. Through an experiment in four Italian cities, we study the behavior of a sample of the general population toward trust and contributions to the common good. We find that trust and contributions vary in unison, and diminish moving from North to South. This regional gap cannot be attributed to payoffs from cooperation or to institutions, formal or informal, that may vary across Italy, as the experimental methodology silences their impact. The gap is also independent of risk and other-regarding preferences which we measure experimentally, suggesting that the lower ability to cooperate we find in the South is not due to individual “moral” flaws. The gap could originate from emergent collective properties, such as different social norms and the expectations they engender. The absence of convergence in behavior during the last 150 years, since Italy was unified, further suggests that these norms can persist overtime. Using a millennium-long dataset, we explore whether the quality of past political institutions and the frequency of wars could explain the emergence of these differences in norms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27054>

BLOCKMANS, Steven, HILLION, Christophe (ed/s)
*EEAS 2.0: A legal commentary on Council decision 2010/427/EU establishing
the organisation and functioning of the European External Action Service*
EUI AEL, 2013/03

Article 13(3) of Council Decision 2010/427/EU of 26 July 2010 establishing the organisation and functioning of the European External Action Service (EEAS) required that the High Representative should provide a review of the organisation and functioning of the EEAS by mid-2013. This paper provides a legal commentary on the Decision and is intended to inform those involved in the review process and to serve as a reference document for practitioners and analysts dealing with the EEAS. This commentary provides a textual and contextual analysis of each article of the Decision, taking account of i) other relevant legal provisions (primary, secondary, international), ii) the process leading to the adoption of the 2010 Council Decision (i.e. travaux préparatoires), iii) the preamble of the Council Decision, and iv) insofar as it is possible at this stage, early implementation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28338>



BLOCKMANS, Steven, HILLION, Christophe (ed/s)
*EEAS 2.0: recommendations for the amendment of Council
Decision 2010/427/EU establishing the organisation and
functioning of the European external action service*
EUI AEL, 2013/10

This report offers recommendations for the amendment of the Council Decision 2010/427/EU establishing the organisation and functioning of the European External Action Service. Its purpose is to contribute, in practical legal terms, to the ongoing review of the Decision in 2013, as well as to the possible discussion on its revision that may take place in 2014. In particular, it sheds light on possible adjustments in the application of the Decision 'à droit constant', but also suggests potential alteration of its formulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29097>

BORONSKA-HRYNIEWIECKA, Karolina
*Subnational parliaments in EU policy control:
explaining the variations across Europe*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/38

The inclusion of subnational parliaments into the Early Warning System for subsidiarity control has generated transforming dynamics in the parliamentary modus operandi in EU decentralized systems. The empirical findings reveal considerable variations in the pace and scope of subnational parliamentary activity in ex-ante EU policy control challenging the existing theories of subnational mobilization. This article sheds light on these variations drawing from a comparative institutional analysis. It offers a theoretical framework which permits to account for the differences in the patterns of subnational parliamentary mobilization in the framework of the EWS, and beyond. This paper claims that the two most important variables behind the scope and effectiveness of regional parliamentary activity are the meso-level factors of the relationship between executive and legislature at subnational level and the position of regional executives in domestic governance arrangements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27156>

BOURREAU, Marc, CAMBINI, Carlo, DOGAN, Pinar
Access regulation and the transition from copper to fiber networks in telecoms
EUI RSCAS, 2013/52

In this paper we study the impact of different forms of access obligations on firms' incentives to migrate from the legacy copper network to ultra-fast broadband infrastructures. We analyse three different kinds of regulatory interventions: geographical regulation of access to copper networks - where access prices are differentiated depending on whether or not an alternative fiber network has been deployed; access obligations on fiber networks and its interplay with wholesale copper prices; and, finally, a mandatory switch-off of the legacy copper network - to foster the transition to the higher quality fiber networks. Trading-off the different static and dynamic goals, the paper provides guidelines and suggestions for policy makers' decisions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27597>



BOURREAU, Marc, CAMBINI, Carlo, HOERNIG, Steffen
Geographic access rules and investments
EUI RSCAS, 2013/28, Florence School of Regulation

We analyze competition between vertically-integrated operators who build infrastructure and provide access in different geographical areas. Under full commitment, the regulator sets socially-optimal access rates that depend on the local degree of infrastructure competition. If he can only commit to implementing a single access price, the regulator can impose a uniform access price or deregulate access in competitive areas. While uniform access pricing leads to suboptimal investment, deregulation can spur investment. Still, deregulation is not an ideal solution to the commitment problem, as it tends to involve multiple and inefficient equilibria at the wholesale level, with either too little or too much investment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26678>

BOWER, Adam
Assessing the diffusion of international norms: evidence from state incorporation of the Rome statute of the International Criminal Court
EUI MWP, 2013/15

The International Criminal Court (ICC) represents a compelling example of international governance via formal organizations, since it imposes new and potentially costly obligations on states. International Relations has long been concerned with how institutions affect actor behaviour, yet despite this pedigree, the impact of the ICC has only begun to be systematically explored. This Working Paper contributes to the growing literature on the Court's efficacy by examining the diffusion of ICC norms in the international system. To do so it presents a new dataset measuring the incorporation of core ICC standards in domestic law. Overall, the evidence suggests only limited adoption of the relevant standards, and consequently important gaps exist in the contemporary grave crimes regime. Moreover, the patterns of state incorporation support tentative hypotheses concerning the adoption of international norms, suggesting that we should be able to anticipate key challenges and opportunities in future efforts to internalize international legal standards.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27396>

BREMBERGER, Francisca, CAMBINI, Carlo,
GUGLER, Klaus, RONDI, Laura
Dividend policy in regulated firms
EUI RSCAS, 2013/53

We study the impact of different regulatory and ownership regimes on the dividend policy of regulated firms. Using a panel of 106 publicly traded European electric utilities in the period 1986-2010, we link payout and smoothing decisions to the implementation of different regulatory mechanisms (cost plus vs. incentive regulation) and to firm ownership (state vs. private). After controlling for the potential endogeneity of the regulatory mechanism, our results show that utilities subject to incentive regulation smooth their dividends less than firms subject to cost-based regulation and present higher impact effects and target payout ratios. This suggests that when managers are more sensitive to competition-like efficiency pressures following the adoption of incentive regulation, they adopt a dividend policy more responsive to earnings variability and



more consistent with optimal cash management. These results, however, apply only to private utilities. If the state still has ultimate control, smoothing of dividends remains irrespective of the regulatory mechanism. It seems that corporate governance (i.e. state control) trumps regulation when it comes to dividend payout policy.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27598>

BRENDON, Charles
Efficiency, equity, and optimal income taxation
EUI MWP, 2013/22

Social insurance schemes must resolve a trade-off between competing efficiency and equity considerations. Yet there are few direct statements of this trade-off that could be used for practical policymaking. To this end, this paper re-assesses optimal tax policy in the celebrated Mirrlees (1971) model. It provides a new, intuitive characterisation of the optimum, relating two cost terms that are directly interpretable as the marginal costs of inefficiency and of inequality respectively. An empirical exercise then shows how our characterisation can be used to determine whether existing tax systems give too much weight to efficiency or to equity considerations, relative to a benchmark constrained optimum. Based on earnings, consumption and tax data from 2008 we show that social insurance policy in the US systematically gives insufficient weight to equality considerations when conventional assumptions are made about individual preference structures and the policymaker is utilitarian.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27937>

BRILLI, Ylenia, DEL BOCA, Daniela, MONFARDINI, Chiara
*State-of-the-art Report: child care arrangements:
determinants and consequences*
Families and Societies Working Papers, 2013/02

This report summarizes the most recent empirical research on the effects of non - parental and household time investments on child development. The results from the studies considering non - parental child care policies are presented taking into account the timing of the intervention. The majority of large - scale policies providing non - parental child care have positive effects on children's cognitive outcomes, both in the short and in the medium run. Early childhood policies can have long lasting effects on adult outcomes, also boosting the development of non-cognitive skills. The empirical results of the literature assessing the effects of time and income investments within the household show that while maternal time is crucial for child development, the father's and grandparents' time may also be important. There is already some evidence that the father's time can be a good substitute for maternal time, especially when the child grows up.

A project funded by European Union's Seventh Framework Programme under grant agreement no. 320116 for the research project FamiliesAndSocieties, launched in February 1, 2013 until January 31, 2017.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28877>

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 series*
CHILD Working Papers, 2013/13



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 2009-10 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/1814/28838>

BRUNINX, Kenneth, DELARUE, Erik, D'HAESELEER, William
*Statistical description of the error on wind power
forecasts via a Lévy a-stable distribution*

EUI RSCAS, 2013/50, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

As the share of wind power in the electricity system rises, the limited predictability of wind power generation becomes increasingly critical for operating a reliable electricity system. In most operational & economic models, the wind power forecast error (WPFE) is often assumed to have a Gaussian or so-called B-distribution. However, these distributions are not suited to fully describe the skewed and heavy-tailed character of WPFE data. In this paper, the Lévy a-stable distribution is proposed as an improved description of the WPFE. Based on 6 years of historical wind power data, three forecast scenarios with forecast horizons ranging from 1 to 24 hours are simulated via a persistence approach. The Lévy a-stable distribution models the WPFE better than the Gaussian or so-called B-distribution, especially for short term forecasts. In a case study, an analysis of historical WPFE data showed improvements over the Gaussian and B-distribution between 137 and 567% in terms of cumulative squared residuals. The method presented allows to quantify the probability of a certain error, given a certain wind power forecast. This new statistical description of the WPFE can hold important information for short term economic & operational (reliability) studies in the field of wind power.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27520>

CABRALES, Antonio, GOTTARDI, Piero, VEGA-REDONDO, Fernando
Risk-sharing and contagion in networks

EUI ECO, 2013/01

The aim of this paper is to investigate how the capacity of an economic system to absorb shocks depends on the specific pattern of interconnections established among financial firms. The key trade-off at work is between the risk-sharing gains enjoyed by firms when they become more interconnected and the large-scale costs resulting from an increased risk exposure. We focus on two dimensions of the network structure: the size of the (disjoint) components into which the network is divided, and the "relative density" of connections within each component. We find that when the distribution of the shocks displays "fat" tails extreme segmentation is optimal, while minimal segmentation and high density are optimal when the distribution exhibits "thin" tails. For other, less regular distributions intermediate degrees of segmentation and sparser connections are also optimal. We also find that there is typically a conflict between efficiency and pairwise stability, due to a "size externality" that is not internalized by firms who belong to components that have reached an individually optimal size. Finally, optimality requires perfect assortativity for firms in a component.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25634>



CAFAGGI, Fabrizio, CHEREDNYCHENKO, Olha O., CSERES, Katalin,
GORYWODA, Łukasz, KAROVA, Rozeta, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang
*The Europeanization of Private Law in Central and Eastern Europe
Countries (CEECs): preliminary findings and research agenda*
EUI LAW, 2013/07

Since its creation, European Union (hereinafter: 'the EU') has experienced various enlargements. In 1973, Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined the EU. Greece became a Member in 1981 and was followed by Spain and Portugal in 1986. Austria, Finland and Sweden acceded to the EU in 1995. In 2004, ten Central and Eastern European Countries (hereinafter: 'the CEECs') became EU members. Finally, another two CEECs, i.e. Bulgaria and Romania, joined the EU on 1 January 2007. What impact did previous enlargements have on national systems of private law? It is an important question since there are on-going accession negotiations with Croatia and Turkey and other countries (Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine and Moldova) are also interested in acceding to the EU. As well as these countries, Russia has also developed specific relationships with the EU which affect its private law system. Learning from previous experience may help in structuring a better pattern of Europeanization. But the broader question is whether the process of 'Europeanization' of private law in the CEECs can be considered as concluded with membership or rather whether 'regional policies' are needed to contextualize the implementation of EU law and to govern its spill-overs. This special issue brings together four different contributions on the impact of EU law on the national private law systems in the CEECs in three important fields of regulatory private law, i.e. competition law, consumer law and securities law, which have been profoundly affected by EU law. The overall conclusion is that the Europeanization of private law in the CEECs can no longer be regarded as a one way process in which the EU defines the standards to be implemented in the CEECs without a thorough analysis of the starting conditions and special needs of these countries. What is needed is an approach which turns the perspective upside down and looks at the EU enlargement policy through the eyes of the CEECs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28659>

CALDEIRA, Emilie, ROTA-GRAZIOSI, Grégoire
*Simpler is better: how do simple unconditional central
grants boost local own-source revenue in Benin?*
EUI MWP, 2013/11

Intergovernmental grants design is an important issue in developing countries, where the decentralization process involves a huge vertical gap, i.e. an imbalance between the costs of local public competences and local governments' revenue raising powers. Our analysis considers the (dis)incentive effect of simple unconditional central grants on local own-source revenue. We highlight a theoretical ambiguity over the nature of this effect in assuming less efficiency of local governments in collecting taxes than of the central one. Our empirical analysis focuses on Benin. We study the impact of a very simple grant that has the properties of being collected at the borders by customs and being allocated among local governments through a fixed rule (the population of jurisdictions). Our empirical analysis covers panel data of 74 local governments from 2003 to 2008, and addresses potential endogeneity issues of central transfer. We conclude unambiguously with a positive impact of this grant on local own-source revenue. This effect is contingent on a minimum level of wealth of the jurisdiction, and is stronger for local governments that do not share the same political affiliation as the president in office. Our result emphasizes a neglected quality of unconditional transfers

whose allocation rule is only based on the population of jurisdictions: their complementarity with local ownsource revenue. Such transfers are not only simpler than other formula-based equalization transfers, but they may also have an incentive effect on local own-source revenue.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27321>

CALEL, Raphael, DECHEZLEPRÊTRE, Antoine
*Environmental policy and directed technological change:
evidence from the European carbon market*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/09, Climate Policy Research Unit (CPRU)

This paper investigates the impact of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) on technological change. We exploit installations-level inclusion criteria to estimate the impact of the EU ETS on firms patenting. We find that the EU ETS has increased low-carbon innovation among regulated firms by as much as 10%, while not crowding out patenting for other technologies. We also find evidence that the EU ETS has not impacted patenting beyond the set of regulated companies. These results imply that the EU ETS accounts for nearly a 1% increase in European lowcarbon patenting compared to a counterfactual scenario.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26316>

CALOSSI, Enrico, COTICCHIA, Fabrizio
*The role of europarties in framing the European
Union Foreign and Security Policy*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/03, EUDO-European Union Democracy Observatory

The implementation of the Lisbon Treaty assessed new prerogatives to the European Parliament (EP) on the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and on the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). This has increased the role of the EP thus changing the balance of power with other EU institutions, as the Council of Ministers, the European Council and also the new High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR). This new situation conveys more powers and responsibilities to the EP and to its main actors, i.e. the political parties. Even if also national parties have their own opinions on CFSP and CSDP issues, it is obvious that their supranational and EU level organisations, the so-called Europarties, devote to the foreign policy of EU much more attention. Aim of this paper is to analyse whether Europarties share the same attitude towards the existence of a EU common foreign and defence policy, and what are the main conceptual frames adopted by each Europarty on some of the main EU foreign and defence issues. Europarties' positions are analysed through a discourse analysis approach in order to understand their ideas towards three fundamental institutional frameworks of the EU foreign policy: the Lisbon Treaty, the existence of the CFSP and the existence of the CSDP (and the European Defence Agency). Moreover, a content analysis is conducted on Europarties' electoral manifestos and on the main EU strategic documents in order to understand which are the main conceptual frames used by parties and by EU on the foreign and defence issues. In particular four categories concerning different aspects of the CFSP and of the CSDP are identified: nature of threats, foreign and defence policy tools, geographical areas of interest, multilateral organizations. Results show that not only the non-mainstream Europarties, whose critical views towards the EU or some aspects of the EU were already known, but also amongst the EPP, the PES and ELDR there are some differences in their attitude towards the CFSP and the CSDP. While the EPP and the ELDR seem to be clearly enthusiastic of the new CFSP and CSDP - as designed by the Lisbon Treaty - Socialists, even if they agree and underline the importance of the reformed CFSP, are more critical towards the CSDP. With respect to the four categories (nature of threats, foreign and defence policy tools, geographical areas of interest,



multilateral organizations) the Europarties offer different attitudes and priorities to those expressed in the official documents of the EU. In particular, Europarties seem to have a completely different perception of which threats have to be considered the most dangerous. It is worth noting that every Europarty considers the climate change as the threat which deserves more space and attention while for the official documents the environmental issue represents only one of the menaces posed to the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25839>

CANOVA, Fabio, DALLARI, Pietro
How important is tourism for the international transmission of cyclical fluctuations?: evidence from the Mediterranean
ECB Working Paper, 2013/1553

We quantify the importance of the tourism channel for the international transmission of cyclical fluctuations to the Mediterranean basin. We use five destination countries and a number of source countries to provide broad evidence on the link. Source country output shocks produce important fluctuations in international tourism flows. Absent the tourism channel, the output effects in a typical destination country would be reduced by about one-fourth. Imported shocks account for an important portion of the fluctuations in destination countries variables. Policy prescriptions are discussed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29202>

CANOVA, Fabio, FERRONI, Filippo, MATTHES, Christian
Choosing the variables to estimate singular DSGE models
CEPR Discussion Paper, 2013/9381

We propose two methods to choose the variables to be used in the estimation of the structural parameters of a singular DSGE model. The first selects the vector of observables that optimizes parameter identification; the second the vector that minimizes the informational discrepancy between the singular and non-singular model. An application to a standard model is discussed and the estimation properties of different setups compared. Practical suggestions for applied researchers are provided.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29201>

CLARK, Gabrielle
Rethinking the rule of law and administrative justice from managed to neoliberal capitalism in the United States: evidence from the case of temporary labor migrant regulation (1942-2011)
EUI MWP, 2013/29

What can the case of temporary labor migration regulation tell us about the rule of law and administrative justice from managed to neoliberal capitalism in the United States? This paper demonstrates how the enforcement of temporary migrant labor contracts from state-led economic planning into a market-driven order (1942-2011) challenges dominant understandings of economic rights in jurisprudential theory and histories of the American administrative state. Contrary to existing conceptualizations of the managed capitalist state as a rights-abrogator, I show how regulatory agencies created and backed private contracts (1942-64). I subsequently trace what happened to this legal form through the roll-back of managed migration in the post-1964 period. Counterintuitively, from the perspective of temporary labor migration,



neoliberalism is not about the strengthening of private contract, but contract's changing form in kind and process. Through the retreat of managed migration, private contracts are deformed and subsumed to a fragmented, "bottom-up" administrative justice, empowering employers in the legal process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28518>

CLOSA, Carlos

Institutional design of democratic conditionality in regional organizations

EUI RSCAS, 2013/45, Global Governance Programme-54

Democratic conditionality accession clauses have become increasingly common in certain international organisations. Similarly, provisions on suspension of membership because of breaches of democratic order have emerged. Why do regional organisations introduce these kind of clauses? In most cases, they developed after 1989 in a new geopolitical climate in which democratic ideals acquired normative hegemony. This does not exclude a purposive rational institutional design. On the one hand, accession clauses developed a posteriori of the creation of the organization being applied hence to new members rather to the ones creating them. These clauses have been used as an instrument for fostering clubness and imposing institutional features of applying states. On the other hand, in the case of suspension, institutional design serves to trade-off two competing principles: commitment to democratic conditionality and respect for sovereignty of member states and it does so by leaving wide discretion in implementing provisions for suspension clauses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27462>

COLLOMBIER, Virginie

Politics without parties: political change and democracy

building in Egypt before and after the revolution

EUI MWP, 2013/35

This working paper is the first draft of a work in progress on party politics in contemporary Egypt. Written in early 2013, following the first round of free elections to take place after Hosni Mubarak had been ousted from power, it focuses on non-Islamist parties, their development and their role in political change before and after the popular uprising of 2011. It shows that since 2011, similarly throughout the 2000s, political mobilization in the non-Islamist sphere has mostly happened through fluid networks and alliances, rather than coherent organizations created with a view to gaining power and governing. While attempting to identify some of the obstacles that have impeded party development before and after the 2011 revolution, this draft paper also underlines the determining impact those have had on democracy building.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29040>

COMANDÈ, Daniela

The Italian labyrinth of adjudicating employment rights: in search of 'Ariadne's Thread'

EUI MWP, 2013/19

This paper belongs to a comparative research network coordinated by Professors Susan Corby and Pete Burgess and it deals with the process of adjudicating substantive employment rights in Italy. In particular, the study is developed along three levels of investigation: first, the industrial relations background; next, the court system, from its beginnings to the present day; and finally, the extra-judicial system, e.g. conciliation



and arbitration. In so doing, the author takes into account the complex framework of legislation, and the main important official data on Italian procedures, in order to reconstruct it and then evaluate the effectiveness of each system. Despite the long-standing problems (delay, complexity, cultural resistance to alternative dispute resolution, ecc.) that historically characterize Italian employment rights adjudication, even the recent provisions do not seem to fill the gaps in the system in order to make it more effective and efficient. After illustrating the judicial and extra-judicial processes, and the position of administrative and trade union bodies, and the different procedures available to a single worker, the paper makes some concluding observations with the aim of stimulating a debate on the possibility of involving more trade unions in the process of adjudicating employment rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27609>

COOPER, Robert

How does the European Union contribute to security?

EUI RSCAS, 2013/44, Global Governance Programme-53

The EU is not a sovereign state in the terms of either Weber or Schmitt. And it is mistake to treat it as if it were. Its major success in security is its contribution, with that of NATO, to the pacification of Europe since 1945, and to its stabilization since 1989. In the last decade its influence has brought stability to the Balkans. The EU is designed for neither force nor fraud; but outside its borders EU military and civilian operations have helped others improve order in their countries or regions. The EU's ability to combine a non-threatening military, police or monitoring presence with aid is a strength; but to be effective this needs more often to be embedded in a political strategy. The Lisbon Treaty offers hope for this.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27498>

CORDERO COMA, Julia

Protection versus contraception: dealing with the twofold function of condom use

EUI MWP, 2013/27

The twofold function of condom use - contraception and STD protection - should be taken into account when understanding attitudes towards this practice. Emphasis on the interpretation of condom use as a protective practice conflicts with the norms of fidelity and trust that regulate marriage. The alternative interpretation of condom use as a contraceptive method may be less problematical. This paper analyses the extent to which the attitude of married individuals towards condom use with their spouses is affected by their expectations about the dominant attitudes and forms of behaviour concerning this practice in their social network. It is expected that a social consensus on understanding condom use as an HIV-preventive practice will not induce positive attitudes towards condom use within marriage, while social acceptance of modern contraception and the use of condoms for contraceptive purposes may help. Data from the Kenya Diffusion and Ideational Change Project are analysed both cross-sectionally and longitudinally. Social support for each function of condom use is measured with indicators of the proportion of social-network partners that use condoms for a particular purpose or have a positive attitude towards each of the uses, according to the respondent. The results support the hypothesis for men, but are inconclusive for women.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28519>



CORRELJÉ, Aad, GROENLEER, Martijn, VELDMAN, Jasper
*Understanding institutional change: the development of institutions for the
regulation of natural gas transportation systems in the US and the EU*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/07, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

This paper compares the development of the institutions for regulation of the natural gas transportation systems in the United States and the European Union. Given the fact that these systems are technically similar, it addresses the question why regulatory institutions in the US and the EU have developed in such different ways. To explore institutional change and the differences thereof (in terms of for instance the role of federal and supranational actors, coordination between public and private actors and co-existence of different executive orders), we adopt a historical and dynamic approach in which institutional outcomes are explained not only by the structural conditions but also by the behaviour of the different actors involved. Our exploration is based on a systematic search of the literature on the US and EU regulation of the natural gas transportation systems since their early beginnings. The paper serves as a prelude to more in-depth research on the development of regulatory institutions in the gas sector and notably the political struggles involved in that development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26057>

CURIEN, Nicolas
Net neutrality is imperfect and should remain so!
EUI RSCAS, 2013/22, Global Governance Programme-43

Network neutrality is often mistakenly assimilated with the non-discrimination of Internet usage. Although this rough view is acceptable at first sight, as far as blocking of content or clearly anti-competitive discrimination are concerned, it becomes confusing at second sight, when the efficiency of traffic management, on the supply side, or the differentiation of consumers' requests, on the demand side, are considered. A neutrality principle ignoring traffic efficiency and demand differentiation through enforcing a strict homogeneity in the treatment of data packets on the network would prove inappropriate as it would downgrade the quality of service while not meeting consumers' needs. In order to clarify the on-going debates, an unambiguous and formal definition of the concept of neutrality is required. In this contribution, a tentative definition is proposed, based on the economic principle of efficiency. Perfect neutrality is first shown as being efficient, i.e. welfare maximizing, in an ideal context C^* . Then, by definition, the efficient network design in some real context C distinct from C^* is called "C-imperfect neutrality". Depending on the specification of context C , neutrality may involve some form of efficient discrimination and becomes a flexible concept as it translates into different settings in various technological or political environments and as it may change overtime in a given environment. This approach of "the most efficient imperfection" provides an adequate framework to discuss the main net neutrality issues presently at stake in the North-American and European scenes. Among those, we shall emphasize traffic management, segmentation of demand, funding of the next generation access networks, interference of governmental policies with networks' operations, regulation of neutrality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26338>



D'ANNUNZIO, Anna, RUSSO, Antonio
Network neutrality, access to content and online advertising
EUI RSCAS, 2013/57

We investigate possible effects of network neutrality regulation on the distribution of content in the Internet. We model a two-sided market, where consumers and advertisers interact through Content Providers (CPs), and CPs and consumers through Internet Service Providers (ISPs). Multiple impressions of an ad on a consumer are partially wasteful. Thus, equilibrium ad rates decrease with the number of CPs consumers can browse. Under network neutrality, CPs can connect to any ISP for free, while in the unregulated regime they have to pay a (non-discriminatory) access fee set by the ISP. We show that universal distribution of content is always an equilibrium with net neutrality regulation. Instead, in the unregulated regime, ISPs can use access fees to rule out universal distribution when it is not profitable, i.e. when repeated impressions of an ad rapidly lose value and consumers care for content availability to a small extent. We also find that the unregulated regime is never superior to net neutrality from a welfare point of view. Consumer and advertiser surplus are weakly higher under net neutrality. ISPs are unambiguously better off in the unregulated regime, while CPs are unambiguously worse off.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27606>

DABROWSKA-KLOSINSKA, Patrycja
EU courts, global risks, and the health and environmental safety revisited: on nuances of a less deferential standard of review
EUI RSCAS, 2013/63, Global Governance Programme-62

This paper examines judicial reasoning in risk regulation cases from the perspective of the standard of review. It takes a doctrinal-positivist approach and uses the decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union, where it is asked to decide on powers of national (and EU) authorities to adopt measures restricting the functioning of the internal market on the grounds of human health and the safety of the environment, as a case-study. In these cases EU Courts have to face and decide on difficult questions of risk, scientific risk assessment, and uncertainty. The paper argues that in these factually, scientifically, and politically complex cases the traditionally limited scope of judicial review has moved towards a more broader evaluation by European judges of scientific and risk issues. Thus, the formally deferential standard of review in reality appears to have become a much more restrictive one, through paradoxically, the extensive review of procedural guarantees and of the plausibility of (scientific) evidence. It has the implications of the CJEU engaging in structuring decision-making processes on risk, but at the same time possibly lacking a clear vision on how to deal with the knowledge paradoxes and scientific uncertainty. This in turn provokes a broader question what should be the place for EU courts in transnational risk regulation.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27702>

DAVEY, William J.
The WTO dispute settlement system at 18: effective at controlling the major players?
EUI RSCAS, 2013/29, Global Governance Programme-47

This paper examines the major developments in WTO dispute settlement during three time periods (1995-1999, 2000-2004, 2005-2012) and considers the effectiveness of the system in restraining the use of trade measures by the United States and the European Union. It finds that the first period was characterized by the large number of cases brought by the United States and the European Union and that the second and

third periods were noteworthy for the increased number of cases brought by developing countries and by the numerous cases brought against the United States. On the question of effectiveness, the paper finds that the system has succeeded in restraining the use of WTO-inconsistent trade measures by the United States and the European Union, but often only after considerable delays in implementation of DSB rulings.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26794>

DE BURCA, Grainne, KOCHENOV, Dimitry,
WILLIAMS, Andrew, ROY, Suryapratim (ed/s)
*Debating Europe's justice deficit: the EU, Swabian
housewives, Rawls, and Ryanair*
EUI LAW, 2013/11

This edited working paper proposes a new way of appraising the process of European integration, taking the notion of Justice as a starting point. With a number of contributions from the leading theorists of EU integration as well as younger scholars and practitioners of European law, it adopts a multi-faceted approach to what the editors branded as a possible “justice deficit” in Europe, looking at procedural as well as substantive elements of justice, also connecting justice with legitimacy, democracy, the rule of law, and other key principles of European law. Taking justice seriously is no doubt an indispensable element of any mature constitutional system. In starting the debate on justice in the EU context and immediately involving a number of leading scholars into the debate, the working paper aims at bridging an important gap in our theorising of European integration and law by starting a wide exchange on the topic of key importance, which is the essence of Justice, informing the integration project in Europe.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28798>

DE BURCA, Grainne
Europe's raison d'être
EUI AEL, 2013/02, Distinguished Lectures of the Academy

What is the *raison d'être* of the European Union? Does it still make sense to ask this question today, at a time of social and economic crisis in Europe? Launched in 1952 as a kind of pilot project of limited economic integration with a view to securing greater peace and prosperity for its Member States, the EU has evolved into something much larger, more complex and more ambitious. This paper argues, contrary to the recent suggestion of an influential commentator, that the EU needs to abandon its ‘messianic’ origins and turn to ordinary process democracy, and that the EU’s mission or *raison d'être* still matters to its legitimacy today. I argue that while the European Union at its origin was primarily inwardly focused on repairing and strengthening a damaged continent so as to deliver internal peace and prosperity, it has over the past decade become equally concerned with its external dimension. The importance of having a relatively unified European economic and political system to counterbalance the influence of existing and rising powers has become a significant part of the EU’s *raison d'être* today.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28098>



DE CATHEU, Juana

Budget support in fragile states: feeding the beast or building resilience?

EUI RSCAS, 2013/25, Global Governance Programme-46

Budget support is an aid modality that has been making headlines, usually triggered by cases of corruption or unsavoury moves by recipient governments. Such headlines raise questions about the impact of budget support, and suspensions thereof, both on the poorest citizens in the recipient countries, and on the elite bargains made behind closed doors: does budget support feed the beast of exclusionary elites and institutions, or does it foster accountability and inclusion? Arguing that accountability specifically, not capacity, determines the appropriateness of budget support to fragile states, this policy paper distinguishes fragile states where it can be beneficial from those where it likely to do harm. And in those countries that are promising, budget supporters should squarely aim for statebuilding and social cohesion, rather than focus on short-term results and “hope for the best” regarding long-term outcomes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26453>

DE WITTE, Bruno

Using international law in the Euro crisis: causes and consequences

ARENA Working Papers, 2013/04

During the sovereign debt crisis some EU member states ‘stepped outside’ the EU legal order and institutional framework and instead resorted to public international law when concluding international agreements. This paper examines the reasons behind such moves, as well as their legal and institutional consequences. At several moments during the sovereign debt crisis of 2010-2012, Member State governments of the European Union concluded international agreements between themselves: the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF), the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) and the Fiscal Compact were all agreed in this manner. In each of those cases, a group of EU member states ‘stepped outside’ the EU legal order and the Union’s institutional framework, and instead resorted to instruments of public international law for organising their cooperation. This paper examines the reasons why this turn to international law occurred, and also the legal and institutional consequences of these moves away from EU law. The paper argues that we are not witnessing, at least not for now, an ‘intergovernmental plot’ designed to exclude the supranational institutions of the EU, but rather argues that contingent and plausible reasons explain the use of international law in each case, and that the damage to the constitutional integrity of the European Union is rather limited.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29345>

DOURADO, Ana Paula

Exchange of information and validity of global standards in tax law: abstractionism and expressionism or where the truth lies

EUI RSCAS, 2013/11, Global Governance Programme-37

This paper analyses the question on whether a Hercules legislator would validly propose a global standard, in particular, exchange of information between tax officials and those taxpayers who have a connection with one of the countries involved. This suggestion covers tax matters, including tax crimes, and is being put forward by the Global Forum. In recent decades, a global legal discourse has spread, but this trend has also been confronted with the acknowledgment that plural legalities coexist in domestic boundaries. Validity of a tax reform implies taking into account binding non-state and supra-state legalities. Individual legalities in force in a certain state are the cause of an important tension, and can result in important obstacles to the



validity of state law, if the latter is not the product of argumentative interaction. The risk that such interaction does not exist is higher in the case of supra-national legalities, as is the case of exchange of information. It is herein claimed that a Hercules legislator would propose exchange of information on tax matters as an international standard, as long as the taxpayers' fundamental rights as acknowledged in rule-of-law states are not jeopardized. It is also suggested that transitional regimes should be adopted in respect of some States.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26059>

DUMBROVSKÝ, Tomáš

*Passing-on-standing matrix in private antitrust enforcement:
a reconciliation of economic and justice approaches*

EUI MWP, 2013/30

Any scheme for private antitrust enforcement is framed by two main questions: who will have standing – direct or indirect purchasers – and will the passing-on defense be allowed. Imagine that a cartel of oil producers forces gas stations – direct purchasers – to buy petrol at a higher than competitive price. The gas stations then raise the price for the final customers – indirect purchasers. When the gas stations sue the cartel, the cartel will claim that no damage has occurred to the gas stations, because the gas stations have passed on the overcharge to its final customers – the passing-on defense. In the United States, the ruling of the California Supreme Court in *Clayworth v. Pfizer*, alongside a report of the Antitrust Modernization Commission of 2007, spurred new debate on whether the 1970s Federal case law should be overruled. The situation in the European Union has been even more challenging. The Court of Justice of the EU surprised everybody with two landmark cases in the early 2000s, in which the court set up a basic scheme for private antitrust enforcement. However, neither the EU nor the Member States had the appropriate legislation in place. The article analyzes these latest developments, offering new solutions to both jurisdictions. I argue that the practice of passing on increases the total social welfare loss resulting from the existence of a cartel. To remedy the problem, I suggest a system that allows the passing-on defense, grants indirect purchasers standing, and multiplies the damages award. Such a system will lead to direct-purchaser suits being the rule, with indirect purchasers remaining subsidiary enforcers. It will also prompt the direct purchasers to commence the antitrust litigation in the proper time, thus limiting the additional social inefficiencies created by the cartel.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28517>

DZANKIC, Jelena

*The unbearable lightness of Europeanisation: extradition policies
and the erosion of sovereignty in the post-Yugoslav states*

EUI RSCAS, 2013/87

This research analyses the effect of Europeanisation on sovereignty in the post-Yugoslav states by examining the evolution of the different states' policies related to extradition of their own nationals. Extradition is an important aspect of these countries' political transformation, because the rule of law and regional co-operation are enshrined in the set of conditions these countries have to meet to enter the European Union (EU). The research thus looks at how the different post-Yugoslav states approach the extradition of their own nationals, and whether they have altered them in view of the requirements of the accession process. By doing so, this paper looks at the dynamics between the duty of the state to protect its citizens and the transformative power of Europeanisation in the Western Balkans.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28977>



ESTELLA, Antonio
Determinants of Spain's decision to leave the European Monetary Union
EUI RSCAS, 2013/56

Spain is the Member State of the European Union whose public opinion is most in favour to exit the Eurozone. In this context, there is a growing social and political debate on this issue in this Member State. This paper analyses at a theoretical level the main economic and socio political determinants that Spain would face if it were considering to take a decision to leave the EMU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27599>

EWING-CHOW, Michael, HSIEN-LI, Tan
The role of the rule of law in ASEAN integration
EUI RSCAS, 2013/16, Global Governance Programme-41

From its establishment in 1967, ASEAN has relied more on diplomacy rather than law. Political relations were managed by consultation and consensus and declaratory statements, while treaties denoting binding legal obligations were few. However, upon its 40th anniversary in 2007, the ASEAN Charter vowing to bring the Legal and the Institutional to the forefront of ASEAN discourse was signed. Blueprints for the three ASEAN pillars – the Political-Security, Economic and Socio-Cultural Communities – were also adopted alongside numerous new treaties with detailed obligations and dispute settlement procedures. This paper explores the aspirations, realities and limitations as the regional organisation endeavours to develop into an integrated ASEAN Community by 2015, paying particular attention to the new role of law in regional relations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26452>

FABBRINI, Federico, LARIK, Joris
Dialoguing for due process: Kadi, Nada, and the accession of the EU to the ECHR
Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies Working Paper, 2013/125

This paper examines the dialogue between the Court of Justice of the EU and the European Court of Human Rights regarding due process rules in the context of targeted anti-terror sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. By analysing the references that the two courts make to each other's case law in the recent landmark decisions in *Nada* and *Kadi II*, the paper argues that the rivalling yet constructive relationship between CJEU and the ECtHR has played a key role in re-adjusting the balance between international security and fundamental rights in Europe. As the paper suggests, the looming accession of the EU to the ECHR influences the interaction between the two courts, and is already palpable in the case law of both.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29578>

FAGERENG, Andreas, GOTTLIEB, Charles, GUIISO, Luigi
Asset market participation and portfolio choice over the life-cycle
EUI ECO, 2013/07

We study the life cycle of portfolio allocation following for 15 years a large random sample of Norwegian households using error-free data on all components of households' investments drawn from the Tax Registry. Both, participation in the stock market and the portfolio share in stocks, have important life cycle patterns.



Participation is limited at all ages but follows a hump-shaped profile which peaks around retirement; the share invested in stocks among the participants is high and flat for the young but investors start reducing it as retirement comes into sight. Our data suggest a double adjustment as people age: a rebalancing of the portfolio away from stocks as they approach retirement, and stock market exit after retirement. Existing calibrated life cycle models can account for the first behavior but not the second. We show that incorporating in these models a reasonable per period participation cost can generate limited participation among the young but not enough exit from the stock market among the elderly. Adding also a small probability of a large loss when investing in stocks, produces a joint pattern of participation and of the risky asset share that is similar to the one observed in the data. A structural estimation of the relevant parameters of the model reveals that the parameter combination that fits the data best is one with a relatively large risk aversion, small participation cost and a yearly large loss probability of around 1.3 per percent.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28597>

FANDRICH, Christine

A comparative study on the asylum landscapes within the EU for Iraqis after the 2003 Iraq war and Syrians after the 2011 Syrian civil war

EUI RSCAS, 2013/89, Migration Policy Centre

This paper attempts to formulate the general asylum landscapes within the EU during the 2003 Iraq War and the 2011 Syrian Civil War. The overall picture gleaned from this comparison is intended to evaluate how the EU and its MS addressed the effects of one Middle Eastern crisis (in Iraq) in order to apply lessons learned to the current crisis in the Middle East (Syria). By concurrently analysing the phenomenon of Iraqis seeking shelter within the European Union following the 2003 Iraq War as well as the occurrence of Syrians fleeing to the EU following the 2011 Syrian civil war, this study attempts to provide a comparative lens with which to view the present-day crisis in Syria, to document the progress regarding asylum adjudication within the EU -indeed how asylum-seekers are granted or not granted protection within the European Union, especially in times of mass humanitarian crises- and to acquire an understanding of the past in order to formulate new solutions to current crises.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29059>

FARGUES, Philippe, MCCORMICK, Ashley

Ageing of skills and complementary immigration in the EU, 2010-2025

EUI RSCAS, 2013/81, Migration Policy Centre

This paper measures both population ageing and shrinking within the working age populations of all 27 European Union countries between 2010 and 2025, in the absence of any further migration. In this 'no migration scenario' it provides the levels of net migration that should be necessary to maintain the size of the young working age population (aged 15-44 years of age). This paper does not give analytic focus to wider non-demographic processes that can either offset or amplify the ageing of skills. For example, neither the introduction of life-long learning programmes nor the postponements to the legal age of retirement are factored into the model. Results highlight that without migrants shows the employed population aged below 45 in all EU member states will have significant levels of shortfall in maintaining the size of the 2010 labour force.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28643>



FAWCETT, Louise
Security regionalisms: lessons from around the world
EUI RSCAS, 2013/62, Global Governance Programme-61

This paper analyses developments in regional security governance since 1945. It argues that regional organizations around the world have come to play increasingly important roles in security provision, often in conjunction with the United Nations whose charter makes ample allowance for such cooperation. It tracks the histories of regional organizations and considers points of similarity as well as difference. While acknowledging the important role of European institutions in encouraging regionalisms around the world, the paper's principal focus is on non-European organizations, like the African Union, ASEAN or the Arab League. Three security arenas are explored in some detail: peace operations, non-proliferation and anti-terrorist measures. While far from exhaustive these three high profile security issues provide a good illustration of the robustness and resilience of security regionalism, its agenda setting capacity and its interface with evolving global security structures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27701>

FORONI, Claudia, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano
A survey of econometric methods for mixed-frequency data
EUI ECO, 2013/02

The development of models for variables sampled at different frequencies has attracted substantial interest in the recent econometric literature. In this paper we provide an overview of the most common techniques, including bridge equations, MIXed DATA Sampling (MIDAS) models, mixed frequency VARs, and mixed frequency factor models. We also consider alternative techniques for handling the ragged edge of the data, due to asynchronous publication. Finally, we survey the main empirical applications based on alternative mixed frequency models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25844>

FUDGE, Judy, MUNDLAK, Guy
Justice in a globalizing world: resolving conflicts involving workers rights beyond the nation state
EUI LAW, 2013/06

This paper focuses on two examples – first, the imposition of tariffs on tires made in China and exported to the United States, which culminated in a decision of World Trade Organization's (WTO) appellate body to uphold the US tariffs, and, second, the development of the European law, especially the decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union, on posted workers in the context of public procurement – in which labour concerns transcend the nation state's borders and the relevant agents (states, municipalities, NGOs, trade unions, employers, industry associations) are in conflict outside the familiar space of the nation state. The examples refer to different markets – goods and capital, on the one hand, and services and labour, on the other, and they operate on different scales, the international in one case and the transnational (or regional) in the other. They also focus on qualitatively different governance regimes, which involve different constellations of political and social actors and different relationships between economic and social/political integration. Drawing on Fraser's discussion of "abnormal justice", a situation in which the traditional discourse and grammar of justice are being doubted, the paper juxtaposes the case studies in order to highlight three political dilemmas ("what", "who", and "how") that arise in the context of abnormal justice and to illustrate



how these dilemmas are interconnected. Although both cases exemplify the “what” question, the paper emphasizes the “who” and “how” dimensions of justice, arguing that if the process for resolving the conflict is fair, inclusive, and dynamically open to challenges, then its outcomes on distributive justice are more likely to be considered legitimate and persuasive.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27014>

GALE, Douglas, GOTTARDI, Piero

Capital structure and investment dynamics with fire sales

EUI ECO, 2013/09

We study a general equilibrium model in which firms choose their capital structure optimally, trading off the tax advantages of debt against the risk of costly default. The costs of default are endogenous: bankrupt firms are forced to liquidate their assets, resulting in a fire sale if there is insufficient liquidity in the market. When the corporate income tax rate is zero, the optimal capital structure is indeterminate, there are no fire sales, and the equilibrium is Pareto efficient. When the tax rate is positive, the optimal capital structure is uniquely determined, default occurs with positive probability, firms’ assets are liquidated at fire-sale prices, and the equilibrium is constrained inefficient. More precisely, firms’ investment is too low and, although the capital structure is chosen optimally, in equilibrium too little debt is used. We also show that introducing more liquidity into the system can be counter-productive: although it reduces the severity of fire sales, it also reduces welfare.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28599>

GEDICKS, Frederick Mark, ANNICCHINO, Pasquale

Cross, crucifix, culture: an approach to the constitutional meaning of confessional symbols

EUI RSCAS, 2013/88, RELIGIOWEST

In the United States and Europe the constitutionality of government displays of confessional symbols depends on whether the symbols also have nonconfessional secular meaning or whether, at least, the confessional meaning is somehow absent. Yet both the United States Supreme Court (USSCt) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) lack a workable approach to determining whether secular meaning is present or confessional meaning absent. The problem is that the government can nearly always articulate a possible secular meaning for the confessional symbols that it uses, or argue that the confessional meaning is conceivably absent. What matters, however, is not the possibility that secular meaning is present or confessional meaning absent, but whether whether this presence or absence is historically and culturally authentic. Courts largely ignore this, routinely appealing to history and culture to justify government use of confessional symbols without undertaking a serious investigation of either one. Drawing on the work of C.S. Peirce, we propose that courts ask three successive questions in religious symbol cases: 1) Is the ordinary meaning of the symbol confessional or otherwise religious? 2) Does the immediate context in which the symbol is displayed suggest a possible historical, cultural, or other secular meaning? 3) Is this alternate secular meaning authentically present and genuinely recognized in the history and culture of the place where the symbol is displayed? We illustrate this approach with *Salazar v. Buono*, in which the USSCt upheld government display of a Christian cross, and *Lautsi & Others v. Italy*, in which the ECtHR deferred to Italian court decisions upholding government display of a Catholic crucifix. While the USSCt in *Buono* and the Italian courts in *Lautsi* imagine conceivable nonconfessional meanings for the confessional symbol at issue, neither meaning can be found in American or Italian history or culture. In *Lautsi*, therefore, the ECtHR ends up deferring to a nonexistent



Italian “tradition.” Judicial denial of obvious confessional meaning and invention of substitute secular meanings for confessional symbols betrays a cultural schizophrenia: Majoritarian religions rail against the secularization of culture and its subversion of belief, yet they insist that their confessional symbols remain at home in this culture. But confessional symbols no longer fit in mainstream culture as confessional—hence their redefinition as secular, even and especially by the majoritarian religions that use them. Ironically, judicial secularization of these symbols to validate their use by government is likely to accelerate and entrench the very secularization that such religions deplore. This Essay includes as appendices English translations of the two Italian administrative court decisions, which had not previously been translated from the original Italian.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29058>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, RUESTER, Sophia
The EU internal electricity market: done forever?

EUI RSCAS, 2013/66, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Taking a quarter-century to build a European internal market for electricity may seem an incredibly long journey. The aim of achieving a European-wide market might be reached, but we have gone through – and should continue to go through – a process subject to many adverse dynamics. The EU internal market may derail greatly in the coming years from the effects of a massive push for renewables, as well as a growing decentralization of the production-consumption loop. Moreover, a serious concern is the risk of a definitive fragmentation of the European electricity market due to uncoordinated national moves with respect to renewable support and capacity mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28123>

GOLDSTEIN, Andrea
Financing for development and the new south-south cooperation agenda: trends, actors, and policies, with a focus on Myanmar

EUI RSCAS, 2013/65, Global Governance Programme-64

This paper examines financing for development trends, actors and policies since the 2002 Monterrey Conference and the new role acquired by the South-South dimension. In particular, we highlight the changing role of South-South cooperation, to reflect tectonic shifts in the global economy and as reflected in the new discourse on global development that has emerged since the 2011 Busan High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and the 2012 Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development. We complement the analysis of major policy statements and the application of relevant principles with a case study on how the different geographical (North-South, South-South, triangular) and functional (ODA, FDI, trade, remittances, etc.) dimensions of development finance are playing out in Myanmar, arguably the last country to open up to political and economic liberalization.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27699>

HALLACK, Michelle, LÉVÊQUE, François
The new Brazilian oil regulation: an ex ante economic assessment

EUI RSCAS, 2013/48, Florence School of Regulation

Following the discovery of the pre-salt petroleum fields, Brazil changed the regulatory framework of the oil industry upstream. Its main objectives are three-fold: (i) increasing the government take; (ii) mitigating



the oil curse; (iii) developing the national oil industry. The paper attempts to ‘ex-ante’ assess whether the instruments of the new framework (e.g., the change in the oil regime, the creation of a social fund, the exclusive E&P rights to Petrobras) will be able to achieve these objectives (i.e., goal effectiveness) and whether the costs they entail are lower than their benefits (i.e., welfare increase). Our assessment shows that the new regulatory regime is likely to succeed. In this paper we identify what are the objectives of the new regulatory framework through the analysis of government and policy-makers declaration. We describe the instruments that the new regulatory framework contain to achieve the objectives. We examine whether the instruments seem well-suited to face the objectives. Moreover, by taking into account also the costs of the instruments, we wonder whether the welfare is likely to increase. And then, we identify some open issues regarding the implementation that may strongly impact the welfare. This paper is a prospective analysis and there are still some key open elements about how the new regulatory framework will be implemented. We cannot forecast the future but we show that it is likely that the goals will be achieved and this achievement is likely to be welfare improving.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27499>

HAYNES, Jeffrey
Faith-based organisations at the United Nations
EUI RSCAS, 2013/70, RELIGIOWEST

This working paper examines faith-based organisations (FBOs) and their attempts to seek to influence debate and decision-making at the United Nations (UN). Increasing attention on FBOs in this context has followed what is widely understood as a widespread, post-Cold War ‘religious resurgence’, which characterises a novel ‘postsecular’ international environment. One aspect of the new postsecular environment is increasing focus on global public policy at the UN, from FBOs from various religious traditions, especially Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. The paper focuses on Christian, Muslim and Jewish FBOs at the UN because: (1) it is the largest inter-governmental organisation, with 193 member states, (2) it is the most important global public policy focus, and (3) hundreds of FBOs have an institutionalised presence at the UN, via official status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Overall, the UN regularly engages with more than 3,000 non-governmental organisations afforded ‘official’ UN status. Around 10 per cent are classified as FBOs, implying that their activities and goals are significantly moulded by religious orientations and principles. This does not necessarily imply however that FBOs at the UN are ‘religiously pure’, that is, unwilling to work with non-religious entities, including both states and non-state actors. Many FBOs are willing to interact at the UN with both state and non-state entities which share their ideological although not religious proclivities. The paper conceptualises and examines two categories of FBO: ‘conservative’ and ‘liberal’, in the context of three separate issue areas: women’s sexual and reproductive human rights; international development; and ‘defamation of religions.’

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28119>

HE, Xian, KEYAERTS, Nico, AZEVEDO, Isabel,
MEEUS, Leonardo, HANCHER, Leigh, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
How to engage consumers in demand response: a contract perspective
EUI RSCAS, 2013/76, Loyola De Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Nowadays, the European electricity systems are evolving towards a generation mix that is more decentralised, less predictable and less flexible to operate. In this context, additional flexibility is expected to be provided by the demand side. Thus, how to engage consumers to participate in demand response is becoming a pressing



issue. In this paper, we provide an analytical framework to assess consumers' potential and willingness to participate in active demand response from a contract perspective. On that basis, we present policy recommendations to empower and protect consumers in their shift to active demand response participants. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28358>

HEIMBACH-STEINS, Marianne
Religious freedom and the German circumcision debate
EUI RSCAS, 2013/18, RELIGIOWEST

In May 2012, a German court in Cologne ruled that circumcising young boys represents grievous bodily harm. This decision, which touched upon the questions of freedom of religious practice, identity and children's rights, was condemned by Jewish and Muslim representatives in Germany, but it was also widely and controversially debated by civil society and politicians. The German Parliament recently passed legislation protecting circumcision as a religious practice, but the debate is likely to continue. In this paper, Marianne Heimbach-Steins, director of the department of Christian Social Ethics at the University of Münster (Germany), discuss this case and its implications for the definition of religious freedom. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26335>

HENRIOT, Arthur, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
Melting-pots and salad bowls: the current debate on electricity market design for RES integration
EUI RSCAS, 2013/55, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

This paper discusses a series of issues regarding the economic integration of intermittent renewables into European electricity markets. This debate has gained in importance following the large-scale deployment of wind farms and photovoltaic panels. As intermittent renewables constitute a significant share of the installed generation capacity, they cannot be kept isolated from the electricity markets. We argue that RES integration is first and foremost an issue of economic efficiency, and we review the main debates and frameworks that have emerged in the literature. We first consider to what extent intermittent resources should be treated the same way as dispatchable resources. We then analyse the different tools that have been proposed to ensure the required flexibility will be delivered: finer temporal granularity and new price boundaries, integration of a complex set of balancing markets, and introduction of tailor-made capacity remuneration mechanisms. Finally we introduce the topic of space redistribution, confronting cross-continental markets integration to the emergence of a mosaic of local markets. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27577>

HENRIOT, Arthur
Financing investment in the European electricity transmission network: consequences on long-term sustainability of the TSOs financial structure
EUI RSCAS, 2013/27, Florence School of Regulation

This article focuses on the ability of European TSOs to meet the demand for substantial investments in the electricity transmission grid over the next two decades. We employ quantitative analysis to assess the impact of the required capital expenditures under a set of alternative financing strategies. We consider a best-case scenario of full cooperation between the European TSOs. It appears that under current trends in



the evolution of transmission tariffs, only half the volumes of investment currently planned could be funded. A highly significant increase in transmission tariffs will be required to ensure the whole-scale investments can be delivered. Finally, alternative strategies can dampen the impact on tariffs but they can only partially substitute for this increase in charges paid by network users.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26615>

HIESINGER, Stefanie, MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
Planes, trains, and automobiles: the EU legislation on climate change and the question of consistency with WTO law
EUI AEL, 2013/04, TRANSWORLD Project

The European Trading System (EU ETS) for carbon emissions has been extended to apply to aviation as well, including planes of foreign companies flying between, into and out of European Union (EU) airports: this extension has entailed extensive discussions, especially (but not only) across the legal community. Recently, the EU decided to postpone the application of the EU ETS for flights to and from Europe, but not within, for one year in order to facilitate attempts to look for a global solution under the aegis of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). In this paper, we discuss the consistency of the regime with the multilateral trading rules. In our view, there are good arguments to support the thesis that the regime adopted by the EU does not run afoul of the relevant rules established by the World Trade Organization (WTO). We stop short of assessing the EU's policy-decision to postpone the ETS application, and the ensuing question of whether a global solution is feasible, since this paper is confined to a pure legal evaluation of the EU ETS using WTO law as a benchmark.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27457>

HIRTH, Lion
The market value of variable renewables
EUI RSCAS, 2013/36, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

This paper provides a comprehensive discussion of the market value of variable renewable energy (VRE). The inherent variability of wind speeds and solar radiation affects the price that VRE generators receive on the market (market value). During wind and sunny times the additional electricity supply reduces the prices. Because the drop is larger with more installed capacity, the market value of VRE falls with higher penetration rate. This study aims to develop a better understanding how the market value with penetration, and how policies and prices affect the market value. Quantitative evidence is derived from a review of published studies, regression analysis of market data, and the calibrated model of the European electricity market EMMA. We find the value of wind power to fall from 110 percent of the average power price to 50-80 percent as wind penetration increases from zero to 30 percent of total electricity consumption. For solar power, similarly low values levels are reached already at 15 percent penetration. Hence, competitive large-scale renewables deployment will be more difficult to accomplish than many anticipate. • The variability of solar and wind power affects their market value. • The market value of variable renewables falls with higher penetration rates. • We quantify the reduction with market data, numerical modeling, and a lit review. • At 30% penetration, wind power is worth only 50-80% of a constant power source.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27135>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MATTOO, Aaditya
Liberalizing trade in services: lessons from regional and WTO negotiations
EUI RSCAS, 2013/34

Liberalization of trade and investment in services through trade agreements has progressed less than trade in goods. We review the limited progress achieved to date in the WTO and major regional agreements on services and possible explanations why trade agreements have not been more effective at integrating the services markets of participating countries. We argue that the prospects for both services liberalization and welfare-enhancing regulatory reform in the context of trade agreements can be enhanced through mechanisms that enhance transparency, dialogue and cooperation between regulators, trade officials and stakeholders.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27061>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
Bite the bullet: trade retaliation, EU jurisprudence and the law and economics of 'taking one for the team'
EUI RSCAS, 2013/32, Global Governance Programme-48

This paper discusses the Fedon case law of the European Court of Justice (ECJ), which involved a claim for compensation by Fedon (an Italian producer of eye glass cases) from the EU for the imposition of WTO-authorized retaliatory trade barriers by the United States following the failure by the EU to comply with an adverse ruling by the WTO regarding its import-regime for bananas. As a result of the EU non-compliance, European banana distributors and some bananas producers benefitted from WTO-illegal protection, at the expense of a set of EU exporters, including Fedon, that were hit by US countermeasures. By not complying with its international (WTO) obligations, the EU redistributed income across producers in different sectors as well as between suppliers and consumers of bananas. Fedon contested the non-compliance by the EU before the ECJ and sought compensation. This paper assesses the ECJ ruling against Fedon and argues that the ECJ got it wrong, both in terms of legal principle and as a matter of legal technicalities. An alternative approach is proposed that would better balance individual rights to property against the 'general' EU interest whether or not to comply with adverse WTO rulings.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27034>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
WTO 'à la carte' or WTO 'menu du jour'?: assessing the case for plurilateral agreements
EUI RSCAS, 2013/58, Global Governance Programme-57

Plurilateral agreements in the WTO context allow sub-sets of countries to agree to commitments in specific policy areas that only apply to signatories, and thus allow for 'variable geometry' in the WTO. Plurilateral agreements share a number of features with preferential trade agreements (PTAs) that are increasingly used by governments to liberalize trade in goods and services. This paper discusses the current institutional framework that governs these two alternatives, and that distinguishes them from the general, non-discriminatory agreements that are negotiated among—and apply to—all WTO Members. Current WTO rules make it much more difficult to pursue the plurilateral route than to negotiate a PTA. We review the arguments for and against making it easier for "issue-specific" clubs to form in the WTO, and discuss how concerns raised by some WTO Members regarding the potential negative impact of plurilateral agreements



on the multilateral trading system might be addressed. We take the view that action to facilitate the negotiation of plurilateral agreements in the WTO should be considered and that the potential downsides for the multilateral trading system can be managed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27611>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MEAGHER, Niall
*China – electronic payment services: discrimination,
economic development and the GATS*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/68, Global Governance Programme-66

This paper provides a legal-economic analysis of the unappealed WTO Panel Report in China – Certain Measures Affecting Electronic Payment Services (WT/DS413/R). The core issue was whether China's measures that resulted in there being only one dominant supplier of electronic payment services (EPS) in China violated the specific commitments made by China under the GATS. The panel ruled that the measures did not violate China's market access commitments because there were no explicit limitations on the entry of foreign suppliers, but that the measures were inconsistent with China's national treatment commitments in that they modified the conditions of competition in favour of domestic suppliers. This case illustrates the complexity in interpreting WTO Members' commitments under the GATS.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28101>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., SHEPHERD, Ben
Who profits from trade facilitation initiatives?
EUI RSCAS, 2013/49, Global Governance Programme-55

Extensive research has demonstrated the existence of large potential welfare gains from trade facilitation—measures to reduce the overall costs of the international movement of goods. From an equity perspective an important question is how those benefits are distributed across and within nations. After discussing the possible impacts of trade facilitation, we use firm-level data for a wide variety of developing countries to investigate whether it is mostly large firms that benefit from trade facilitation. We find that firms of all sizes export more in response to improved trade facilitation. Our results suggest that trade facilitation can be beneficial in a range of countries, including those that are primarily involved in value chains as suppliers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27519>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Global governance of international competitiveness spillovers
EUI RSCAS, 2013/33, Global Governance Programme-49

Reducing public sector deficits and high debt burdens in part will require an increase in net exports – which is only possible if the countries concerned are able to produce goods and services that are 'competitive' on world markets. Policies aimed at enhancing competitiveness may be offset by actions taken in other countries and can generate negative international pecuniary spillovers. This paper discusses different approaches towards dealing with (perceived) cross-border externalities. In many cases there will be a significant degree of



uncertainty as what the net effects of policies are, taking into account the overall impact of policy measures that have a bearing on firm-level competitiveness. A case is for greater cooperation to enhance the transparency of applied policies; assess their impacts and establish mechanisms to consult and exchange information.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27035>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Multilateral institutions and African economic integration

EUI RSCAS, 2013/67, Global Governance Programme-65

A matter of long-standing policy concern is the limited extent to which many countries in Africa have been able to diversify their economies. The global phenomenon of supply chain trade in principle generates opportunities for specialization in processing activities and labour- or natural-resource intensive tasks that are part of international value chains. This paper discusses what role international organizations – in particular the global trade body, the WTO, and the multilateral financial institutions – have played in assisting efforts to enhance the ability of firms in Africa to participate in value chains by lowering trade costs, suggests some implications for trade governance at both the national and global level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28100>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Sustaining multilateral trade cooperation in a multipolar world economy

EUI RSCAS, 2013/86, Global Governance Programme-73

The deadlock in the WTO Doha Round has been accompanied by an increased focus on the negotiation of preferential trade agreements, including so-called ‘mega-regionals’. This paper discusses possible implications for—and possible responses by—excluded countries that have little prospects of participating in most of the mega-regionals. A number of complementary avenues are identified through which such countries might attenuate the potential downsides of preferential trade liberalization among large countries, as well some proposals that would expand the scope to pursue cooperation on regulatory policies in the WTO as opposed to PTAs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28962>

HORN, Daniel

School-based vocational or workplace-based apprenticeship training? evidence on the school-to-work transition of Hungarian apprentices

EUI MWP, 2013/10

Workplace-based training has been praised for its effectiveness in smoothing the school to work transition. Apprentices have been shown to have lower initial unemployment probabilities as compared to other secondary-school graduates. There are but a handful of studies that can convincingly show that the effect of apprenticeship training on labor market outcomes is causal. This study provides additional support for the argument that workplace-based practical training increases initial employment probabilities. Using a unique individual panel database which includes, among others, extensive controls for individual skills, school attainment and parental background, it is shown that Hungarian students in the lowest, non-college bound vocational training track have about a 10- 15% higher probability of employment after leaving school, as opposed to graduates of the same track, who carried out their practical training within the school. This



effect seems to be stable across industries. The data also shows that apprentices, when employed, earn the same amount of money, but are more likely to receive long-term contracts compared to non-apprentices. Moreover, apprentices who move to another industry, are less likely to receive long-term contracts compared to “stayers”, but are more likely to receive long term contracts compared to non-apprentices. These results suggests that it is not the increased specific skills of apprentices, but rather the increased screening and maybe the signaling effect of apprenticeship training that smoothes the school to work transition.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27320>

HUTTER, Swen, BRAUN, Daniela
*Trust in representative democracy and protest behavior:
a multilevel analysis of European democracies*
EUI MWP, 2013/14

The relationship between trust in representative political institutions and extra-representational protest behavior is contested. For some time, scholars have assumed that distrust is a major source of protest behavior. However, another interpretation highlights that protest has become normalized over time. Thus far, empirical studies have yielded mixed and inconclusive results. This working paper contributes to the debate by linking it to recent studies on how contextual factors both affect the amount of protest and interact with individual-level predictors. More specifically, we consider the institutional and cultural openness of political systems as a key contextual factor. With a multilevel analysis of 21 European countries, we show that citizens who distrust the national parliament, a key institution of representative democracy, are indeed more likely to take part in protest activities. Moreover, in open political contexts, citizens are more likely to protest, and we find a stronger negative micro-level association between political trust and protest behavior.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27397>

INNERARITY, Daniel
*A concept of the global to conceive global
governance: four metaphorical proposals*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/06, Global Governance Programme-36

This paper suggests four metaphors to correct our habitual way of thinking about globalization. It begins with the idea that the world can be understood more effectively based on the properties of gases, rather than liquids; secondly, it analyzes the properties and effects of the excessive exposure in which we find ourselves when interdependency is in force; It maintains that our world lacks outlying areas, in the sense that nothing, in fact, remains outside, peripheral or completely isolated, and as a normative principle, we cannot consider anything absolutely exterior; and finally, It presents the idea that we live in a world belonging to everyone and to no one, where piracy holds great explanatory force.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25843>



JENNE, Nicole

Whither the push and pull for integration: taking stock of Latin America's declaratory regionalism

EUI RSCAS, 2013/82, Global Governance Programme-70

Repeated setbacks to a regional project in Latin America have given rise to a narrative portraying the region's integration endeavor as a succession of failed attempts. Analysts concordantly highlight that Latin America's institutional development and actual policy output do not live up to the integrationist discourse sustained in the region, and point to a series of obstacles standing in the way of deep integration. Such a perspective misses out, however, on an intriguing persistence of Latin American regionalism both in discourse as well as in repeated attempts to induce new impetus into the regional project. In an attempt to map out the basis for a more rigorous, theoretically guided approach to the subject, this paper brings the debates on the different push and pull factors of Latin America's regionalist project together. Based on the premise that forces pushing towards integration are present within the region, it is argued that the dominant hypotheses in the study of regional integration do not address Latin America's declaratory regionalism in a conclusive manner. The key to the broader picture of the region's integration gap lies with a lack of determination to let the word follow the deed, and needs to apprehend of the political function declaratory regionalism has come to fulfill in the Latin American international system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28964>

JOERGES, Christian

Law and politics in Europe's crisis: on the history of the impact of an unfortunate configuration

EUI LAW, 2013/09

European Integration was constructed as a primarily economic project. In its formative phase ordoliberal scholars started to promote the understanding of the ensemble of European economic freedoms together with a system of undistorted competition as the legal framework and normative core of the EEC, i.e. as Europe's 'economic' constitution. Economic and Monetary Union as institutionalized by the Maastricht Treaty were expected to complete this project. However, the whole edifice started to erode immediately after its establishment. Following the financial and the sovereign debt crises, EMU with its commitments to price stability and its focus on monetary politics is by now widely perceived as a failed construction precisely because of its reliance on inflexible rules. The European crisis management seeks to compensate these failures by regime which disregards the European order of competences, des-empowers national institutions and burdens in particular Southern Europe with austerity measures. This new mode of economic governance establishes pan-European commitments to budgetary discipline and macroeconomic balancing. The ideal of an ordering of the European economy 'through law' is thereby abolished while the economic and social prospects of these efforts seem gloomy and the Union's political legitimacy is eroding.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27560>

JONG, Thijs, COUWENBERG, Oscar, WOERDMAN, Edwin

Does the EU ETS bite?: the impact of allowance over-allocation on share prices

EUI RSCAS, 2013/54, Climate Policy Research Unit (CPRU)

The aim of this paper is to examine whether shareholders consider the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) as value-relevant for the participating firms. An analysis is conducted of the share prices changes as



caused by the first publication of compliance data in April, 2006, which disclosed an over-allocation of emission allowances. Through an event study, it is shown that share prices actually increased as a result of the allowance price drop when firms have a lower carbon-intensity of production and larger allowance holdings. There was no significant value impact from firms' allowance trade activity or from the pass-through of carbon-related production costs (carbon leakage). The conclusion is that the EU ETS does 'bite'. The main impact on the share prices of firms arises from their carbon-intensity of production. The EU ETS is thus valued as a restriction on pollution.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27605>

KACZMARCZYK, Paweł

Are immigrants a burden for the state budget?: Review paper

EUI RSCAS, 2013/79, Migration Policy Centre

The twentieth century is commonly acknowledged as the "age of migration". During the last 100 years population movements have intensified and, more importantly, their structure changed significantly. In terms of the geographical distribution of immigrants the European Union and traditional immigration countries became the most important target regions. In these countries immigration is commonly presented as a threat to host economies and societies. Along with this the fiscal impact of immigration are ones of the most controversial topics in recent debates on migration. Against this background this paper aims at discussing and synthesizing both theoretical and empirical literature on the fiscal impact of immigration. We hypothesize that the fiscal impacts of immigration are complex and dynamic and thus a proper assessment demands a careful empirical strategy. There is no clear or coherent theoretical framework to explain the fiscal effects of migration. The outcomes of empirical studies are mixed and they are not unequivocal. Notwithstanding, they show that, generally speaking, the fiscal impact of immigration is small. Moreover, there is no clear impact of skill level on the fiscal position of foreigners. What really matters is, instead, the type of migration, labor market incorporation (absorption) and the institutional framework at destination (the structure of the welfare state). In terms of empirical strategies we would recommend dynamic approaches, which account for the effects resulting from demographic ageing.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28637>

KALANTARYAN, Sona

Housing market responses to immigration: evidence from Italy

EUI RSCAS, 2013/83, Migration Policy Centre

In this study I empirically examine the impact of immigration on the dynamics of housing prices across Italian provinces from 1996 till 2007. The massive debate upon the impact of current intensive immigration flows on the wellbeing of the native Italian population and Europeans in general is mainly focused on labor market outcomes which is, however, only one of the channels through which the real income and wealth can alter. This paper contributes to our understanding of the influence that recent intensive immigration flows have on the Italian economy by estimating its impact on the housing market. Moreover, it exploits different methodological approach with respect to the approach dominating in migration literature. Using the number of valid residence permits as a measure of immigration stock and the self-reported housing values from the Survey of Households Income Wealth in Italy I find that the increase in the concentration of immigrants in the Italian provinces has a positive but declining effect on the average housing prices in provinces. The obtained results also indicate that an increase of in immigrant population leads to an increase in average



housing prices. The performed Difference and System GMM estimations confirm both the positive response of average housing prices to the increase in immigrant population and the non-linearity of its response to immigrants' concentration in all specifications.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28918>

KANANOJA, Kalle

Mariana Pequena, a black Angolan jew in early eighteenth-century Rio de Janeiro

EUI MWP, 2013/16

This working paper is a study of a black woman from Angola named Mariana Pequena who was exported to Rio de Janeiro in the late seventeenth century. After obtaining her freedom in Brazil, she began a relationship with a white Portuguese New Christian. In 1711, she was accused of Judaism and condemned by the Inquisition of Lisbon for her religious beliefs. Her arrest was part of a crackdown on Rio's New Christian community in the early eighteenth century. Exploring a little known aspect of Africans' religious experience in the Portuguese colonial world, this paper seeks to answer why and how Mariana Pequena chose to convert to Judaism. In her confession, she revealed the full extent of her personal network, which included many fellow believers. Albeit a rare case, Mariana was not the only black African to become a Jew in the early modern world. In this paper, Mariana's case is contextualized in the wider Black Atlantic world. It shows that Africans in the Diaspora did not necessarily have to adhere to their ancestral religious traditions or to their masters' Christian religion but could make other choices based on their personal circumstances.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27607>

KLEIMANN, David

Beyond market access?: the anatomy of ASEAN's preferential trade agreements

EUI LAW, 2013/01

This study seeks to enhance the understanding of ASEAN's external preferential trade agreements (PTA) in context of the recent growth of economic regionalism in East Asia. First, the paper compares the content of ASEAN's five plurilateral PTAs with China, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, and New Zealand with the status quo of ASEAN's internal economic integration. In a second step, the paper compares ASEAN's plurilateral agreements and ASEAN's internal integration with the content of six bilateral PTAs that individual ASEAN member states have concluded with Japan. The empirical findings demonstrate that the ambition of ASEAN's five plurilateral agreements finds its upper limits in the substantive content of ASEAN's internal economic integration. Within these limits, the coverage and depth of commitments varies considerably in correlation with the intensity of trade between ASEAN and the respective external partner. Moreover, the comparison shows that bilateral PTAs between six individual ASEAN member states and Japan go significantly beyond the status quo of ASEAN's internal integration and exceed the coverage and depth of ASEAN's external plurilateral PTAs. The author contends that the coverage and depth of ASEAN member states' plurilateral PTAs is limited by the structural heterogeneity of the signatories and, as a result, a relatively high diversity of policy preferences. Bilateral PTAs between ASEAN member states and the same external partners result in deeper commitments than the plurilateral accords, because of both a higher common denominator among the parties to the agreements and the free-rider problem that persists in plurilateral negotiation settings. Moreover, it is argued that the coverage and depth of the agreements is a function of the intensity of trade among the parties: high trade intensity results in deeper and more comprehensive agreements that tackle 21st century trade issues, whereas low trade intensity results in shallow agreements that aim to reduce first-



generation trade barriers. These hypotheses, which are fully verified by the empirical findings of this study, allow for important conclusions about the role of ASEAN member states—collectively and individually—in current and future economic integration initiatives such as ASEAN+6, the TPP, or EU – ASEAN PTA negotiations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26015>

KUMAR, Radha

The EU and India: common interests, divergent policies

EUI RSCAS, 2013/14, Global Governance Programme-39

2013 marks 50 years of India-EU relations. Most of this period witnessed cordial but largely unsubstantial relations. It was only a decade ago that relations took a leap forward, when the EU and India launched a Strategic Partnership. The Partnership promised a radical shift in relations that could have impacted the geopolitics of South and West Asia, but failed to take off as conceived. While India and the EU have created a web of engagement, especially in development, science and technology, cooperation on multilateral issues has been limited; moreover, their partnership has suffered a number of setbacks. Today the partnership stands at a crossroad. It can either chug along its path of growth in bilateral relations, or it can work for greater policy convergence on critical multilateral, regional and international issues. This paper examines the prospects for the latter.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26314>

LAUKYTE, Migle

The capabilities approach as a bridge between animals and robots

EUI MWP, 2013/05

In this paper I argue that robots, understood as artificially intelligent and autonomous entities, may one day be regarded as subjects of rights. The argument is built by looking at Martha Nussbaum's capabilities approach, and especially its application to supporting animal entitlements: I draw an analogy between animals and robots by arguing that if what matters is not so much the inherent worth of a (human or non-human) agent, but what an agent is capable of doing so as to live a dignified life, then there is no reason why in the future robots should not have their capabilities recognized and protected as well. The paper unfolds this idea in detail, addressing two main objections to it and arguing that the capabilities approach might be the right way to deal with robots in the future.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27058>

LAWSON, Konrad M.

Universal crime, particular punishment: trying the atrocities of the Japanese occupation as treason in the Philippines, 1947-1953

EUI MWP, 2013/06

Trials against both war crimes and treason were held in the Philippines after the end of the Japanese occupation in 1945. In the former, a universalistic category of crimes were punished, while in the latter, the crime was primarily one of betrayal, and its victim was the nation. In January, 1948 a presidential amnesty was proclaimed by Manuel Roxas for all those accused of wartime treason except for military and police collaborators, spies, informers, or those accused of violent crimes. Most of the treason cases not covered



by this amnesty were against those guilty of some of the same atrocities being treated as war crimes in trials against the Japanese. This article explores the process of trying atrocities and sexual violence of mostly military and constabulary collaborators in the postwar Philippines under its law of treason and argues that, if war crimes trials of the early postwar fell short in many ways, punishing the brutality of war as betrayal was a deeply troubled alternative.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26976>

LECOURT, Stephen, PALLIÈRE, Clément, SARTOR, Oliver
*The impact of emissions-performance benchmarking
on free allocations in EU ETS phase 3*

EUI RSCAS, 2013/17, Climate Policy Research Unit (CPRU)

From Phase 3 (2013-20) of the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme carbon-intensive industrial emitters will receive free allocations based on harmonised, EU-wide benchmarks. This paper analyses and evaluates the impacts of these new rules on allocations to key energy-intensive sectors. It exploits an original dataset that combines recent data from the National Implementing Measures of 20 Member States with the Community Independent Transaction Log and ETS-installation NACE code data. The analysis reveals that free allocations to benchmarked sectors will be reduced significantly, though not excessively, in Phase 3. This reduction should both increase public revenues from carbon auctions and has the potential to enhance the economic efficiency of the carbon market. The analysis also shows that changes in allocation vary mostly across installations within, rather than across, countries. Lastly, the analysis finds evidence that the new rules will, as intended, reward installations with better emissions performance, and will improve harmonisation of free allocations in the EU ETS by reducing differences in allocation levels across countries with similar carbon intensities of production.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26334>

LENAERTS, Koen, GUTIÉRREZ-FONS, José A.
*To say what the law of the EU is: methods of interpretation
and the European Court of Justice*

EUI AEL, 2013/09, Distinguished Lectures of the Academy

Distinguished Lecture delivered on the occasion of the XXIV Law of the European Union course of the Academy of European Law, on 6 July 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28339>

LEOPOLD, Thomas, SKOPEK, Jan
Gender and the division of labor in grandparent couples

EUI MWP, 2013/13

Grandmothers provide far more childcare assistance than do grandfathers. This gender gap in grandparenting is well-documented, but not well-understood. The present study investigated whether, and to what extent, this gap was explained by a grandparent couple's division of labor into market and domestic work. We analyzed panel data from two waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, comprising respondents from 11 countries. Linear regression models yielded three main findings. First, the trade-off between childcare and market work within grandparent couples was relatively weak, operating roughly on a



one-for-eight basis. Second, transitions to retirement substantially reduced the gender gap in grandparenting: if a single-earning grandfather retired, his share of a couple's total grandparenting hours increased by more than 30 per cent. Third, controlling for couples' division of market work, the gender gap in grandparenting was smallest in the egalitarian north and largest in the traditional south of Europe, corresponding to a geographical gradient in the societal framing of gender roles. The results direct attention to the employment-family nexus in later life and highlight the importance of understanding grandparenting as a life course phenomenon, performed by the grandparent couple as a unit of interacting providers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27395>

LEUSTEAN, Lucian N.

The representation of religion in the European Union

EUI RSCAS, 2013/69, RELIGIOWEST

Despite the widespread perception that religious actors were passive to the construction of the European project, relations between churchmen and politicians at the local and supranational levels have been a constant mark from the Schuman Declaration until today. This paper focuses on the mobilisation of religious networks in the process of European integration. It examines the typology of transnational religious structures, compares the main policy areas for religious/convictional actors and provides a list of religious/convictional actors in dialogue with European institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28197>

LEVIN, Ines

'All's well that ends well': the strategy of electoral (mis) behavior in competitive-authoritarian regimes

EUI MWP, 2013/02

In competitive authoritarian regimes, formal democratic institutions and periodic elections are sponsored by the authoritarian ruler, but voting outcomes are sometimes manipulated to prevent government turnover. In this paper, I investigate the conditions under which a unified opposition might decide to challenge the official election outcome, the conditions under which the authoritarian incumbent might find it profitable to manipulate the election outcome, as well as the conditions under which voters might decide to vote strategically for their least-preferred alternative in order to help avoid a costly post-electoral conflict. I find that the incumbent's decision about whether to commit fraud or acknowledge the true election outcome, as well as the opposition's decision about whether to contest or accept official election results, depends on the opposition's knowledge about the occurrence of fraud, as well as on the likelihood of successful collective action against the regime. Fears of post electoral violence may lead incumbent or opposition supporters to vote strategically for their least preferred alternative, and the probability that they do so depends on their expectations about the opposition's reaction to official election results.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26497>



LEVINE, David K.

Intellectual Property, innovation and the governance of the internet

EUI RSCAS, 2013/24, Global Governance Programme-45

I discuss both the causes and consequences of the Internet being squeezed by copyright proponents. The striking fact is that while this squeeze has a broad and negative impact on society broadly, it brings very little benefit to the copyright proponents. The implication for the governance of the Internet is clear: a small minority who derive little benefit in an effort that imposes great costs on everyone else should not have a role in governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26340>

LINK, Stefan

Politics or efficiency? three questions on the Ford Motor

Company and Alfred D. Chandler's managerial revolution

EUI MWP, 2013/31

Alfred D. Chandler's theory of the managerial revolution culminates with the triumph of General Motors over the Ford Motor Company in the American automobile market of the 1920s. In Chandler's view, the relative decline of Ford vis-à-vis General Motors was a direct consequence of the modernization of management under Alfred Sloan's leadership in the face of Ford's outdated managerial methods. Based on previously unexploited material from the Ford Motor Company Archives, and on Chandler's research papers located at Harvard's Baker Library, the paper revisits this pivotal episode of American business history. It makes three points. First, it suggests that Chandler's account resembles an ideal typical Weberian modernization narrative. Second, it argues that Ford did not simply fail to modernize; rather, he advocated an illiberal business model very much at odds with the American corporate mainstream of the 1920s and 1930s. Finally, the paper traces the influence of Chandler's collaboration on Sloan's memoir, *My Years With General Motors* (1964), on his thinking about the GM/Ford episode in particular, and the managerial revolution at large. The paper ends by suggesting that politics, not managerial efficiency, played a larger role in the making of industrial strategy and structure than Chandler appreciated.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28678>

LUCCHI, Nicola

The role of Internet access in enabling individual's rights and freedoms

EUI RSCAS, 2013/47, Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)

The paper discusses the scientific and policy debate as to whether access to the Internet can be considered so fundamental for human interaction as to deserve a special legal protection. In particular, it examines the impact of computer-mediated communication on the realization of individual's rights and freedoms as well as on democratization processes. It then considers how Internet content governance is posing regulatory issues directly related to the growing importance of an equitable access to digital information. In this regard, the paper looks at conflicts arising within the systems of rights and obligations attached to communication (and especially content provision) over the Internet. The paper finally concludes by identifying emerging tensions and drawing out the implications for the nature and definitions of rights (e.g. of communication and access, but also of intellectual property ownership) and for regulations and actions taken to protect, promote or qualify those rights. All these points are illustrated by a series of recent examples.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27435>



MALAMUD, Andres
Overlapping regionalism, no integration: conceptual issues and the Latin American experiences
EUI RSCAS, 2013/20, Global Governance Programme-42

Twenty years after its foundation, MERCOSUR has failed to meet its declared goals. Far from being a common market and not yet a customs union, it has neither deepened nor (legally) enlarged. All the other regionalist projects in Latin America fare even worse, although they have arguably fostered domestic democracy, economic reforms and more peaceful regional relations. This paper introduces a conceptual toolkit for comparing regional integration, and then applies it to explain the dispersed goals and declining performance of the Latin American experiences. The aim is to show how the strengthening of national sovereignty – as opposed to its pooling or delegation – is at the heart of most contemporary regionalist strategies.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26336>

MANANASHVILI, Sergo
Access to Europe in a globalised world: assessing the EU's common visa policy in the light of the Stockholm guidelines
EUI RSCAS, 2013/74, Migration Policy Centre

This paper is written against the background of the on-going evaluation of the EU Visa Code and an emerging paradigm shift in EU visa policy with visas becoming a tool for economic growth and job creation. The paper analyses, more particularly, current challenges for the proper functioning of the EU's common visa policy by focusing on the three pillars on which this policy is based: its cornerstone, the Visa Code; consular cooperation on the ground, as an indispensable supplement of the latter; and, finally, the Visa Facilitation Agreements, a potential tool for its smooth operation in certain countries. Due to the limited mid-term review of the Stockholm Programme, initially foreseen for 2012, the Stockholm guidelines for visa policy are integrated in the relevant analysis.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28257>

MARCACCI, Antonio
The EU and IOSCO: an ever closer cooperation?
EUI LAW, 2013/02, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERC-ERPL-04)

The paper examines the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), and it analyzes the role played by the European Union in the landscape of international finance. The aim is to test how far we can conceive of the EU as the heir to the traditional State rule-makers in the sphere of international financial soft-law. In order to do all this, we will first of all describe the historical context in which IOSCO was born, its legal nature, governance procedures and decision-making processes. Then, we will turn to look at the EU and its financial services law, its internal and external competence in order to understand the formal (and informal) role played by the EU in IOSCO. Finally, we will give an account of the quality and quantity of the implementation of IOSCO rules into EU Law of financial services. The result seems to suggest that the European Union is very likely to play an ever increasing role not only within IOSCO but also as a key actor on the global stage of international financial (soft-)law.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007–2013) / ERC Grant Agreement n. [269722]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26458>



MARCANTONINI, Claudio, ELLERMAN, A. Denny
The cost of abating CO2 emissions by renewable energy incentives in Germany
EUI RSCAS, 2013/05, Climate Policy Research Unit

Incentives for the development of renewable energy have increasingly become an instrument of climate policy, that is, as a means to reduce GHG emissions. This research analyzes the German experience in promoting renewable energy over the past decade to identify the ex post cost of reducing CO2 emissions through the promotion of renewable energy, specifically, wind and solar. To this propose, we calculated the annual CO2 abatement cost for the years 2006- 2010 as the ratio of the net cost over the CO2 emission reductions resulting from the use of renewable energy. The net cost is the sum of the costs and cost savings due to the injection of renewable energy into the electric power system. Results show that CO2 abatement cost of wind are relatively low, of the order of tens of Euro per tonne of CO2, while CO2 abatement cost of solar are very high, of the order of hundreds of Euro per tonne of CO2. CO2 abatement cost has changed considerably over the years due to variations of fossil fuels prices, carbon price and the amount of generated renewable energy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25842>

MARCHETTI, Sabrina, PIAZZALUNGA, Daniela,
VENTURINI, Alessandra
*Costs and benefits of labour mobility between the EU and the
Eastern partnership countries. Country study: Italy*

Bonn: Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit, 2013, IZA Discussion Papers,
2013/7635

Migrants from the Eastern Partnership Countries: Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan has increased in the last ten years. Two different patterns are detected among the most important groups: Ukrainian and Moldovan. The first is mainly composed by women with a temporary migration plan while the second was initially composed by women but rapidly the family reunification was obtained and the migration plan became more permanent. By using the Italian Labour Force survey we analyse the employment situation, the over education of the migrants and their assimilation.

This study was conducted under the project entitled "Costs and Benefits of Labour Mobility between the EU and the Eastern Partnership Countries" for the European Commission (Contract No. 2011/270- 312, tender procedure EuropeAid/130215/C/SER/Multi). The European Commission retains ownership of the materials contained herein.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29761>

MEINHOF, Ulrike Hanna
Cultural diversity in Europe: a story of mutual benefit
EUI RSCAS, 2013/71, Global Governance Programme-67

The paper highlights the considerable positive impact of cultural diversity and the mutual benefit accrued for migrants and non-migrants alike. Against the background of growing hostility against, and increasing politicisation of the presence of migrants in European societies it sets a different vision of mutual respect, collaboration and benefit. So as to show the way in which contemporary migration is not a 'one-way' street of movements from poorer to richer countries where the rich offer all and receive nothing in return, the paper develops a four-tiered 'hub' structure that highlights complex multidirectional connections and mutual



support of people in transnational networks. Central to the argument is the understanding that migrants do not come empty-handed but possess substantial 'transcultural capital' that forms the basis for enriching reciprocal encounters between the global North and the global South. The paper offers much-needed empirical data from these encounters based on the author's field work in Madagascar and across different European countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28120>

MENNO, Dominik, OLIVIERO, Tommaso
*Financial intermediation, house prices, and the
distributive effects of the U.S. great recession*
EUI ECO, 2013/05

This paper quantifies the effects of credit spread and income shocks on aggregate house prices and households' welfare. We address this issue within a stochastic dynamic general equilibrium model with heterogeneous households and occasionally binding collateral constraints. Credit spread shocks arise as innovations to the financial intermediation technology of stylized banks. We calibrate the model to the U.S. economy and simulate the Great Recession as a contemporaneous negative shock to financial intermediation and aggregate income. We find that (i) in the Great recession constrained agents (borrowers) lose more than unconstrained agents (savers) from the aggregate house prices drop; (ii) credit spread shocks have, by their nature, re-distributive effects and - when coupled with a negative income shock as in the Great Recession - give rise to larger (smaller) welfare losses for borrowers (savers); (iii) imposing an always binding collateral constraint, the non-linearity coming from the combination of the two shocks vanishes, and the re-distributive effects between agents' types are smaller.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27055>

MENNUNI, Alessandro
Labor force composition and aggregate fluctuations
EUI MWP, 2013/12

Labor composition by gender, age, and education has undergone dramatic changes over the last forty years in the United States. Furthermore, the volatility of total market hours differs systematically between genders, age groups, and education groups. I develop a large-scale business cycle model, along with a new computation method, and show that these changes in labor composition account for up to 30% of the observed changes in aggregate volatility over this period of time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27322>

MODOOD, Tariq
Post-immigration cultural diversity and integration
EUI RSCAS, 2013/61, Global Governance Programme-60

Ethno-religious diversity is a fact of Western European cities and will grow and spread. Living in these locations today requires a respect for 'difference' as well as a sense of commonalities; these are required at the level of the local and the city but also at the level of the national. A framework of anti-discrimination and processes of uncoercive cultural encounters are also necessary but are not sufficient. We also need to have the possibility of sharing a macro-symbolic sense of belonging. With this in mind I consider a number



of modes of integration. I argue that multiculturalism is a mode of integration, which can be contrasted with other modes such as assimilation, individualist-integration and cosmopolitanism, and like the others it is based on the core democratic values of liberty, equality and fraternity/unity. My contention is that even though multiculturalism is unpopular with some European publics today, integration is not possible without including it within an integration strategy. I go on to consider what kinds of 'difference' mark the real divisions today and into the future. I conclude that one of the most profound questions Europeans are being forced to consider is about the place of religion in the public space.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27697>

MONTI, Giorgio, PARCU, Pier Luigi (ed/s)
European networking and training for national competition enforcers (ENTRANCE 2011): selected case notes

EUI RSCAS, 2013/02, 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 2011). The training program was organized by the RSCAS between September 2011 and June 2012 with the financial contribution of DG Competition of the European Commission. The case notes included in the working paper summarize judgements of the different EU Member States related to different aspects of competition law enforcement. The working paper thus aims at increasing the understanding of the challenges faced by the national judiciary in enforcing national and EU competition in the context of the decentralized regime of competition law enforcement introduced by Reg. 1/2003.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25838>

MONTINARI, Natalia, RANCAN, Michela
Social preferences under risk: the role of social distance

EUI RSCAS, 2013/90

In many different contexts individuals take decisions on the behalf of others. However, little is known about how this circumstance affects the decision making process and influences the ultimate individuals' choices. In this paper, we focus on the context of investment decisions and study if (and how) lottery-type investment decisions made on behalf of another person differ i) compared to decisions which do not affect anyone else, and ii) depending on the social distance between who makes the decision and who is affected by it. Our results show that social distance (i.e., whether the person affected by one's decision is an unknown stranger or a friend) is an important determinant when people decide on the behalf of others. Individuals are heterogeneous in their individual investment strategies but, on average, when deciding on behalf of a friend rather than only for themselves or a stranger, their behaviour is closer to expected value maximization, exhibiting less risk taking. We interpret these findings as evidence of other regarding preferences affecting the decision making process in lottery-type decisions when the social distance is shortened.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29220>



MONTINI, Massimiliano
*Revising international environmental law through
the paradigm of ecological sustainability*
EUI AEL, 2013/05, TRANSWORLD Project

International environmental law is undergoing a serious crisis. In order to improve its “environmental effectiveness”, the adoption of a new founding paradigm is necessary. The new paradigm ought to be based on the concept of “ecological sustainability”, grounded on the duty to protect and restore the integrity of the eco-systems. Besides setting the framework for the revision of international environmental law on the basis of the “ecological sustainability” paradigm, this paper focuses on its application in climate change law. In this sense, a critical analysis is provided on the application of the most relevant flexibility mechanisms foreseen at international level by the Kyoto Protocol, namely the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Emissions Trading, as well as of the most interesting instruments applied at EU level, namely the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).

The Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance (TRANSWORLD) project is funded by the European Union’s 7th Framework Programme under grant agreement no. 290454.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27458>

MORIN, Annaïg
Wage dispersion over the business cycle
EUI MWP, 2013/28

In this paper, I establish a positive correlation between wage dispersion and GDP at business cycle frequencies. Moreover, I provide a rationale for the procyclical properties of wage dispersion by studying a dynamic search model with wage-posting in which workers can get multiple job offers each period. I analyze the channels through which the business cycle influences the shape of the wage distribution. The presence of search frictions gives firms monopsony power, i.e., power to impose wage levels on workers, and generates differences in wage policy across firms. The speed at which workers can move to other jobs affects the degree of firms competition over workers and impacts the extent to which firms exploit their monopsony power. Therefore, in booms, the value of workers’ outside option goes up as the quantity and the quality of job offers increase, and this, in turn, erodes the firms’ monopsony power in wage setting. In consequence, firms post more high-paying vacancies. This strategic reaction of firms thickens the upper tail of the wage distribution, shifts the mass of the wages to the right and, as a result, generates a larger wage dispersion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28520>

NAKAGUMA, Marcos Yamada
Choosing the form of government: theory and evidence from Brazil
EUI MWP, 2013/20

This paper proposes a model to study the main factors that influence the preferences of different population groups between presidential and parliamentary systems. Our theory suggests that the parliamentary regime leads to a type of Óscal decentralization in the form of more transfers to constituencies. Ceteris paribus, the poor groups in the population tend to prefer a presidential system relatively more than the rich, since the lower quality of their local accountability institutions (e.g. local media and judicial courts) makes them more vulnerable to the expropriation of rents by their legislators. We also show that in order to perform adequately



a parliamentary regime depends on the existence of a class of politicians that can be trusted to represent well the interests of voters. Our model is able to account for the main stylized facts emerging from an analysis of referendum data from Brazil.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27703>

NEUMANN, Anne, NIESWAND, Maria, SCHUBERT, Torben
Estimating alternative technology sets in nonparametric efficiency analysis: restriction tests for panel and clustered data
EUI RSCAS, 2013/13, Florence School of Regulation

Nonparametric efficiency analysis has become a widely applied technique to support industrial benchmarking as well as a variety of incentive-based regulation policies. In practice such exercises are often plagued by incomplete knowledge about the correct specifications of inputs and outputs. Simar and Wilson (2001) and Schubert and Simar (2011) propose restriction tests to support such specification decisions for cross-section data. However, the typical oligopolized market structure pertinent to regulation contexts often leads to low numbers of cross-section observations, rendering reliable estimation based on these tests practically unfeasible. This small-sample problem could often be avoided with the use of panel data, which would in any case require an extension of the cross-section restriction tests to handle panel data. In this paper we derive these tests. We prove the consistency of the proposed method and apply it to a sample of US natural gas transmission companies in 2003 through 2007. We find that the total quantity of gas delivered and gas delivered in peak periods measure essentially the same output. Therefore only one needs to be included. We also show that the length of mains as a measure of transportation service is non-redundant and therefore must be included.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26075>

NYGÅRD, Stefan
Translating modernity: visions and uses of Europe in Finland
EUI MWP, 2013/07

Translating modernity to the periphery is a recurring theme in the discussions on Europe at its geocultural margins. In small and young countries such as Finland, “Europe” has been mobilized for nation-building in terms of accumulating cultural capital and, conversely, for challenging the strong national imperative in these countries; seeing things “from a European perspective” has often meant claiming to have a detached bird’s eye view on national questions. This article looks at some expressions of these dynamics in late nineteenth and early twentieth century Finland, notably within the cultural field, where identification with Europe has been articulated at the intersection of external pressures and internal debates, and in relation to other regional concepts such as Scandinavia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27059>

PALOMBELLA, Gianluigi
Global legislation and its discontents
EUI RSCAS, 2013/60, Global Governance Programme-59

‘Legislation’ is flourishing in the global sphere from a large number of sources, in the lack of a unified system. Current redefinitions of legality/validity, or attempts at a global constitution deserve some scrutiny and



should cope with a global sphere legislation bearing unprecedented features: issued from deracinated sources, bearing new scope and functions, developing 'managerial'/regulatory modes, cancelling the distinction vis-à-vis 'administration', electing functional rationalities with 'limited responsibility', loosing connection to the comprehensive well being of social communities. Despite the search for devices of accountability 'global' legislation remains a source of discontents. The promises of legal form are at stake in keeping alive the distinction between global decision making and universalizability. The future of global legislation (and its legitimacy) shall depend not only on shared criteria of legality, but also on how it shall interfere against the autonomy of less-than-global orders: that is, on the justice-related, legal quality of the relationships between the plurality of orders.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27659>

PARCU, Pier Luigi, SILVESTRI, Virginia

*Electronic communications regulation in Europe:
an overview of past and future problems*

EUI RSCAS, 2013/92, Florence School of Regulation

For many years, electronic communications has been one of the most important areas of policy intervention or the European Union. Liberalisation and privatisation of the telecommunications industry were very important topics of the policy debate in the two decades from 1990 to 2010. In these years, the EU developed a sophisticated regulatory framework aspiring to the principle of favouring the entrance of new players in the sector and characterised by a strong pro-competition flavour. More recently, however, the necessity of mobilising important investments for the creation of new Next Generation Networks, capable of delivering all the benefits of the digital revolution to European citizens, has cast doubts on the validity of the established framework. This paper discusses the solutions adopted during the liberalisation process and summarizes some of the key future challenges to the existing regulatory framework.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29137>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

*Constituting, limiting, regulating and justifying multilevel
governance of interdependent public goods: methodological
problems of international economic law research*

EUI LAW, 2013/08

This contribution discusses legal and methodological problems of multilevel governance of the international trading, development, environmental and legal systems from the perspective of "public goods theories" and related legal theories. The state-centred, power-oriented governance practices in worldwide organizations fail to protect effectively human rights, transnational rule of law and other international public goods for the benefit of citizens. Their criticism by civil society, democratic parliaments and courts of justice prompts increasing opposition to non-inclusive, intergovernmental rule-making, as in the case of the 2011 Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement rejected by the European Parliament. The "democracy deficits" and morally often unjustified power politics underlying "Westphalian intergovernmentalism" weaken the overall coherence of multilevel regulation of interdependent public goods that interact "horizontally" (e.g., the monetary, trading, development, environmental and related legal systems) as well as "vertically" (e.g., in case of "aggregate public goods" composed of local, national, regional and worldwide public goods). The "laboratory" of European multilevel governance offers lessons for reforming worldwide governance institutions dominated by executives. The integration of nation states into an interdependent, globalized



world requires a multilevel integration law in order to protect transnational public goods more effectively. Legal and constitutional theories need to be integrated into public goods research and must promote stronger legal, judicial and democratic accountability of intergovernmental rule-making vis-à-vis citizens on the basis of “cosmopolitan constitutionalism” evaluating the legitimacy of national legal systems also in terms of their contribution to protecting cosmopolitan rights and transnational public goods.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27559>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
*Human rights require ‘cosmopolitan constitutionalism’ and
cosmopolitan law for democratic governance of public goods*
EUI LAW, 2013/04

The more ‘globalization’ transforms ‘national public goods’ demanded by citizens into transnational ‘aggregate public goods’, the stronger becomes the need for reviewing ‘Westphalian governance failures’ and related ‘legal methodologies’ (Section I). Resolving the ‘constitutional problems’ and ‘collective action problems’ of multilevel governance (e.g. in terms of constituting, limiting, regulating and justifying multilevel governance powers, participation and representation of citizens in governance and dispute settlement, rule of law protecting cosmopolitan rights) requires supplementing national Constitutions by ‘multilevel cosmopolitan constitutionalism’ empowering citizens and multilevel governance institutions to realize their collective responsibility for protecting human rights, rule of law and other interdependent public goods across frontiers (Section II). The prevailing ‘political realism’ and ‘constitutional nationalism’ neglect the customary law requirements of interpreting international treaties and settling disputes ‘in conformity with the principles of justice and international law’, including ‘human rights and fundamental freedoms for all’, in order to limit democratic accountability of governments (Section III). Human rights and multilevel protection of ‘principles of justice’ require cosmopolitan law based on constitutional, ‘public choice’- and economic regulatory strategies limiting multilevel ‘governance failures’ as well as ‘market failures’ (Section IV). The human rights obligations of all UN member states limit governmental ‘margins of appreciation’ in dealing with economic crises and related austerity programmes (Section V). Governments and courts of justice must reconcile and ‘balance’ civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights depending on their diverse ‘contexts of justice’ and protect transnational rule of law not only in terms of rights and obligations of governments, but also as cosmopolitan rights of citizens as ‘agents of justice’ and ‘democratic owners’ of all governance institutions (Section VI).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27155>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
Multilevel judicial governance in European and international economic law
EUI LAW, 2013/03

Law and governance need to be justified vis-à-vis citizens in order to be accepted as legitimate and supported by civil society. This contribution argues that the legal and judicial methodologies of multilevel governance for international public goods need to be changed in order to protect basic needs and human rights of citizens more effectively. I define legal methodology in terms of the conceptions of the sources and ‘rules of recognition’ of law, the methods of interpretation, the functions and systemic nature of multilevel legal systems like IEL, and of the relationships between rules, principles, political and legal institutions and related practices. Section I recalls the historical evolution from ‘good governance’ to third-party adjudication and individual rights of access to justice. Section II discusses eight models of multilevel judicial governance in Europe.



Section III uses constitutional and 'public goods' theories in order to explain the multiple functions of courts of justice and the increasing importance of judicial cooperation (comity) in protecting transnational rule of law in European and international economic law (IEL). Section IV argues that the diverse 'constitutional methods' applied by the EU Court of Justice (CJEU), the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) Court and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) offer important lessons for multilevel judicial governance in IEL beyond Europe. Section V concludes by emphasizing the judicial task of administering justice in IEL and the need for limiting the existing 'legal' and 'doctrinal fragmentation' through multilevel judicial protection of transnational rule of law for the benefit not only of governments, but also of citizens as legal subjects and 'democratic owners' of IEL.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26474>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

The establishment of a GATT office of legal affairs and the limits of 'public reason' in the GATT/WTO dispute settlement system

EUI LAW, 2013/10

The article offers an 'insider story' of the establishment of the Office of Legal Affairs in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT 1947) in 1982/83 and of its increasing involvement in assisting GATT dispute settlement panels and the Uruguay Round negotiations on a new World Trade Organization with compulsory jurisdiction for the settlement of trade disputes (Sections I and II). The transformation, within only one decade, of the anti-legal pragmatism in GATT 1947 into the compulsory WTO dispute settlement system amounted to a 'revolution' in international law. But the 'public reason' governing the GATT/WTO dispute settlement system remains limited, notably by (1) the domination of GATT/WTO decision-making by governments interested in limiting their own legal, democratic and judicial accountability vis-à-vis citizens for their often welfare-reducing trade restrictions and distortions; (2) the deliberate neglect for the customary law requirements of interpreting treaties and settling related disputes 'in conformity with principles of justice and international law', including 'human rights and fundamental freedoms for all'; (3) the treatment of citizens as mere objects of GATT/WTO law and institutions rather than as 'democratic principals' of all governance institutions, 'agents of justice' and main economic actors; and (4) the deliberate neglect for the GATT/WTO legal obligations of 'consistent interpretation', 'judicial comity' and 'access to justice' in domestic courts in the 'dispute settlement system of the WTO' (Sections III and IV).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27698>

PRETEL, David, FERNÁNDEZ DE PINEDO, Nadia

Technology transfer and expert migration in nineteenth-century Cuba

EUI MWP, 2013/34

During the nineteenth century the Cuban sugar plantation became a highly dynamic space, open to foreign intervention at many levels. The increasing commercial prospects in the Cuban economy from the mid-nineteenth century led American, French and British manufacturers of refining equipment to actively commercialize their innovations in Cuba. Many of these foreign manufacturers of machinery had branches and agents in Havana. This article seeks to highlight the technological links between these firms manufacturing machinery and the Cuban plantation economy. Through the study of patent data and trade figures, it shows that the pattern of technology transfer to Cuba, which emerged during the nineteenth century, transgressed political boundaries. In addition, this article also considers the circulation of technical expertise between Cuba and advanced industrial nations, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as



the role of transnational networks of experts. The article ends with an examination of the transnational operations in Cuba of the French firm Derosne & Cail, one of the most innovative engineering firms of the mid-nineteenth century as well as one of the first European companies to supply advanced technology to the Caribbean sugar industry.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29039>

PRÜM, André

L'Union européenne en crise face au dogme de l'efficacité des marchés financiers

EUI RSCAS, 2013/01, Global Governance Programme-35

The European Union crisis responses and the Efficient Capital Markets Hypothesis (ECMH): The hypothesis that capital markets naturally function in an efficient way - possibly one of the widest accepted dogmas of contemporary liberalism - has for many years encouraged politicians and regulators in the US and in Europe to refrain from regulating too strictly or even to deregulate the financial industry. Moreover, by leaving the final responsibility of the soundness of their public finances to the individual Member States, the Efficient Capital Markets Hypothesis (ECMH) underpins the constitutional framework of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The recent financial and sovereign debts crises, however, have highlighted the limits of the ECMH and the dangers for market actors, financial institutions, regulators and politicians of relying on the efficiency of financial markets without any qualification. In reaction to the financial and sovereign debts crises the European Union and its Member States have thus adopted or proposed a vast set of measures, stretching from new mechanisms of solidarity within the euro-zone to a banking union. While the overarching goal is to release the stress that financial markets continue to exercise both on the stability of the financial system and the EMU, these measures have been designed in urgency and tend to focus on specific issues. The overall vision and coherence of these measures are far from obvious. The present paper proposes to assess to what extent the European Union has learned the lessons about the ECMH and its impact on regulation that the crises taught us.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25695>

PRUSA, Thomas J.

The use of economics in WTO Appellate Body decisions

EUI RSCAS, 2013/12, Global Governance Programme-38

While WTO disputes involve legal rights and obligations, economics often can help the Appellate Body (AB) make sense of the dispute and the implications of ambiguous language in the Agreements. This paper reviews three examples of where the economics could have provided a clearer basis for the AB's decision. I begin by looking at the question of whether countervailing duties can continue to be imposed subsequent to privatization of state-owned enterprises. I next review the question of how antidumping margins are calculated and whether the zeroing methodology is consistent with the fair comparison requirement. Finally, I examine the question of whether the simultaneous application of antidumping and countervailing duties on imports from non-market economies constitutes double remedy. In each of these examples I argue that standard economic theory provides the basis for clear and logic interpretation of the relevant WTO provisions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26074>



PUY, Damien

Institutional investors flows and the geography of contagion

EUI ECO, 2013/06

This paper explores the geography of portfolio flows emanating from institutional investors located in mature markets. We identify precise global and regional dynamics in equity and bond flows. Very few countries happen to receive (or lose) funding in isolation. We also find strong evidence of global contagion: although global waves originate in developed countries, emerging markets' funding is much more affected. We illustrate this finding by deriving "contagion maps" showing where contagion spreads and with what intensity. In general, our results suggest that "push" effects from advanced market investors affect massively developing countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27618>

QUIRICO, Ottavio

*Extra-territorial application of the EU emission trading system:
critical divergences between the EU and the US*

EUI AEL, 2013/06, TRANSWORLD Project

By means of Directive 2008/101 the EU extended its Emission Trading System to airline companies whose aircraft arrive at or depart from the territory of the EU Member States. Requested to provide a preliminary opinion on the validity of the Directive—especially in light of its extraterritorial application—the CJEU confirmed its effectiveness, arguably based mainly on the principle of sovereignty and only subsidiarily on the principle of environmental protection. In light of the interpretation provided by the CJEU, this paper critically assesses Directive 2008/101 and concludes that its consistency with international law should be considered in the light of the secondary consequences of the duty to protect the environment rather than territorial sovereignty.

The Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance (TRANSWORLD) project is funded by the European Union's 7th Framework Programme under grant agreement no. 290454.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27459>

RANCAN, Michela

The value of social networks in financial markets

EUI RSCAS, 2013/21

Social contacts influence decisions and economic outputs in a variety of contexts. Does social network matter also in financial markets? In this paper I investigate the effect of social networks on mutual funds performance by exploiting data on the education of U.S. fund managers. The results show that performance is better for fund managers with many social connections. Furthermore, positional advantages in the social network generate superior performance. This evidence suggests that social interaction and information spillovers have a positive and meaningful value for mutual funds.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26337>



REGAN, Aidan
*Political tensions in Euro-varieties of capitalism:
the crisis of the democratic state in Europe*
EUI MWP, 2013/24

The European response to the financial cum sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone is leading to a democratic crisis of the state. It has exposed a tension between the national and the supranational in a multi-level polity whilst opening up new political cleavages between the core and periphery of Europe. This dilemma has become particularly acute for programme countries that are either directly or indirectly in receipt of non-market financial funding from the troika?. In the absence of exchange rate adjustments, Ireland and southern European countries must pursue an internal devaluation that shifts the entire burden of adjustment on to fiscal and labour market policy. National governments, regardless of political partisanship, are required to comply with external EMU mandates and liberalise their welfare states, cut public spending and impose structural reforms in the labour market. The core argument of this paper is that imposing a one-size-fits-all adjustment to diverse economic problems across different varieties of capitalism is the real source of the Eurozone crisis. By using a crosscountry comparative analysis of Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, I conclude that this is an outcome of inbuilt institutional and macroeconomic asymmetries in the EMU. But it is leading to unprecedented electoral volatility and a legitimisation crisis of the democratic state in Europe.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28177>

RESTREPO, Brandon
The effects of cigarette excise taxes on health and wages
EUI MWP, 2013/32

The cigarette excise tax is viewed as an important policy tool to reduce smoking-related health problems and productivity losses. This is based on evidence that higher cigarette taxes reduce cigarette consumption and induce people to quit smoking, but there is also evidence that smokers adopt potentially health-reducing smoking behaviors to compensate for higher cigarette costs. In this paper, I exploit the substantial variation in cigarette taxes across and within U.S. states over time to examine the impact of cigarette taxes on health and wages. The analysis reveals that higher cigarette taxes cause a reduction in wages and a reduction in the number of healthy days in the past month. The negative impact on healthy days is more pronounced among individuals with low incomes and high daily intakes of nicotine and tar. These results indicate that cigarette taxes have unintended negative consequences, which may be driven in part by compensatory smoking behaviors. Alternative mechanisms related to weight gain and alcohol consumption are explored, but the analysis reveals that there is no empirical support for them.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28679>

ROTH, Felix, NOWAK-LEHMANN D., Felicitas, OTTER, Thomas
*Crisis and trust in national and European Union
institutions: panel evidence for the EU, 1999 to 2012*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/31, EUDO-European Union Democracy Observatory

This paper analyses the effects of the crisis on trust in national and European Union institutions within an EU27 country sample from 1999 to 2012. The paper finds that the overall negative trends in trust throughout the crisis are driven by countries from the eurozone (EA12). However, whereas the crisis triggered only moderate declines of trust within eight core countries of the EA12, a significant decline of trust can be



detected within four periphery countries, namely Spain, Greece, Portugal and Ireland. Econometric results reveal that, amongst others, the significant increase in unemployment rates in those four countries, especially in Spain, largely contributed to this pronounced fall in trust.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26975>

ROUSAKIS, Michael

Expectations and fluctuations: the role of monetary policy

EUI MWP, 2013/18

This paper reconsiders the effects of expectations on economic fluctuations. It does so within a competitive monetary economy which features producers and consumers with heterogeneous information about productivity. Agents' expectations are coordinated by a noisy public signal which generates non-fundamental, purely expectational shocks. I show that, depending on how monetary policy is pursued, purely expectational shocks can resemble either demand shocks, as conventionally thought, or supply shocks?increasing output and employment yet lowering inflation. On the policy front, conventional policy recommendations are overturned: inflation stabilization is suboptimal, whereas output-gap stabilization is optimal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27608>

ROY, Jayanta, BANERJEE, Pritam

Why isn't India a major global player?: the political economy of trade liberalization

EUI RSCAS, 2013/84, Global Governance Programme-71

The policy reforms initiated in India in the mid-1980s and expanded in 1991 helped support an expansion in India's trade. Trade reforms since the mid-1990s have been piecemeal. This paper argues that without significant further reform and adoption of a focused trade strategy, the competitiveness of India's industry will suffer, including in areas such as information technology and related services in which India has established a strong global niche. Critical building blocks of such strategic reforms include further reductions in tariffs, opening services sectors to foreign competition, serious initiatives to reduce trade transaction costs that prioritize integration into international supply-chains, and a greater focus on regional integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28917>

RUDIGER, Jesper

Cross-checking the media

EUI MWP, 2013/17

A characteristic of the news market is that consumers often cross-check information, i.e. observe several news outlets. At the same time, data on political media suggest that more partisan consumers are more likely to cross-check. We explore these phenomena by building a model of horizontal competition in newspaper endorsements. Without cross-checking, outlets are unbiased and minimally differentiated. When cross-checking is allowed, we show that cross-checkers are indeed more partisan than those who only acquire one report. Furthermore, cross-checking induces outlets to differentiate, and the degree of differentiation is increasing in the dispersion of consumer beliefs. Differentiation is detrimental to consumer welfare, and a single monopoly outlet may provide higher consumer welfare than a competitive duopoly.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27461>



RUESTER, Sophia, SCHWENEN, Sebastian,
FINGER, Matthias, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
*A post-2020 EU energy technology policy: revisiting
the strategic energy technology plan*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/39, Florence School of Regulation

With the European Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET Plan) expiring in 2020, the EU needs to revisit its energy technology policy for the post-2020 horizon and to establish a policy framework that fosters the achievement of ambitious EU commitments for decarbonization by 2050. We discuss options for a post-2020 EU energy technology policy, taking account of uncertain technology developments and uncertain carbon prices. We propose a revised SET Plan that enables policy makers to be pro-active in pushing innovation in promising technologies, no matter what policy context will be realized in the future. In particular, we find that a revised SET Plan is needed to support EU market actors who face market failures with respect to financing innovation within a highly competitive global market for energy technologies. An extension of the current SET Plan and corresponding technology push policies is insufficient, as this does not allow policymakers to provide adequate support, especially in a policy context with low or zero carbon prices.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27255>

RUESTER, Sophia, SCHWENEN, Sebastian,
FINGER, Matthias, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
*A strategic energy technology policy towards 2050: no-
regret strategies for European technology push*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/40, Florence School of Regulation

As current policy frameworks are expiring in 2020, the EU is revisiting its energy technology policy for the post-2020 horizon. The main long-run objective for energy technology policy is to foster the achievement of ambitious EU goals for decarbonisation by 2050. Given this objective, we discuss how European energy technology policy towards 2050 can be effective despite i) uncertain carbon prices, ii) uncertain technological change and iii) uncertain or alternating policy paradigms shifting its focus from decarbonisation to competition or security of supplies. Public support to innovation in energy technologies is needed to correct for market failures and imperfections, as well as to fully exploit trade opportunities of such technologies on the world market. Benefits from EU intervention can be expected from the coordination of national policies. Effective European technology push should put strong emphasis on pushing consumption-oriented and enabling technologies, as these offer a no-regret strategy vis-à-vis any future context.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27256>

SABATHIL, Gerhard, SHEN, Wenwen
The Lisbon moment: challenges and innovations for EU diplomacy
EUI RSCAS, 2013/43, Global Governance Programme-52

The increasing complexity, interdependence and acceleration of global developments, digital media and the growing share of global public goods, have all contributed to the publicisation, sectoralisation and summitization of foreign policy worldwide. In this context, the Lisbon Treaty since 2009 has substantially changed the foreign policy organisation and functioning of the European Union. Of all the 20 foreign policy innovations included in the new treaty designed to improve the effectiveness of the Union's foreign policy,

the most visible was the creation and progressive development of the European External Action Service. This lecture addresses the efficiency of this core foreign policy area which is being tested by the 21st century's tectonic shift in geo-economics, including the current sovereign debt crisis in the euro-zone.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27334>

SARTOR, Giovanni

Providers' liabilities and the right to be forgotten

EUI RSCAS, 2013/37, Global Governance Programme-51

I address the novelties contained in the "Proposal for a Data Protection Regulation", recently advanced by the EU Commission, with regard to providers' liabilities and the right to be forgotten. First I consider how the Proposal regulates the contentious overlap of e-commerce immunities and data protection rules. Then I examine providers' knowledge that illegal personal information has been uploaded on their platform, and discuss whether such knowledge should terminate providers' immunity. Finally, I critically assess the right to be forgotten, newly introduced in the Proposal, and the sanctions for its violation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27215>

SAUSSIÉ, Stéphane

An economic analysis of the closure of markets and other dysfunctions in the awarding of concession contracts

EUI RSCAS, 2013/08, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Because concession contracts are long-term agreements that are inherently incomplete, the economic literature suggests that rigid award rules are inadequate. We suggest that the Directive should contain a right mix of flexible and rigid rules, as well as procedures to increase transparency and accountability of contracting parties. This briefing note provides suggestions in order to avoid the closure of markets and other dysfunctions in the award of concession contracts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26058>

SCHMITZ, Katrin, STEFFEN, Bjarne, WEBER, Christoph

Incentive or impediment?: the impact of capacity mechanisms on storage plants

EUI RSCAS, 2013/46

Capacity remuneration mechanisms are a widespread instrument to foster investment. The growing interest in electricity storage raises the question how these mechanisms interact with storage plants. Using a stylized capacity planning model, we demonstrate that an exclusion of storage plants from capacity mechanisms leads to welfare losses. Even if storages are not explicitly excluded, the setup of capacity mechanisms can discriminate storage implicitly we therefore discuss typical mechanism design parameters and their impact on storage plants. Three case studies describe the actual situation of storage plants in the PJM system, Ireland and Spain. Finally the findings are summarized to general principles for storage-compatible capacity mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27414>



SÖDERBAUM, Fredrik

What's wrong with regional integration?: the problem of Eurocentrism

EUI RSCAS, 2013/64, Global Governance Programme-63

This working paper deals with one of the most pressing problems in the study and policy of regional integration: the problem of 'Eurocentrism', which in this context implies that assumptions and theories developed for the study of Europe crowd-out both more universally applicable frameworks and contextual understandings. In their frustrated attempts to avoid Eurocentrism, some scholars dealing with non-European regions tend to treat the Europe as an 'anti-model'—a practice which often results in a different form of parochialism where context is all that matters. The general ambition of this paper is to contribute to rethinking Eurocentrism and the role of Europe in comparative regional integration. More specifically, the study shows how Eurocentrism (in various guises) is detrimental to theoretical development, empirical analysis and policy debates, claiming instead that European integration should be integrated into a larger and more general discourse of comparative regionalism, built around general concepts and theories, but which is still culturally sensitive.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27784>

SOROKA, Stuart, HARELL, Allison, IYENGAR, Shanto

*Racial cues and attitudes toward redistribution:
a comparative experimental approach*

EUI RSCAS, 2013/59, Global Governance Programme-58

Support for welfare in the US is heavily influenced by citizens' racial attitudes, especially citizens' attitudes toward Blacks. Indeed, the fact that many Americans think of welfare recipients as poor Blacks (and especially poor Black women) is a common explanation for Americans' comparatively low support for redistribution cross-nationally. In this study, we extend existing work on how racialized portrayals of recipients affect attitudes toward redistribution. The data for the analysis are drawn from a new and unique online survey experiment, implemented by YouGov with representative samples (n=1200) in each of the US, UK and Canada. Relying on a series of survey vignettes, we manipulate program type (welfare vs. unemployment insurance) as well as the ethno-racial background of recipients (through morphed photos and common ethnicized names). In doing so, we seek to make three specific contributions. First, we test whether support for a means-tested program like welfare is lower than support for contribution-based program like unemployment insurance. Second, we extend the American literature to explore whether there is an anti-Black bias in other countries. Third, we examine whether citizens respond to other minority groups (Asians and Southeast Asians) in a similar manner. Parallel survey designs allows for an unprecedented comparative analysis of the underlying political-psychological sources of support (or lack of support) for redistributive policies across Anglo-Saxon democracies. The paper concludes by considering the implications of this study in light of growing immigrant-driven diversity in North America and Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27700>

SOZZI, Fabio

National parties, political processes and the EU democratic deficit: the problem of Europarties institutionalization

EUI RSCAS, 2013/04, EUDO-European Union Democracy Observatory



In classical party democracy, elections serve as an “instrument of democracy” (Powell 2000): they are the mechanism to connect policy preferences of the electors (within the electoral arena) to the political production (within the legislative arena). At the European level the linkage seems to be lost because the political actors performing in the two arena are not the same and the logics of behaviour are quite different. The EU calls for truly “Europarties” to become more democratic in its procedural and substantive prerequisites and this entails not only a progressive emancipation of party structures at European level but also an integration between them. In fact, we will have full Europarties only when the two party structures at EU level are either independent from national parties and linked to each other: if intra- and extra- parliamentary faces become really European and connected entities, legislators will be accountable to voters and, consequently, democratic deficit will decline. The main aims of this paper are, firstly, to investigate if and to what extent political parties at European level are able to perform the electoral and legislative functions in the two separated arena and, secondly, if intra- and extra- parliamentary faces of the Europarties are still separated or, rather, have become integrated. In other words, I will delineate the process of institutionalization of the Europarties looking at their progressive autonomy from national parties and systemness/integration at European level (Panbianco 1988). <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25840>

STRØM, Steinar, VENTURINI, Alessandra, VILLOSIO, Claudia
*Wage assimilation: migrants versus natives and
foreign migrants versus internal migrants*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/30, Migration Policy Centre

The paper wants to understand the assimilation pattern of foreign migrants in Italy. Three novelties characterize this study. First, the research compares the wage assimilation of international migrants with both internal migrants and local natives in Italy, a country with substantial internal and international migration. This comparison, never exploited before, provides indirect evidence for the role played by language and knowledge of social capital in the assimilation of foreign migrants relative to both natives and internal migrants. Second, we inquired into the possible causes of under-assimilation by controlling for the date of entry and migrant sector concentration. Third, we model new corrections of the selection bias due to return migration. The correction for the selection bias is introduced in the wage equation through a duration extension of the traditional Heckman correction term and alternatively through a hazard rate correction. The empirical test uses the Italian administrative dataset on dependent employment (WHIP), to estimate a fixed effect model for the weekly wages of males aged 18-45 with controls for selection in return migration and unobserved heterogeneity. The three groups of workers start their careers at the same wage level. But, as experience increases, the wage profiles of foreign nationals and natives, both internal migrants and locals, diverges which seems to hint at the importance of language and social capital. However, sector-by-sector analysis shows that in “migrant intense sectors” internal migrants and locals have the same wage profile as foreign workers. Positive selection in returns reinforces the view that the best leave because they have few career options. Thus under assimilation is caused more by community and job segregation than by a lack of language and social capital: alternatively it is the result of their interrelations. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26974>



SVETIEV, Yane

Dimensions of self-sufficiency

EUI LAW, 2013/05, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERC-ERPL-05)

This working paper addresses two dimensions in which transnational or supranational regulatory regimes may be regarded as self-sufficient, providing some reasons, limits and pitfalls from such a tendency. The focus of both parts is on competition policy, which is of particular importance because of its transversal character: the fact that it can be applied in many if not all markets means that competition policy is a useful tool for market opening/integration and is likely to create conflicts with different policy objectives pursued in various market settings. Moreover, competition policy often acts as a trump on ordinary private law principles and can be used by administrative actors to substantially re-order private relationships. The first section focuses on the regulatory network and the idea of its self-sufficiency as a regulatory club for the self-enforcement of commonly agreed-upon norms independent of any formal mechanism for enforcement or dispute resolution within the network. As such, national regulators may develop obligations qua club members, distancing themselves from national communities. Yet the paper seeks to show that even informal enforcement requires mechanisms for making the actions of national administrations observable and characterisable. While mechanisms that perform that function have been observed in some EU networked regimes, these can be used either to enforce a hierarchical EU intrusion into national legal orders or to stimulate learning from divergent approaches stemming from persistent heterogeneity within the EU; it is an empirical research question to determine which is a better characterisation of the networked regulatory regimes. The second section focuses on self-sufficiency by way of a narrow definition of the policy mandate of legal and regulatory regimes, i.e. the idea of the instrumentalisation of a branch of the law for the achievement of a particular policy objective. This type of mandate definition can have a number of advantages: concentrating on a narrowly defined mandate can increase the likelihood of achieving it, it can allow for the proper sequencing of different policy tools where some objectives need to be prioritised and in a multi-level environment it can allow for the allocation of policy tools to different levels. Yet, by reference to the relationship between competition policy and social policy objectives, the second part highlights some of the risks involved in building such self-standing regimes, including the development of rationalities and institutional habits that are difficult to dislodge even in the face of absence of success in achieving (or better yet trading off) the myriad objectives of public policy.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007–2013) / ERC Grant Agreement n. [269722]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27196>

SVETIEV, Yane

Private law and the visible hand of EU regulation

EUI MWP, 2013/01

A question that is central to current debates about the Europeanisation of private law is that of how to conceptualise the relationship between European law and national private law. And a key aspect of that question is the impact on national private law and institutions of the growing corpus of EU regulation of important service sectors of the economy. In that context, are national regulatory authorities, now increasingly networked in EU regulatory networks, an interface between the European and the local, or are they co-opted as arms of European regulatory law? In that context, are their growing interventions in private law relationships a further distancing of law from the control of domestic democratic institutions? In this paper, I begin with the observation that the sidelining of traditional private law together with adjudication and courts, as its principal institutions, has been a longer-term process, resulting from transformations of



society and its knowledge base and the inability of traditional institutions to cope with those transformations. In the post-industrial society of networks, some prominent commentators have foreseen a role for the re-emergence of private law as the institution that mediates or translates various fragmented social rationalities. In this paper, I argue that private law has not risen to this task of orchestrating various stakeholders because, even if such a task of translation were possible, private law institutions are not well-adapted to perform it with traditional tools. By reference to examples from the regulated network sectors, I argue that conceptions of European law as hierarchical “intrusions” into national space may be oversimplified. At the EU level we witness attempts to overcome the limitations of standard interventions through proceduralized mechanisms for joint learning: both between administrators at different levels and between administrators and private actors (both regulated entities and other social stakeholders). The advantage of EU-level interventions is that they are not as steeped in tradition and habitual patterns as national private or public law institutions, so they are more open to experimentation with heterodox approaches. The disadvantage is that EU interventions can self-consciously define their mandate as narrow or their objectives as limited. In such cases, those whose perspectives are excluded by the narrow mandate may, in the absence of other ways of redefining that mandate, seek redress through the national courts. The local and generalist nature of national courts can be their advantage in providing a venue that amplifies the voice of small-scale communities and their apparently small-scale problems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26394>

THOMAS, Jean
A model of rights
EUI MWP, 2013/33

This paper articulates a model of rights. It starts from three simple intuitions about what rights are. First, rights protect an interest, that is, something that we value. For example, the right to life protects life, which seems to be obviously valuable. Second, rights are able to protect values because rights impose constraints on the actions of others; in other words, they generate duties. My right to life implies that others may not take or deliberately endanger my life. This second element already implies a third element: that rights arise in relations between people. The model that I set out takes up these three intuitions and hence encompasses three elements: the protection of value, the imposition of constraint, and the situation of rights in relations. The paper proceeds in five stages. First, I address some preliminary questions about the idea of a model of rights as I am using it (1). I then define and describe the elements of value and constraint (2). In the third part I claim that the elements of value and constraint are individually and jointly necessary to a model of rights (3). In the fourth part I establish that constraint and interests are, although jointly necessary, not jointly sufficient to the model of rights, and argue that the element of relational context is necessary to fulfill the conditions of the model (4). In the final section I consider some objections to relationality as an element of rights and conclude (5).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28680>



TOGGENBURG, Gabriel N.
*Fundamental Rights and the European Union: how does
and how should the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights
relate to the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights?*
EUI LAW, 2013/13

This paper looks at the mandate of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), established in 2007, from the perspective of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, which entered into force in 2009. It explores the relationship between FRA and the Charter by looking at the agency's institutional practice, its founding regulation and its Multiannual Framework, on which the Council of the European Union agrees every five years. The Florence-based European University Institute (EUI) proposed some 15 years ago an European Union (EU) human rights agenda for the new millennium. Many of the agenda's policy proposals have materialised ever since, including the establishment of a 'European Human Rights Monitoring Agency'. The Charter was not part of this set of proposals. However, this prominent bill of rights and the new Agency in Vienna are obviously closely related to each other. The author concludes that the agency, despite certain limitations in its mandate, is a 'full-Charter-body' which could unfold its potential better following a revision of its founding regulation. Such a revision should reflect that the EU Charter for Fundamental Rights has entered into force in the meantime. The author identifies two additional key elements for the need of revision: FRA's mandate should include the possibility for the agency to deliver opinions on proposed EU legislation on its own motion, and the agency should autonomously adopt its multiannual priorities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28658>

TULKENS, Françoise
*The European Convention on Human Rights and
the economic crisis: the issue of poverty*
EUI AEL, 2013/08, Distinguished Lectures of the Academy

The European Convention on Human Rights is more than ever our common heritage (*patrimoine commun*) and we share in this respect a common responsibility at national and international level, between judges and scholars. That is why I really appreciate this kind of meeting since it gives us an opportunity to discuss the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Convention as they are interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights in the context of our contemporary society. That's really the intelligence of the Convention: through the Court's interpretation, the rights written in 1950 can have a meaning today in 2013. As legal theorists have observed, the law must be stable yet it cannot stand still. Adaptation and modification have been constant features of the Convention since 1950 and continue to be so today. In this lecture, I will examine the contribution of the European Court of Human Rights to the fight against poverty and social exclusion. I argue in favour of a reading of the European Convention on Human Rights that is aligned with the necessities of the times. In the face of the global financial and economic crisis that developed since 2008, this does not mean sacrificing human rights in the name of austerity and macro-economic discipline; it means improving the protection of the most vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population, in a context in which the rights to access to courts, to housing or to social security have further gained in relevance and importance. I will start by saying a few words about crisis, and particularly economic crisis, and human rights, before examining different aspects of the European Court of Human Rights' case-law addressing the question of poverty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28099>



UETA, Takako

EU policy toward Asia and the Pacific: a view from Japan

EUI RSCAS, 2013/15, Global Governance Programme-40

This paper explains the changing feature of EU policy toward Asia and the Pacific from the viewpoint of Japan. In the era of global power shift, and because of the impressive economic growth in Asia, the EU's interest in this region is growing. This paper describes competitive trade liberalisation projects as well as "defunct" regional security frameworks and dialogues in view of the rise of China, and EU relations with ASEAN, Japan and China. In response to this evolution, this paper analyses an EU policy document, its new Guidelines of Foreign and Security Policy in East Asia and a ground-breaking joint statement of the EU and US on cooperation in this region. Finally, this paper suggests several policy proposals on the EU's constructive role in Asia and the Pacific.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26315>

ULASIUK, Iryna

Comparative analysis of educational rights of national minorities and migrants in Europe

EUI RSCAS, 2013/80, Global Governance Programme-69

The working paper provides an up-to-date overview of the fundamental and human rights in education applicable to national minorities and migrants in Europe. It summarises the basic educational rights guaranteed within three different legal frameworks: the international human rights treaties, the Council of Europe and the European Union. The working paper is a reflection on the adequacy of the protection afforded in the field of educational rights to national minorities and migrants in Europe and the need for convergence or distinction between the regimes safeguarding educational rights of migrants and national minorities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28642>

VAZQUEZ, Miguël, HALLACK, Michelle, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

Gas network and market: à la carte?

EUI RSCAS, 2013/73, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

The institutional setting of open gas networks and markets is revealing considerably diverse and diverging roads taken by the US, the EU or Australia. We will show that this is explained by key choices made in the liberalization process. This liberalization is based on a redefinition of the property rights associated with transmission grid usage. That leads to different systems for the transmission services, as well as for the gas commodity trade, which in turn depends on the network services to get any market deal actually implemented. Not only do those choices depend on the physical architecture of the network, but also the perceived difficulties and costs to coordinate the actual transmission services through certain market arrangements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28178>



VAZQUEZ, Miguel, HALLACK, Michelle
Interaction between gas and electricity market-based trading in the short run
EUI RSCAS, 2013/42, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Gas-fired power plants are increasingly used in the production of electricity, which in turn makes them a relevant part of the gas demand. In this paper, we investigate whether the current designs of gas and power markets are robust to the relatively new link between industries. Specifically, we study the cross-industry efficiency losses associated with designs aimed at increasing liquidity by limiting the amount of network services allocated through markets. In the short run, reducing the set of transmission services priced in one market (say gas) affects the use of transmission in the other market (say power). This may result in inefficiencies that should be accounted for when deciding on the network services to be allocated through market arrangements in each industry. We also identify long-term effects of such design strategies: the allocation of gas pipeline storage and transmission services without preference representation may weaken localization signals for power plants investment. In addition, lack of harmonization of market designs may raise barriers to network investment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27258>

VAZQUEZ, Miguel, HALLACK, Michelle
*Short-term allocation of gas networks in the EU
and gas-electricity input foreclosure*
EUI RSCAS, 2013/41, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Strategic interaction between gas and electricity sectors is a major issue in the implementation of competitive energy markets. One relevant aspect of the problem is the potential for input foreclosure between gas and power industries. In this paper, we are concerned with situations where input foreclosure opportunities are associated with the choice of market design. In particular, we study input foreclosure in the case that the short-term capacity allocation mechanism of gas networks raises barriers to cross-border trade. In that situation, one may find gas markets that are isolated only in the short term. We explain players' ability to influence the electricity price using their gas decisions in those isolated markets. We also show that this should be a concern of EU capacity allocation mechanisms, which provide spatial flexibility in the short term to promote liquidity, at the cost of creating barriers to cross-border trade. Therefore, input foreclosure opportunities are additional costs to be taken into account when weighing benefits and drawbacks of European gas market designs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27257>

VENTURA, Marco
Dynamic law and religion in Europe: acknowledging change: choosing change
EUI RSCAS, 2013/91, RELIGIOWEST

The process through which European States and institutions have responded to the social and cultural mutation in the European religious landscape has been met with increasing criticism. Depending upon the interests and the agendas at stake, European instances have been blamed for being too weak or too strong in their policies affecting religion, for being biased either in favor or against religion and ultimately for an insufficient commitment to worldwide religious liberty. This paper aims at responding to criticism through a three-step approach. First, it will highlight the peculiarity and salience of developments in European law and religion, based on the four projects that drove the interaction of law and religion in the European integration process: the human rights project, the single market project, the secular project and the religious project. In



this part, I will suggest that, prior to any discussion on the direction that Europeans should take in the future, it is necessary to acknowledge Europe as an extraordinary laboratory of equality and diversity, allowing for an extremely dynamic interaction of law and religion to develop. Second, the paper will underline the concoction of human rights and single market in the making of European dynamic law and religion, and will study the implications thereof. Third, the paper will point at the emergence of a threefold pattern of clashing forces and ideas: the secular versus the religious; States versus Europe; and majorities versus minorities. I will observe that a defensive strategy has fuelled the threefold divisive pattern, consecrating a paradigm increasingly at odds with the dramatically changed picture of beliefs and convictions in Europe, I will argue that the disconnection between the old, dominant paradigm and the various European realities, means that a new paradigm is badly needed. I will conclude that Europe needs the courage to honor its inclination towards a dynamic, constantly evolving interaction of law and religion. This will imply acknowledging change as a key feature of the European experience with law and religion, and, once again, 'choosing change' in order to enhance religious pluralism, reassess the role of the State as the 'neutral and impartial organizer of the practising of the various religions, denominations and beliefs,' (European Court of Human Rights, 2001) assert the European Union as 'impartial' and 'not aligned with any specific religion or belief' (EU Guidelines on the protection and promotion of freedom of religion or belief, 2013), and encourage actors involved in religion and belief to reinvent structures and actions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29138>

VERDE, Stefano F., PAZIENZA, Maria Grazia
Cost recovery of RES-E support in Italy: a new case for a carbon tax
EUI RSCAS, 2013/72, Climate Policy Research Unit (CPRU)

Using household survey data, we investigate the distributional incidence of the A3 surcharge, which recovers the cost of RES-E support in Italy. The surcharge is found to be markedly regressive. The fairness of such a system is questionable as RES-E support is justified by public policy objectives. We thus consider a carbon tax as an alternative means for recovering the cost of RES-E support. The literature suggests that energy is a less necessary good than electricity, typically because motor fuel consumption more closely follows income than electricity consumption does. If so, a carbon tax would be less regressive than the A3. Our findings confirm this. Also, the cost of the carbon tax would be more evenly distributed, because its base is diversified. Furthermore, different economic and climatic conditions mean the A3 and the hypothesized carbon tax impact differently across regions. The impact of the A3 is about twice as big for southern regions compared to northern ones, while the carbon tax would impact similarly across the country. A reform that replaces the A3 with a carbon tax a) has no cost, b) achieves greater equity, and c) involves tax earmarking. These three elements should help making it accepted by the public.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28124>

VIGNI, Patrizia
The governance of the arctic environment: the EU and US contribution
EUI AEL, 2013/07, TRANSWORLD Project

The Arctic, as a unique area of our planet, has always attracted the interest of humanity. Despite its uniqueness, the Arctic is more difficult to preserve than other areas of our planet. The presence of ice makes this region particularly fragile and exposed to environmental degradation. The environmental threats that have recently increased their impact on the Arctic are: first, resource exploitation; second, shipping and tourist activities; and finally, climate change. Special protection seems to be required for the Arctic. The establishment of an



effective international regime (like the Antarctic Treaty System) for the management of the Arctic should be a common aim of both the EU and US. However, regardless of the existence of a global regime for the Arctic, the EU and US may so far exercise their authority in an “environmentally responsible manner” in order to ensure the protection of the Arctic as a “common good” that must be managed in the interest of humankind. The Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance (TRANSWORLD) project is funded by the European Union’s 7th Framework Programme under grant agreement no. 290454. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27466>

WANG, Tong

Migration to the public cloud

EUI RSCAS, 2013/35, Florence School of Regulation

Along with the development of cloud computing technology, website owners begin to consider migrating their website from private in-house server to public cloud servers. In this paper, we use a principal-agent model to analyze the underlying economic trade-offs of such migration and then extend it into a dynamic environment. Our results indicate that the trade-off between market information precision and rent extraction affects the decision choice between private server and public cloud in the short run; in the long run, the rent extraction effect diminishes and the demand for public cloud increases. In a long run equilibrium, private servers exist but are constrained to a comparatively low level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27214>

WOLFE, Robert

First diagnose, then treat: what ails the Doha Round?

EUI RSCAS, 2013/85, Global Governance Programme-72

The commonplace tendency is to blame the difficulties of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations on the World Trade Organization (WTO) itself. In contrast, I suggest in the first part of this paper that exogenous structural factors, especially changing commodity prices and trade flows, fatally undermined the round. In the second part I discount the significance of endogenous institutional factors such as the number of participants, the size of the agenda, or the Single Undertaking, although design failures, notably in the “modalities” for negotiation, did hurt. But what hurt even more was the way the WTO, in common with most multilateral organizations, has not caught up with the shifting centre of gravity in global governance. The trading system is no longer a transatlantic bargain. The regulatory issues on the 21st century trade policy agenda will inevitably be negotiated in Geneva, but only after a new trans-Pacific accommodation recognizes China’s central role.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28963>

WRENCH, John

Variations in responses to anti-discrimination legislation among trade unions and employers in EU countries

EUI RSCAS, 2013/51, Global Governance Programme-56

This paper looks at European trade unions and employers, their awareness of racial/ethnic discrimination, and their receptiveness to legislation against it, focusing both on differences among EU member states, and on changes that have occurred since the 1990s. It draws specifically on two research projects carried out by



two EU agencies: the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, and the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), published 14 years apart. The comparison indicates that the 'no problem here' stance regarding racial discrimination, common in the early 1990s, is no longer dominant amongst the EU15 unions and employers, but could still be found amongst respondents in some of the 12 member states that had joined the EU in after 2004. In general, trade unionists and employers in these newer member states are significantly less sympathetic to the EU's Racial Equality Directive and its rationale than their counterparts to the west. Drawing on qualitative interviews from the FRA research, the paper contrasts the various arguments in support of and against the legislation.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27558>

YUSUF, Abdulqawi A.

Human Rights: a Third World perspective

EUI AEL, 2013/01, Distinguished Lectures of the Academy

First, let me take the second part of the title and consider the etymology of the expression 'Third World'. The origin of the expression lies in the French phrase 'Tiers Monde', coined in 1952 by Alfred Sauvy as a play on the French revolutionary term 'Tiers Etat', or the 'Third Estate'. In using this phrase to describe the world of the 1950's, Sauvy compared the Cold War confrontation between the West and the Communist world to the fight in pre-revolutionary France pitting the clergy against the nobility. According to Sauvy, what mattered to both of these groups of States, each fighting for the domination of the planet, was to conquer the Third World, or at least have the Third World on its side. The challenge, therefore, was how to deal with this Third World, which, like the 'Tiers Etat' in pre-revolutionary France, was slighted, exploited and despised by the other powers but simultaneously sought out as an ally. In order to do this, they had to understand what it was exactly that this Third World, this 'Tiers Etat', wanted. It is my view that during that period, that is, in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War, this Third World wanted to regain its human dignity and to enjoy the 'human rights' which were long denied it. I will now turn to the first part of the title: 'Human Rights'. What do we mean by that? These are rights which are due to every human being by virtue of his or her humanity, without any requirement of membership of any group or other qualification. As such, they have to be distinguished from citizens' rights or the rights of the inhabitants in a specific territorial State, or the rights of a group of persons belonging to a certain race, religion, sex or nation. The English Bill of Rights or the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, for example, applied only to the metropolitan citizens of the colonial power. They did not apply to the citizens of third world countries which were colonized, discriminated against and oppressed by these European powers. Therefore, in my view, they did not qualify as human rights instruments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28097>

ZAKLAN, Aleksandar

Why do emitters trade carbon permits?: firm-level evidence from the European Emission Trading Scheme

EUI RSCAS, 2013/19, Climate Policy Research Unit (CPRU)

The creation of the EU's Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS) has turned the right to emit CO₂ into a positively priced intermediate good for the affected firms. Firms thus face the decision whether to source compliance with the EU ETS within their boundaries or to acquire it through the permit trade. However, a combination of internal abatement, free permit allocation and flexibility to shift the use of their allocation across time creates opportunities to achieve compliance with the EU ETS without entering the permit trade. This paper aims to



identify firm-level determinants of participation in and the extent of the permit trade while recognizing the possibility of zero trade flows leading to selection bias if unaccounted-for. We construct a firm-level dataset incorporating transaction-level information from both EU ETS operator and person holding accounts, thus representing the entire system-wide permit trade by CO2 emitters. We cover the supply and demand sides of the permit trade, both inter-firm and intra-firm, and account for a wide set of firm-level characteristics using firms' balance sheet information. A detailed descriptive analysis documents salient features of the firm-level permit trade. We then jointly model firms' participation and amount decisions while allowing for possible self-selection into trading. Our results suggest that participation in the permit trade is driven by a combination of firm-specific factors existing independently of the EU ETS, such as size, sector and ownership structure, and market-specific characteristics resulting from the firms' inclusion in the EU ETS, such as the value of the firms' free permit endowment and their relative allowance position. We find that amounts traded are mostly driven by market-specific factors. In contrast to the literature on the firm-level determinants of the general goods trade we do not find self-selection into trading.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26254>

ZIELONKA, Jan

European Foreign Policy and the Euro-crisis

EUI RSCAS, 2013/23, Global Governance Programme-44

This paper will try to explain the nature of European actorness, the mode of European policy-making, and the formation of common European interests. What are the pillars of EU power and how does the EU engage in power politics? Has Europe's normative power of attraction vanished as a consequence of the Euro-crisis? Today Europe is no longer seen as a generator of security and well-being. Its laws and norms are no longer seen as generating efficiency and justice. And the crisis has split Europeans apart making it difficult for them to bring their respective national interests onto line in either economic or security fields.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26339>

ZUCCA, Lorenzo

Prince or pariah?: the place of freedom of religion in a system of international human rights

EUI RSCAS, 2013/26, RELIGIOWEST

The human right to freedom of religion (HRFR) at the international level is a deeply contested concept and is interpreted in radically different ways in the respective historical constitutional instruments of the US and Europe. It is, for example, embedded in the First Amendment of the American Constitution, but finds no explicit recognition in the French Declaration of Rights. The question that emerges from this simple starting point is: what is the place of freedom of religion in a system of protection of international human rights? Is there a single answer to this question, or is it a deeply contingent matter that depends on discrete constitutional histories? This paper attempts to unravel this deeply contentious issue, which goes to the very core of disagreement about the nature of the human rights to freedom of religion. Lacking agreement as to what constitutes freedom of religion, international intervention should limit itself to the bare minimum in this area. This renders freedom of religion a pariah at the international level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26614>





RESEARCH
REPORTS - RSCAS

ACCETTO, Matej

Access to electoral rights: Slovenia

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/18, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29824>

AGHABABYAN, Petros

*Integration of aliens and reintegration of returnees
in the Republic of Armenia: legal aspects*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/27

The integration of migrants is a complex and lengthy process, and it depends on a number of factors: socio-economic, psychological, legal and political. Research covering this issue, conducted in Armenia, mainly relate to the local integration of the refugees forcibly displaced from Azerbaijan in 1988-1992 and especially to socio-economic aspects of that process. This is due to the fact that since independence refugees were the most important numerically, and their socio-economic issues were acute. Research has covered a wide range of integration issues with special emphasis on legal acts ensuring the implementation of this process/procedure. In particular, the issues related to the integration of foreign nationals (who are ethnically Armenian) arriving in Armenia from the Diaspora, as well as new refugees, who have found asylum in Armenia since 2000, not to mention the refugees who arrived 1988-1992, were examined. The RA citizens returning from foreign states to Armenia have been considered as a separate migration flow and the issues



related to their reintegration are also touched upon. Relevant legal acts have been analyzed in the light of challenges faced in their implementation. Some institutional decisions, case-law, findings of the International organizations, NGOs, etc. have been included in the paper.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27884>

AGHAZARYAN, Anastas

Response paper to the research report “The impact of labour migration on the demographic situation of Armenia”

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2013/01

The impact of labour migration on the demographic situation of Armenia” is an interesting research report describing issues relating to the demographics of labor migration in Armenia in the last 40 years. The paper contains worthwhile discussions, rich statistical material and interesting conclusions. However, there are parts of the paper which deserve, in our opinion, to be contested. Also, several of the author’s judgments are not sufficiently objective and the paper neglected some important aspects, which we would like to bring up below. The methodology used by the author did not address the actual impact assessment of migration on the demographic situation and on demographic processes. The author described the demographic situation through assumptions. Therefore, we ask a realistic impact analysis in the paper. Another weak side of the paper is the fact that the author assesses the impact of labor migration on demographic processes (marriages, births, deaths...) from a quantitative perspective, neglecting qualitative effects. In the following, we comment on each section of the aforementioned paper.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27891>

ALIYEV, Alovzat, MAMEDOVA, Sevinc/

АЛИЕВ, Аловсат, МАМЕДОВА, Севиндж

***Интеграция мигрантов в Азербайджанской Республике/
Integratsiya migrantov v Azerbaidzhanskoj Respublike***

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/20

Основной целью данного отчёта является проведение анализа азербайджанского законодательства в области интеграции иностранцев, лиц без гражданства и вынужденных переселенцев на соответствие с международными документами, к которым присоединился Азербайджан, рассмотрение ситуации с применением данного законодательства, определение должностей государственных органов в различных областях интеграции. Также было предусмотрено формулирование определённых рекомендаций с целью устранения существующих проблем.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27877>

ALIYEV, Alovzat, MAMEDOVA, Sevinc

Integration of migrants in the Republic of Azerbaijan

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/21



The main objective of this report is to analyze Azerbaijani legislation in the field of integration of foreigners, stateless persons and forced migrants, in order to see if it complies with international documents that Azerbaijan has signed. The authors also examine the application of this legislation and identify key public agencies and positions dealing with different aspects of integration. They also offer recommendations on how to resolve existing problems. It is established that Azerbaijan has signed key international documents and that legal framework has been formed to regulate foreigners' entry to, departure from, and residence in Azerbaijan, as well as acquisition of Azerbaijani citizenship.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27878>

AMBROSINI, Maurizio, CANEVA, Elena

Local policies of exclusion of minorities and immigrants in public life

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/17, 5. New Knowledge, Applying Tolerance Indicators

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26136>

AMBROSINI, Maurizio, CANEVA, Elena

New knowledge about Italy

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/06, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26118>

ANGELI, Danaï

Policy framework on highly skilled workers in Greece: recent and current

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/41

[no abstract available]

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29503>



ARRIGHI, Jean-Thomas, BAUBÖCK, Rainer, COLLYER, Mike, HUTCHESON, Derek, KHADAR, Lamin, MORARU, Madalina, SHAW, Jo
Franchise and electoral participation of third country citizens residing in the European Union and of the European Union citizens residing in third country
Study of the European Parliament, Policy Department of Citizens' rights and Constitutional Affairs, PE 474.441

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29831>

ASCARI, Sergio

The Gas Target Model in Central Europe: a study of the V4 Region

Florence: European University Institute, 2013, Florence School of Regulation, 2013/07, Policy Briefs

- Due to the small size of their national markets, V4 countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) should undertake a joint implementation of the Gas Target Model that has been proposed for the European market.
- A V4 level implementation would benefit from current interconnection plans and allow improved competition and liquidity, and a better exploitation of new market opportunities.
- Joint V4 implementation proposals would be more likely to succeed if in line with private development interests and with other initiatives undertaken in the wider Central and Eastern Europe.
- Theoretical available models span from a single price and balancing zone, to a single price zone with separate balancing areas (trading region), to market coupling and to independent connection to an external liquid market.
- In practice, theoretical models are not mutually exclusive. The trading region between Austria, Czech Republic and Slovakia could be accompanied by transitional market coupling with Hungary and Poland, with a view to full integration.
- Timely completion of interconnection plans and harmonised implementation of European Network Codes would underpin the process; on the contrary, single-handedly customer protection measures may hamper market development and integration.
- Institutional development should be minimised and existing or market-driven forms of coordination should be preferred. Further TSO collaboration is likely, and could lead to alliances, as recently experienced by other European TSOs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28997>

BABA, Wafa

Investigation in first asylum country: Tunisia / Shousha Camp

Migration Policy Centre, KNOW RESET, 2013/02, EU Comparative Report

As part of the KNOW RESET Project, this report looks at resettlement, from country of first asylum to the host countries, especially those in the EU. To do this, we performed an extensive literature search and a qualitative survey of the refugees from the Shousha camp, UNHCR and its partners in Tunisia. We conducted this study in Tunisia from 15 June to 15 October 2012, with refugees submitted for resettlement, as well as stakeholders in the Shousha camp, in Tunis and Zarzis. Given the complexity of the resettlement process, we have focused on the risks of non-compliance with refugees' human rights and the possible consequences in terms of the ability of refugees to integrate into their host country. Also, we suggest solutions for better resettlement conditions.

KNOW RESET is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29399>



BAKHUR, Oleg/БАХУР, Олег

*Права иммигрантов сквозь призму интеграции/
Prava immigrantov skvoz' prizmu integratsii*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/32

Представленная статья посвящена анализу нормативных правовых актов Республики Беларусь, содержащих нормы, которые оказывают влияние на процесс интеграции в белорусское общество иностранных мигрантов. В работе изучаются еждународно-договорные отношения Республики Беларусь в сфере интеграции иностранных мигрантов. Автор приходит к заключению о соответствии норм национального законодательства международным правовым нормам в сфере обеспечения рав мигрантов.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27889>

BAKHUR, Oleg

Legal aspects of labor migration management in the Republic of Belarus

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/19

In the early 90-ies of the 20 century, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Belarus had to face the problem of migration management and, in particular, of international labor flows. The development of the Belarusian legislation regulating social relations in the field of labor migration took place against the background of significant social, economic and political changes. Belarus as a sovereign state faced a number of challenges due to a significant intensification of migration; it became both the host country for labor migrants and their country of origin. It should be noted that the Republic of Belarus had no experience in the field of legal regulation of international labor migration. Therefore, the development of the Belarusian legislation in this area took place, on the one hand, in accordance with international law. On the other hand, Belarusian legislation copied many provisions from the regulations of the former Soviet Union, with all their advantages and flaws. In the first half of the 1990s laws were passed, which established the basis of the legal regulation of migration in general and in particular influenced the legislation on labor migration. Most important legislative acts on labor migration have been adopted during the last 20 years. However, current trends in this area of social relations demonstrate insufficient efficacy of the current legislation, as well as the existence of gaps in legal regulations. It is necessary to develop an efficient, transparent and flexible legal instrument for labor migration management, balancing the rights of migrant workers and the economic interests of business entities, on the one hand, and the interests of national security, on the other hand. In addition, it is important to ensure the compliance of the national system for labor migration management with international standards.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27876>

BARA, Anna, DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, BRUNARSKA, Zuzanna,
MAKARYAN, Shushanik, MANANASHVILI, Sergo,
WEINAR, Agnieszka (ed/s)

Regional migration report: Eastern Europe

Florence: European University Institute, 2013, Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East



Eastern European countries, i.e. Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, share a common land border with the European Union. This border divides nations, communities, families and while the border has moved, through European history, the people on either side rarely have. They, in fact, built strong cultural and personal ties in the periods of living together, ties that endured subsequent divisions by state lines. These ties influence the ongoing mobility of Eastern Europeans today. The present report sheds some light on the various issues concerning migration and mobility in the region. It gathers gathered the fruit of over two years work done by the CARIM-East network of correspondents and proposes a collection of informative chapters on various migration topics, treated from three perspectives: demographic, legal and socio-political. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28898>

BARA, Anna, DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, BRUNARSKA, Zuzanna,
MAKARYAN, Shushanik, MANANASHVILI, Sergo,
WEINAR, Agnieszka (ed/s)
Regional migration report: South Caucasus
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East

Human mobility in the South Caucasus is a dynamic phenomenon that has been changing social, economic and even political realities there. The three countries considered in the present report, namely, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, have been through very different post-communist transitions, which have influenced the conditions for short- and long-term migration to, from and across their territories. South Caucasus is a region of relatively high instability with frozen conflicts and constant geopolitical struggles. Each political decision naturally influences migration dynamics: the volume, the character and, of course, the direction. The present report testifies to this ever changing reality and offers a solid basis for understanding its dynamics. It gathers the fruits of over two years work carried out by the CARIM-East network of correspondents. We propose a collection of informative chapters on various migration topics, developed from three perspectives: demographic, legal and socio-political. We can only hope that it will help the reader to understand the impact of migration and mobility in the region.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29917>

BARBULESCU, Roxana
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Romania
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/17, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29795>

BARILOV, Adriana
***The EU's external governance of justice and home Affairs (JHA):
have Moldova's policy efforts to curb illegal migration been successful?***
Migration Policy Centre, MPC Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2013/04

This paper first seeks to explain the EU's modes of external governance in Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) in its Eastern neighbourhood. More specifically, it looks at attempts to curb illegal migration, with



special attention to Moldova, based on the theoretical framework of the external governance concept. It, then, assesses Moldova's efforts to successfully implement EU recommendations in the fight against illegal migration, against two criteria measuring the effectiveness of EU rule transfer: EU bargaining power and domestic factors in the third country.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29462>

BARSOVA, Andrea

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Czech Republic

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/05, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29778>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer, HONOHAN, Iseult, HUDDLESTON, Thomas,
HUCHESON, Derek, SHAW, Jo, VINK, Maarten Peter

*Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant
integration: European summary and standards*

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Comparative Report, 2013

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29828>

BERNITZ, Hedvig

Access to electoral rights: Sweden

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/22, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29826>

BERNITZ, Hedvig

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Sweden

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/36, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29799>

BHATTACHARJEE, Ayona

*Migration of Indian health professionals to selected European
nations: the case of Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/07



India's comparative advantage in health care is due to a large resource pool and competence in English. Indian migration to the US, UK or Australia has been widely studied, but not much attention has been given to the Scandinavian countries. This paper fills the gap by analysing recent trends and prospects for Indian health professionals in Denmark, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. It combines available data sources, personal communication with different migration boards, interview of two international recruiters and a migrant health professional. Additionally, it looks at Indian R&D tie ups in the sector with these countries, which have implications for the movement of health professionals.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29469>

BHAWRA, Viresh Kumar

Irregular migration from India to the EU: evidence from the Punjab

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/03

The present paper titled "Irregular Migration from India to EU: Evidence from Punjab" is a part of India-EU project "Developing Knowledge Base for Policymaking on India- EU Migration". Author of the paper is serving as an Indian Police Service officer in the State of Punjab, India and has utilised his first-hand experience of dealing with the problem as Nodal Officer of the State Government to analyse the perspective of law enforcement agency in a source country.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29465>

BHUTA, Nehal, LIU, Hin-Yan

Targeted killing, unmanned aerial vehicles and EU policy

Global Governance Programme, 2013/01, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27737>

BOBROVA, Anastacia, SHAKHOTSKA, Liudmila

Characteristic features of migrants' integration in present-day Belarus

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/30

The integration of migrants is becoming an increasingly important question in Belarus. As socio-economic cooperation between Belarus and other countries is developing the list of participants in the integration process of migrants is growing. For several decades, the traditional participants were citizens from neighboring countries: Russia, Ukraine and Poland. At the present there is also, though, rapid growth in migration flows from other areas, particularly from the south: Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, Turkey and the countries of South Asia including China and Vietnam. This paper presents a study of the scope and structure of the main participants in the integration process, in terms of country of birth and country of citizenship. The main data sources are the census, data on vital and education statistics. The results suggest that integration in Belarus is not a serious problem, being similar to other social processes. One of the key explanations for this is the influx of people from the former Soviet Union, above all, those who lived in Belarus themselves or had relatives there. The integration of migrants in Belarus is most evident in the labor market. The most common areas of integration for labor migrants from the older migrant nations are in



industry, agriculture and trade. Citizens from the new areas are, on the other hand, concentrated in trade, health and education. The new migrants include more young males with higher-level skills. Among these, more than half are professionals. The vast majority of the new migrants come to Belarus to pursue higher education or under the guise of education. The old trends mean greater integration dispersion in terms of employment, skill levels and education, but also in terms of age. The study emphasizes the need for a special policy for the adaptation and integration of migrants, something particularly important for citizens from unusual areas due to differences in culture, language and religion. Special attention should be paid to the knowledge of Russian and Belarusian, the possibility of buying or renting housing, the use of free education and health care services, etc. At this point in Belarus there are no obstacles for migrants wishing to integrate, but there are no authorities specifically allocated for that purpose. Self-integration for these migrants is a problem which will take a good deal of time to work itself out.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27887>

BOBROVA, Anastacia, SHAKHOTSKA, Liudmila

Characteristic features of migrants' integration in present-day Belarus

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/14

The integration of migrants is becoming an increasingly important question in Belarus. As socio-economic cooperation between Belarus and other countries is developing the list of participants in the integration process of migrants is growing. For several decades, the traditional participants were citizens from neighboring countries: Russia, Ukraine and Poland. At the present there is also, though, rapid growth in migration flows from other areas, particularly from the south: Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, Turkey and the countries of South Asia including China and Vietnam. This paper presents a study of the scope and structure of the main participants in the integration process, in terms of country of birth and country of citizenship. The main data sources are the census, data on vital and education statistics. The results suggest that integration in Belarus is not a serious problem, being similar to other social processes. One of the key explanations for this is the influx of people from the former Soviet Union, above all, those who lived in Belarus themselves or had relatives there. The integration of migrants in Belarus is most evident in the labor market. The most common areas of integration for labor migrants from the older migrant nations are in industry, agriculture and trade. Citizens from the new areas are, on the other hand, concentrated in trade, health and education. The new migrants include more young males with higher-level skills. Among these, more than half are professionals. The vast majority of the new migrants come to Belarus to pursue higher education or under the guise of education. The old trends mean greater integration dispersion in terms of employment, skill levels and education, but also in terms of age. The study emphasizes the need for a special policy for the adaptation and integration of migrants, something particularly important for citizens from unusual areas due to differences in culture, language and religion. Special attention should be paid to the knowledge of Russian and Belarusian, the possibility of buying or renting housing, the use of free education and health care services, etc. At this point in Belarus there are no obstacles for migrants wishing to integrate, but there are no authorities specifically allocated for that purpose. Self-integration for these migrants is a problem which will take a good deal of time to work itself out.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29438>



BOCKER, Anita, VAN OERS, Ricky
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Netherlands
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/26, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29792>

BOKSHI, Elona
Refugee resettlement in the EU: the capacity to do it better and to do it more
Migration Policy Centre, KNOW RESET, 2013/04, EU Comparative Report

Know Reset was an EU-wide research project that aimed to analyse how resettlement is currently conducted in the European Union, and in what ways it can be improved. The purpose of this report is to make the case for the increased use of resettlement by European countries on two levels: firstly, through the establishment of new national resettlement programmes in different countries and the expansion of national programmes where they already exist; secondly, to continue common efforts at national and EU level for a harmonized European resettlement programme, the future of which will be negotiated in the context of the EU financial perspectives for the period 2014-2020. The report is illustrated with examples from various Member States. Drawing from the collated country profiles, the findings illustrate capacity for resettlement in four areas: funding; the different actors involved; political will; and the methods used. The paper looks at each of these areas and starts by assessing the capacity of EU Member States to commit or not to resettlement; to expand their efforts (more resettlement places); and to conduct more effective (better quality) resettlement. This makes up the first section. Secondly, the future of resettlement across the European Union is explored. Finally, we formulate recommendations to improve the quality of national resettlement and to promote a better resettlement policy in Europe.

KNOW RESET is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29398>

BOUBAKRI, Hassan
Migrations internationales et révolution en Tunisie
Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2013/01

Ce rapport analyse l'évolution du contexte migratoire en Tunisie et dans la région avant et depuis 2011, c'est-à-dire avant et après la révolution. Les débarquements par milliers de migrants tunisiens sur l'île de Lampedusa dans les jours et semaines qui ont suivi la chute du régime de Ben Ali ont suscité de nombreuses interrogations sur les raisons et les facteurs qui ont poussé autant de jeunes à quitter le pays dans lequel ils ont fait la révolution. Pourquoi n'ont-ils pas fêté leur victoire sur la dictature en restant sur place pour savourer la liberté et la dignité si chèrement acquises et pour réaliser leurs rêves?

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29451>

BOUBAKRI, Hassan
Revolution and international migration in Tunisia
Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2013/04



This report analyzes the evolution of the context for migration in Tunisia and in the region more generally before and since the revolution of 2011. The arrival of thousands of Tunisian migrants on the Italian island of Lampedusa in the days and weeks which followed the fall of the Ben Ali regime raised many questions. Not least there is the problem of what factors pushed so many young Tunisians to leave the country where they had fought for reforms. Why did they not celebrate the downfall of the dictatorship by staying to enjoy the freedoms and dignity, which had been so dearly acquired? Why did they not choose to live their dreams in Tunisia?

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29454>

BOZOKI, Andras

Access to electoral rights: Hungary

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/19, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29814>

BRENNE, Geir Tore, JENSEN, Helge Hiram

*An overview of highly-skilled labour migration to Norway:
with a focus on India as country of origin*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/46

The paper aims at providing an overview of skilled labour migration to Norway, specifically focussing on highly-skilled labour migrants from India. The first part presents relevant migration policies in Norway: their history, their general characteristics, and some features of specific relevance for highly-skilled labour migrants from India. It ends with a critical assessment of an on-going policy process. The second part of the report presents some relevant data from official data registers, in five tables and one figure. This second part concludes with a critical appraisal of the data.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29933>

BRUNARSKA, Zuzanna, MANANASHVILI, Sergo, WEINAR, Agnieszka,/
БРУНАРСКА, Зузанна, МАННАШВИЛИ, Серго, ВЕЙНАР, Агнешка

*Возвращение, реадмиссия и реинтеграция в странах
Восточного Партнерства: Обзор/Vozvrashchenie, readmissiya
i reintegratsiya v stranakh Vostochnogo Partnerstva: Obzor*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/18

Данная работа основана на информации, содержащейся в двадцати одной пояснительной записке членов сети КАРИМ-Восток, охватывающей статистические, правовые и социально-политические аспекты возвращения, реадмиссии и реинтеграции в отдельных странах региона проекта КАРИМ-Восток. Кроме того, научно-исследовательские работы по интеграции и реинтеграции мигрантов, подготовленные в рамках проекта КАРИМ-Восток послужили в качестве вспомогательного



источника информации. Работа представляет обзор основных фактов, касающихся возвращения, реадмиссии и реинтеграции в странах Восточного партнерства, сосредоточиваясь на существующих пробелах и проблемах.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27875>

BRUNARSKA, Zuzanna, MANANASHVILI, Sergo, WEINAR, Agnieszka
*Return, readmission and reintegration in the Eastern
Partnership countries: an overview*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/17

This paper is based on the information included in the twenty-one explanatory notes from CARIM East network members, covering the statistical, legal and socio-political aspects of return, readmission and reintegration issues in individual countries of the CARIM East region. Moreover, research papers on integration and reintegration of migrants prepared in the CARIM East framework served as a subsidiary source of information. This paper gives an overview of the basic facts concerning return, readmission and reintegration issues in Eastern Partnership countries concentrating on the existing gaps and problems.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27874>

BRUNARSKA, Zuzanna, WEINAR, Agnieszka
*Asylum seekers, refugees and IDPs in the EaP countries:
recognition, social protection and integration: an overview*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/45

This paper is based on the information included in the twenty-one explanatory notes from CARIM East network members, covering the demo-economic, legal and socio-political aspects of the situation of asylum seekers, refugees and IDPs in individual countries of the CARIM East region. This paper gives an overview of the basic facts concerning populations in need of protection in the Eastern Partnership countries, who are defined as asylum seekers, refugees and IDPs. It focuses especially on their recognition, social protection and integration.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29450>

BUCHOWSKI, Michał, CHLEWIŃSKA, Katarzyna
New knowledge about Poland

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/07, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26119>



BURCHIANTI, Flora, ZAPATA-BARRERO, Ricard
Assessing tolerant and intolerant discourses and practices in political life
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/22, 5. New Knowledge, Applying Tolerance Indicators

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26141>

CALENDA, Davide
Cicli migratori sempre più precari e incerti
Return Migration and Development Platform (RDP), CRIS Analytical Notes, 2013/04

L'incertezza e la precarietà sono fattori sempre più pregnanti, se non costitutivi, della condizione materiale e psicologica del nostro tempo. Basandomi su interviste con oltre 2000 migranti di ritorno realizzate nel 2006 e nel 2012, in quest'articolo discuto come tale condizione si rifletta anche nei cicli migratori. Tra le nuove generazioni di migranti, cresce il numero di chi ritorna nel paese di origine senza aver realizzato gli obiettivi rispetto alle generazioni precedenti. L'Europa offre meno opportunità che in passato.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26874>

CANTORE, Carlo Maria, MARHOLD, Anna
The WTO at a Crossroads: destination, Doha. Pit stop, Bali opportunities for reform of the World Trading System
Global Governance Programme, 2013/02, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27738>

CARELL, Noemi, WICHMANN, Nicole
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Switzerland
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/01, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29800>



CARIM-India (ed/s)
*Proceedings of the final conference of the project on
'Developing a knowledge base for policy making on India-EU migration'
(February 2011 – October 2013) - 'India – EU migration and mobility:
prospects and challenges' - New Delhi, 17 and 18 October 2013*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/47

The project on 'Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration' co-funded by the European Commission, implemented at the India Centre for Migration during February 2011 – October 2013 has been culminated with the final conference of the project organised on the theme, 'India-EU Migration and Mobility: Prospects and Challenges' on 17th and 18th October 2013 at the Ashok Hotel, New Delhi. The project envisaged that a final conference to be organized in Delhi in order to disseminate the outputs of the project and recommend a durable framework of discussion and institutional exchange between India and the EU on migration and mobility.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29934>

CARIM-India (ed/s)
*Proceedings of the national consultation workshop on facilitating
safe and legal migration and prevention of irregular migration*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/18

The "National Consultation Workshop on Facilitating Safe and Legal Migration and Preventing Irregular Migration" was organised by the India Centre for Migration (ICM) on the 6th and 7th of September, 2012 under the India-EU Project, "Developing a Knowledge base for Migration Policy Making on India EU Migration." The venue of the Workshop was the Claridges, New Delhi. The objective of the Workshop was to create awareness and disseminate information related to irregular migration from India to the EU.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29480>

CARIM-India (ed/s)
*Proceedings of the workshop on student mobility and knowledge-
based economies: opportunities and challenges for India and the EU
(14 June 2013, Committee Room, Convention Centre, JNU, New Delhi)*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/33

The objective of the workshop was to discuss and deliberate upon the status and overview of the student mobility between India and member states of the European Union as well as issues related to pre & post departure, post study-completion issues and employment related regulations.. The workshop envisaged to draw lessons from successful initiatives, models and best practices in terms of mobility and exchange programmes of students.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29495>



CARIM-India (ed/s)
Proceedings of the workshop on women and international migration opportunities and challenges (13 December 2012, organised by India Centre for Migration (ICM))
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/17

International migration of women was identified as an issue of significance for both India and EU in the light of feminisation of labour markets and migration streams. The present workshop is a part of the activity of training sessions under the project on “Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU Migration”, co-funded by the EU with the objective of securing concrete and direct interaction between Indian and European Union stakeholders on migration and mobility. ICM has organised this workshop to disseminate and circulate information on an issue of importance in contemporary time to all the relevant stakeholders.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29479>

CARTABIA, Marta, CASSESE, Sabino
How judges think in a globalised world?: European and American perspectives
Global Governance Programme, 2013/07, Policy Briefs

How is globalisation impacting the role of judges? How does it affect the nature of the litigation faced by courts? Is there an increased “delegation on courts” of social and economically controversial issues, and how should they deal with it? What is the proper and legitimate use of foreign and international legal sources? To what extent do judicial dialogues take place, and what is their form? Is there a global community of judges and what is it? Is there a convergence on the models of judicial reasoning and deliberation? These were some of the questions addressed by members of European and American higher courts and leading academics at the High-Level Policy Seminar “How Judges Think in a Globalised World? European and American Perspectives” at the European University Institute on 14 December 2013. The seminar aimed to address the issues of “judicial communities” and “judicial dialogues” and the forms these may take in the context of the increased transnational and international character of litigation, as well as the issue of avoiding judicial conflicts and developing a transnational consensus. The traditional dimension of the role of judges was also put under review, highlighting that judges do not only decide cases, but they also develop general principles and for this reason are better suited than other institutions to perform their functions on the global stage. Finally, the proper use of foreign and comparative law was taken into consideration, and the costs and benefits of this practice were widely discussed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30057>

CESARI, Jocelyne
Religion and diasporas: challenges of the emigration countries
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT, 2013/01, Position Paper

Using the theoretical framework of transnational studies and sociology of religion, this paper identifies the most significant factors that influence the religious dimensions of the emigration countries: the majority or



minority status of the migrant group in the receiving countries as well as the pre-existing level of politicization of religion in the sending countries. It shows that the interactions of sending and receiving countries take place in religious terms in a broader transnational space including deterritorialized religious and political actors. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29417>

CHANDA, Rupa, GHOSH, Sriparna
The Punjabi diaspora in the UK: an overview of characteristics and contributions to India
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/08

The recognition of diaspora contributions towards their home country through remittances, investments and networks has facilitated a shift in attitude and thinking regarding migration, from brain drain to “brain bank”, “brain gain”, “brain trust” and “brain circulation”. This shift in thinking is also evident in India in recognition of the manifold contributions being made by the Indian diaspora to the home country. This paper examines the historical and socio-economic characteristics of one important Indian diaspora community, the Punjabis in the UK and discusses the latter’s contributions to India and to its home state of Punjab. CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29470>

CHARALAMBIDOU, Nicoletta
Access to electoral rights: Cyprus
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/25, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29807>

CHARALAMBIDOU, Nicoletta
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Cyprus
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/02, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29777>

CHATTHA, Ilyas
Refugee resettlement from Pakistan: findings from Afghan refugee camps in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)
Migration Policy Centre, KNOW RESET, 2013/01, First Asylum Country Report

This report surveys Afghan refugee resettlement from Pakistan for the Know Reset Project in order to better understand the processes and practices of the refugee populations’ resettlement in EU member states. This involved interviews with various agencies working with refugees as well as with individual refugees. The collected source material explains how the Afghan refugee community, living in different localities in Pakistan, are informed about resettlement policies, and how refugees are identified and selected and what



Afghan refugee groups, if any, are given priorities in the resettlement processes. The report also examines the role played by local, national and international agencies, such as UNHCR, Pakistan-based NGOs, including SACH (Struggle for Change), Sharp (Society for Human Rights and Prisoners Aid), the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) and the International Organization of Migration (IOM). More specifically we examined these organizations as they identified, registered and selected refugees for resettlement. The report also considers how information about resettlement is disseminated to Afghan refugees in “refugee villages”, camps or places; how the refugees are subsequently identified and chosen for resettlement; and how they are assisted in submitting applications and obtaining security clearance from the Pakistan Interior and Foreign Affairs departments. We then asked how submissions are then forwarded to the individual EU countries for resettlement and what selection and scrutiny measures, if any, are adopted by the resettlement countries. Finally, the report looks at the responses and reactions of the Pakistani government in the resettlement of Afghan refugees in Europe and beyond. The findings not only add to the empirical knowledge of resettlement in Pakistan, but offer data to improve the efficiency of resettlement schemes in individual EU member states. KNOW RESET is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26649>

ՇՈԲԱՆՅԱՆ, Haykanush/ЧОБАНЯН, Айкануш
*Возвратная миграция и вопросы реинтеграции: Армения/
Vozvratnaya migratsiya i voprosy reintegratsii: Armeniya*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/04

В настоящей работе исследуются явления возвратной миграции и реинтеграции граждан Армении, вернувшихся в свою страну происхождения. В ней также рассматриваются некоторые институциональные, экономические и социальные аспекты реинтеграции возвратных мигрантов в Армении, а также, связанные с ней факторы (миграционные проекты, человеческий, финансовый и культурный капитал). В работе выявлены и проанализированы различные модели реинтеграции, институциональная основа и опыт Армении в решении вопросов возвратных мигрантов. Исследование сосредоточено на следующих вопросах: Почему мигранты возвращаются в свои страны происхождения? Каков профиль (социально-демографические признаки) возвратных мигрантов? С какими трудностями они (и их семьи) сталкиваются в процессе реинтеграции? Какова политика правительства в области реинтеграции? Насколько она эффективна и какие существуют в ней пробелы?

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27864>

ՇՈԲԱՆՅԱՆ, Haykanush
Return migration and reintegration issues: Armenia
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/03

The present paper explores the phenomenon of return migration and reintegration issues for Armenian citizens returning to their country of origin. It also discusses some aspects (institutional, economic and social), as well as factors (migration projects, human, financial and cultural capital) in the reintegration of returnees in Armenia. Various patterns of reintegration, as well as the institutional framework and Armenia's experience in dealing with returnees are identified and analyzed. The research focuses on the following issues: Why do migrants return to their country of origin? What is the profile (socio-demographic traits) of



return migrants? What challenges do they (and their families) face while successfully reintegrating after their return? What is government policy for their reintegration into society? How effective is government policy and what gaps are there?

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27863>

CHRISTOPOULOS, Dimitris

Access to electoral rights: Greece

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/16, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29813>

CHRISTOPOULOS, Dimitris

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Greece

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/09, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29784>

CHRISTOPOULOU, Nadina

The Indian community in Greece with a focus on Indian nationals

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/44

[no abstract available]

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29506>

CHUMBURIDZE, Mariam

Response paper to the research report “The effects of labour migration on the demo-economic development of Georgia in the post-Soviet period”

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2013/02

This paper examines the findings of Tukhashvili and Shelia (2012), which is largely an overview of emigration processes in post-Soviet Georgia presented from a demographic and economic perspective. In their paper, the authors attempt to outline the impact of labour emigration in recent times. However, it seems to generalise trends over the last two decades in a questionable way. Therefore, this paper will discuss findings made by Tukhashvili and Shelia (2012), as well as identifying a few questions for further research. The paper focuses on the following issues: The effects of labour migration on demographics; Labour emigration and its effects on skill development and the Georgian labour market; The impact of emigration and remittances on the economy. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27892>



CIUMAS, Tatiana
Legal aspects of the integration of migrants in the Republic of Moldova
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/37

Integration is a new concept and even a new activity for Moldova. Formally Moldovan legislation contains no restriction on the rights and opportunities of foreigners, legally residing on the territory, except their political rights. At the same time for many years there was no viable mechanism for implementing their rights, and the presence of foreigners mainly limited to identifying their status, documentation and statistics. At the same time the emigration of Moldovan citizens abroad has been analyzed in the last years with the accent on remittances, statistical data and selection of destination countries. The protection of these persons' rights and their reintegration was not seen as a priority by the state. This though has not been sufficiently analyzed and thus there is no real experience with good results regarding this process.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29444>

CONTI, Bartolomeo
Towards a pluralistic society: good practices in the integration and social inclusion of Muslims in Italian cities
RELIGIOWEST, Open Society Foundation

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30757>

COSEMANS, Sara, GODDEERIS, Idesbald
Indian migration to Belgium
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/45

This paper discusses the Indian presence in Belgium. First, it introduces the reader to the different groups by providing a historical overview of their presence in the country. Afterwards, it discusses the diaspora in a more quantitative way and presents the available statistics of recent years. Finally, it focuses on issues such as their associations and religious life.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29932>

DE BRUYCKER, Philippe, DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, FARGUES, Philippe
Migrants smuggled by sea to the EU: facts, laws and policy options
Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2013/09

On 3 October 2013, 366 migrants drowned when their boat sank less than a mile off the shore of the Italian island of Lampedusa. A number of questions must be addressed in finding the best policy response to this tragedy. Was it the sign of a new trend in irregular migration to the EU; or was it a sign of increased risks



associated with smuggling? Do smuggled migrants resemble regular asylum seekers and migrants or do they represent a specific group? In other words do the Lampedusa events call for a drastic revision of EU asylum and migration policy or an ad hoc response?

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29459>

DE GROOT, Gerard-René, VINK, Maarten Peter

Dual citizenship in the relationship India-Europe

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/26

This paper discusses the politically controversial topic of dual or multiple citizenship in the context of the relationships between India and Europe, and EU member States in particular. The paper first focuses on the attitude of the Indian legislator towards dual citizenship and pays particular attention to the development of a special status for Overseas Indians holding another citizenship. Thereafter it discusses the attitude of Member States of the European Union towards dual or multiple citizenship, and how this attitude has changed in the course of the years. Finally, the paper explores the changes that would occur if India would accept the possibility to possess dual citizenship c.q. if it would considerably increase the rights of Overseas Citizens of India.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29488>

DE GROOT, Gerard-René, VINK, Maarten Peter

The relationship between citizenship and residence in the citizenship laws of the member states of the European Union

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/25

This paper addresses various aspects of the link between residence and citizenship in EU Member States. The first concerns the length or type of residence required for acquisition of citizenship by naturalization. All Member States impose residence requirements for this purpose, but differences between national laws are considerable. Second, the paper surveys whether, or under which conditions, citizenship acquired by naturalization can be lost by a certain period of residence abroad. Third the paper describes and analyzes national laws that make an exception to the general rule citizenship can be transmitted by (a) parent(s) to their children, even if the parent(s) reside(s) outside of the country of citizenship and their children are therefore born outside that country. The content of this paper is based on several comparative studies conducted on grounds for acquisition and loss of nationality, in particular of the Member States of the European Union.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29487>

DEBONO, Daniela

Access to electoral rights: Malta

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/02, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29819>



DEBONO, Daniela
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Malta
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/30, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29791>

DINE, Masa Kovic
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Slovenia
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/33, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29797>

DOBBERNACK, Jan, MODOOD, Tariq, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Advances on tolerance theory in Europe
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/23, 5. New Knowledge, Advances on Tolerance Theory in Europe

[no abstract available]
The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27074>

DOBBERNACK, Jan
Assessing tolerance in the curriculum
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/15, 5. New Knowledge, Applying Tolerance Indicators

[no abstract available]
The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26134>

DOBREVA, Alina
Access to electoral rights: Bulgaria
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/23, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29805>



DUMBRAVA, Costica

Access to electoral rights: Romania

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/09, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29823>

EISELE, Katharina, HEIMANN, Carla

The EU as a family- friendly destination?

***Family reunification rights for Indian nationals in the EU
and access of family members to the labour market***

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/11

This article analyses and evaluates the family reunification schemes for Indian nationals in the EU with a focus on the three EU Member States the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark from a comparative legal perspective. First, the EU legislation governing the reunification of families is examined that is applicable to third-country nationals regardless of nationality. Second, this article investigates how the national laws of the selected three Member States are designed, in which respect they are favourable or not, and whether the legal frameworks allow family members to become part of the labour force in the host Member State. These analyses allow to draw a number of conclusions as to how “family-friendly” the EU and some of its Member States present themselves, and whether the legal schemes under review promote the objective of making the EU more attractive as destination for third-country workers, including Indian nationals.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29473>

EISELE, Katharina, WIESBROCK, Anja

***Reaching out: the external dimension of the EU's migration
policy: a comparative study on India and Australia***

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/12

This paper seeks to examine the external dimension of the EU's migration policy by concentrating, first, on the EU's legal framework in the area of migration followed by an analysis of the policy developments under the GAMM. In a second step, this paper depicts the EU relations with India and Australia, respectively, in terms of migration matters with a view to explore how the EU has defined its current positions towards these two third countries in form of a comparative case study. India and Australia have been selected for an analysis because the migration flows prevailing in each state vary and the level of economic development differs notably. While Australia has always been an immigration country and maintains traditional ties with the European continent, India has only recently emerged as a major country of emigration to the EU. Yet, the EU constitutes a major partner for both countries. Finally, some conclusive remarks are made on the diverging migration rules for third-country nationals from India and Australia.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29474>



EISELE, Katharina

Integration conditions: conducive to a European integration policy or an obstacle for mobility to the EU?

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/27

This report discusses the emergence of a European integration policy with a view to analysing the policy of EU Member States to require third-country immigrants (including Indian nationals) to comply with so-called integration conditions. It examines integration conditions as provided for in EU and national law and their specific role in integration policies. Do integration conditions promote the integration process or do they primarily constitute an obstacle for mobility to the EU? The report provides examples of how Member States condition (pre- and postentry) integration in their national policies to illuminate the current state of affairs. CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29489>

ERSBØLL, Eva

Access to electoral rights: Denmark

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/07, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29809>

ERSBØLL, Eva

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Denmark

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/07, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29779>

ESCAFRÉ-DUBLET, Angéline, KASTORYANO Riva

New knowledge about France

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/03, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26115>



ESCAFRÉ-DUBLET, Angéline

Assessing minority mobilisation and representation

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/18, 5. New Knowledge, Applying Tolerance Indicators

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26137>

EUDO (ed/s)

2013 EUDO Annual Report

EUDO, Annual Report, 2013

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29234>

FARAHAT, Anuscheh

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Germany

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/06, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29783>

FARGUES, Philippe (ed.)

EU Neighbourhood Migration Report 2013

Migration Policy Centre

This report covers migration in 18 EU neighbouring countries, including: Algeria; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Egypt; Georgia; Jordan; Lebanon; Libya; Mauritania; Moldova; Morocco; Palestine; Russia; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey and Ukraine. Each country report provides the most recent update on the demographic, legal, and socio-political aspects of both inward and outward migration stocks and flows.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27394>

FELS, Donald, HAMILTON, Gary G.

The social sources of migration and enterprise: Italian peasants and Chinese migrants in Prato

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/46

We will start with an analysis of small-firm economies in Italy and China and then compare and contrast the two migrations to Prato. The purpose of our analysis is not to argue that, despite many differences, the rural to urban migration of Italian peasants and the international migration of Wenzhou Chinese are fundamentally the same. To be sure, there are many similarities, as well as some significant differences, between the two



cases of migration, and we want to stress these similarities and differences because sociologically they give us insights into the organizational nature of these two migrations. Rather, our larger purpose is to argue that, by understanding the sociological organization of these two cases of migration, we can better understand the crucial historical differences between the two cases, differences give us insight into the more complex questions about the place of Italian and Chinese family firms in the global economy of the 21st century. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29927>

FILHON, Alexandra
Linguistic practices in migration models of integration, language policies and establishment of social hierarchy of languages
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT, 2013/02, Position Paper

The purpose of this article is to focus on the actions and players from the countries of emigration which support or do not support the maintenance of native languages of migrants in Europe. For this, links need to be discovered which exist between European languages and languages of origin. Firstly, all languages are not important. A social hierarchy exists which depends on the context of elocution. Multilingualism was gradually developed during the 20th century but all bilingualisms are not considered as a resource. Bilingualism related to immigration is often synonymous with handicap and deficit of integration which justifies a certain essentialisation of the language. However, language learning depends partly on its social value in the host country and the country of origin. This social recognition rests for example on the fact that it concerns an oral or written language; a religious language, an international language, etc. This article thus aims at understanding the European and national language policies set up to support the mobility of individuals and their entry into new territories.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29418>

FLORENCE SCHOOL OF REGULATION (ed/s)
European energy policy: could it be better?
Florence: European University Institute, 2013, Florence School of Regulation

This e-booklet gathers some research carried out by FSR Energy since 2010, looking at various topics: from smart grids to Schengen-like energy agreements, and from incentive regulation to European Gas Target Model. Thanks to its interactive format you can easily access our working papers, research reports, journal articles, interviews and webinars on different topics. With an introduction by Lord Mogg (President of the Council of European Energy Regulators), Fulvio Conti (CEO of ENEL) and Daniel Dobbeni (President of ENTSO-E & Chairman of the Board of Eurogrid International).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27434>



FOX, Jon, VIDRA, Zsuzsanna
Roma school segregation indicators

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/21, 5. New Knowledge, Applying Tolerance Indicators

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26140>

GABRICHIDZE, Gaga/ГАБРИЧИДЗЕ, Гага

Интеграция мигрантов и реинтеграция возвращающихся мигрантов в Грузии: Правовые аспекты/Integratsiya migrantov i reintegratsiya vozvrashchayushchikhsya migrantov v Gruzii: Pravovye aspekty

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/23

Грузия является, прежде всего, страной эмиграции. По этой причине вопрос об интеграции иммигрантов никогда не выдвигался на первый план в политических дебатах. Однако даже если нет отдельного политического документа по интеграции мигрантов, есть много положений в законодательстве Грузии, связанных с интеграцией мигрантов. В первую очередь это касается положений, регулирующих права и обязанности мигрантов. Сравнение правового статуса мигрантов со статусом граждан Грузии может помочь определить ситуацию мигрантов в сфере интеграции. Также важны и принимаемые государством меры, рассматриваемые как позитивные в отношении интеграции. Таким образом, мы сначала проанализируем правовые и институциональные рамки в сфере интеграции мигрантов и, во-вторых, предложим краткий обзор мер, принятых государством по содействию интеграции мигрантов, а также реинтеграции о звращающихся мигрантов. На основе этого анализа будут определены проблемы и даны рекомендации. Следует также отметить, что исследование охватывает иностранных граждан в целом, а также интеграционные вопросы, связанные с лицами без гражданства, а также беженцами.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27880>

GABRICHIDZE, Gaga

Integration of migrants and reintegration of returnees in Georgia: legal prospective

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/22

Georgia is, above all, a country of emigration. For that reason, the issue of the integration of immigrants has never been to the fore in the political debate. However, even if there is no policy document on the integration of migrants there are a lot of provisions in Georgian legislation which are related to the integration of migrants. Primarily this concerns the provisions regulating the rights and obligations of migrants as the comparison of legal status of migrants with that of Georgian citizens may help to define the position of migrant with regard to integration. Also of importance are those measures implemented by the state which can be considered as positive measures with regards to integration. Therefore, we will first analyse the legal and institutional framework of integration will be analyzed and second, we will offer an overview of measures supporting the



integration of migrants as well as reintegration measures taken by the state. Challenges will be identified and recommendations will be elaborated based on this analysis. It should also be noted here that the study will cover the status of foreign citizens in general and the integration-relevant aspect of relations in which stateless persons and also refugees participate.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27879>

GANGULI, Ina

*Scientific brain drain and human capital formation
after the end of the Soviet Union*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/26

How does the emigration of 'top scientific brains' impact the development of the next generation of scientists? I provide new empirical evidence on the impact of emigration on human capital formation by drawing upon the exodus of Russian scientists after the end of the Soviet Union. I create a novel panel dataset based on scientific publications to estimate emigration of former Soviet scientists combined with official Russian statistics on the production of PhDs aggregated at the regional and scientific field levels. I show that the emigration of scientists in the post-Soviet period is associated with lower production of PhDs measured by admissions, graduates, and the number of students. The results suggest that emigration is not increasing investment in human capital at the PhD level. Possible explanations are that there is a lack of mentors to train the next generation of PhD students and that émigrés are acting as channel for the younger generation to emigrate to pursue PhD studies abroad.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27883>

GANTA, Vladimir

Measuring the integration of labour migrants abroad: the case of Moldova

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/34

The aim of the paper is to assess the determinants favoring the successful integration of Moldovan labour migrants abroad. To this end, a Probit Model has been developed.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29441>

GANTA, Vladimir/ГАНТА, Владимир

*Измерение интеграции трудовых мигрантов за границей. Молдова/
Izmerenie integratsii trudovykh migrantov za granitsej. Moldova*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/35

Целью этой работы является оценка факторов, способствующих успешной интеграции молдавских трудовых мигрантов за рубежом. С этой целью была также использована Пробит-модель.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29442>



GAUTAM, M. K.

Indian diaspora: ethnicity and diasporic identity

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/29

The paper on Indian Diaspora: Ethnicity and Diasporic identity is divided into four parts. The first part poses certain questions, looking at the emergence of ethnicity and diasporic identity. The second part defines the terms and notions often used by scholars, in discussing the paper. The third part gives a brief account about Indian migration to Europe and studies on the Indian Diaspora. The fourth part analyses case studies of the Netherlands and Germany with reference to similarities and differences. Finally, in conclusion, the issue of ethnicity and identity formation in Europe is evaluated and some proposals are put forward for the way in which India and the Indian Diaspora can work together.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29491>

GEREKE, Johanna

Highly-skilled Indian migrants in Germany

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/32

[no abstract available]

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29494>

GIDLEY, Ben, CAPUTO, Maria Luisa

Residential integration: towards a sending country perspective

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT, 2013/04, Position Paper

This position paper explores the key issues relating to how residential integration – a foundation dimension of migrant and minority integration – might be understood and further researched from a “country of origin” perspective. A series of questions are addressed: Are there transnational residential strategies of migrants? Is residential integration an indicator of integration, e.g. can owning a house be an indicator of integration? Are residential patterns in the receiving country negotiated in any way by the state of origin? And what is the role of home country institutions in assuring residential integration or separation? Looking at the nature and quality of the housing that minorities occupy, assessed in terms of factors such as tenure, overcrowding and disrepair, and at the patterns of migrant residence in receiving societies, including clustering or its absence, the paper covers the existing state of the art and methodology used in the field, before arguing for a shift to a country of origin perspective, beyond simply using country of origin as a variable in determining residential integration outcomes, but instead re-framing the issue in a transnational perspective. It introduces a new theoretical and methodological framing, shifting the emphasis from a static “social physics” to a processual, pathway-focused approach.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29420>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, AHNER, Nicole
*In search of an EU energy policy for Mediterranean renewables
exchange: EU-wide system vs. 'corridor by corridor' approach*
Florence School of Regulation, 2013/06, Policy Briefs

• To date there is no clear EU legal and regulatory framework governing renewables exchange across the Mediterranean. It is a patchwork of Member State, third country and EU energy regulation, complemented by case-sensitive renewables-specific trade arrangements that frame EU imports of energy from renewable sources (RES-E) generated by projects currently under development in the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA). • As the vision of a Mediterranean energy market for electricity requires extensive investments, institutional and legal reforms and a high level of regulatory accord among EU and MENA countries that is not attainable in the near future, we are in practice moving towards a 'corridor-by-corridor' approach rather than towards a fully-fledged EU-style system for Mediterranean RES-E exchanges. • The various regional institutions and organisations involved in EU-MED energy cooperation are crucial for regulatory convergence at the regional level, and thus to enable Mediterranean RES-E trade initiatives. • Since the Green Package allows Member States to use RES-E from non-EU countries for their EU-RES target compliance only if the green energy is physically imported into the EU and does not allow for statistical transfers between the Member States and the third countries, it may rather provide an incentive for enhanced North-South energy cooperation than offer us a ready-to-use framework or platform for RES-E exchanges. However, this may be understood as a rationale for regional market integration. • If the EU were able to institutionalize energy relations with the three North African countries or any other country, it would rely on an extension of the Energy Community, or on a new 'North African Energy Community'.

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan. (Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736). Coordinator: Prof. Jean-Michel Glachant and Dr. Leonardo Meeus, Florence School of Regulation, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28359>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, MEEUS, Leonardo, RUESTER, Sophia
Some THINKing on European energy policy
Florence: European University Institute, 2013, Florence School of Regulation,
THINK

Energy regulation and policy currently belong to the most important and developing areas in the European Union. THINK, the Florence School of Regulation's think tank was running from June 2010 to May 2013. THINK advised the European Commission (DG Energy) on Energy Policy and presented policy options each semester. This booklet gives an overview of the THINK output published in the second half of the project and focuses on 6 topics: How to Refurbish All Buildings by 2050; Electricity Storage: How to Facilitate its Deployment and Operation in the EU; A new EU Energy Technology Policy towards 2050: Which Way to Go?; Cost Benefit Analysis in the Context of the Energy Infrastructure Package; Shift, Not Drift: Towards Active Demand Response and Beyond; From Distribution Networks to Smart Distribution Systems: Rethinking the Regulation of European Electricity DSOs.

The THINK project (2010-2013) was funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan. (Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736). Coordinator: Prof. Jean-Michel Glachant and Dr. Leonardo Meeus, Florence School of Regulation, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28998>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, SAGUAN, Marcelo,
RIOUS, Vincent, DOUGUET, Sébastien
Incentives for investments: comparing EU electricity TSO regulatory regimes
Florence: European University Institute, 2013, Florence School of Regulation

The objective of this paper is to study the potential consequences of national regulatory choices with regard to network investments influencing the development of the European market in the North Western region. To reach our objective, we first build an analytical framework to study the different properties of the national regulatory regimes. We consequently define criteria to compare the economic properties for investment of any regulatory regime. We establish a set of theoretical and empirical principles to identify the key economic properties of the main regulatory characteristics and the main design options, summing it up in a graphical analysis. In a second step, we study selected countries in our analytical framework. Our high level analysis focuses on five European countries that are connected in a regional market and cover more than half of the EU electricity production. These countries are namely Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands. We address the existing regulatory incentives for investments in this area, relying on theoretical and applied economic literature as well as an analysis of each country regulatory regime. The frame is then used to compare the economic properties of these various national regulatory regimes. Third, after discussion of the potential reasons of national choices, we analyse the potential outcomes of these regulatory regimes when being put together in the context of regional market integration. Finally, we discuss the need of some harmonisation and the key harmonisation targets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29677>

GÓMEZ VENTURA, Germán
Highly skilled Indian migrant population in Spain
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/39

Highly qualified Indian migrants in Spain, rather than responding to market demand, are a consequence of the flow of workers that accompany the processes of internationalization of business networks and the transnationalization of services. This recent flow of highly skilled Indian migrants do not normally display a desire to settle in Spain and, despite the limited numbers of this flow, it stands out among the current of non-EU highly qualified migration to Spain.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29501>

GOPALAN, Sasidaran
Mapping India-EU tourism flows
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/15

India and the EU have expanded their bilateral economic and investment ties significantly in the last decade or so. As a result of closer ties, the EU has emerged as a very important destination for various types of cross-border flows from India. In addition to the growing movement of professionals and students, there has also been a marked rise in cross-border flows of tourists between India and the EU. Given the economic and strategic significance of promoting tourism flows for fostering bilateral relations, this paper attempts to map



the tourism flows between India and a selected few EU countries and also examine their relative significance as destinations or sources. The paper also draws some possible inferences about tourism's role in facilitating irregular migration.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29477>

GOZDECKA, Dorota

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Finland

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/28, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29781>

GUGUSHVILI, Alexi

The development and the side effects of remittances in the CIS countries and Georgia: the case of Georgia

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/29

The volume of remittances in Georgia has been growing every year since 2001, but so has the size of the economy. This means that the share of remittances fluctuated at 5-7 percent of GDP, 2001-2010. Survey data indicate that one-tenths of households receive emittances, while the size of a typical monthly transfer amounts to 265 GEL (149 USD), most of it delivered via formal money transfer systems. There is a positive association between economic growth and remittances, but the causal effect is apparently limited to trade services because, on average, 80 percent of received transfers is spent on primary consumption. Remittances are linked to a households' propensity to save and to have bank accounts and the higher interest in various investment options. Remittances have nly a marginal impact on small business activity in rural recipient households and are associated with lower employment chances. Linkage between inflation and remittance is vague. However in those months when remittances increase, the monthly inflation rates, typically, decrease. Recipient households spend more on education and healthcare and urban recipients also report higher subjective health status and educational enrollment. The effect on inequality and poverty is not straightforward because households in the middle income range benefit disproportionately from remittances. Still, the regions with the higher rates of recipient households do experience lower levels of poverty, while individuals from recipient households have higher subjective and objective perceptions of welfare. Remittances arguably create moral hazard, at the public level, as the elderly and the poorest are less likely to be remittance recipients. This coincides with the social policies implemented, 2004-2012 , when the increase of old-age pensions and the ntroduction of targeted social assistance became a priority for the government.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27886>

GUHA, Puja

India-EU mobility: building bonds through remittances and philanthropy

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/22

By bringing in different forms of migrants transfers in the same frame, the paper then focuses on the Indian Diasporas in the EU. It tries to map the migration background of the immigrants in the EU, in terms of their



destination of migration, duration of migration and occupational profile, with the resources that they send back, i.e., the nature of private givings generated by these emigrants, and eventually map these private givings with the regional development.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29484>

GUPTA, Pralok

Facilitating migration between India and the EU: a policy perspective

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/06

Global migration to the European Union (EU) has expanded significantly since the 1990s and is being considered as an important tool to resolve domestic labour shortages in many of its Member States. Migration from India to the EU has so far not been significant except in the case of a few Member States and a few sectors. Nonetheless, there is a growing trend of Indians emigrating to the EU and the governments on both sides have also started looking at facilitating migration between the two regions. The emigration policies of the Indian Government and the policy orientation of the EU governments towards Indian migrants are important not only in deciding the quantum of Indian emigrants going to the EU but also their choice of destination country within the EU. Policy facilitation is also important for preventing exploitation of Indian emigrants both before and after leaving India.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29468>

GUPTA, Pralok

Regulatory framework for legal services sector in selected EU member states: implications for Indian legal professionals

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/31

Legal services are amongst the most protected services across the globe. The protection comes mainly from regulatory barriers related to qualification recognition, residency conditions, area of practice etc. The European Union (EU) also has various regulations affecting the supply and availability of legal services in its Member States. Some of these regulations are common across the Member States whereas some are unique to particular Member States. An examination of the regulatory framework for legal services in the selected EU Member countries, namely, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden and the UK, reveals that these countries have varying degrees of restrictiveness for foreign legal professionals.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29493>

HADJ-ABDOU, Leila

High skilled policy and Indian high skilled migrants on the Austrian labor market

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/40

[no abstract available]

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29502>



HAJDINJAK, Marko

New knowledge about Bulgaria

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/02, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26114>

HAJJAT, Abdellali

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: France

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/03, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29782>

HARGREAVES, Catherine, BECKER, Hillka

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Ireland

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/23, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29786>

HE, Xian, HANCHER, Leigh, AZEVEDO, Isabel, KEYAERTS, Nico, MEEUS, Leonardo, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, ZORN, Annika (ed/s)

Shift, not drift: towards active demand response and beyond

Florence School of Regulation, 2013/04, THINK Policy Briefs

• European electricity systems are evolving towards a generation mix that is more decentralised, less predictable and less flexible to operate due to the large scale integration of renewables. In this context, additional flexibility is expected to be provided by the demand side. This implies consumers must be shifted from the current 'passive' role to providing 'active' demand response. • The objective of the 11th THINK report is to assess how to realise this shift towards active consumers, using a consumer-centred approach. We recognise the need for 'software', such as contracts, to engage consumers in addition to the enabling 'hardware', such as smart meters and appliances. We propose recommendations for consumer empowerment tools, as well as for market design and regulation that would allow the take-off of active demand response. • A prerequisite of consumer engagement is to have an adequate range of contracts that match different consumer categories. The Think report demonstrates that consumers are diversified both in their flexibility potential and their preferences on a set of criteria that affects their willingness of participation in demand response. We propose a consumer profiling tool that not only empowers consumers to make informed and appropriate choices, but also facilitates intermediaries to valorise active demand response. • Our analysis shows that one single market player might not have incentives to offer an adequate range of demand response contracts. Therefore, it is essential to have diversified market players acting as demand response intermediaries. The



entry of new market players, such as consumer cooperatives or third parties from non-electricity sectors, needs to be facilitated. • The THINK report further illustrates that the retail market design needs to be adapted to accommodate active demand response. All consumers should be able to make deliberate choices about their electricity supply, and to valorise their flexibility through active demand response. We propose one such market design referred to as 'real-time market'. • Given the decentralised and local character of demand response, national authorities may be best placed to implement the necessary measures as proposed in the report. The EU's role should be focused on promoting contract pilot studies, disseminating the results of decentralised pilot projects, providing guidance or framework regarding consumer empowerment and protection, and rethinking the design of retail market.

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan. (Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736). Coordinator: Prof. Jean-Michel Glachant and Dr. Leonardo Meeus, Florence School of Regulation, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27662>

HE, Xian, HANCHER, Leigh, AZEVEDO, Isabel, KEYAERTS, Nico,
MEEUS, Leonardo, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

Shift, not drift: towards active demand response and beyond

Florence School of Regulation, THINK Reports

Nowadays, the European electricity systems are evolving towards a generation mix that is more decentralised, less predictable and less dispatchable to operate. In this context, additional flexibility is expected to be provided by the demand side. Thus, how to engage consumers to participate in active demand response is becoming a pressing issue. This THINK report assesses how to realise this shift towards active consumers using a consumer-centred approach and does so from the perspective of contracts. On this basis, we recommend measures to be undertaken in the short-term, during the transition and in the long term, respectively, to achieve a full take-off of active demand response.

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan. (Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736). Coordinator: Prof. Jean-Michel Glachant and Prof. Leonardo Meeus, Florence School of Regulation, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27614>

HEALY, Claire

Access to electoral rights: Portugal

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/08, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29822>

HEALY, Claire

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Portugal

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/27, Naturalisation Procedures Reports



[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29794>

HENRIOT, Arthur

Financing investment in the European electricity transmission network: consequences on long-term sustainability of the TSOs financial structure

Florence School of Regulation, 2013/03, Policy Briefs

- European electricity TSOs will have to achieve substantial capital expenditures over the next two decades. Their current financing strategy will not be adapted to these unprecedented costs. Even in a 'best-case' scenario of full cooperation between the different national and regional TSOs, it will result in constraints on the volume of investment achievable. - Under current trends in the evolution of transmission tariffs, the investment programs that are currently planned will be unsustainable in the long-term. To avoid severe degradation of the TSOs financial profile, a significant increase in tariffs will be required. - Alternative financing strategies, such as issuing additional equity, or restraining dividends, could help achieving the whole-scale investment volumes at a lower cost for consumers. However these financing strategies cannot substitute fully to an increase in tariffs. A very radical shift in the financing strategy would only allow a slightly higher share of the investment plans to be financed, at the expense of a reduced return-on-equity. Injecting capital in the transmission business would not remain attractive under such conditions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26759>

HERTZBERG, Fredrik

(In)tolerance and recognition of difference in Swedish schools

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/14, 3. National Case Studies - School Life, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26126>

HONOHAN, Iseult, ROUGIER, Nathalie

New knowledge about Ireland

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/05, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

Ireland, an emigration state par excellence, was the last country in Western Europe to become an important destination for migrants. In the period from the mid-1980s to the early 2000s, Ireland transformed itself from one of the poorest EU countries with high levels of unemployment and emigration to a centre for high-tech industry and impressive growth rates. In the 1990s the country began receiving a significant number of immigrants for the first time in its history, and by 1996 immigration exceeded emigration. By the time of the 2011 Census, non-Irish nationals represented 12% (or 544,360) of the population and included 196 different nationalities.



The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26117>

HOOGENBOOM, Alexander

Third-country national students seeking to study in the EU with special emphasis on Indian students: conditions, rights and possibilities

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/13

This paper proposes to examine the conditions, rights and possibilities of third-country national students, and in particular Indian students, seeking to study in one of the EU Member States from the perspective of the EU legal migration regime. It will be argued that current Directive 2004/114 provides such students with an important set of rights (such as, arguably, a right of entry and residence upon fulfilment of the conditions therefore and a right to work during the studies) but also contains a set of regrettable limitations (such as the lack of provision for students to work in the host country after his or her studies and the restrictive conditions attached to their intra-EU student mobility). Some of these limitations can, however, be overcome by special categories of TCN students relying on a culmination of rights from different sources, in particular agreements concluded by their country of origin with the EU (such as eg. the EEC – Turkey agreement). As such, a number of case studies of such special TCN students are conducted in order to illustrate the possibilities that Indian students may have under their own pending EU-India Trade agreement. CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29475>

HUTCHESON, Derek, JEFFERS, Kristen

Citizenship status and the integration of immigrants: CITINT indicators

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Comparative Report, 2013

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29830>

IONTSEV, Vladimir, IVAKHNYUK, Irina/

ИОНЦЕВ, Владимир, ИВАХНЮК, Ирина

Модели интеграции мигрантов в современной России/

Modeli integratsii migrantov v sovremennoi Rossii

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/12

Настоящее исследование носит одновременно концептуальный и прикладной характер. Авторы уделяют особое внимание определению сущности понятия интеграция мигрантов, его соотношению с понятиями ассимиляция и адаптация, вводят понятия полной и частичной интеграции. Подробно рассмотрено, как на смену игнорированию вопроса интеграции мигрантов в российской государственной миграционной политике в 1990-х и начале 2000-х гг. с большим опозданием, но все же пришло понимание того, что это тесно взаимосвязанные сферы государственной деятельности для такой страны, как Россия, которая ежегодно принимает миллионы мигрантов, постоянных и



временных. Пример России четко свидетельствует, что самоустранение государства из этой сферы внутренней политики оборачивается обострением межэтнической напряженности, снижением уровня толерантности в обществе, отчуждением мигрантов со стороны российского общества, их самоизоляции, открытыми конфликтами между мигрантами и местным населением. Так что теперь, когда интеграция мигрантов осознана, наконец, как исключительно актуальная задача, разработка и осуществление политики интеграции осложняется тем, что она происходит на исключительно неблагоприятном фоне роста ксенофобии и общей политизированности миграционной темы. В статье подробно анализируется политика интеграции мигрантов, осуществляемая с 2007 г в отношении переселяющихся в Россию “соотечественников” - наиболее привилегированной группы иммигрантов, а также дается оценка политике адаптации временных трудовых мигрантов в свете последних государственных инициатив 2012 года. Кроме того, авторы рассуждают об интеграционном и анти-интеграционном потенциале этнических диаспор в условиях, когда – как это имеет место в современной России – официальная инфраструктура приема и интеграции мигрантов не имеет должного развития.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27871>

IONTSEV, Vladimir, IVAKHNYUK, Irina
Migrant integration models in modern Russia

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/13

The work here is of both a theoretical and an applied character. The authors pay particular attention to understanding what the integration of migrants means and how it corresponds to the terms assimilation and adaptation. They also offer a classification of complete and partial integration. For Russia, the paper retraces how the disregard of migrant integration in the 1990s and the first half of the 2000s was gradually replaced – after a delay – by an understanding that these were closely interrelated spheres of State activities. This was particularly true for a country like Russia, which annually receives millions of migrants, both for permanent and temporary stays. The experience of Russia clearly demonstrates that the dissociation of the State from this important sphere of internal policy leads to ethnic tension, erosion of tolerance in society, alienation of migrants from Russian society, self-isolation, and open conflicts between migrants and local residents. Therefore, now that the integration of migrants has been understood to be an important issue in Russia, the elaboration and realization of the policy of integration of migrants is complicated by an extremely unfavorable atmosphere of xenophobia and a politically-loaded perception of migration. The Russian policy of migrant integration is evaluated in respect of the most privileged category of immigrants: Russian “compatriots”. The adaptation policy of temporary labour migrants is analyzed in the context of the Russian State’s 2012 initiatives. The authors also argue out the integration and the anti-integration potential of ethnic diasporas when – as in present-day Russia – the infrastructure for the admission and integration of migrants has not been properly developed.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27872>



ISAAKYAN, Irina

Reintegration practices in Post-Soviet states

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/48

This paper uses, as its starting point, the argument that integration presupposes reciprocity. On the basis of secondary qualitative data analysis, the paper examines reintegration practices in post-Soviet countries where the State is said to be a weak provider of integration. The purpose is to explore inter-regional differences and major critical issues in existing reintegration practices. To achieve this, the paper looks at the expectations to integration held by the European Commission, evaluates the reintegration practices in the former Soviet Union against the EU standards, and makes intra-regional comparisons based on the EU standards. Placing Georgia and Ukraine at the low extreme across the reintegration continuum, the constructed Reintegration Barometer locates the best reintegration country of Armenia halfway far from the theoretical/utopian ideal of the European Union.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29929>

IVASCHENKO, Ekaterina/ИВАЩЕНКО-СТАДНИК, Екатерина

*Vechnoe vozvrashcheniye: sovremennyye problemy sotsial'noy reintegratsii ukrainskikh trudovykh migrantov, pribyvayushchikh iz ES v Ukrainu (po rezul'tatam sotsiologicheskikh issledovaniy)/
Vechnoe vozvrashcheniye: sovremennyye problemy sotsial'noy reintegratsii ukrainskikh trudovykh migrantov, pribyvayushchikh iz ES v Ukrainu (po rezul'tatam sotsiologicheskikh issledovaniy)*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/05

На примере Украины в статье рассматриваются некоторые исследовательские аспекты, связанные с изучением феномена возвратной миграции и последующей социальной реинтеграции мигрантов в стране происхождения. В контексте статьи, под возвратившимися мигрантами имеются в виду те, у кого есть опыт легального или нелегального временного (на протяжении не менее трех месяцев) пребывания за границей (в данном случае, в странах ЕС) с целью трудоустройства в постсоветский период, и кто к настоящему времени вернулся на родину – в Украину. В предложенном анализе внимание сфокусировано на четырех основных аспектах реинклюзии возвратившихся мигрантов: 1) правовой реадаптации, 2) решении жилищных вопросов, 3) проблеме занятости / условиях для развития собственного бизнеса и 4) процессе воссоединения с семьей и социо-культурной реадаптации к местному сообществу.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27865>

IVASCHENKO, Ekaterina

Eternal return: present-day problems associated with social reintegration of Ukrainian labor migrants arriving in Ukraine from the EU (based on sociological research results)

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/06

In the present paper Ukrainian case study is used to examine certain research aspects associated with the research of return migration and subsequent social reintegration of migrants in the country of origin. In this



paper by return migrants we mean those who in the post-Soviet period have acquired experience of legal or illegal temporary (in the course of less than three months) stay abroad (in this case in the EU member states) with the purpose of employment and who have by now returned to their home country – Ukraine. The present analysis focuses on four key aspects of re-inclusion of returning migrants: 1) legal re-adaptation, 2) resolution of housing-related problems, 3) employment issue/ conditions for starting a business, and 4) family reunion and socio-cultural re-adaptation to the local community.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27866>

JACOBS, Dirk

The educational integration of migrants: what is the role of sending society actors and is there a transnational educational field?

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT, 2013/03, Position Paper

It is well documented that in most European countries migrants have lower educational attainment levels than natives. Access to education for migrant children is almost universally guaranteed in the EU, but this does not automatically equate to access to adapted education, taking into account specific needs linked to socio-economic disadvantages and linguistic challenges. Furthermore, social and ethnic school segregation constitutes a serious barrier towards access to good education for migrant children. Sending society actors seem to have only a limited impact on the educational integration of migrant children in destination countries, but initiatives like diaspora schools constitute one strategy to try and improve the educational outcomes of migrant children. The scientific literature has only given limited space to the potential role played by sending society actors for access to good education for migrant children. The Interact-project should aim to cover this field and assess whether the role played by sending society actors has not unjustly been overlooked.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29419>

KACZMARCZYK, Paweł, SZULECKA, Monica, TYROWICZ, Joanna

Chinese investment strategies and migration – does diaspora matter? Poland – case Study

Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2013/10

The report is organized in the following way. Section 2 looks at the recent Chinese migration to Poland but it presents it in a broader context – of both Chinese migration worldwide and flows / stocks of immigrants in Poland. Section 3 provides an analysis of Foreign Direct Investment in Poland, with particular emphasis on Chinese capital. Next section is based on available quantitative and qualitative data and assesses links between Chinese FDI in Poland and migration flows. In this section we refer to three potential explanatory avenues as suggested above. Finally, section 5 concludes.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29931>



KADIRBEYOGLU, Zeynep
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Turkey
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/22, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29801>

KANDALEC, Pavel
Access to electoral rights: Czech Republic
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/06, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29808>

KARAPETYAN, Lili, HARUTYUNYAN, Liana
*The development and the side effects of remittances
in CIS countries: the case of Armenia*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/24

This paper looks at the economic impact of remittances for Armenia and also for CIS countries more generally. For Armenia regression analysis shows that, over the short run, 10 percent remittance growth positively affects GDP growth by 0.3 percentage points through its multiplying effect on domestic demand. It is also an undeniable fact that remittances have a poverty-reducing effect and that 10 percentage point growth in remittances should lead to a 1.7 percentage point decrease in the poverty rate. However, a key question is whether remittances also serve to promote long-run economic growth. Empirical results show that a 10 percentage point increase in remittances negatively influences GDP growth by 0.2 percentage points over the long run. This negative effect can create moral hazard in recipient households and, therefore, a contraction in labor supply. Another factor is that remittances do not sufficiently promote productive investments. So remittances have an important influence in terms of aggregate supply meaning the development of the construction and service sectors. Finally, remittances can lead to Dutch disease, as they increase the effective exchange rate and, therefore, non-tradable sector of economy are changed. Countries like Armenia that receive significant remittances need to develop appropriate policies to deal with possible negative consequences. Remittances tend to be relatively stable over long periods so the appropriate policy response should be to learn to live with them.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27881>

KAWAKIBI, Salam
La crise syrienne et ses répercussions : les réfugiés à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur
Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2013/02

[no abstract available]
The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29452>



KAWAKIBI, Salam
*The Syrian crisis and its repercussions: internally
displaced persons and refugees*
Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2013/03

[no abstract available]

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29453>

KAYA, Ayhan
New knowledge about Turkey
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/08, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26120>

KAYA, Ayhan
Political tolerance for native minorities
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/19, 5. New Knowledge, Applying Tolerance Indicators

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26138>

KHADAR, Lamin
Access to electoral rights: United Kingdom
EURO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/10, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29827>



KLOC-NOWAC, Weronika

Highly skilled Indian migrants in Poland

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/38

[no abstract available]

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29500>

KODOOTH, Praveena, KURIAKOSE JACOB, Tina

International mobility of nurses from Kerala (India) to the EU: prospects and challenges with special reference to the Netherlands and Denmark

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/19

To study the policy context for the migration of nurses from non EU countries in the Netherlands and Denmark and the experiences of nurses, the paper uses material generated through interviews conducted in October 2012 with a cross section of stakeholders in these countries. The paper also evolves recommendations to enable a mutually beneficial and planned mobility of nurses to the EU.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29481>

KRUMA, Kristine

Access to electoral rights: Latvia

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/14, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29816>

KRUMA, Kristine

Comparative study on integration policies in CARIM-East countries

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/40

The study focuses on a comparative analysis of the integration policies and practices in the CARIM-East countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Russia. It is conducted within the framework of an EU funded project "Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe" (CARIM-East project). This comparative study is based on the individual country reports, which were drafted by the national rapporteurs of the CARIM-East project. The methodology follows the legal standards and policy objectives adopted by the EU on immigrant integration in various sources. It has been taken into account that integration is a relatively recent phenomenon for the EU and for CARIM-East countries.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29447>



KRUMA, Kristine/КРУМА, Кристине
Сравнительный анализ политики интеграции стран проекта KARIM-Восток/Sravnitelniy analiz politiki integratsii stran proekta KARIM-Vostok
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/41

Данное исследование посвящено сравнительному анализу политических инициатив и практических действий в области интеграции в странах проекта КАРИМ-Восток: Армении, Азербайджане, Беларуси, Грузии, Молдове и России. Исследование проводится в рамках финансируемого ЕС проекта «Создание наблюдательного центра миграции к востоку от Европы (проект КАРИМ-Восток). Сравнительное исследование основано на национальных отчетах, написанных экспертами проекта КАРИМ-Восток. Исследование прослеживает правовые стандарты, политические цели, принятые ЕС в области интеграции иммигрантов. При анализе был также принят во внимание факт, что интеграция является относительно новым явлением и для ЕС и для стран проекта КАРИМ-Восток. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29926>

KRUMA, Kristine
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Latvia
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/20, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29788>

KUSA, Dagmar
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Slovakia
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/35, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29796>

LAATSIT, Marja-Liisa
Access to electoral rights: Estonia
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/24, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29810>

LAFLEUR, Jean-Michel
Access to electoral rights: Belgium
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/04, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29804>



LASSOURCE, Adeline
*European energy markets transparency report -
2013 edition: overview of progress in Europe*

Florence: European University Institute, 2013, Florence School of Regulation, 2013

This report presents the main initiatives taken to promote and enhance the transparency of European wholesale energy markets from 2012 until 1 October 2013, in terms of both public governance and private operators' actions. The first section of this report looks at what progress has been made towards a common European approach for transparency and market integrity. After summarising the main steps of REMIT implementation, this section examines what has been achieved and what still needs to be done. Section two presents the progress made in setting up a European transparency platform to publish fundamental data considered a prerequisite for efficient market functioning in gas and electricity sectors. The final section discusses the level of transparency in the EU and good practices at national level and across national borders particularly concerning common allocation and transparency platforms for gas and electricity cross-border capacity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28897>

LEPINARD, Eléonore, RUBIO MARIN, Ruth
Gender quotas: towards parity governance?

Global Governance Programme, 2013/08, Policy Briefs

Largely part of a worldwide trend to enhance women's empowerment, gender quotas, a policy requiring the inclusion of a certain number of women candidates or legislators, have become the new preferred tool to promote women's equal participation in decision-making bodies in the political as well as the economic spheres. This suggests that the absence of women from all traditionally male domains of power, and not just politics, is increasingly seen as being in tension with modern notions of gender equality, democracy and good governance. Often perceived as a « fast track » way to achieve gender equality and as a potent instrument to tackle structural roots of gender inequalities, political gender quotas have been largely adopted in various regions of the world - initially in Latin America at the beginning of the 1990s, then in Europe and Africa - as well as in various political contexts (consolidated democracies, authoritarian regimes, post-conflict transitions and more recently post-Arab Spring reforms). Gender quotas in corporate boards are a more recent trend, initiated by Norway and France at the turn of the millennium and now discussed in several European countries under the impetus of the European Commission. Despite their rapid expansion, gender quotas are complex and often contested measures. Whereas quotas have for the most part proved successful in increasing women's political representation - although very rarely to the extent of reaching parity- they have also been disappointing, both in terms of the still insufficient numbers of women they have brought to decision-making bodies and the insufficient ways in which such numbers have translated into policy outcomes or governance modalities. The question that remains unanswered is whether women's presence can also bring a more gendered understanding of citizenship and democracy. This policy brief reviews the obstacles and windows of opportunity for the successful implementation of gender quotas, drawing lessons and identifying best practices from a comparative analysis of regional and national experiences in quota reforms in the political as well as the corporate sphere. Particular attention is paid to recent innovations in quota reforms and to diffusion mechanisms between regions and countries, as well as to the role played by international organisations within these dynamics; not to mention learning processes across time, which enable to refine quota schemes and make them more efficient both at a national and international level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30500>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: December 2013
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/1814/29117>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: November 2013
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/1814/28557>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: June 2013
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/1814/27342>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: May 2013
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/1814/27015>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: January 2013
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/1814/26755>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: April 2013
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/1814/26758>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: September 2013
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/1814/28081>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: February 2013
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/1814/26756>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: March 2013
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/1814/26757>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: July / August 2013
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/1814/27838>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: October 2013
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/1814/28317>

LONGKUMER, Limanungla
A cultural narrative on the twice migrated Hindustanis of the Netherlands
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/23

This study undertakes a socio- cultural analysis to examine how the twice migrated Hindustani identify with both the societies, that is, ancestral India and the Netherlands as home. The paper aims to facilitate a disaggregated understanding of how the PIOs perceive their 'Indian identity', being part of the Indian Diaspora and their level of engagement with India. More specifically, the paper deals with the present generation of twice migrated Hindustanis who were born in the Netherlands to one (or both) parents who belong to the first generation Surinamese Hindustanis either born or migrated from Suriname (Indian origin). CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29485>



LÓPEZ-SALA, Ana
From traders to workers: Indian immigration in Spain
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/02

The Indian community currently residing in Spain is the result of various differentiated migration currents in two very different stages of migration. The first, which began at the end of the 19th Century and reached its peak in the 1970s, was sparked by investment opportunities in the Canary Islands and the Spanish enclaves in northern Africa for the commercial activities of the Sindhis settled in other areas of the Maghreb and the Mediterranean. Over the decades this flow has created a small, distinctive community of common Indian descent that includes very diverse national and legal affiliations, and also an involvement in business activities. This community is highly visible in the business sectors of the locations in which it settled and enjoys a good reputation and strong institutional relations, despite maintaining weak social ties with the host society. At the end of the 1980s a new flow began to arrive from northern India, especially Punjab and Haryana producing a growing internal diversification of the Indians community in Spain, a traditionally homogenous group. In addition to religious and geographic diversity, there are also differences in migration plans and expectations and legal status, caused by factors such as date of arrival, migration expectations and opportunity to enter the Spanish labor market.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29464>

LOURENCO, Inês
From Goans to Gujaratis: a study of the Indian community in Portugal
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/01

This text examines the population of Indian origin in Portugal, which comes mainly from three Indian states: Gujarat, Goa and Punjab. This population settled in Portugal in different waves, and correspondingly cultural institutions and various places of worship were built, associated with different religious traditions. This analysis relies on ethnographic reports, scientific publications, statistical data, and a mass media review. Thus, it provides historical information, demographic and socio-economic profiles, levels of integration and data on the legal framework of the Indian population living in Portugal.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29463>

MAKARYAN, Shushanik
Emigration-diaspora policy nexus in migration policies of the EU Eastern Partnership countries and in Russia
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2013/03

Provoked by more frequent discussions about the “emigration-diaspora” nexus among the researchers on international development, this policy brief, written based on the explanatory notes submitted by country-experts of CARIM-East project, explores the emigration-diaspora issues in migration policies of post-Soviet states in the EU neighborhood. As the examination of CARIM-East country experts reveals, the primary focus of emigration policies of post-Soviet states remains linked to labour migration and focuses on the prevention of emigration (and return of emigrated co-nationals), although migration policies of post-Soviet states also emphasize the need for integrating their labour-force into the international labour market. Post-Soviet governments offer various stimuli to attract their former residents to return to homeland, ranging

from advocacy campaigns on business development to matching financial investments from remittances to providing grants to those trained abroad. Despite the conceptual ambiguity stemming from including labour migrants into diasporas, or as the development community has referred to — “migrant diasporas”, the policy documents of post-Soviet states use the term diasporas to refer to both permanently emigrated former citizens, and to current citizens living abroad (regardless of length of residency abroad). However, a more systematic examination is needed to understand whether and in which aspects the focus of migration policies of post-Soviet is different or overlaps for labour migrants abroad vs. diasporas.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27893>

MAKARYAN, Shushanik

Migration rhetoric in political party programs: comparative review of case-studies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/28

This paper is a comparative review of country analyses of migration rhetoric in political party programs of seven post-Soviet states — Russia, as well as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia in the South Caucasus, and Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine in the Eastern Europe. All six post-Soviet states in the South Caucasus and in the Eastern Europe are members of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) initiative of the European Union since 2009. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27885>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed.)

Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2013 and 2014

EFN Report, Autumn 2013

• In autumn 2013, the expansion of world output has slightly accelerated. The recovery of advanced economies has gathered pace in the first half of the year, and since summer, the slowdown of the Chinese economy has stopped. In other BRIC countries, however, growth appears to be on a downward path. • The recovery in the euro area is partly a result of special effects such as a rebound of construction after a particularly cold winter. Other positive factors, however, are longer lasting. Above all, doubts about the future of the currency union have receded substantially. As a consequence, private households and firms are more prepared to take spending decisions. For these reasons, we have revised upward our GDP forecasts for 2013, to -0.3 per cent lower in 2013 than in 2012 (from -0.5 expected in the summer). • For 2014, we expect a GDP growth of about 1.0% that will keep unemployment at similar levels to the ones observed in 2013 (12.3%). However, the strength of the recovery in 2014 will, to a large extent, depend on financial conditions for private households and firms, in particular in Spain and Italy. The question whether banks will be able and willing to expand credit depends on their own refinancing conditions. In fact, rapid improvements cannot be expected, because risks in the balance sheets of the banks will only very slowly decline as the economy is recovering. • Our inflation expectations for 2013 have moderated to a y-o-y rate of 1.5%, and they remain subdued also in 2014, at about 1.4%. Taking this into account and despite the improving growth figures, monetary policy in the euro area is expected to remain markedly accommodative in the short to medium term, as reflected by the ECB's forward guidance strategy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28340>



MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed.)
Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2013 and 2014
EFN Report, Spring 2013

• In 2013, the expansion of the world economy will be a bit stronger than in 2012. Growth in Asia should be more dynamic than in 2012, and the US economy appears to robustly withstand the restrictive and unstable US fiscal policy, thanks to a very expansionary monetary policy. • In spring 2013, the euro crisis is clearly less acute than in 2012. One indicator for this is that in February the liabilities of the Spanish and Italian central banks to the rest of the Eurosystem were by almost a quarter lower than at their maximum in August. Moreover, the inconclusive elections in Italy and the present crisis in Cyprus have only modestly raised risk premia for Italian government bonds, and premia for Spanish bonds stayed about constant. However, for the crisis of confidence in the euro not to return, it is crucial that signs of a stabilizing real economy in the southern member states become visible in the course of this year. • The consensus is for a swift return of the German economy to growth. Elsewhere, firms and households are, for good reasons, still uncertain and hence limit their investment and consumption. In the southern European countries, and probably also in France, the recession will not end at least before the second half of 2013. One relevant factor is that although financial conditions for banks have markedly improved, this improvement has not yet reached nonfinancial firms and private households in these countries. • Overall, we forecast euro area GDP to be -0.3 percent lower in 2013 than in 2012, a downward revision from the positive growth of 0.2% we expected in our last report. The situation should improve in 2014, with an expected GDP growth of about 1.3%. However, this will not be sufficient to lower the unemployment rate, which actually could further increase to about 12.6%. • In the current context of economic sluggishness, our inflation forecasts have slightly decreased, mostly in line with the updated ECB expectations. Our inflation expectations for 2013 have moderated to a y-o-y rate of 1.6%, and they remain subdued also in 2014, at about 1.4%. The likelihood for the ECB to cut interest rates has moderately increased.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26695>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed.)
Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2013 and 2014
EFN Report, Summer 2013

The report provides updated forecasts and analyses of the macroeconomic situation for the Euro area. • The structural problems in emerging economies, the still mild recovery in the USA and the on-going crisis in the euro area will probably keep world economic growth subdued at least for the rest of 2013. • Current and expected future monetary policy in Japan and, in particular, in the USA have heightened volatility in global bond and stock markets, including those of the euro area, though much less than during the crisis episodes. • The process of consolidation of public finance in many euro area countries has become slightly less ambitious but it will continue to weigh on the economy in 2013, though less than in 2012. For this reason and for the lower expected global growth, we have revised downward our GDP forecasts for 2013 from previous reports. Now, we expect GDP to be -0.5 per cent lower in 2013 than in 2012, with considerable risks of an even stronger contraction. • In 2014, when fiscal policy might be close to neutral, and if reforms continue to be, by and large, successfully implemented, the euro area economy should start to close its wide output gap with an expected GDP growth of about 1.2%, again subject to downwards risks. Moreover, this will not be sufficient to lower the unemployment rate, which actually could further increase to about 12.5%. • The interest rates cut in May 2013 shows the will of the ECB to keep monetary policy expansive, but credit conditions and lending rates remain quite heterogeneous across the member countries. • Despite the interest rate cut, euro

area inflation is still very likely to remain significantly below the ECB target throughout our forecasting period. Our inflation expectations for 2013 have moderated to a y-o-y rate of 1.5%, and they remain subdued also in 2014, at about 1.4%.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27455>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano

Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2014 and 2015

EFN Report, Winter 2013/2014

During 2013, the world economy has recovered from a soft spot that had started in summer 2012, and chances are good that the speed of expansion in world production observed in the second half of 2013 will be kept up in 2014. Growth of world trade, however, is markedly lower than it should be if correlations of the past 20 years were still valid. The uncertain prospects for trade are a serious risk factor, in particular for export oriented economies, in 2014 and beyond.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29157>

MAUSSEN, Marcel

Assessing tolerance for religious schools

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/20, 5. New Knowledge, Applying Tolerance Indicators

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26139>

MAUSSEN, Marcel

New knowledge about The Netherlands

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/09, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26121>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C., DUVAL, Antoine, MATAIJA, Mislav

European football governance: looking backward, looking forward

Global Governance Programme, 2013/03, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27739>



MEEUS, Leonardo, VON DER FEHR, Nils-Henrik, AZEVEDO, Isabel,
HE, Xian, OLMOS, Luis, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
Cost benefit analysis in the context of the energy infrastructure package
Florence School of Regulation, THINK Reports

This report was produced as part of the THINK project. Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) has proven to be a useful tool to support the economic appraisal of important projects in many sectors. In the energy domain, a single CBA method has been proposed at EU level to evaluate and compare electricity transmission and storage projects from different countries, which is unprecedented anywhere in the world. The objective of this THINK report has been to advise the European Commission (DG Energy) on the development of this method in the context of the Energy Infrastructure Package. We provide recommendations for the scope of the analysis, as well as the calculation of the net benefit. We also discuss how the method can be used to rank projects. We conclude that the method that has been proposed by the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) is an important step in the right direction, but it is still possible to improve. A key recommendation is that the project ranking should be primarily based on the monetized net benefit, and to calculate this net benefit, the CBA should concentrate on a reduced list of effects.

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan. (Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736). Coordinator: Prof. Jean-Michel Glachant and Dr. Leonardo Meeus, Florence School of Regulation, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26144>

MEEUS, Leonardo, VON DER FEHR, Nils-Henrik, AZEVEDO, Isabel,
HE, Xian, OLMOS, Luis, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
Cost benefit analysis in the context of the energy infrastructure package
Florence School of Regulation, 2013/02, Policy Briefs

- Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) has proven to be a useful tool to support the economic appraisal of important projects in many sectors. In the energy domain, a single CBA method has been proposed at EU level to evaluate and compare electricity transmission and storage projects from different countries, which is unprecedented anywhere in the world. - The objective of the 10th report of THINK has been to advise the European Commission (DG Energy) on the development of this method in the context of the Energy Infrastructure Package. This brief is derived from that report. We provide recommendations for the scope of the analysis as well as the calculation of the net benefit. We also discuss how the method can be used to rank projects. - Regarding the scope of the analysis, our recommendations are: (1) interaction between projects must be taken into account in the project and baseline definition; (2) data consistency and quality should be ensured; (3) the conventional time horizon is 20-25 years; (4) CBA should concentrate on a reduced list of effects and those should be monetized; and (5) distributional concerns should not be addressed in the calculation of net benefits. - Regarding the calculation of the net benefit, our recommendations are: (6) infrastructure costs need to be disaggregated; (7) the model used to monetize the production cost savings and gross consumer surplus needs to be explicitly stated; (8) a common discount factor should be used for all projects; and (9) a stochastic approach that is consistent with the Energy Roadmap 2050 should be used to address uncertainty. - Regarding the ranking of projects, our recommendation is: (10) the ranking should be primarily based on the monetized net benefit. - ENTSO-E has already proposed a draft method for electricity projects. We will analyse to what extent this method is in line with our recommendations and will conclude that it is an important step in the right direction. However, improvements could still be made, as proposed in this brief.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26146>



MIGRATION POLICY GROUP
*Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant
integration: ACIT handbook for Ireland*
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Handbooks

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29768>

MIGRATION POLICY GROUP
*Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant
integration: ACIT handbook for Hungary*
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Handbooks

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29771>

MIGRATION POLICY GROUP
*Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant
integration: ACIT handbook for France*
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Handbooks

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29764>

MIGRATION POLICY GROUP
*Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant
integration: ACIT handbook for United Kingdom*
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Handbooks

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29767>

MIGRATION POLICY GROUP
*Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant
integration: ACIT handbook for Germany*
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Handbooks

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29765>



MIGRATION POLICY GROUP
*Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant
integration: ACIT handbook for Spain*
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Handbooks

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29769>

MIGRATION POLICY GROUP
*Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant
integration: ACIT handbook for Estonia*
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Handbooks

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29772>

MIGRATION POLICY GROUP
*Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant
integration: ACIT handbook for Austria*
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Handbooks

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29766>

MIGRATION POLICY GROUP
*Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant
integration: ACIT handbook for Portugal*
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Handbooks

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29770>

MODOOD, Tariq, DOBBERNACK, Jan
New Knowledge about the United Kingdom
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/16, 5. New Knowledge, New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27477>



MÖRKENSTAM, Ulf, GOTTARDIS, Andreas, ROTH, Hans Ingvar
Tolerance in Swedish political life

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/15, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26654>

MÜHE, Nina
New knowledge about Germany

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/10, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26122>

MUKHERJEE, Arpita, GOYAL, Tanu M.
Examining mode 4 commitments in India and the EU's agreements: implication for the India-EU BTIA

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/16

India and the European Union (EU) are currently negotiating a Broadbased Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) and Mode 4 liberalisation is a key component of the negotiations. India and the EU have different negotiating positions under Mode 4 in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and in their bilateral agreements. The objective of this paper is to examine India and the EU's offer in the WTO and their existing commitments in bilateral agreements and draw implications for the India-EU BTIA.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29478>

MUKHERJEE, Arpita, GOYAL, Tanu M.
Movement of engineers and architects between India and the EU

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/20

This paper examines the current and future prospects for the movement of architects and engineers between India and the EU, based on secondary information and a primary survey. Due to ageing population and a shrinking workforce, the EU Member States are facing shortage of skilled professionals, including architects and engineers.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29482>



MUKOMEL, Vladimir/МУКОМЕЛЬ, Владимир
*Интеграция мигрантов: Российская Федерация/
Integratsiya migrantov: Rossiyskaya Federatsiya*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/01

Демографические прогнозы не внушают оптимизма: в обозримом будущем проблемы депопуляции и дефицита рабочих рук в России только обострятся. Приток мигрантов будет нарастать, но он станет глобальным вызовом для страны, если не удастся обеспечить адаптацию и интеграцию мигрантов. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27861>

MUKOMEL, Vladimir
Integration of migrants: Russian Federation
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/02

Demographic forecasts are not very optimistic: in the nearest future the problems of depopulation and labor force deficit in Russia will only get worse. The inflow of migrants will grow, but it will not become a global challenge for the country unless adaptation and integration of migrants is successful. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27862>

NEBILER, Metin
*The role of sending countries in the labor market
assimilation of immigrants in host countries*
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT, 2013/06, Position Paper

The literature on the economics of migration has ignored the role of sending governments in the assimilation of immigrants in host country labor markets. Recent studies show that immigrants do not cut their ties with the homeland. Various actors linked to homelands are involved in this process. In this paper, we present a different perspective, which identifies the possible actions of those actors, and in particular of government institutions, and their impact on the assimilation process. We hypothesize that these actors may influence the assimilation trajectory of their expatriates. The incorporation of these actors into the existing economics literature is discussed in relation to several categories of actions, such as pre-departure training, post-arrival training and naturalization. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29564>

NEIDHART, Alberto
Highly skilled Indian migrants in Europe: Italy
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/37

[no abstract available]
CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29499>



NITA, Sonja
Regional responses to forced migration: the case of Libya
Migration Policy Centre, MPC Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2013/03

The 2011 Libyan civil war, part of the wider Arab Spring, triggered considerable population displacements. These displacements included both Libyans and third-country nationals fleeing the country by land, air and sea. Data available for spring/summer 2011 shows that an estimated 1,128,985 people left Libya to seek shelter in Tunisia, Egypt, Niger, Algeria, Chad and Sudan as well as in Malta and Italy. Research has, thus far, mainly focused on the response of the international community (UNHCR and IOM, above all), the European Union and individual countries in dealing with large numbers of displaced persons (Kelly and Wadud 2012, Fargues and Fandrich 2012, Tucci 2012, Forced Migration Review 2012). Less attention has been given to those regional entities of which Libya has been a member. These include: the African Union (AU), the League of Arab States (LAS), the Community of Sahel Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Organization for the Islamic Conference (OIC). The aim of this paper is, therefore, to shed light on the (actual and potential) role of these regional organizations in alleviating those fleeing from Libya.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29461>

OLSEN, Tore Vincents, LINDEKILDE, Lasse E.
New knowledge about Denmark
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/11, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26123>

OLSEN, Tore Vincents
Assessing tolerance in everyday school life
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/16, 5. New Knowledge, Applying Tolerance Indicators

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26135>



OSTLING, Alina

An overview of highly skilled labour migration in Denmark with a focus on Indian nationals

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/43

This paper aims at providing an overview of highly skilled labour migration to Denmark, specifically focussing on Indian migrants. This includes an outline of the recent changes in migration policy, the current regulatory framework and statistics illustrating the migration inflows in recent years.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29505>

OSTLING, Alina

An overview of highly-skilled labour migration in Sweden with a special focus on Indian nationals

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/35

This paper aims at providing an overview of highly-skilled labour migration to Sweden, specifically focussing on Indian migrants. The paper provides an outline of the recent changes in migration policy, the current regulatory framework and statistics illustrating the migration inflows in recent years.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29497>

OWENS, Jeffrey

Tax policy in the 21st century: new concepts for old problems

Global Governance Programme, 2013/05, Policy Briefs

Tax Policy issues have moved up the global political agenda. Governments and citizens are increasingly concerned that Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) and High Net Worth Individuals are not paying their fair share of taxes. MNEs are increasingly concerned that the OECD projects on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting will result in new tax barriers being erected to cross border trade. At the same time many governments around the world are looking for higher tax revenues as part of their efforts to reduce budget deficits, but to do this in ways which reduce the complexity of tax systems and reduce the growing inequalities in income and wealth. The international tax community is facing the challenge of how to adapt tax systems which were developed in a “bricks and mortar” economy, where there were significant barriers to international trade, to a truly global economy where individuals and companies can use modern communication technologies to exploit the new opportunities opened up in this borderless world and where the wealth of companies lie very much in what they know rather than in the physical products they produce. This is the context in which the Global Governance Programme of the European University Institute and the Institute for Austrian and International Tax Law, WU (Vienna University of Economics and Business) created a joint project on taxation and governance. As part of this project a High-Level Policy Seminar was organised in Florence on 11 July 2013. The seminar, which was held under the Chatham House rule, brought together politicians, senior officials, business representatives and academics to discuss “Tax Policy in 21st Century: New Concepts for Old Problems”.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28499>



ÖZDEN, Senay
Syrian refugees in Turkey
Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2013/05

This report provides an overview of Syrian migration to Turkey since the start of the revolt in Syria in March 2011. The number of displaced Syrians crossing the border into Turkey has dramatically risen with the escalating use of violence employed by the Syrian regime to suppress the revolt. According to the United Nations Refugee Agency, 182,621 Syrian refugees were living in Turkey mid-February 2013 (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>). With the influx of huge numbers of Syrians into Turkey, anti-immigrant, anti-Arab discourses have surfaced among the Turkish public. Furthermore, due to the Turkish governments' openly hostile position to the Syrian regime, Syrian migration became closely linked with Turkish domestic politics and foreign policy. Those individuals and political bodies critical of the Turkish government assumed an anti-immigrant position accusing displaced Syrians of being armed, sectarian rebels. Therefore, analyzing the Syrian migrant community in Turkey means contextualizing it within the political framework of the host-society.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29455>

PALAGNUK, Oleksandra
Integration of migrants and reintegration of returnees in Ukraine: legal prospective
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/47

The aim of the paper is to address and analyze the process of integration of migrants and returnees into Ukrainian society while applying the following criteria, set by the Migration Integration Policy Index: anti-discrimination and equity; access to education, social benefits system and healthcare; employment opportunities; grade of execution of the right for a freedom of movement and choice of a free place of residence; level of legally-enforced mechanisms aimed at guaranteeing access to citizenship of Ukraine through the process of naturalization as well as various economic and socio-political rights and lawful interests.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29928>

PASKALEV, Vesco
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Bulgaria
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/34, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29775>



PAVLOU, Vera
Highly skilled Indian migrants in Cyprus
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/42

[no abstract available]

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29504>

PEDROZA, Luicy
Access to electoral rights: Germany
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/13, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29812>

PEREZ, Alberto Martin, FUENTES, Francisco Moreno
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Spain
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/19, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29798>

PERRIN, Delphine (ed/s)
Refugee resettlement in the EU: 2011-2013 report
Migration Policy Centre, KNOW RESET, 2013/05, Final Report

Know Reset aimed at conducting a systematic inventory of resettlement frameworks and practices in the EU, providing a comparative analysis and assessment of resettlement in the Member States, evaluating their resettlement capacity while addressing policy recommendations to the EU and its Member States in order to enhance cooperation and improve resettlement activities. To better understand Member States' decision-making and better explore the potential for developing resettlement capacity in the EU, the Project has covered the 27 EU Member States whatever the nature and degree of their involvement in refugee resettlement. Unique field research has also been conducted in three major countries of first asylum (Kenya, Pakistan, Tunisia) by external experts hired for the Project, who dedicated their observation and analysis on EU Member States resettlement practices in the pre-departure phase. The Final Report compiles various deliverables of the Know Reset Project: a series of tables and graphs for quantitative and qualitative country comparison, 27 "Resettlement Country Profiles", 3 Country of First Asylum Reports and 2 EU Comparative Reports. KNOW RESET is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29397>

PERRIN, Delphine, MCNAMARA, Frank
Refugee resettlement in the EU: between shared standards and diversity in legal and policy frames
Migration Policy Centre, KNOW RESET, 2013/03, First Asylum Country Report



The report presents and compares frameworks and policies relating to refugee resettlement in EU Member States. The time-frame of the report is the last decade, i.e. 2003 to 2013. It is based on the research conducted for the Know Reset Project and extensively uses the interviews with different stakeholders involved in refugee resettlement in the EU, which make valuable contribution to the understanding of Member States' options and policies in the domain of refugee resettlement. This report firstly seeks to present and explain the evolution of EU Member States' commitment in resettlement during the last decade by linking it to relevant related initiatives at international (UNHCR) and EU levels, most importantly in 2007/2008 and 2011/2012. The report secondly presents and compares the content of resettlement-related frameworks and policies in EU Member States, and seeks to analyse them in light of common standards and priorities developed by the UNHCR and the EU. Last, the report tries to clarify the apparent dichotomy between resettlement and intra-EU relocation and the ambiguous relation between the two processes, which may raise priority issues in refugee protection burden-sharing.

KNOW RESET is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29400>

PIEKE, Frank N., SPEELMAN, Tabitha
Chinese investment strategies and migration: does diaspora matter?
Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2013/06

In the first chapter of this report we outline the main changes in the Chinese migration order since roughly 1980. In the second chapter we turn to a discussion of Chinese emigration and settlement in Europe (by which we mainly refer to the EU countries) and Africa (mainly sub-Saharan Africa), whose similarities and contrasts help us highlight the range of permutations in recent emigration from China. The third chapter turns to China's administration, management and institutional and legal framework for dealing with the many different Chinese migratory flows and their ramifications for China, both domestically and for its rising global presence. Chapter 4 is a brief conclusion including some reflections on future trends.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29456>

POGONYI, Zlabocs
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Hungary
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/12, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29785>



POIANA, Sinziana-Elena, LUPEA, Ioana,
DOROFTEI, Irina-Madalina, MUNGIU-PIPPIDI, Alina
New knowledge about Romania

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/13, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26125>

POLESHCHUK, Vadiim
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Estonia

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/08, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29780>

PUDZIANOWSKA, Dorota
Access to electoral rights: Poland

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/17, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29821>

PUDZIANOWSKA, Dorota
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Poland

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/31, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29793>

RODRIGUEZ, Angel
Access to electoral rights: Spain

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/15, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29825>



ROTH, Hans Ingvar, HERTZBERG, Fredrik,
MÖRKENSTAM, Ulf, GOTTARDIS, Andreas
Tolerance and cultural diversity discourses and practices in Sweden
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/24, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27518>

ROTH, Hans Ingvar
New knowledge about Sweden
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/18, 5. New Knowledge, New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27557>

RUESTER, Sophia, FINGER, Matthias, SCHWENEN, Sebastian,
LASSOURCE, Adeline, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
A new EU energy technology policy towards 2050: which way to go?
Florence School of Regulation, THINK Reports

Challenges for policy makers are huge if the EU climate policy goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 80-95% below 1990 levels by 2050 shall be reached. There is no doubt that a new energy technology policy design for the post-2020 period is needed, not only because the current policy framework is running out in 2020, but also because of increasing global competitive pressure in the low-carbon technology sectors. Moreover, as market actors are calling for new, transparent and lasting policy commitments now, the policy will likely be negotiated in times of financial crisis and institutional frictions in the EU, of which no one can predict its duration. To contribute to this debate and assist DG ENER in preparing a new Communication on 'Energy Technologies in a future European Energy Policy', this THINK report develops and discusses possible paths for a renewed EU energy technology policy towards 2050. We give recommendations for a renewed post-2020 SET Plan and European technology push taking into account that the policy context is uncertain and that not all possible futures are recognized in the EU Energy Roadmap 2050 yet.

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan. (Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736). Coordinator: Prof. Jean-Michel Glachant and Dr. Leonardo Meeus, Florence School of Regulation, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26143>



RUESTER, Sophia, PÉREZ-ARRIAGA, Ignacio J.,
SCHWENEN, Sebastian, BATLLE, Carlos,
GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, ZORN, Annika (ed/s)
*From distribution networks to smart distribution systems:
rethinking the regulation of European electricity DSOs*
Florence School of Regulation, 2013/05, THINK Policy Briefs

- An emerging broad range of technologies for distributed energy resources (DER) is causing significant changes in the planning and operation of power systems. These changes cause challenges for power systems and regulators alike. However, DER – with the right regulation and market design – can at the same time be exploited to establish a more efficient and cleaner electricity system than our current one. To this end this THINK report discusses how adjustments to the regulation of European DSOs can incentivize the latter to effectively integrate DER into electricity markets and system management.
- A sound regulation that incentivizes DSOs to exploit DER for a more active system management has to take account of changing OPEX and CAPEX structures, the optimal choice among both, and of how to incentivize DSOs to favor innovative solutions. Furthermore, as grid users are becoming more complex and sophisticated agents, distribution cost should be recovered via grid tariffs that reflect the true costs (or benefits) of different types of load and generation for the system.
- As the complexity of the system increases with an increasing DER penetration, an insufficiently unbundled DSO could either stay with a restricted set of traditional system tasks, or the DSO could expand its portfolio of activities, but be accompanied with stricter requirements for unbundling.
- The general responsibilities of network operators with respect to grid management do not change, but the set of tools available to perform their tasks is enriched by DER. Products that system operators use to ensure reliable grids should be clearly defined in terms of geography and timing. Procedures of coordination between DSOs and TSOs have to be updated.
- In the European context, regulation should be kept at minimum level. We see neither the justification nor even the convenience for an EU-wide harmonization of the regulation of DSOs. However, we recommend setting clear minimum requirements in a few key regulatory aspects, as well as the publication of EU guidelines to spread, encourage, and monitor good regulatory practices in some of the critical areas identified.

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan. (Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736). Coordinator: Prof. Jean-Michel Glachant and Dr. Leonardo Meeus, Florence School of Regulation, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27663>

RUESTER, Sophia, PÉREZ-ARRIAGA, Ignacio J.,
SCHWENEN, Sebastian, BATLLE, Carlos, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
*From distribution networks to smart distribution systems:
rethinking the regulation of European electricity DSOs*
Florence School of Regulation, THINK Reports

An increasing deployment of distributed energy resources allows for new business models that have the potential to substantially change today's electricity markets. These changes bring challenges for distribution system operators and their regulation alike. This THINK report sheds light on the missing blocks in current regulation, recognizing DSOs as regulated monopolies, but also as key players along the value chain. We

provide insights on how regulation should be adapted so that DSOs are incentivized to facilitate the market entry of welfare-enhancing technologies efficiently and in a timely fashion, but also to exploit distributed energy resources to manage the distribution system efficiently.

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan. (Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736). Coordinator: Prof. Jean-Michel Glachant and Prof. Leonardo Meeus, Florence School of Regulation, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27615>

RUESTER, Sophia, SCHWENEN, Sebastian, LASSOURCE, Adeline,
FINGER, Matthias, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

A new EU energy technology policy towards 2050: which way to go?

Florence School of Regulation, 2013/01, Policy Briefs

- Market actors are calling for a post-2020 energy technology policy framework now. As a result, the policy is likely to be negotiated in a time of fierce global competition in clean-tech markets, financial crisis and institutional frictions in the EU. To contribute to the debate and to assist DG ENER to prepare a new Communication on ‘Energy Technologies in a future European Energy Policy’, our THINK report discusses a renewed EU energy technology policy towards 2050.
- A first possible policy path would be to extend the 2020 policies to 2030 and 2050. From this reference case, departures in two major ways are possible. Policy path 2 would rely on a strong carbon price signal and technology-neutral support to innovation. In contrast, an alternative policy path 3 would depart from a weak carbon price signal and technology targets.
- A multi-criteria evaluation shows that no single policy path is clearly superior to another. Therefore, a renewed SET Plan should allow for all possible future policy paths. Priority technologies that are key to achieve 2050 objectives and/or can help to support green growth within the EU should be identified based on a comprehensive approach across sectors.
- But not only the policy context is uncertain. There are also other possible futures not yet recognized in the EU Energy Roadmap 2050. First, shifts in paradigm of EU energy policy away from decarbonization and in favor of competitiveness or supply security might call for strong technology support. Second, technological revolutions, such as a global shale gas revolution, could result in the “rational” price of carbon falling extremely low.
- There are several reasons that justify some directed technology push, instead of building fully on technology-neutral support to innovation. Pushing energy efficiency enhancing and enabling technologies thereby offers a no-regret strategy in any future setting and dominates other push strategies in terms of implementability and robustness. Creating options for technology breakthroughs has to be a main pillar in any future SET-Plan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26145>

RUSKYTE, Ramute

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Lithuania

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/29, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29789>



RYAZANTSEV, Sergey, KORNEEV, Oleg/
РЯЗАНЦЕВ, Сергей, КОРНЕЕВА, Олега
Россия и Казахстан в Евразийской миграционной системе: тенденции развития, социально-экономические последствия миграции и подходы к регулированию/Russia i Kazakhstan v Evraziiskoi migratsionnoi sisteme: tendentsii razvitia, sotsial'no-ekonomicheskie posledstvia migratsii i podkhody k regulirovaniu
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/43

[no abstract available]

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29449>

RYAZANTSEV, Sergey, KORNEEV, Oleg
Russia and Kazakhstan in Eurasian migration system: development trends, socio-economic consequences of migration and approaches to regulation
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/44

Russia, Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries formed a strong migration system that is characterized by large-scale labor migration. It is not only economic development of donor countries that depends on labor migration. The same is true for recipient countries (Russia and Kazakhstan), where considerable share of GDP is generated by foreigners. This dependency will keep rising in the context of demographic crisis and shrinking labor resources. Evolution of migration policies of Russia and Kazakhstan, as well as of other Central Asian countries is not coordinated. Although Kazakhstan partially copies many aspects of migration regulation in Russia, their policies are not conceptually linked. As a result there is a need for stronger multilateral and bilateral cooperation between various Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan and Russia. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29930>

SAHAI, Paramjit, LUM, Kathryn Dominique
Migration from Punjab to Italy in the dairy sector: the quiet Indian revolution
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/10

The preference for high-skilled migrants and the relative ambivalence of countries to develop adequate policies for low-skilled migrants is often times accepted without question. The lack of information on the socio-economic impact of these low-skilled migrants on sending and receiving countries thus skews their public image. To challenge this myth of low-preference for the “low-skilled” migrant worker, the paper explores a case study of Indian Punjabi migrants in the Italian dairy industry to show that relevance of these so-called “low-skilled” migrant workers in producing “high-quality” Italian cheese. CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29472>



SAJFERT, Jrraj
Access to electoral rights: Croatia
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/05, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29806>

SAJFERT, Jrraj
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Croatia
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/10, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29776>

SALO, Sanna
Access to electoral rights: Finland
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/12, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29811>

SATIJA, Divya, MUKHERJEE, Arpita
Movement of IT professionals between India and the EU: issues and the way forward
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/04

India and the European Union (EU) are major exporters of information technology (IT) and IT-enabled services (ITeS) and both have high domestic demand for such services. The paper found that movement of professionals has benefitted both Indian and EU companies and, in future, bilateral trade in the IT/ITeS sector and labour mobility is likely to increase. However, there are a number of barriers affecting movement of professionals in this sector. The paper suggests that while some of these can be addressed through domestic reforms in India and the EU, others can be addressed under the on-going India-EU Broadbased Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) and through inter-governmental cooperation between India and EU member states. CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29466>

SCHRAUWEN, Annette
Access to electoral rights: Netherlands
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/01, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29820>



SCHÜLLER, Margot, SCHÜLER-ZHOU, Yun
*Chinese investment strategies and migration: does
diaspora matter?: a Case study on Germany*
Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2013/08

This paper studies the role that Chinese migrants play in the development of investment relations between China and Germany. We assume that Chinese migrants can help to overcome the psychic distance that exists between the two countries, a distance that results in high information costs for Chinese companies with regard to investment opportunities, government regulations and/or the trustworthiness of potential business partners in Germany. We also look at Chinese diaspora networks assuming that they can reduce transactions costs and can have foreign direct investment (FDI)-creating effects.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29458>

SCUTO, Denis
Access to electoral rights: Luxembourg
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/21, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29818>

SCUTO, Denis
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Luxembourg
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/11, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29790>

SHAKHOTSKA, Liudmila, BOBROVA, Anastacia/
ШАХОТЬКО, Людмила, БОБРОВА, Анастасия
*Особенности интеграции мигрантов в современной Беларуси/
Osobennosti integratsii Migrantov v Sovremennoy Belarusi*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/10

Проблема интеграции мигрантов становится все более актуальной. Развитие социально-экономического сотрудничества Беларуси с другими странами мира способствует расширению списка участников интеграционных процессов, которые проявляются в различных сферах жизнедеятельности мигрантов. На протяжении нескольких десятилетий традиционными участниками этих процессов были граждане граничащих с Беларусью стран - России, Украины, Польши. На современном этапе наблюдается стремительный рост потоков мигрантов из стран ранее нехарактерных направлений, в частности южных. Среди них особо выделяются, Туркменистан, Ливан, Сирия, Иран, Турция, а также страны южной Азии - Китай и Вьетнам. В данной работе были оценены и проанализированы масштабы и структура участников интеграционных процессов в зависимости от страны рождения и страны гражданства. Основными источниками данных являлись результаты переписей населения, сведения о естественном и миграционном движении населения, а



также ведомственная статистика образования. В результате исследования было установлено, что в целом в Беларуси интеграционные процессы не являются острой проблемой и протекают аналогично с другими социальными процессами. В большей степени это обусловлено притоком населения из стран бывшего Советского Союза, который представлен главным образом теми, кто либо сам прежде проживал на территории Беларуси, либо имел здесь родственников. Интеграция мигрантов на территории Беларуси проявляется в основном на рынке труда. Наиболее распространенными сферами применения труда мигрантов из стран старых направлений являются промышленность, сельское хозяйство и торговля. Тогда как граждане стран новых направлений преимущественно сосредоточены в торговле, здравоохранении и образовании. Отличительной особенностью новых миграционных трендов является перевес в сторону молодежи, мужского населения и мигрантов с высоким уровнем квалификации. Среди них более половины являются специалистами-профессионалами. Подавляющее большинство представителей стран новых направлений приезжает в Беларусь с целью получения высшего образования или под предлогом получения образования. В то время как для мигрантов из стран старых направлений в виду большей степени интеграции характерно рассредоточение не только по сферам занятости, уровню квалификации и образования, но и по возрасту. Исследование акцентирует внимание на необходимость разработки специальных мер по адаптации и интеграции мигрантов, что особенно важно для граждан из стран нехарактерных ранее направлений, с которыми у белорусов большие различия в культуре, языке, религии. В частности, особое внимание следует обратить на вопросы связанные с владением русским или белорусским языками, возможностью купить или снять в аренду жилье, пользованием услугами бесплатного образования и здравоохранения т.д. С этой точки зрения в Беларуси, с одной стороны, для мигрантов нет препятствий в области интеграции, с другой стороны, нет специально отведенного для этих целей органа власти. Самостоятельная интеграция для таких мигрантов представляет собой проблему, решение которой может стать длительным процессом. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27869>

STERN, Joachim, VALCHARS, Gerd

Access to electoral rights: Austria

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/11, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29803>

STERN, Joachim, VALCHARS, Gerd

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Austria

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/04, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29773>



STRATAN, Alexandru, SAVELYEVA, Galina,
KOTELNIK, Vera, ZAKHAROVA, Svetlana/СТРАТАН, Александр,
САВЕЛЬЕВА, Галина, КОТЕЛЬНИК, Вера, ЗАХАРОВ, Светлана
*Проблемы интеграции и реинтеграции в странах КАРИМ – Восток/
Problemy integratsii i reintegratsii v stranakh KARIM – Vostok*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/38

Политика в области интеграции мигрантов – сравнительно новая область деятельности практически для всех стран, входящих в КАРИМ-Восток. Интеграционные процессы оказывают влияние на демографические процессы, в том числе на национальный состав и структуру населения, в том числе возрастную структуру населения, процессы смертности, на брачную структуру, процессы рождаемости, процессы старения населения. Мигранты, интегрируясь в общество, становятся его частью, что оказывает влияние на демографическую безопасность страны-реципиента. Как уже отмечалось ранее, процесс интеграции является двойственным, то есть связан как с адаптацией самих мигрантов, так и с адаптацией принимающего общества. Если рассматривать процесс интеграции на примере России, как основной страны реципиента, то в первой половине 1990-х годов ее действия были направлены, в основном, на обустройство беженцев и вынужденных переселенцев из бывших республик СССР, большинство которых были этнические русские, которые нуждались в экономической и социально-бытовой интеграции (помощи в получении жилья, работы, правового статуса). В конце 1990-х – начале 2000-х годов ситуация в данной области изменилась: вынужденная миграция постепенно сменилась масштабной трудовой миграцией практически из всех стран СНГ, что естественно, потребовало коренного изменения политик в данной области. Отсутствие политики по интеграции мигрантов приводит к усилению их социальной исключенности и сегрегации, делает их уязвимыми перед различными формами нарушений прав, трудовой и иной эксплуатации, вплоть до крайних форм насилия в виде рабства, принудительного труда и торговли людьми, проявление которых имеют место в странах КАРИМ-Восток.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29445>

STRATAN, Alexandru, SAVELYEVA, Galina,
KOTELNIK, Vera, ZAKHAROVA, Svetlana
Integration and reintegration in CARIM-East countries
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/39

Policy in the field of migrants' integration is a relatively new task for practically all CARIM-East countries. Integration has an impact upon demography, including the composition and structure of the country's population, namely gender ratio, mortality, marriage structure, birth rate, ageing etc. While integrating into society migrants become a part of the same, which affects the demographic security of the recipient country. As was noted above, integration is a twofold process, i.e. it is linked both to the adaptation of migrants and the adaptation of the recipient society [16]. If one takes Russia as an example of a recipient country, then, in the first half of the 1990s, its actions were primarily directed towards assistance to refugees and forced migrants from the former USSR republics, most of whom were ethnic Russians in need of economic, social and household integration: assistance in getting housing, jobs, and legal status. In the late 1990s and the early 2000s the situation changed: forced migration gradually gave way to large-scale labor migration from practically all CIS countries and this, of course, required a drastic change in policy. The absence of migrants' integration policy increases their social exclusion and segregation. This absence make them vulnerable to

different forms of rights violations, labor and other types of exploitation, even extreme forms of violence, such as forced labor and human trafficking: all of these, it should be noted, are to be found in CARIM-East countries.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29446>

STRATAN, Alexandru, CHISTRUGA, Marcel, CLIPA, Victoria,
FALA, Alexandru, SEPTELICI, Viorica
*Development and side effects of remittances in the CIS
countries: the case of Republic of Moldova*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/25

Migration is a longstanding phenomenon. However, the impact of remittances on the countries of origins, makes migration a topic of special interest for many researchers. In the Republic of Moldova remittances have become a much discussed and much analyzed subject, Moldova ranking among the economies with the highest share of remittances in terms of GDP. What is more, remittances, unlike FDI, external trade and other sources of income, seem to have a significant impact on economic growth. Within the present work an attempt has been made to capture the positive and negative spillovers that migrants' remittances have on a country's socio-economic development. The study summarises previous findings and data sources related to remittances and their influence on the economy. Moreover, authors investigate the link between remittances and economic growth, investments, inflation, employment, human capital and poverty. The study combines the theoretical background with an analysis of the real trends and fluctuations in the Moldovan economy.

Миграция существует уже в течение очень длительного периода времени, однако ее масштабы и влияние, которые она оказывает на страну происхождения мигрантов посредством переводимых ими денег (термин, известный в англ. литературе как remittances), представляет особый интерес для многих исследователей. В Республике Молдова денежные переводы стали предметом оживленного обсуждения и анализа, принимая во внимание, что страна входит в группу стран с самой высокой долей денежных переводов в ВВП. Более того, этот внешний финансовый поток, в отличие от прямых иностранных инвестиций, внешней торговли и др., оказывает значительное влияние на экономический рост. В рамках данной работы были сделаны попытки представить положительное и отрицательное воздействие денежных переводов на социально-экономическое развитие страны. Исследование анализирует и обобщает выводы предыдущих разработок, опираясь на источники данных, связанные с денежными переводами и их влиянием на экономику. Кроме того, авторы изучают связь между денежными переводами и экономическим ростом, инвестициями, инфляцией, занятостью, человеческим капиталом и бедностью. Исследование сочетает в себе теоретические основы и анализ реальных тенденций и колебаний в экономике Молдовы.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27882>



SUBBOTENKO, Valentina/СУББОТЕНКО, Валентина
*Правовые аспекты управления трудовой миграцией в Украине/
Pravovye aspekty upravleniya trudovoi migratsiyei v Ukraine*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/31

[no abstract available]

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27888>

TALBOT, Conor
Highly skilled Indian migrants in Ireland
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/36

In Ireland, the demand for specific skills has consistently exceeded available supply from the EEA labour market since the early 2000s. As a result, Ireland has aimed to attract key talent from non-EEA countries to fill skills shortages in specific sectors such as IT, engineering, finance and healthcare. This has led to the introduction of a wide range of policy measures over the years, including Green Cards for highly skilled workers and various measures to retain international students, even if such measures have become controversial in the context of economic recession and high unemployment in recent times.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29498>

THAPAN, Meenakshi
Isolation, uncertainty and change: Indian immigrant women and the family in northern Italy
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/09

Based on fieldwork with immigrants of Indian origin and with Italian doctors, social workers, teachers, and employers around Fidenza and Parma in northern Italy, this paper seeks to understand the social and cultural dilemmas of being an immigrant in Europe. The dilemma of isolation and uncertainty is most starkly understood by migrant women in their fraught experience of being marginalised and excluded in both the domestic sphere as well as in the social worlds they inhabit. This paper seeks to decipher the multiplicity of experience in bounded urban spaces as well as in rural farms in the region.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29471>

THAPAN, Meenakshi
Pathways of integration: individual and collective strategies in northern Italy
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/28

[no abstract available]

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29490>



TINTORI, Guido

Access to electoral rights: Italy

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/03, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29815>

TINTORI, Guido

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Italy

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/13, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29787>

TJADEN, Jasper Dag

The story behind the numbers: why immigrants become citizens in Europe

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ACIT Comparative Report, 2013

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29829>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, ACCEPT-PLURALISM (ed/s)

The Accept-Pluralism tolerance indicators toolkit

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 5. New Knowledge, Tolerance Indicators Toolkit

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26142>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, KOUKI, Hara

New knowledge about Greece

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/12, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26124>



TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, ULASIUK, Iryna
Cultural diversity: advantage or liability?
Global Governance Programme, 2013/04, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27860>

TUKHASHVILI, Mirian/ТУХАШВИЛИ, Мириан
*Проблемы социально-экономической реинтеграции
вернувшихся мигрантов в Грузии/Problemy sotsial'no-
ekonomicheskoi reintegratsii vernuvshikhsya migrantov v Gruzii*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/11

Исследованием выявлено, что, несмотря на экономическое оживление, конъюнктура рынка труда Грузии и стоимость рабочей силы не способствуют снижению высокой интенсивности трудовой эмиграции, поэтому большое значение придается содействию процессу возвращения эмигрантов на родину и социально-экономической эффективности этого процесса. Выборочное исследование вернувшихся мигрантов в столице Грузии и больших промышленных городах — Кутаиси и Рустави показало, что процесс социальной и экономической реинтеграции связан со значительными противоречиями, что, в свою очередь, определяет низкую эффективность реинтеграции. Существенное количество вернувшихся мигрантов - безработные или же работают в дискриминационных условиях труда, не соответствующих их уровню образования и полученному опыту. Значительная их часть будет вынуждена в ближайшем будущем вновь выехать в трудовую эмиграцию. Многие субъективные факторы препятствуют осуществлению вернувшимися мигрантами планируемых бизнес-проектов, аккумулярованию привезенной ими с этой целью суммы и целевому ее использованию. Исследованием установлено, что необходимо усиление государственной поддержки вернувшимся путем осуществления институциональных преобразований для того, чтобы на базе денежных переводов мигрантов повысить эффективность инвестиционной деятельности с целью создания новых рабочих мест.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27870>

TUKHASHVILI, Mirian
Socio-economic problems of returning migrants' reintegration in Georgia
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/15

The present work of research reveals that despite an economic revival, the labour market infrastructure in Georgia and the cost of labour force do not contribute to any reduction in labour emigration. Therefore, great emphasis is placed on the facilitation of return migration back to the homeland and the socio-economic efficiency of this process. The results of the sampling survey of return migrants in the capital of Georgia and two large industrial cities – Kutaisi and Rustavi – show that social and economic reintegration is shot through with contradictions, which in turn determine the low efficiency of reintegration. Significant numbers of return migrants are unemployed or work in discriminatory labour conditions, which do not correspond to their education and work experience. A significant share of these will be forced to migrate in the near future. Many subjective factors prevent return migrants from implementing their business projects. They accumulate savings, which they brought for this purpose, and target these savings. Research has established



that it is necessary to enforce state support for return migrants by introducing institutional changes. This should increase the efficiency of investment activity on the basis of migrants' remittances and this should create new jobs.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29439>

TUMBE, Chinmay

EU-India migration and trade linkages

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/05

This paper reviews the relationship between migration and trade between India and the European Union (EU). It provides an overview of EU-India trade across various dimensions and links it with migration in three specific contexts: (a) The \$ 14 billion EU-India diamond trade that represents nearly 15% of total EU-India merchandise trade, and that is attributed to the direct and active role played by Indian immigrants and the diaspora (b) The trade in food products such as lentils, beans, rice and spices that reflects the pull of goods towards the EU to meet the preferences of the Indian immigrants and (c) The trade in services in the computer & information, education and entertainment sectors and the mobility of professionals, students and tourists respectively.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29467>

ULASIUK, Iryna

National minorities and migration in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/33

The dissolution of the Soviet Union resulted in massive depopulation in the former Soviet republics and unprecedented migration flows, including persons belonging to national minorities. Citizens of a once indivisible country were suddenly divided into “those of our kind” and “outsiders” – natives and national minorities/ immigrants. The latter were often not guaranteed citizenship and they were frequently denied basic rights. A significant percentage of national minorities have thus become forced migrants and refugees, leaving neighbouring states under threat of violence or because of discrimination. The primary interest of this paper rests upon the interconnection of minority and migration issues. It brings together two topics which have usually been discussed apart. The paper aims to investigate the interrelation of the minority regimes adopted by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine, and migration. It seeks to open up the discussion on the extent to which certain policies and rights for national minorities can be meaningfully extended to new migrant minority groups. It also asks what lessons are to be learnt from the treatment of national minorities as far as future migration legislation is concerned.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29440>



VALETKA, Uladzimir

Development and side effects of remittances in the CIS countries: the case of Belarus

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/42

The objective of the present paper is to evaluate the potential development impact and any possible side effects of remittances in Belarus. Our main finding, based on VAR modeling, is that we cannot consider remittances as a driver of economic growth in Belarus: their positive influence on GDP growth is not statistically significant. In fact, in the next period GDP responds negatively to remittances growth (p-value is 0.005). To some extent this may be a result of a productivity decrease conditioned by possible brain-drain effects and high employee turnover. Remittances appear to be strongly pro-cyclical with respect to Russian GDP and mildly pro-cyclical with respect to the GDP of Belarus. Analysis shows that negative influence of remittances on GDP is not caused by Dutch disease and inflation: neither exchange rate appreciation nor growth in consumer price is induced by remittances. Instead, lagged REER devaluation Granger causes growth in remittances inflow (Wald test p-value is 0.051): when in a crisis devaluation takes place in Belarus more people go abroad to support their families and more transfers come from abroad.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29448>

VAN DER MEI, A. P. (Anne Pieter)

India-EU migration: the social security rights of Indian nationals moving to and within the European Union

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/24

With the intensification of the economic relationships between India and the European Union (EU) labour mobility from India to the EU is bound to increase in the forthcoming years. This mobility raises numerous questions not only as regards immigration and labour market access, but also in relation to social security. This paper focuses on the social security status of Indian nationals moving to EU Member States for employment reasons. It presents and analyses, first, the EU's internal social security coordination regime with a view to establishing the social security status of third country nationals, and Indian workers in particular, moving between EU Member States and, second, the external coordination applicable to Indian nationals, moving from India to individual EU Member States (Belgium and the Netherlands) for employment reasons. CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29486>

VERMA, Sohali

Instruments of engagement: assessing India's PIO and OCI schemes

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/21

The paper suggests that the PIO and OCI card schemes, barring some of the implementation constraints, appear to be fulfilling the expectations of overseas Indians by complying with the criterion for beneficial entitlements as laid down for dual citizenship. The two schemes though mainly viewed through the "mobility"



lens, have also played a substantive role in strengthening India's bond with its overseas community. The paper also presents few recommendations for the design of a single facility with the possible merger of the two schemes.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29483>

VIDRA, Zsuzsanna, FOX, Jon, HORVÁTH Anikó

New knowledge about Hungary

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/04, 5. New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26116>

VIKHRIV, Dmytro

Migration costs and determinants of bilateral migration flows

Migration Policy Centre, MPC Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2013/02

In this paper I research economic, non-economic and the institutional determinants of bilateral migration flows into OECD countries. My contribution to the growing literature is two-fold. First, I explicitly account for the panel structure of migration costs information acquisition, physical costs of the move and social exclusion). Second, building upon Beine et al. (2011b), I proceed with the analysis of determinants of bilateral migration flows disaggregated by educational attainments in the panel data environment. The preliminary results show that the defined cost variables are significant in explaining the volume and composition of the flow of migrants, the result not being sensitive to the model specification. Network effects promote negative self-selection and the quality of migrants positively correlates, while the physical distance, existence of a common language and colonial links between countries are insignificant in explaining the educational composition of migrants. I further conclude that the restrictive and skill selective immigration policies of the major destination countries bias the conventional role of the economic push and pull factors.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29460>

VINK, Maarten Peter

Immigrant integration and access to citizenship in the European Union: the role of origin countries

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT, 2013/05, Position Paper

This position paper addresses the following research question: "How do actors in sending countries influence the integration of immigrants in the European Union, with regard to the access to citizenship?" The paper argues that the access to citizenship can be viewed as an important factor in the process of integration of immigrants in the destination country. The role of actors in third countries, while only one of the factors that determine citizenship take-up among integration, is crucial as particularly by allowing dual citizenship,



countries of origin can take away a major constraint for immigrants in the naturalisation process. Research shows that naturalisation rates are positively impacted by tolerant policies towards dual citizenship. The report discusses the state-of-the-art on the propensity to naturalise among immigrants, as well as on the relation between citizenship and integration. It also presents some key findings from the literature and outlines the relevant questions for further research.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29567>

VOINIKOV, Vadim

The integration of the migrants: a comparative study of EU and Russian legislation

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/36

The European Union and Russia are strategic partners, cooperating on a wide range of issues. One of the areas of cooperation is the Migration Dialogue, which is the part of the Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice. The Migration Dialogue covers different aspects of migration policy, which are of mutual interest to the parties. One of these fields is the integration of migrants. The Integration of migrants is not at the top of the EU-Russia cooperation Agenda. Indeed, the effectiveness of EU-Russia cooperation in migration depends on how the national systems for the adaptation and integration of migrants is developed. The aim of this article is to examine EU and Russian legislation, concerning the legal status of migrants and their integration into host societies. On the basis of this analysis ways forward for EU-Russian cooperation in this field might be identified. A separate question is how Russia could use EU legislation and the EU's experience in integration matters in order to improve internal legislation.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29443>

VONK, Olivier, VINK, Maarten Peter, DE GROOT, Gerard-René

Protection against statelessness: trends and regulations in Europe

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, Country Report, 2013/01

This report presents the normative background, analytical frame and key findings of the Database on Protection Against Statelessness in Europe, developed by the EUDO CITIZENSHIP Observatory in partnership with the UNHCR Statelessness Unit. The database, which was launched in March 2013, includes information on the extent to which citizenship laws in 36 European states provide sufficient protection against statelessness, in light of the most important international standards. The database is organized around a comprehensive typology of modes of protection against statelessness which outlines, in a systematic way, 17 categories of persons that are at risk of being or becoming stateless. The database is unique in its systematic comparative approach, its comprehensive geographical scope and its interactive search functionality. The database allows users to view all relevant regulations within one country or to compare different regulations across 36 European countries. For each regulation we provide precise information on provisions in national legislation, including hyperlinks to relevant laws, as well as a critical assessment, against the normative background of established international norms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30201>



WAUTELET, Patrick

Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: Belgium

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/16, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29774>

WILLIAMS, Leonard

Indian diversity in the UK: an overview of a complex and varied population

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/14

This country report of Indian migration the UK broaches this broad and wide ranging topic through a variety of perspectives. To begin with, the historical migration of Indians to Britain is treated in order to understand the long term trends which set in motion the later waves of migration to the country we have seen since WWII. A demographic and socio-economic portrait of the UK's Indian population is then built using a variety of statistical and qualitative sources, while the internal complexities of this group are continuously highlighted in order to avoid a simplification of the differences within the British-Indian community. Immigration to the UK has undoubtedly been influenced by over a century of fluctuating immigration policies and law, thus to truly understand the context of India-UK migration, the legal framework is explored in the following section which is then followed by chapters on the way Indian migrants have been treated by the British media and a summary of the most important religious centres and cultural associations they have produced. A report of this size could never be exhaustive, but through these various lenses the reader will gain a general picture of the ways Indians have migrated to Britain and how they have got by there.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29476>

WILLIAMS, Leonard

Indians in France: an increasingly diverse population

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/30

This country report traces the history of migration from India to France and uses a wide variety of sources to build a general picture of the socio-economic and demographic profile of the Indian population in France, as well as an illustration of their treatment in the French media, the implications of France's legal framework for them and a presentation of the religious and cultural associations established, and the level of socio-cultural integration that these Indians have achieved. Being a relatively small migrant community in France, this population has received relatively little academic attention, least of all for the most recent wave of migrants; high skilled workers and students. In order to add to our knowledge about Indians in France this report concludes with the results of a survey carried out in July 2013 with sixty-one respondents and explores their motivations as well as their experiences of migration to France.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29492>



WRAY, Helena
Naturalisations procedures for immigrants: United Kingdom
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, NP 2013/32, Naturalisation Procedures Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29802>

YEGANYAN, Ruben/ЕГАНЯН, Рубен
Интеграция мигрантов: армянские реалии/
Integratsiya migrantov: armyanskie realii
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/07

В работе, прежде всего, кратко представлена история формирования и развития армянской диаспоры, при этом особо пристальное внимание уделено количественным, структурным и качественным изменениям, которым диаспора подверглась вследствие межгосударственных и внутригосударственных миграционных перемещений, вызванных распадом Советского Союза, а также, отчасти, обострением геополитической ситуации на Ближнем Востоке. Даны определения понятий «старая армянская диаспора» и «новая армянская диаспора», «интегрированная диаспора» и «не интегрированная диаспора», обращено внимание на негомогенность последней как с точки зрения нацеленности на интеграцию с принимающими сообществами, так и по степени фактической интегрированности. На основе анализа и сопоставления армянских и российских исследовательских данных и материалов выявлены и охарактеризованы особенности протекания интеграционных процессов неинтегрированной части армянской диаспоры. Рассмотрены и оценены механизмы и степень интегрированности отдельных ее составляющих, таких как правовая, жилищная, трудовая и в целом социально-экономическая интеграция эмигрантов из Армении в принимающих странах (в основном в РФ). Выявлены и охарактеризованы основные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются мигранты в каждом из этих пластов многогранного и сложного интеграционного процесса, определены их главные причины. Во второй части работы рассмотрены проблемы реинтеграции возвращающихся армянских эмигрантов и интеграции немногочисленных иммигрантов в Армении. Установлено, что главная проблема реинтеграции возвратившихся в РА мигрантов связана с работой: как с ограниченностью спроса на рынке труда, так и с низким уровнем трудовых доходов. Помимо этого, по возвращению мигранты сталкиваются с такими проблемами как: обеспечение жильем; получение медицинской помощи; обучение детей; сложности с осуществлением своих прав, как по причине недостаточного их знания, так и из-за всевозможных бюрократических барьеров и проволочек и т.д. Особое внимание обращено на то, что реинтеграция мигрантов в РА проблематична не только из-за неблагоприятных условий в стране, но и во многом из-за практического отсутствия какой-либо государственной политики в этой области. В завершении приведены основные выводы и представлены три предложения, реализация которых, по мнению автора в состоянии во многом исправить положение в рассматриваемых областях.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27867>

YEGANYAN, Ruben
Integration of migrants: Armenian realities
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/16



This paper embarks upon a brief examination of the history of the formation and development of the Armenian diaspora. Special attention is given to the quantitative, structural, and qualitative changes that the diaspora has experienced as a result of international and domestic migration flows brought about by the collapse of the Soviet Union, as well as by the related aggravation of the geopolitical situation in the Near East. This paper proposes and defines notions of “old Armenian diaspora”, “new Armenian diaspora”, “integrated diaspora”, and “non-integrated diaspora”. Attention is also given to the non-homogeneity of the last of these categories, both in terms of aspiration for integration within the host society, and in terms of the actual degree of integration therein. Based upon an analysis and comparison of Armenian and Russian research data and materials, the author identifies and characterizes the peculiarities of the integration process amongst the non-integrated segment of the Armenian diaspora. Integration processes in the legal, residential, labour and general economic and social integration of emigrants from Armenia in the various host countries (mostly in the Russian Federation) are examined and evaluated separately. The paper identifies and characterizes the main issues which they face in a multilateral and complex integration process, and establishes the principal causes for these challenges. The second part of the paper examines the issue of the reintegration of Armenian return emigrants and the integration of the small number of persons who migrate into Armenia. The main problem of resettlement for migrants who return to Armenia, we suggest, is work-related: it is caused both by limited demand in the labour market and by low levels of labour income. What is more, upon return, migrants face problems such as finding housing, receiving medical assistance, sending children to school, and obstacles in exercising their rights, both from the point of view of insufficient knowledge, and because of various bureaucratic hurdles and delays. The paper places particular emphasis on the fact that the reintegration of migrants into the Armenian Republic is problematic not only due to unfavourable conditions in the country, but also because of an absence of any state policy in this regard. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27873>

YUNUSOV, Arif/ЮНУСОВ, Ариф

*Фактор интеграции в миграционных процессах в Азербайджане/
Faktor integratsii v migratsionnykh protsessakh v Azerbaidzhane*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/08

Резюме. Статья посвящена проблемам интеграции, которые возникают в ходе миграционных процессов в Азербайджане. В работе нашли отражение проблемы связанные с определением понятия и, главное, различия в проблемах интеграции мигрантов в Азербайджане и мигрантов из Азербайджана в других странах. В Азербайджане речь идет о процессе адаптации беженцев и вынужденных переселенцев, а также возвращающихся на родину соотечественников. В то же время, в Азербайджан в последние годы стали прибывать тысячи трудовых мигрантов, в основном из стран Азии. В статье рассматриваются различия в подходах властей республики к различным категориям мигрантов. Далее рассматриваются проблемы азербайджанских мигрантов в других странах, которые также сильно различаются в зависимости от принимающей страны. Работая и живя в России и странах СНГ, часто годами, азербайджанские мигранты не теряли связи со своей родиной и внимательно следили за происходящими там общественно-политическими событиями, надеясь при первых же признаках позитивных изменений вернуться. Соответственно, в подавляющем большинстве они вполне осознанно не стремились к освоению социокультурной реальности российского или другого постсоветского сообщества, включая язык и местные нормы общежития. Во многом это было также связано с прежней советской жизнью. Ситуация азербайджанских мигрантов в европейских странах принципиально иная: существует языковой барьер, визовый режим и жесткие иммиграционные правила, а рынок труда достаточно насыщен мигрантами из



других стран. Тут перед азербайджанскими мигрантами вставала жесткая дилемма: если уезжать в эти страны, то практически навсегда, и с семьями, и думать об интеграции в местные сообщества. Для неприспособленных к жизни в диаспоре и в отрыве от родины азербайджанцев это была серьезная проблема. Поэтому на переезд в европейские страны решались лишь те, кто был уверен в себе, имел соответствующий багаж знаний, в том числе знал язык принимающей страны, а также те, кто был вынужден пойти на такой шаг.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27868>

YUNUSOV, Arif

Integration in Azerbaijan's migration processes

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2013/09

The paper deals with the problems of integration in migration processes taking place in Azerbaijan. The paper, after defining integration, distinguishes between the problems of migrant integration in Azerbaijan and the integration of Azerbaijani migrants in other countries. In the former case we speak of refugees' and forced migrants' adaptation, as well as the adaptation of Azerbaijan citizens returning home from other countries. But Azerbaijan has also recently experienced an inflow of thousands of labour migrants, principally from Asian countries. The paper considers the difference in the approaches taken by the Republic's authorities to various migrant categories. The problems of Azerbaijani emigrants, differing considerably in respect of a recipient country, are considered as well. Azerbaijani migrants, have lived and worked, sometimes for years, in Russia and CIS countries. Yet they have never lost ties with their homeland and they have been attentively following its socio-political developments with an apparent desire to return at the first signs of positive changes there. This meant an unwillingness to take on, say, Russian socio-cultural patterns or, for that matter, those of any other post-Soviet community, including local languages and local behavioral norms. Much was here conditioned by the Soviet past. The situation of Azerbaijani migrants in European countries is different: there is a language barrier, a visa regime and strict immigration rules, whereas the labour market is well provided with migrants from numerous countries. There Azerbaijani migrants were faced with a dilemma: if they chose to leave for these countries this meant leaving their country for good together with their families and they had to think of integration into local communities. For Azerbaijanis not adapted to live in a diaspora and in isolation from their homeland this posed a serious problem. Therefore, a decision to migrate to European countries was taken only by those who were self-confident, had the necessary skills and knowledge, including the relevant language skills, and by those who were forced to take such a step.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29437>

ZALIMAS, Dainius

Access to electoral rights: Lithuania

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2013/20, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29817>



ZAPATA-BARRERO, Ricard, BURCHIANTI, Flora

Discourses of intolerance in political life

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/01, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Comparative Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25836>

ZAPATA-BARRERO, Ricard, BURCHIANTI, Flora

New knowledge about Spain

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2013/17, 5. New Knowledge, New Knowledge Highlights

[no abstract available]

The ACCEPT PLURALISM project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. (Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837). Coordinator: Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27478>

ZHANG, Haiyan

The role of migration in shaping China's economic relations with its main partners

Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2013/07

This chapter studies the key feature and trends of China's international immigration and analyses its impact on the trade and FDI flows between China and its major partner countries. The main focus is to exam possible interaction between trade, FDI and migration flows and to assess the role of Chinese ethnic communities and migration in facilitating these economic exchanges. The impact of Chinese migration/ethnic communities on host economies, especially with regard to the labour market will also be briefly examined. This study consists of four sections. After this introduction, the second section provides a literature review on the interaction between migration, trade and FDI on the one hand and the impact of migrants or international entrepreneurs on the economic development of the host country on the other hand. The third section provides empirical evidence about the economic relations between China and its main partner regions, such as Europe and Africa. The migration from China to these regions will be studied, especially with regard to its changing characteristics during last decades. The interaction between Chinese migration and trade and FDI flows in these regions and their evolving features will be analysed at regional/key country level. The concluding section will discuss about the main findings and their policy implication for host countries.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29457>



ZUCCOTTI, Carolina V.

Highly-skilled Indian migrants in the United Kingdom

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2013/34

[no abstract available]

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29496>





LECTURES &
POLICY PAPERS

ABOUL-ENEIN, Sameh

The future of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation: the case of the Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/23, Global Governance Programme

A constructive approach towards engaging all countries in the region of the Middle East is required in order to guarantee full participation in the conference on the subject of a Middle East zone. The conference toward the establishment of such a Zone and the process that follows should be inclusive to allow for a more genuine, candid, and necessary interaction on the critical issues of nuclear disarmament, dismantlement, nuclear roll-back, transparency, accountability, and verification. The region has not witnessed such interaction for many years and all opportunities should be utilized to bring such interaction to fruition. The establishment of a Middle East Zone will aid in achieving international objectives to reach global nuclear disarmament. It will help achieve the international initiative of reaching “global zero” in order to eliminate all nuclear weapons. The Middle East cannot be an exception to the global zero campaign. As such, regional adherence to a Treaty in the Middle East, and the placement of all nuclear facilities in the region under IAEA comprehensive safeguards, is of crucial importance. The paper draws lessons from previous Zones and previous nuclear verification arrangements like EURATOM, which are relevant to a Middle East Zone.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28641>



BALIAMOUNE-LUTZ, Mina

ODA and the quest for innovative sources of financing development

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/06, Global Governance Programme

Motivated in large part by recent economic and financial crises in several high-income donor countries, the emergence of new official donors (such as China), and the increasingly important role of private donors (philanthropy), the quest to identify alternative (or innovative) sources of financing development has accelerated in the past few years. At the same time, the issue of aid effectiveness has again become a hot topic. In this paper, I primarily comment on the official purpose of official development assistance and provide an overview of the main issues related to aid effectiveness and innovative sources of development finance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27497>

BAUMANN, Renato

Regional economic links in Latin America: lessons from Asia and challenges from the regional links of other BRICS

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/03, Global Governance Programme

Since the early 1950s Latin American countries have made systematic efforts to foster regional transactions. Nevertheless, the indicators of relative importance of regional trade remain well below the corresponding figures in other regions. This paper argues that a process of integration should take into account the differences between what can be achieved by negotiating with closer neighbours and with geographically distant partners. Also, at present there is an increasing competition from Asian goods, which have negatively affected Latin American producers. Among the lessons from the recent Asian experience are the economic links among countries that have helped to improve competitiveness as well as to foster the degree of convergence of the GDP growth rates of the participating countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27036>

BHUTA, Nehal, KREB, Claus, SEIDERMAN, Ian,
HEYNS, Christof, MELZER, Nils, SCHEININ, Martin,
BENVENISTI, Eyal, DWORKIN, Anthony

Targeted killing, unmanned aerial vehicles and EU policy

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/17, Global Governance Programme

This paper collects 7 expert memoranda prepared for the Global Governance Program's High-Level Policy Seminar on Targeted Killing, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and EU Policy. In these memoranda, noted experts address the legality of the US policy of targeted killings under the international law of self-defence, international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Also addressed is the comparative example of Israel, and its legal framework regulating targeted killing. The concluding memorandum asks whether the time is ripe for a European policy on the use of drones and targeted killing.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28500>

BOURGUIGNON, François
The globalisation of inequality
EUI MWP LS, 2013/02

There has been an apparently contradictory trend in the global inequality in living standards over the past quarter-century. On the one hand, global inequality between countries has decreased significantly, while on the other hand, inequality within many countries has increased, particularly in the developed economies. Both of these developments represent an historical shift. What explains these changes? To a great extent, globalisation is behind both trends. It explains in part the extraordinary South-North catch-up process, and the uneven effects of fundamental structural change in the economies of both North and South. But other factors are also at play. This paper examines these various factors, the future developments in inequality in the world and the means available to governments to contain national inequalities while still benefitting from the potential economic efficiencies of globalisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26496>

CHAUFFOUR, Jean-Pierre, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Harnessing trade opportunities in the Middle East and North Africa
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/07

Greater integration into the international economy is a key means through which countries in the Middle East and North Africa can reap the benefits of already existing market opportunities to accelerate economic growth and job creation. An effective economic integration strategy requires complementing reductions in trade barriers with policy reforms to ensure that markets become more competitive (contestable for new entrants) and that operating and transactions costs for firms fall. This paper argues that there are two overarching priority areas for trade-related reforms in many Arab countries: reducing formal trade barriers further, and lowering trade costs through trade facilitation measures and improving “connectivity” for firms, including deeper regional economic integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27259>

CMPF (ed/s)
*European Union competencies in respect of
media pluralism and media freedom*
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/01, Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)

This report presents the phenomena of media freedom and pluralism and the major academic and policy debates about their social, political, economic role and implications. It highlights the importance of media freedom and pluralism for the functioning, sustainability and legitimacy of a democratic regime, and therefore the necessity for relevant policy actions. The text also provides a state of the art perspective on the measuring and evaluating of media pluralism. It analyses major aspects of media economics and ownership, including the tendency to media concentration, the potential relationship between pluralism and the increased number of sources of supply, the impact of emerging “Internet native” media players, and globalisation. The legal core of the report examines the development of the debate on legal instruments and jurisprudence, as well as those EU legal instruments that are currently available to tackle the areas of media

pluralism and media freedom. Following on from the few EU instruments that are presently in place, and the general legal uncertainty present in this field, the report aims to suggest how the legislation in force could be used or modified in order to foster media freedom and pluralism in a more efficient way.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26056>

CUNNINGHAM, Richard O.

Whither the WTO?

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/10, Global Governance Programme

This paper discusses the challenges that confront the WTO, inspired by the recent appointment of a new Director-General for the organization and various views that have been expressed by knowledgeable observers as to how these challenges should be addressed. The paper focuses in particular on the prescriptions expressed by Ambassador Robert Zoellick, a former United States Trade Representative, regarding what the Director-General should focus on, and lays out an alternative view of the path forward for the WTO and for sustaining multilateral cooperation on trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27315>

DE VRIES, Jan

The return from the return to narrative

EUI MWP LS, 2013/01

Social scientific history in its various forms developed rapidly and enjoyed great influence in the 1960s and 70s. Around 1980 it was quickly and, in the United States decisively, eclipsed. An influential article predicting and announcing this shift was Lawrence Stone's, "The return of narrative", of 1979. This lecture takes Stone's criticisms of social scientific history as its starting point, discusses the nature of the estrangement between history and the social sciences, and offers evidence that new questions are bringing history and the social sciences closer together again.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25278>

FUNG, Archon, SHKABATUR, Jennifer

Viral engagement: fast, cheap, and broad, but good for democracy?

EUI MWP LS, 2013/04

In 2011 and 2012, several high profile campaigns spread with unexpected speed and potency. These "viral engagements" include the mobilization that scuttled the Stop Online Piracy Act, popular protest against the Susan G. Komen Foundation's decision to stop funding Planned Parenthood, 100 million views of the KONY 2012 video on YouTube and its subsequent criticism and defense, and on-line activism around the shooting of Trayvon Martin in Sanford, Florida. This paper examines three aspects of these viral campaigns as a form of political engagement. First, is there a common structure of mobilization and spread? Some have argued that these viral campaigns synthesize conventional social and political networks but amplify the messages that spread through those networks through the speed of digital communication. Second, what are the potential contributions of this fast, cheap, and thin mode of engagement to democracy? We examine the implications of viral engagement for four critical democratic values: inclusion, public deliberation, political equality, and civic education.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27060>



HELLY, Damien

Philanthropy in Africa and the future of EU's development policies: useful synergies?

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/05, Global Governance Programme

Three archetypical forms of philanthropy in a rapidly transforming Africa should be distinguished: foreign philanthropies operating in Africa, Africa-born philanthropy on the model of Western organisations and numerous African redistribution practices expressing a variety of societal features of giving. This diversity will most probably play a substantial role in reshaping development policies, debates and concepts on the continent in the years to come. The question therefore is to what extent will philanthropy be a game changer in European development policies in Africa. In that respect, it could be useful for development-policy makers in the EU to 1) monitor and understand current trends in the philanthropic community in Africa in the view to 2) identifying areas of common interest and action.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28978>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Supply chains and international cooperation: thinking outside the box

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/11, Global Governance Programme

The value of world trade has increased 27-fold since 1950, three time more than the growth of global GDP. An increasing share of that trade involves international supply chains and the global fragmentation of production. But many countries do not participate intensively in this process. One reason is that variety of policies increase supply chain costs and inhibit firms from locating part of their supply chain to a country or region. This paper argues for a new approach by governments and the business community to identify and reduce supply chain barriers, including in the context of international trade agreements. Using trade agreements to lower trade costs that negatively affect the operation of supply networks would help increase their welfare impact and their relevance to business.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27316>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Re-thinking economic development in the WTO,

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/09, Global Governance Programme

The disagreements between the old and new trade powers in the WTO on market access issues that have deadlocked the Doha Round are in part a reflection of the “special and differential treatment” that developing countries have historically pursued in the WTO. A re-thinking of that approach is in order. This paper argues for greater effort and new approaches to use the WTO as a mechanism to help developing countries to reduce the trade and transactions costs that prevent firms and farmers from benefitting from trade opportunities. What is needed are processes for regular dialogue, peer review and independent assessment of the impacts of domestic policies, with active participation by firms that operate in the country concerned, and a focus on identification of good practices and priorities for reform and public investment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27294>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., JENSEN, Jesper, TARR, David
*A vision for Ukraine in the world economy: defining a trade
policy strategy that leverages global opportunities*
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/25, Global Governance Programme

A trade policy that is global in perspective and the lowering of trade costs are critical for Ukraine. Two regional trade agreements are at the center of attention in Ukraine. One is the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the EU that Ukraine has, at least temporarily, recently rejected; the other is an invitation to join the Eurasian Customs Union (ECU) with Russia. We argue that Ukraine should focus on addressing specific policy areas that negatively affect trade with both of its neighboring customs unions. In addition to intergovernmental trade agreements that center on deeper integration with both blocs, we suggest Ukraine put in place a number of “supply chain councils” (public-private partnerships that focus on the main sources of supply chain trade frictions) organized around the major export sectors for Ukraine, the ECU countries as well as the EU. The councils would have a mandate to identify the most important sources of supply chain inefficiencies as well as actions to resolve them. The recent proposal by Ukraine to establish a joint commission among Ukraine, Russia and the EU to promote trade could be used as a step in this direction.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28961>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
The World Bank group trade strategy: fit for purpose?
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/04

In 2011 the World Bank Group (WBG) issued a new trade strategy. This identifies the primary axes for WBG engagement and support activities and areas where action is likely to have the greatest positive impact in terms of helping developing countries to integrate further into the world economy and to benefit from global trade opportunities. This paper briefly discusses the rationale for the development of a strategy and some criticisms that have been directed at it, in particular the view that the strategy neglects to prioritize trade liberalization and as a result is less effective.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27062>

HUDDLESTON, Thomas, VINK, Maarten Peter
*Membership and/or rights?: analysing the link between naturalisation
and integration policies for immigrants in Europe*
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/15, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

Traditionally, there are two contrasting views on the way in which European states instrumentalise naturalisation, residence, and rights policies as part of a broader agenda of immigrant integration. First, the ‘complementary’ view sees access to membership as a complementary strategy to access to rights. Second, the ‘alternative’ view sees the granting of social and political rights, independent of citizenship status, as an alternative to granting access to formal membership through naturalisation. Whereas there are theoretical and normative reasons to support either perspective, surprisingly, there has been no systematic comparative work on how in practice states instrumentalise membership and rights for immigrants. In this paper, we analyse the relation between naturalisation and integration policies in 29 European states. We find strong empirical evidence in Europe that extending membership and rights are generally used as complementary strategies of immigrant incorporation. Naturalisation policies are not simply one of several integration policy

alternatives. Hence states with inclusive naturalisation policies also tend to be inclusive in terms of extending rights to foreigners in diverse areas of public life, such as political participation, anti-discrimination, education, labour market access and family reunion. We conclude that naturalisation policies are at the heart of a state's integration policy and one of the best predictors of its overall approach to integration. Exclusive naturalisation policies signal the lack of an inclusive immigrant integration agenda.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28121>

HUDDLESTON, Thomas

The naturalisation procedure: measuring the ordinary obstacles and opportunities for immigrants to become citizens

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/16, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

The legal provisions for ordinary naturalisation determine which foreign residents may apply for naturalisation. However, these legal provisions are not the only opportunities and obstacles that immigrants face on the path to citizenship. Administrative procedures are crucially important for the implementation of these legal provisions and guarantee access in practice. Based on existing literature on the implementation of naturalisation policies, the ACIT project calculated 38 'Implementation Indicators' (CITIMP), which measure the formal steps of the ordinary naturalisation procedures in 35 European countries. The CITIMP results suggest that most countries' procedures contain as many obstacles as opportunities for ordinary naturalisation with many clear patterns across Europe. Promotional measures are often missing or poor quality. Legal exemptions for documentation rarely exist on humanitarian or vulnerability grounds. Documentation from countries of origin is especially complicated for applicants. Not only are most ordinary naturalisation procedures discretionary, but so are many language, integration and economic resource requirements. Most procedures involve potentially long processing times and some amount of bureaucracy, especially when the deciding authority is the executive or legislature. Judicial review is often not guaranteed for language or integration requirements or on specific issues such as discrimination within the procedure. Moreover, this paper finds that European countries that facilitate their ordinary naturalisation law do not necessarily facilitate the procedure. Whatever the interpretation of the meaning of these results, the descriptive analysis confirms the importance of measuring administrative practices.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28122>

ISAAKYAN, Irina, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

High-skill mobility: addressing the challenges of a knowledge-based economy at times of crisis

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/14, Global Governance Programme

In the milieu of the current economic crisis, the most difficult challenge for high-skill migrants is their entry to and progression within the job markets of their host societies. Offering them the best opportunities for earning, career development and high quality of life; the OECD region remains the major zone of high-skill migration (HSM). There is a policy dilemma, however. On the one hand, the OECD countries need skilled migrants. On the other hand, the economic austerity caused by the global crisis demands that states introduce visa restrictions, which create shortages in specific sectors of the labour market and delay the after-crisis recovery. Moreover, immigration rules differ across nation-states and fluctuate over time. So are recruitment practices while migrating skilled workers desperately need employment security. In the light of all this, it seems reasonable to ask: What would be the optimal entry to the EU labour-markets for high-skilled third-country nationals at time of crisis? Examining the visa regimes for highly skilled migrants in four leading

OECD countries, we propose several improvements in the current Blue Card scheme that would help attract and/or keep global talent in Europe meeting better the needs of the European labour market. We propose strengthening the link between higher education and access to the labour market at the EU level: graduates of PhD programmes in the EU should be entitled to stay in the EU with a 5 year permit provided they find a job within the 12 months following their graduation. This would enable their better insertion in the labour market and transfer to the EU long-term resident permit under the current 2003 directive and legislation. This reform would further boost the attractiveness of the higher education sector in EU countries, indeed an important “industry” in itself for European economies. It would also ensure that the prospective high skill workers have language fluency in the country’s language where they seek employment and are acquainted with administrative regulations and the overall culture of that country as they have lived in for one or more years as students.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27706>

JORANT, Caroline

The Euratom Treaty: an additional burden or a support to the industry?

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/24, Global Governance Programme

The nuclear industry in Europe is generally viewed as mature, successful, sustainable and responsible. Its development was influenced and accompanied by the implementation of the Euratom Treaty that provided early on a legal and regional framework. Through an analysis of the main chapters of the Euratom Treaty and its own development, this paper highlights some provisions that have had and still have a practical effect on the European nuclear industry. In doing so, the author hopes to highlight some of the advantages and shortcomings that might accompany the creation of new regional regulatory agencies dealing with nuclear industries in other parts of the world. Even though it would not be wise nor efficient to try and replicate the model nowadays, the Euratom approach can be inspiring to other regions and some of its tools could be very relevant to support the development of nuclear energy, and create a sense of community on a regional basis for instance in the Middle East.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28677>

KIBAROGLU, Mustafa

Managing the atom in the Middle East: hints from the EURATOM experience for a WMDFZ in the Middle East

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/20, Global Governance Programme

The paper covers those verification provisions of EURATOM, which are thought to be relevant to a NWFZ/ ME. To begin with, briefings about the emergence and evolution of EURATOM is useful in order to give an idea about how the characteristics of this region were embodied into reliable, effective and long-lasting regional agreements. Then, far-reaching and stringent safeguards procedures of EURATOM will be highlighted. Likewise, insights will be given about how peaceful uses of nuclear energy can become possible in environments reigned by mistrust and hostility, and can pave the way for further cooperation. The implications of the Western European experience for a Middle Eastern NWFZ will then be analyzed. Upon this analysis, several proposals regarding the nuclear non-proliferation initiatives for the Middle East will follow the suit.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28638>

LANZENDORF, Ute
Globalisation in higher education: manifestations and implications
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/13, Global Governance Programme

Globalisation has been adding a permanent new dimension to the world of higher education. So-called transnational or cross-border education is conceptualized here as a complement to the well-established internationalisation process. The paper elaborates on major aspects of globalisation in higher education, namely changes in the degree mobility of students, recent trends in the international mobility of scholars and also the increase in cross-border provision of study programmes (“programme mobility”). Under the latter dimension, the paper focuses on the establishment of branch campuses and foreign-backed institutions and compares different national export and import strategies. After an overview of current globalisation “manifestations” has been provided, possible implications will be sketched as a conclusion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27705>

MALLARD, Grégoire, FORADORI, Paolo
The Middle East at a crossroads: how to face the perils of nuclear development in a volatile region
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/06, Global Governance Programme

The global nuclear regime may have reached a crossroads: the state parties to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) have called for the establishment of a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone (WMDFZ) in the Middle East. Failure to move forward could imperil the global nonproliferation architecture. At the same time, little thought has been given to how this regional organisation would work both internally (with its member-states) and externally (with other organisations, like the International Atomic Energy Agency - IAEA). Now that the international community and Iran have reached a deal in Geneva over a phased verification of the peaceful character of Iran’s nuclear programme, the negotiation needs to address broader regional issues. In this policy brief, we review the obstacles and windows of opportunity for a comprehensive regional nuclear settlement by drawing lessons from recent history in Europe. In particular, we draw lessons from the history of the European Community of Atomic Energy (Euratom) to suggest how a future regional organisation with jurisdiction in all aspects of nuclear development should articulate its functions with existing international organisations, like the IAEA. We also try to address the following questions: can the political provisions included in the Euratom Treaty inspire the Middle East? Are there specific technical agencies that would serve a useful role to establish trust in the Middle East? In Europe, we find that regional institutions have played a crucial role in creating trust among former warring nations. Even if more than a new regional organisation would be needed for nuclear disarmament to start in the Middle East, a Euratom-like organisation would be a great step that would allow the prevention of future crises and the possible resolution of present crises.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29017>

MAROUKIS, Thanos, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Mobility partnerships: a convincing tool for the EU’s global approach to migration?
Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute Policy Paper, 2013/76

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29722>



MAYER, Karl Ulrich
From Max Weber's 'Science as a Vocation (1917)' to 'Horizon 2020'
EUI MWP LS, 2013/06

In this lecture, I reconstruct the position of Max Weber in "Science as a Vocation" with regard to the motivation of scholars. I will contrast Weber's position with the current debate on basic vs. applied science and offer a critical review of the European research policy. A particular focus will be on Horizon 2020 and the role of social sciences and the humanities therein.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28857>

MEER, Nasar, MODOOD, Tariq
Interculturalism, multiculturalism, or both?
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/18, Global Governance Programme

In this policy paper we outline some of the prevailing ways in which interculturalism is being positively contrasted with multiculturalism, especially as a set of political ideas, in European contexts of post-migration diversity. We argue that while some advocates of a political interculturalism wish to emphasise its positive qualities in terms of encouraging communication, recognising dynamic identities, promoting unity and critiquing illiberal cultural practices, each of these qualities too are important (often foundational) features of multiculturalism. We begin by exploring the four areas contrast identified above, before turning to the implications of this discussion for existing citizenship regimes. We conclude that until interculturalism as a political discourse is able to offer a distinct perspective, one that can more persuasively speak to a variety of concerns emanating from complex identities and matters of equality and diversity, it does not eclipse multiculturalism and should instead be considered as complementary to multiculturalism. To illustrate this further we offer five policy orientations relevant to the European context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28501>

MODOOD, Tariq
The strange non-death of multiculturalism
EUI MWP LS, 2013/03

One of the strange features of the 'Multiculturalism is dead' discourses is that they now define 'multiculturalism'. It is now commonplace for even neutral commentators to define multiculturalism as a view which emphasises difference at the expense of commonality, separatism rather than mixing, group rather than national identities, relativism rather than a defence of democratic values. Yet no evidence is ever offered by reference to academic texts, political speeches or actual policies that any of this has ever been promoted by multiculturalists. This rhetorical strategy has been so successful that even those who defend multiculturalism today prefer to use a vocabulary of 'multiculture' and 'interculturalism'. I challenge this strategy by arguing that multiculturalism is a mode of integration, which can be contrasted with other modes such as assimilation, individualist-integration and cosmopolitanism, and like the others it is based on the core democratic values of liberty, equality and fraternity/unity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26814>

MOUSAVIAN, Seyed Hossein
*Solution to Iranian nuclear dossier & its role on the Middle East
Zone Free of Weapons of Mass Destruction (MEWMDFZ)*
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/22, Global Governance Programme

Over a decade of nuclear negotiations between Iran and the P5+1 (the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and Germany) have failed. The window for a diplomatic resolution will be most opportune during the second term of President Obama and the election of moderate Iranian president Hassan Rouhani. They have both voiced their readiness for a diplomatic resolution to the current standoff. There is, however, a risk that if the current US/Western policy of pressure politics continues, we will inch toward a military confrontation. In a broader sense, the outcome of the nuclear negotiations will have a profound impact on nuclear non-proliferation, Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (NWFZ) and Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone (WMDFZ) in the Middle East. The proposed paper will examine the prospects for a breakthrough in nuclear talks between Iran and the P5+1. A negotiated settlement will be based on the framework of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), with measures to address key demands from all parties involved. For the P5+1, this includes transparency and verification over the nature of Iranian nuclear program, ensuring there will be no breakout capability. For the Iranians, their main demand includes recognition of their rights under the NPT, including enrichment and lifting sanctions. Any negotiated settlement on the Iranian nuclear file will inevitably introduce modified and newly formulated measures and technical modalities, which will enhance non-proliferation efforts. These milestones will pave the way to strengthen the call for concerted efforts to realize the WMDFZ in the Middle East.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28640>

NASREDDINE, Mahmoud
Nuclear projects in the Middle East and the Confidence Building Process
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/21, Global Governance Programme

A process of confidence building in the MENA region is needed. Transparency in all the safety and non-proliferation issues may be the first step toward the confidence building process between the concerned parties. The inspection of all the nuclear and the suspicious sites and the full cooperation with the IAEA are essential elements in the transparency process. All the concerned parties have to review their paradigm and to look to the safety concerns and the proliferation threats as a whole in the whole region. The Arab states must stop to focus only on the Israeli nuclear warheads. Israel must understand the Arab concerns about its nuclear program and the 5+1 group has also to stop to focus only in the Iranian nuclear program. If the free zone is difficult to establish in the near future in the Middle East, the paradigm review process may lead to create a regional agency able to inspect all the nuclear, chemical and biological facilities in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region including Iran and Israel. Any other cooperation project without transparency is not possible and it is a waste of time. This Agency (The Middle East Inspection and Verification Agency: MEIVA) will hire inspectors from the regional states in order to make each inspection as a mutual inspection. The success of the Agency's inspection and verification mission may lead to open new opportunities to establish peaceful cooperation projects between the MENA countries in all the peaceful scientific and technical areas including nuclear, biological and chemical applications.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28639>

ROSALES, Osvaldo
*For a quality leap in business relations between China
and Latin America and the Caribbean*
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/12, Global Governance Programme

This paper examines the economic and trade relations between China and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). It analyzes the current role of China in the world economy and the outlook for growth in the Chinese economy and its impact on global trade. Based on this, the article presents the main data of the growing presence of China in the international trade map of LAC and the evolution of Chinese FDI in the region. The article concludes with a set of recommendations aimed at improving the quality of economic and commercial links between China and LAC. Particular emphasis is given to the LAC's exports diversification oriented to China and Chinese investment's attraction oriented to manufactures, services and infrastructure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27704>

RUTA, Michele
The role of economic theory in WTO arbitrations
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/02, Global Governance Programme

How can economic theory be useful in WTO arbitrations? Motivated by this question, this paper reviews the approach that is often used to determine the level of permissible retaliation in international trade disputes (the, so called, "trade effect" approach), and its implementation under specific policy scenarios (tariffs, quotas, subsidies). Through these examples, the paper argues that economic theory, in addition to quantitative economics, can play a useful role in assisting WTO arbitrators in understanding the pros and cons of the trade effect approach and in implementing this approach under different policy scenarios.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26495>

SCOTT, Joan W.
Women and religion in nineteenth-century France
EUI MWP LS, 2013/05

This paper explores the connections made between religion and women by French secularizers in the nineteenth century as a way of understanding the effects of what Max Weber called "disenchantment." It asks how differences of sex figured in anti-clerical writings (particularly those of Jules Michelet). And it argues that the conflation of women and religion, an aspect of their simultaneous privatization and their designation as "irrational," helped secure the place of the difference of sex as the ontological ground for political and social organization in the nations of the West from the seventeenth century onwards.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27190>

TOL, Richard S.J.
How to solve the climate problem?
EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/26, Global Governance Programme

Climate change is a small problem with a simple solution. A century of climate change causes as much damage as skipping a year, perhaps a decade of economic growth. Stabilizing the atmospheric concentrations

of greenhouse gases can be achieved at a minimal cost, provided policy is smart and gradual. Current climate policy has been captured by rent-seekers and millennials. Climate policy would be more effective if it would capitalize on the ongoing revolution in energy supply.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29139>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Disentangling the migration and asylum knot: dealing with crisis situations and avoiding detention

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/19, Global Governance Programme

While the control of irregular migration and the return of undocumented migrants to their countries of origin has been a priority in the European migration policy since the late 2000s, it has now achieved a new sense of urgency. The EU is faced with a double challenge: to limit irregular migration while keeping its borders open to people in need of international protection, in line with its traditions as well as with its own international conventions and declarations. Offering asylum to those who are persecuted or are unable to return to their countries of origin includes a set of inter-related challenges. It requires providing access to asylum (notably the information and ability to file a claim), safeguarding the fundamental rights of asylum seekers while their cases are being processed, while also ensuring that the asylum “burden” is shared among member states and that borders remain tightly controlled as regards overall irregular migration flows. This policy paper takes a closer look at these challenges and offers recommendations on how to act upon them. The paper starts with an overview of numbers (of immigration flows, stocks, asylum seeking flows and estimates of irregular migration) so as to put the overall issue into perspective (How large are the irregular migration or asylum seeker flows? How large is the overall migrant population in the EU? What are the trends?). Second, it discusses the main features of the EU policy on irregular migration and asylum and highlights the key problematic issues, notably the fuzzy line that separates irregular migrants from asylum seekers; and the systematic use of detention for disciplinary rather than administrative purposes. It proposes new strategies for dealing with these two challenges that do not require legislative changes but rather a change in the practice and an implementation of both national and EU legislation and an increase in cooperation among member states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/28379>

WOOLCOCK, Steve

Getting past the WTO deadlock: the plurilateral option?

EUI RSCAS PP, 2013/08

The WTO’s Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations are blocked. After repeated attempts to make progress, trade ministers have called for exploring new approaches to negotiations. This has been interpreted by some as clearing the way for plurilateral negotiations between subsets of like-minded WTO members and that need not apply or benefit all WTO members. This paper discusses a number of questions that arise with respect to plurilateral agreements and argues that in light of the very low probability of new plurilateral agreements being accepted by WTO members the focus should be on the impact of preferential trade agreements and how these can be better accommodated in the multilateral trading system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/27260>



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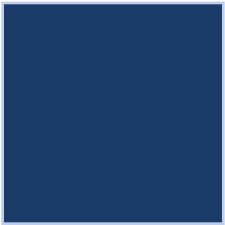
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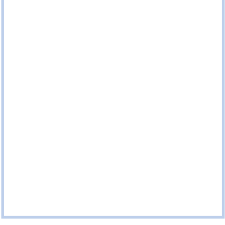
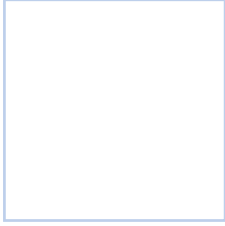
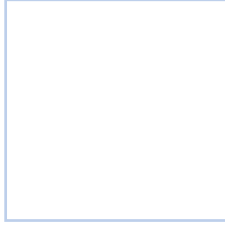
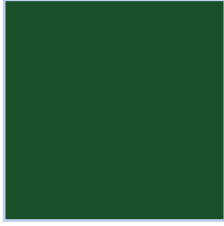
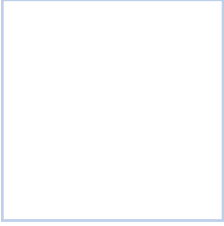
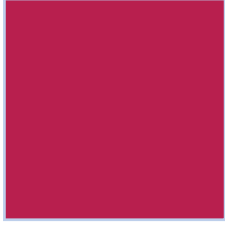
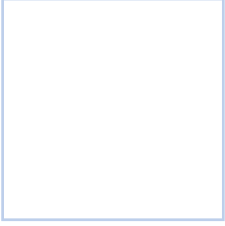
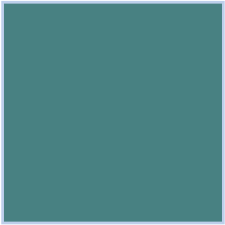
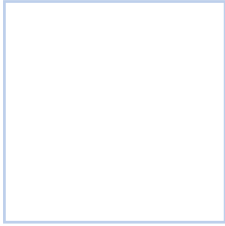
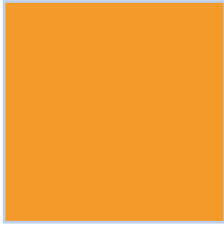
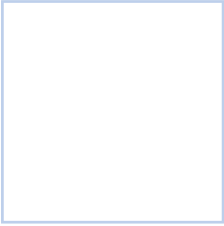
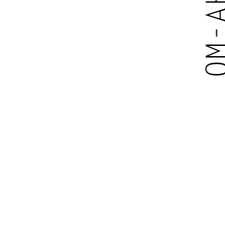
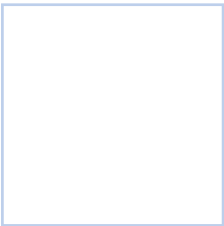
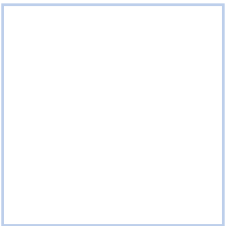


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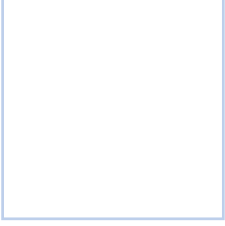
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