



European University Institute



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EUI
ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS
2014



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ACADEMIC

PUBLICATIONS

2014

Published in April 2015
European University Institute
Via dei Roccettini 9
50014 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI) - Italy
www.eui.eu

© European University Institute, 2015

doi:10.2870/802069
ISBN: 978-92-9084-278-1
ISSN: 1977-4397

EU Bookshop catalogue: QM-AH-15-001-EN-N

The bibliographic details in this directory of academic publications at the EUI were extracted from Cadmus, the EUI Research Repository, on 20 March 2015. This non-commercial publication aims at highlighting the academic output of the European University Institute and is available online, free of charge, at: www.eui.eu/AcademicPublications
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With the support of the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

The European Commission supports the EUI through the European Union budget. This publication reflects the views only of the authors and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

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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.

The EUI has developed one of Europe's largest doctoral and postdoctoral programmes in the social sciences. Its doctoral and postdoctoral researchers 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 seventh directory of the academic publications of the EUI and its members, covering the calendar year 2014. It contains the details of more than one thousand publications: 92 books, 221 book chapters, 115 theses, 300 journal articles, 204 working papers and 125 research reports, lecture series and policy papers.

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

J. H. H. Weiler
EUI President

Florence, 14 April 2015

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 2014. This is the seventh 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. 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.

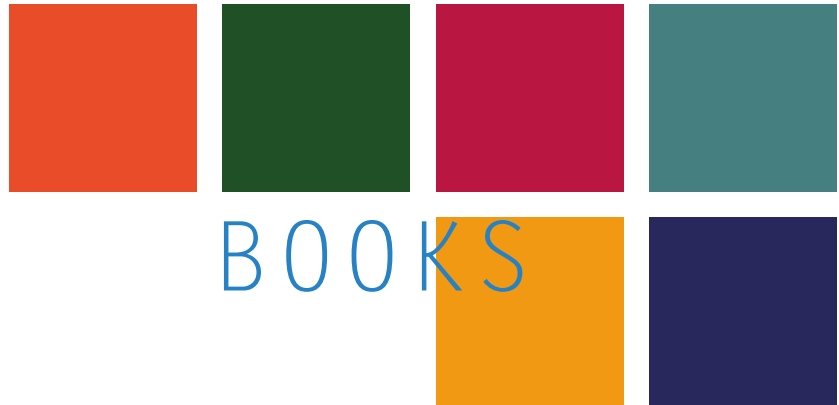
EUI working papers published by the EUI's four academic departments, the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies and the Max Weber Programme can be identified by the abbreviation in the working papers series title: ECO (Economics), HEC (History and Civilization), LAW (Law), SPS (Political and Social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

Dieter Schlenker
Interim EUI Library Director

Florence, 14 April 2015



ALCALDE FERNÁNDEZ, Ángel

Los excombatientes franquistas: la cultura de guerra del fascismo español y la Delegación Nacional de Excombatientes (1936–1965)

Zaragoza: Prensas Universitarias de Zaragoza, 2014, Ciencias Sociales, 101

The Francoist veterans were a fundamental group of the Franco regime's supporters. This reality justifies researching the Francoist veterans' movement with the same perspective employed to study other European fascist phenomena. This book analyses, on the one hand, the history of the main veterans' organization of the Franco dictatorship—the Delegación Nacional de Excombatientes of FET-JONS—, and, on the other hand, the culture of war that the veterans maintained alive in Spain for decades. It argues that the political organization, the set of discourses and representations, and the management of the veterans' benefits allowed the Francoist regime to conveniently manipulate the veterans: men who were profoundly marked by the Spanish Civil War experience.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31326>

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

Bearing the losses from bank and sovereign default in the Eurozone

Philadelphia: FIC Press, 2014

The European University Institute (EUI) and the Wharton Financial Institutions Center (FIC), Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania) organised a conference entitled 'Bearing the Losses from Bank and Sovereign Default in the Eurozone', which was held at the EUI in Florence, Italy, on 24 April 2014. The conference brought together leading economists, lawyers, historians and policy makers to discuss the



current economic situation in the Eurozone with particular emphasis on the new regulatory and supervisory architecture in the Eurozone, and loss distribution in the event of default of both banks and sovereigns. The aim was to have an open discussion on these timely and important topics to achieve a better understanding on the future developments of the Eurozone.

Result from a conference held at the EUI in Florence on 24 April 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34437>

ARAJÄRVI, Noora Johanna

The changing nature of customary international law: methods of interpreting the concept of custom in international criminal tribunals

New York: Routledge, 2014

This book examines the evolution of customary international law (CIL) as a source of international law analyzing the substantive definitions of state practice and opinio juris, the methods of their discovery and their increasing interlinked nature. It focuses on the importance of CIL in the development of international criminal law and in particular the ways in which international criminal courts and 'hybrid' criminal tribunals can be said to be changing the ways in which CIL is determined. The book examines the role of international courts and tribunals in changing the nature of custom, analyzing the methodologies employed by the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Special Tribunal for Lebanon, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, and the International Criminal Court. Through examination of the case-law and the reasoning of the courts Noora Aräjarvi demonstrates that the tribunals have on occasions tilted towards innovative approaches in their interpretation and methods of finding the applicable customary international law. She shows how and to what extent the court's chosen method of application of CIL affects the process of custom formation as the judges may have the function of both applying and forming rules of CIL. This raises the question as to what level of judicial activism that should be acceptable in international courts as regards CIL.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31494>

AYOUB, Phillip M., PATERNOTTE, David

LGBT activism and the making of Europe: a rainbow Europe?

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014, [COSMOS]

Europe has long been regarded as a unique place for the promotion and furthering of LGBT rights. This important and compelling study investigates the alleged uniqueness and its ties to a relatively long history of LGBT and queer movements in the region. Contributors argue that LGBT movements were inspired by specific ideas about European democratic values and a responsibility towards human rights, and that they sought to realize these on the ground through activism, often crossing borders to foster a wider movement. In making this argument, they discuss the 'idea of Europe' as it relates to LGBT rights, the history of European LGBT movements, the role of European institutions in adopting LGBT policies, and the construction of European 'others' in this process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33092>



AZOULAI, Loïc (ed/s)
The question of competence in the European Union
Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2014

The classic debate surrounding the prolific role of the European Union in defining spheres of competence and power relationships has long divided scholarly opinion. However, in recent years, the long-standing acquiescence to the broad powers of the Union has given way to the emerging perception of a competence problem in Europe. For a long period it was taken for granted that the European Community could act whenever its action was justified on the basis of the widely interpreted objectives of the Treaties. However this context has since changed. There is a widespread perception of a competence problem in Europe and the overabundance of provisions limiting the Union's competences is one of the most obvious marks left by the Lisbon Treaty. This book discusses the extent to which the parameters of power throughout the Union and its Member States have been recast by the recent implementation of the Lisbon Treaty and doctrines developed by the European Court of Justice. Comprised of contributions from a vast array of leading practitioners and academics in the field of EU Law, this volume assesses the debate surrounding the political identity of the European Union, and further illustrates the relevance of the Federal theory of sharing competences for the development of EU Law. Finally, the question of new potential limits to Union's competence is addressed. If anything, this broad reflection on the notion of competence in the EU law context is a way of opening up the question of the nature and contours of the political identity of the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30137>

AZOULAI, Loïc, DE VRIES, Karin (ed/s)
EU migration law: legal complexities and political rationales
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014, Collected courses of the Academy of European Law, Vol. XXI/2, AEL

Large-scale migration constitutes an unavoidable social reality within the European Union. A European polity is made possible and tangible by the individual acts of migrants crossing the internal borders, developing a transnational life and integrating into European societies. Consequently, migration has become a special feature of the self-understanding of the European Union: its existence depends upon a continuing flow of persons crossing the borders of the Member States, and also upon the management of the flows of third-country nationals knocking at its doors. To respond to this challenge, the Union has developed common European migration policies. This book is a collection of essays which aim to explore a selected number of issues related to the development of these policies. It presents the current state, and the future of European immigration law discussing the political rationales and legal competences driving the action of the Union in this area. It reflects on the cooperation of the Union with third countries and on the emergence of international migration legal norms. It illustrates the role of the European Courts and the emergence of new actors through the adoption of EU instruments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31142>



BAILLEUX, Julie, VAUCHEZ, Antoine (ed/s)
*Exploring the transnational circulation of policy paradigms:
law firms, legal networks and the production of expertise in the field of
competition policies*

Florence: European University Institute, 2014, Global Governance Programme

This ebook brings together political scientists and legal scholars with a view to explore the transformations that affected the rather stable institutional settlement of EU competition law—and in particular the emergence of a transnational field of competition policy—since the 1990s. Beyond its insistence on ‘transnational fields’ and the on-going conflicts and competitions that structure its dynamics, the book also suggests a new entry: the power-knowledge nexus that considers the production as much as the import-export of ideas, theories and ‘models’ about competition policies as one essential lever through which these battles are fought.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32751>

BAILLEUX, Julie
*Penser l'Europe par le droit :
l'invention du droit communautaire en France*

Paris : Editions Dalloz, 2014, Nouvelle bibliothèque de thèses science politique, Vol. 26

Si tous les observateurs peuvent s'accorder sur un énoncé très général du type « l'Europe s'est construite par le droit », et que chacun peut faire le constat qu'il existe un corps de connaissances juridiques — renvoyant bien sûr à un univers d'activités plurielles — dénommé « droit communautaire » ou aussi « droit européen », cela n'a pas toujours été le cas. Autrement dit, l'Europe n'a pas toujours été pensée par le droit et il n'y a pas toujours eu un corps de connaissances juridiques ad hoc pour en rendre compte. D'où une question d'apparence élémentaire : comment est-on arrivé à la situation présente ? Jusqu'à cet ouvrage, nous ne le savions pas. (...) Cet ouvrage est donc une contribution très importante à la compréhension de l'histoire de la construction européenne et de ses modes de légitimation. Il est aussi une contribution à l'histoire des différents champs disciplinaires dans l'univers du droit. (...)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30837>

BAKKER, Christine, FRANCIANI, Francesco (ed/s)
The EU, the US and global climate governance

Dorchester: Ashgate, 2014

This volume presents a critical analysis of transatlantic relations in the field of environmental governance and climate change. The work focuses on understanding the possible trends in the evolution of global environmental governance and the prospects for breaking the current impasse on climate action. Drawing on research involving experts from eleven different universities and institutes, the authors provide innovative analyses on policy measures taken by the EU and the US, the world's largest economic and commercial blocs, in a number of fields, ranging from general attitudes on environmental leadership with regard to climate change, to energy policies, new technologies for hydrocarbons extraction and carbon capture, as well as the effects of extreme weather events on climate-related political attitudes. The book examines the way in which the current attitudes of the EU and the US with regard to climate change will affect international cooperation and the building of consensus on possible climate policies, and looks to the future for international environmental governance, arguably one of the most pressing concerns of civilisation today.



This book, which is based on research carried out in the context of the EU-financed FP7 research project TRANSWORLD, will appeal to academics, policy makers and practitioners seeking a deeper understanding of the challenges resulting from climate change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32771>

BALSIGER, Philip

The fight for ethical fashion: the origins and interactions of the clean clothes campaign

Aldershot: Ashgate, 2014, The mobilization series on social movements, protest, and culture

From consumer boycotts and buycotts to social movement campaigns, examples of individual and collective actors forging political struggles on markets are manifold. The clothing market has been a privileged site for such contention, with global clothing brands and retailers being targets of consumer mobilization for the past 20 years. Labels and product lines now attest for the ethical quality of clothes, which has, in turn, given rise to ethical fashion. The Fight for Ethical Fashion unveils the actors and processes that have driven this market transformation through a detailed study of the Europe-wide coordinated campaign on workers' rights in the global textile industry—the Clean Clothes Campaign. Drawing on insights from qualitative fieldwork using a wide range of empirical sources, Philip Balsiger traces the emergence of this campaign back to the rise of 'consumer campaigns' and shows how tactics were adapted to market contexts in order to have retailers adopt and monitor codes of conduct. By comparing the interactions between campaigners and their corporate targets in Switzerland and France (two countries with a very different history of consumer mobilization for political issues), this ground-breaking book also reveals how one campaign can provoke contrasting reactions and forms of market change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32293>

BARDI, Luciano, KRIESI, Hanspeter,

TRECHSEL, Alexander H. (ed/s)

Elections in Europe in times of crisis: contributions from the 2013 EUDO dissemination conference

Florence: European University Institute, 2014; [EUDO]

Elections in Europe in Times of Crisis is an edited volume based on selected contributions presented at the EUDO Conference on Elections in Europe in Times of Crisis (EUI, 28-29 November 2013) where the results of the national elections held in Europe in 2013 were analysed and prospective insights on the 2014 European elections were provided, by focusing on links between actors, strategies, and themes that characterise the elections at both levels.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31871>



BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul),
KENNEDY-MACFOY, Madeleine (ed/s)
Citizenship

Abingdon; Oxon: Routledge, 2014, Critical Concepts in Political Science

Citizenship, denoting full and active membership of the national and political community, has been recognized as a critical concept since ancient times. However, three key and related changes have occurred to each of the basic components of this concept that have altered dramatically to whom and to what it now refers, and the contexts in which it seems proper to use it. First, the scope of membership—or who can be a citizen—has broadened considerably. Second, the rights and duties of citizenship have likewise been transformed. Finally, the contours of the political community, or the loci where it is appropriate and necessary to adopt civic behaviour, has similarly altered. Changes in one dimension have tended to lead to concomitant changes to the others. For example, the inclusion of women as full members of the political community has initiated a long process of reform to the entitlements and obligations of citizenship, and has challenged not only the traditional contours of the public and private, but also the venues for citizenly activity and the forms it might take. This new collection from Routledge's Critical Concepts in Political Science series brings together in four volumes both canonical and cutting-edge research to enable users to make sense of the theory and practice of citizenship. Volume I explores the classic theories of citizenship: starting with historical accounts of ancient and early modern citizenship, and then charting the shift from republican to liberal citizenship in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The volume's focus is then on T. H. Marshall's view of citizenship within the liberal democratic, national welfare states that emerged after the Second World War, and the critiques that came from new left and new right alike from the 1970s onwards. Volume II asks 'Who is a Citizen?'. The major works gathered in this volume take particular account of the impact of feminist activism and scholarship; the emergence and critique of multiculturalism in addressing ethnic, 'racial' and religious diversity; and the rights asserted by immigrants and asylum seekers. Volume III, meanwhile, gathers the best scholarship on citizenship practice, and explores how the rights and duties of citizenship have moved from the state sphere strictly defined, to encompass a much broader reading of politics that also includes much of civil society. The final volume of the collection addresses the ways in which issues about and around citizenship have simultaneously extended beyond the state into transnational and supranational contexts (such as the European Union), and have also, in some instances, become devolved from the state to the regional and local levels. With a full index, and a comprehensive introduction, newly written by the editors, which places the collected material in its historical and intellectual context, *Citizenship* is an essential work of reference. The collection will be particularly useful as a database allowing scattered and often fugitive material to be easily located. It will also be welcomed as a crucial tool permitting rapid access to less familiar—and sometimes overlooked—texts. For researchers, students, and policy-makers, it is as a vital one-stop research and pedagogic resource.

Publication is composed by 4 volumes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32074>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul)
Croce, Gramsci, Bobbio and the Italian political tradition

Colchester: ECPR Press, 2014, ECPR Press essays

This book collects 15 essays exploring the Italian political tradition from Beccaria to Bobbio. Particular attention is paid to the ways these theorists linked social with political theory on the one hand, and politics with ethics on the other, and to the influence of these links on their differing conceptions of the state and democracy. All shared a neo-Machiavellean concern with the divide separating their political ideals and



the realities of everyday politics, and devised diverse strategies for bridging the gap between them. As a result, they developed distinctively Italian understandings of liberalism, Marxism and socialism, shaped by a realist approach to politics. Among the thinkers discussed are Cesare Beccaria, Antonio Genovesi, Benedetto Croce, Guido de Ruggiero, Antonio Gramsci, Vilfredo Pareto, Gaetano Mosca and Norberto Bobbio.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32072>

BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, KILPI-JAKONEN, Elina,
VONO DE VILHENA, Daniela, BUCHHOLZ, Sandra (ed/s)
*Adult learning in modern societies: an international comparison from a
life-course perspective*
Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2014, CLIC, eduLIFE

As industrial societies increasingly evolve into knowledge-based economies, the importance of education as a lifelong process is greater than ever. This comprehensive book provides a state-of-the-art analysis of adult learning across the world and within varying institutional contexts. The expert contributors examine the structures of formal and non-formal adult learning in different countries, and investigate the levels of success those countries have experienced in encouraging participation and skill formation.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34659>

BOHÓRQUEZ, Jesús
*Luces para la economía: libros y discursos de economía política en el
Atlántico español durante la era de las revoluciones
(Nueva Granada, 1780-1811)*
Bogotá: Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia, 2014, Colección Cuadernos
coloniales, 17

Durante el último cuarto del siglo XVIII y las primeras décadas del XIX, ocurrió una serie de convulsiones en el espacio atlántico. La llamada era de las revoluciones fue el marco en el cual la economía política se consolidó como ciencia y comenzó a ser implementada como nueva razón gubernamental. Este libro analiza la emergencia y circulación de dicho saber en el Imperio español, y particularmente en el Nuevo Reino de Granada. A través del cruce de información de inventarios de bibliotecas, citas de autores y de conceptos, análisis de informes administrativos y periódicos, se explora la consolidación de debates relacionados con la libertad de comercio, la agricultura como principal fuente de riqueza, las reformas arancelarias, y otros temas que transformaron profundamente la percepción del funcionamiento del Imperio español y sus colonias desde mediados del siglo XVIII. Se trataba de un conjunto de reformas institucionales de actualidad cuando estalló la crisis imperial en 1808. Este libro propone integrar analíticamente el Nuevo Reino de Granada al contexto atlántico donde las colonias del Caribe (particularmente La Habana y el Santo Domingo francés), los Estados Unidos y la anglofilia/anglofobia jugaron un papel fundamental. En suma, se intenta analizar los procesos acaecidos en 1808 desde una perspectiva que sobrepase el marco 'hispanico' y coyuntural en el que recientemente han sido analizados.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34442>



BOSI, Lorenzo, DEMETRIOU, Chares, MALTHANER, Stefan (ed/s)
*Dynamics of political violence: a process-oriented perspective on
radicalization and the escalation of political conflict*
Farnham: Ashgate, 2014

Dynamics of Political Violence examines how violence emerges and develops from episodes of contentious politics. By considering a wide range of empirical cases, such as anarchist movements, ethno-nationalist and left-wing militancy in Europe, contemporary Islamist violence, and insurgencies in South Africa and Latin America, this pathbreaking volume of research identifies the forces that shape radicalization and violent escalation. It also contributes to the process-and-mechanism-based models of contentious politics that have been developing over the past decade in both sociology and political science. Chapters of original research emphasize how the processes of radicalization and violence are open-ended, interactive, and context dependent. They offer detailed empirical accounts as well as comprehensive and systematic analyses of the dynamics leading to violent episodes. Specifically, the chapters converge around four dynamic processes that are shown to be especially germane to radicalization and violence: dynamics of movement-state interaction; dynamics of intra-movement competition; dynamics of meaning formation and transformation; and dynamics of diffusion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35040>

BRESSANELLI, Edoardo
Europarties after enlargement: organization, ideology and competition
London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014, Palgrave Studies in European Union Politics

On the one hand, the EU enlargement of 2004/7 brought into the EU 12 new member states ten of which are post-communist countries. On the other, the Lisbon Treaty signed in 2007 states that the 'Union shall be founded on representative democracy' and its political parties contribute 'to express the will of the citizens'. Is representative (party) democracy possible in the enlarged and more diverse Union? What are the constraints and opportunities for its political parties? This study provides a systematic assessment of the impact of enlargement on political parties at the EU level. Theoretically, it builds on the literature on partisan formation and development to frame the consequences of the Union's widening. Empirically, it undertakes an extensive analysis combining qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32940>

BROUSSEAU, Eric, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel (ed/s)
The manufacturing of markets: legal, political and economic dynamics
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014; [Loyola de Palacio Chair]

Different types of markets exist throughout the world but how are they created? In this book, an interdisciplinary team of authors provide an evolutionary vision of how markets are designed and shaped. Drawing on a series of case studies, they show that markets are far from perfect and natural mechanisms, and propose a new view of markets as social construct, explaining how combinations of economic, political and legal constraints influence the formation and performance of markets. Historical trajectories and interdependencies among institutional dimensions make it difficult to build costless, non-biased co-ordination mechanisms, and there are limitations to public and private attempts to improve the design of markets. The authors show that



incomplete and imperfect modes of governance must be improved upon and combined in order for markets to work more efficiently. This timely book will interest practitioners and academics with backgrounds in economics, law, political science and public policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31422>

BRUSZT, Laszlo, MCDERMOTT, Gerald A. (ed/s)

***Leveling the playing field:
transnational regulatory integration and development***

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014

Emerging market countries are currently facing a dual challenge. How to incorporate transnational regulations into their societies, while building their own versions of regulatory capitalism. This raises a multitude questions and challenges. Will the diffusion of international public and private regulations of developed countries, benefit a few and marginalize less developed countries? Or, can these regulations foster transnational public-private experiments to improve local regulatory capacities and social conditions? What kinds of strategies might facilitate or impede both transnational regulatory integration and local institutional upgrading? This book offers a fresh perspective in reconciling the seemingly incompatible goals of transnational integration and development. It offers a new analytical framework and a set of case studies that help forge a comparative analysis of integration and development. It offers both the identification of the mechanisms that can foster lasting transnational integration settlements and broad based domestic institutional and economic upgrading. The case studies of the volume, prepared by leading scholars in the field analyse issues in a variety of regions around the world and in industries and domains ranging from food safety, manufacturing, telecommunications, finance, as well as labour and environmental rights. The chapters reveal concrete lessons for scholars and practitioners alike, around the different roles and strategies that governments, the multilaterals, firms, and NGOs can take, to facilitate the integration of international standards, improve domestic institutions, and expand the benefits to a great variety of local groups.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32412>

CAMBINI, Carlo, RUBINO, Alessandro (ed/s)

Regional energy initiatives: MedReg and the energy community

Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2014; [Florence School of Regulation]

This book focuses on the two intra-regional initiatives created for the development and integration of energy markets: the Energy Community and MedReg. The Energy Community and MedReg, apart from their common strategic role in providing a much-needed stable regulatory environment for energy markets in their respective reference countries, represent examples of a diverse development of regional energy initiatives. The former is initiated by external factors and is an example of a top-down approach, whereas the latter is a voluntary bottom-up initiative of the countries involved. The way the institutional framework is built is not without consequences on the functioning and organization of the two regional initiatives. The book assesses these different approaches and their consequences in the framework of the development of the Energy Community and MedReg, with particular reference to their impact on regional integration, energy policy and institutional change. The analysis is enriched with several case studies on the role of independent regulatory agencies, the promotion of renewable energy sources, infrastructure and interconnection



development across the Mediterranean basin and the implications of exporting the EU institutional model. This book is aimed at policy makers, institutions, energy companies and academics to provide a better understanding of the economic and institutional eco-system that characterize the Mediterranean area.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31423>

CAVERO DE CARONDELET, Cloe

Una villa Toledana del Quinientos: el cigarral del cardenal Quiroga

Madrid: Auditores de Energía y Medio Ambiente, 2014

En 1584, el cardenal Quiroga, apartado de la corte madrileña, compró una finca suburbana a las afueras de Toledo. En esta heredad erigiría un palacio a la manera de las villas italianas renacentistas. Jardines aterrazados, fuentes mitológicas, logias abiertas a la naturaleza y una decoración pictórica de temas sacros y profanos completarían el que constituyó el máximo exponente de una novedosa tipología constructiva: los cigarrales toledanos. Desde el análisis de fuentes documentales inéditas y de los restos pictóricos y arquitectónicos que aún hoy perviven, este trabajo aborda la reconstrucción de este espacio múltiple para acercarnos a lo que pudo ser vivir in villa con un cardenal de Toledo.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34265>

CHECHI, Alessandro

The settlement of international cultural heritage disputes

New York: Oxford University Press, 2014

The past forty years have seen a wide proliferation of an extensive range of disputes under international law concerning cultural heritage. These disputes can concern a disparate variety of issues. A substantial number of have concerned the restitution of stolen and illegally exported art objects. Another set of controversies has involved the protection of immovable cultural heritage. Unlike other fields of international law, international cultural heritage law does not have an ad hoc mechanism of dispute settlement. As a result, controversies are to be settled through negotiation or, if this fails, through existing dispute resolution means, which include arbitration and litigation before domestic courts or international tribunals. This ad hoc fashion of dealing with disputes is not without consequences. The most serious problem is that the same or similar cases may be settled in different ways, thereby bringing about an incoherent and fragmentary enforcement of the law. This book offers a comprehensive and innovative analysis of the settlement of cultural heritage disputes. It addresses the means the potential fragmentation can be resolved by providing a two-fold analysis. First, it provides a detailed analysis of the existing legal framework and the available means of judicial and non-judicial dispute settlement. Second, it explores the feasibility of two solutions for overcoming the lack of a specialized forum. The first potential solution is the establishment of a new international court. The second concerns existing judicial and extra-judicial fora and means of increasing interaction between them by the practice of 'cross-fertilization'. The book focuses on the substance of such interaction, and identifies a number of culturally-sensitive parameters which need to apply (the 'common rules of adjudication'). Ultimately the book argues that existing judicial and non-judicial fora should adopt a cross-fertilizing perspective to use and disseminate jurisprudence containing these common rules of adjudication, to enhance the effectiveness and coherence of their decision-making processes. Finally, it sets out how such an approach would be conducive to the development of a wider body of international cultural heritage law.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30581>



CLARKE, Lisa

*Public-private partnerships and responsibility under international law:
a global health perspective*

London; New York: Routledge, 2014

Partnerships between the public and private sectors are an increasingly accepted method to deal with pressing global issues, such as those relating to health. Partnerships, comprised of states and international organizations (public sector) and companies, non-governmental organizations, research institutes and philanthropic foundations (private sector), are forming to respond to pressing global health issues. These partnerships are managing activities that are normally regarded to be within the domain of states and international organizations, such as providing access to preventative and treatment measures for certain diseases, or improving health infrastructure within certain states to better manage the growing risk of disease. In the shadow of the success of these partnerships lies, however, the possibility of something going wrong and it is to this shadow that this book sheds light. This book explores the issue of responsibility under international law in the context of global health public-private partnerships. The legal status of partnerships under international law is explored in order to determine whether or not partnerships have legal personality under international law, resulting in them being subject to rules of responsibility under international law. The possibility of holding partnerships responsible in domestic legal systems and the immunity partnerships have from the jurisdiction of domestic courts in certain states is also considered. The obstacles to holding partnerships themselves responsible leads finally to an investigation into the possibility of holding states and/or international organizations, as partners and/or hosts of partnerships, responsible under international law in relation to the acts of partnerships. This book will be of interest to those researching and working in areas of global governance, especially hybrid public-private bodies; the responsibility under international law of states and international organizations; and also global health. It provides doctrinal clarification and practical guidance in a developing field of international law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31493>

CONTI, Bartolomeo

L'Islam en Italie : les leaders musulmans entre intégration et séparation

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014, Penser le temps présent

L'Italie est devenue pays d'immigration à la fin des années 1970, lorsque le processus migratoire a commencé à modifier en profondeur la société italienne, y compris son panorama religieux. Celui-ci s'est en effet rapidement pluralisé, grâce notamment à la présence d'un nombre grandissant de musulmans, qui ont fait de l'islam la deuxième religion du pays. Néanmoins, pendant longtemps, l'appartenance religieuse des musulmans est restée confinée dans la sphère privée, en particulier en raison de l'idée partagée par la quasi-totalité des migrants que leur présence en Italie n'était qu'une parenthèse. C'est en particulier à la suite du regroupement familial, à partir de la fin des années 1990, qu'une partie des musulmans a fait sortir l'islam de la sphère privée pour l'affirmer dans l'espace public. Ce livre est la description et l'analyse de ce processus et, par conséquent, des changements ayant affecté l'islam italien au cours des dernières années, et des conflits que l'affirmation de l'islam dans l'espace public a inévitablement déclenchés.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35098>



CREMONA, Marise, HILPOLD, Peter, LAVRANOS, Nikolaos,
SCHNEIDER, Stefan Staiger, ZIEGLER, Andreas R. (ed/s)
*Reflections on the constitutionalisation of international economic law:
liber amicorum for Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann*
Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2014

This book collects a large number of essays written in honour of Professor Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann by his friends, colleagues and former students. The respective contributions cover the fields of International Economic Law, International Constitutional Law/Transnational Constitutionalism, EU Law and Human Rights. The broad thematic scope of this book mirrors the extremely large field of interests of the jubilarian. Paying tribute to a particular trait of Professor Petersmann's character who was always both a dogmatic thinker and a curious researcher, the authors try to cover both structural issues of law as well as most recent developments, in particular in the field of International Economic Law. 'Construing' the constitution of International Economic Law, in both senses of this activity, was an aim throughout Professor Petersmann's academic career and this goal stands also at the heart of this book.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30118>

CREMONA, Marise, THIES, Anne (ed/s)
*The European Court of Justice and external relations law:
constitutional challenges*
Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2014, Modern studies in European Law

This edited collection appraises the role, self-perception, reasoning and impact of the European Court of Justice on the development of EU external relations law. Against the background of the recent recasting of the EU Treaties by the Treaty of Lisbon and at a time when questions arise over the character of the Court's judicial reasoning and the effect of international legal obligations in its case law, it discusses the contribution of the Court to the formation of the EU as an international actor and the development of EU external relations law, and the constitutional challenges the Court faces in this context. To what extent does the position of the Court contribute to a specific conception of the EU? How does the EU's constitutional order, as interpreted by the Court, shape its external relations? The Court still has only limited jurisdiction over the EU's common foreign and security policy: why has this decision been taken, and what are its implications? And what is the Court's own view of the relationship between court(s) and foreign policy, and of its own relationship with other international courts? The contributions to this volume show that the Court's influence over EU external relations derives first from its ability to shape and define the external competence of the EU and resulting constraints on the Member States, and second from its insistence on the autonomy of the EU legal order and its role as 'gatekeeper' to the entry and effect of international law into the EU system. It has not—in the external domain—overtly exerted influence through shaping substantive policy, as it has, for example in relation to the internal market. Nevertheless the rather 'legalised' nature of EU external relations and the significance of the EU's international legal commitments mean that the role of the Court of Justice is more central than that of a national court with respect to the foreign policy of a nation state. And of course its decisions can nonetheless be highly political.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33842>

DELIVRÉ, Emilie, BERGER, Emmanuel (ed/s)
Popular justice in Europe (18th-19th Centuries)
Bologna: il Mulino; Berlin: Duncker & Humblot; Trento: Fondazione Bruno Kessler,
2014, Annali dell'Istituto storico italo-germanico in Trento, Contributi, 29



'Popular justice' can be roughly defined as 'the exercise of justice by the people'. The institutions and practices pertaining to this form of justice vary widely across time and geographical space. The 18th and 19th centuries constitute a key historical period for the transition to popular justice in Europe. On the one hand, many long-standing practices ('ducking', 'Rüegerichte') were progressively called into question. On the other hand, the democratization of European societies and the progressive advent of political liberalism helped bring about the emergence of an institutionalized popular justice with the establishment of institutions such as the justice of the peace and the jury. The legitimacy of popular justice remained nonetheless weak due to the government's fear of losing control and regal powers. Its establishment further depended on the degree of modernisation of the States, which for the most part remained firmly anchored in the Ancien Régime. Despite the importance of popular justice during the 18th and 19th centuries, scholars have largely ignored this field of research or have limited their study to a national perspective. The very definition of popular justice remains vague and requires further conceptual analyses. This book offers a comparative overview of the history of popular justice in France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and England and sets the foundations for future research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34306>

DELIVRÉ, Emilie

Le catéchisme politique allemand de 1780 à 1850 : un prêche pour la formation du citoyen

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014, Les mondes germaniques
European University Institute subsidy

La réflexion politique de la première moitié du XIXe siècle se coule dans un vocabulaire religieux dont le saint-simonisme en France fournit un des exemples les plus connus. En Allemagne cette articulation du religieux et du politique a donné lieu à un véritable genre, celui du catéchisme politique. L'étude de plus de 250 ouvrages se concentre donc sur un objet extrêmement précis, jamais étudié dans son ensemble, à partir duquel peut s'analyser toute une culture politique, notamment celle qui cherchait à gagner les classes modestes de la société. Les catéchismes purement religieux, protestants comme catholiques, inscrits eux-mêmes dans une longue tradition, constituent le point de départ de la réflexion présentée ici pour aboutir, via les catéchismes philosophiques, juridiques, aux catéchismes révolutionnaires et spécifiquement politiques. Le genre atteint son développement maximum durant la Révolution de 1848 qui voit paraître un tiers de la production générale des catéchismes. Les liens entre le politique et le religieux incitent l'auteur à conclure à « la permanence du politico-religieux » en Allemagne entre la fin du XVIIIe siècle et la moitié du XIXe. Après des études de civilisation germanique et d'histoire à l'université Toulouse-Le Mirail, à la Freie Universität Berlin et aux universités de Halle/Saale et de Valladolid, Émilie Delivré a obtenu un doctorat d'histoire et de civilisation de l'Institut universitaire européen de Florence au sujet de la communication politique allemande et européenne à la croisée des XVIIIe et XIXe siècles. Elle enseigne auprès de l'université de Trente et de Vérone et est actuellement chercheuse à l'Isig (Istituto storico italo-germanico).

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32972>



DELLA PORTA, Donatella (ed/s)
Methodological practices in social movement research
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014

Social movement studies have grown enormously in the last few decades, spreading from sociology and political science to other fields of knowledge, as varied as geography, history, anthropology, psychology, economics, law and others. With the growing interest in the field, there has been also an increasing need for methodological guidance for empirical research. This volume addresses this need by introducing the main methods of data collection and data analysis as they have been used in past research on social movements. Unlike other volumes, the book offers a practical, how-to approach and not simply a review of the methodological literature. Each author writes on a method they are very familiar with, having used it extensively in their own work. And each chapter presents specific discussions on every stage of research: from research design to data collection and the use of the information gathered. Throughout, research dilemmas and choices are presented, illustrated, and discussed. The volume offers an essential point of references for anyone undertaking research on social movements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32971>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, MATTONI, Alice (ed/s)
Spreading protest: social movements in times of crisis
Colchester: ECPR Press, 2014, Studies in European Political Science Series

Which elements do the Arab Spring, the Indignados and Occupy Wall Street have in common? How do they differ? What do they share with social movements of the past? This book discusses the recent wave of global mobilisations from an unusual angle, explaining what aspects of protests spread from one country to another, how this happened, and why diffusion occurred in certain contexts but not in others. In doing this, the book casts light on the more general mechanisms of protest diffusion in contemporary societies, explaining how mobilisations travel from one country to another and, also, from past to present times. Bridging different fields of the social sciences, and covering a broad range of empirical cases, this book develops new theoretical perspectives.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32471>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella
Mobilizing for democracy: comparing 1989 and 2011
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014

Strangely enough, while the pictures used to illustrate the most recent wave of protests for democracy in North Africa represent mass protest, research on social movements and democratization have rarely interacted. This volume aims to fill this gap by looking at episodes of democratization through the lens of social movement studies. Without assuming that democratization is always produced from below, the author singles out different paths of democratization by looking at the ways in which the masses interact with the elites, and protest with bargaining: eventful democratization, participated pacts and troubled democratization. The main focus is on the first of the paths: eventful democratization, that is cases in which authoritarian regimes break down following-often short but intense-waves of protest. Recognizing the particular power of some transformative events, the analysis locates them within the broader mobilization processes, including the multitude of less visible, but still important protests that surround them. Cognitive, affective and relational mechanisms are singled out as transforming the contexts in which dissidents act. In



all three paths, mobilization of resources, framing processes and appropriation of opportunities will develop in action, in different combinations. The comparison of different cases within two waves of protests for democracy, in Central Eastern Europe in 1989 and in the Middle East and North Africa in 2011, allows the author to theorize about causal mechanisms and conditions as they emerge in mobilizations for democracy. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30199>

DOBBERNACK, Jan

The politics of social cohesion in Germany, France and the United Kingdom

Houndmills; Basingstoke; Hampshire; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014, Palgrave
Politics of Identity and Citizenship

Across Western Europe, 'social cohesion' is seen to be at risk, and its protection has become an important objective for social governance. Exploring the emergence of a politics of cohesion in France, Germany and the United Kingdom, this book draws attention to an unexplored connection: the coincidence between the cohesive society and the active society. It examines political agendas of cohésion sociale, Bürgergesellschaft and community cohesion and argues that, despite country-specific differences, the politics of cohesion yields similar political effects. Individuals and groups, no matter what their respective capacities, are asked to comply with expectations of behavioural flexibility and active conduct. Jan Dobbernack traces these effects to the 'social imaginaries' that underpin agendas of cohesion. This book offers a new interpretation of an important phenomenon in European social policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34220>

DUMBRAVA, Costica

Nationality, citizenship and ethno-cultural belonging: preferential membership policies in Europe

Houndmills; Basingstoke; Hampshire; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014, Palgrave
studies in citizenship transitions series

This book investigates the legal rules of acquisition and loss of citizenship in Europe. Challenging mainstream arguments about the de-ethnicization of citizenship in Europe, Dumbrava identifies and analyses citizenship regulations that differentiate people on ethno-cultural grounds. Providing a unique comparative analysis of citizenship laws in thirty eight European countries, this book assesses major justifications for ethno-cultural rules of citizenship. From general legal and normative principles to more specific and contextual justifications, Dumbrava builds a normative framework for analyzing membership of a liberal democratic state. By disentangling the unitary model of national citizenship that bundles together legal, political, and identity memberships, Citizenship, Nationality and Ethno-Cultural Membership aims to reconcile competing principles of membership and define a more robust set of citizenship regulations.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34661>



FABBRINI, Federico

Fundamental rights in Europe: challenges and transformations in comparative perspective

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014, Oxford Studies in European Law

- Offers a comparative analysis of human rights standards between the European system and the federal system of the USA;
- Provides useful technical information on four case studies including, the right to due process for suspected terrorists, the right to vote for non-citizens, the right to strike and lastly the right to abortion;
- Combines a conceptual framework with an empirical examination testing the value of the theory in practice. The European architecture for the protection of fundamental rights combines the legal regimes of the states, the European Union, and the European Convention on Human Rights.

The purpose of this book is to analyse the constitutional implications of this multilevel architecture and to examine the dynamics that spring from the interaction between different human rights standards in Europe. The book adopts a comparative approach, and through a comparison with the federal system of the United States, it advances an analytical model that systematically explains the dynamics at play in the European multilevel human rights architecture. It identifies two recurrent challenges in the interplay between different state and transnational human rights standards—a challenge of ineffectiveness, when transnational law operates as a ceiling of protection for a specific human right, and a challenge of inconsistency when transnational law operates as a floor—and considers the most recent transformations taking place in the European human rights regime. The book tests the model of challenges and transformations by examining in depth four case studies: the right to due process for suspected terrorists, the right to vote for non-citizens, the right to strike and the right to abortion. In light of these examples, the book then concludes by reassessing the main theories on the protection of fundamental rights in Europe and making the case for a new vision—a ‘neo-federal’ theory—which is able to frame the dilemmas of identity, equality and supremacy behind the European multilevel architecture for the protection of human rights.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30240>

FERNANDES, Tiago

A sociedade civil

Lisboa: Fundação Francisco Manuel dos Santos (FFMS), 2014, Ensaios da Fundação

Uma sociedade civil robusta é condição essencial para o aprofundamento da democracia. Através de uma reflexão sobre a história europeia, este ensaio mostra como a sociedade civil emergiu a par de Estados fortes, parlamentos poderosos, partidos políticos mobilizadores e em contextos de revolução social democrática. Numa época de corrosão destas instituições pelo mercado desregulado e por organizações tecnocráticas, apenas através da revitalização de uma sociedade civil que dê voz ao cidadão comum e aos grupos com menos recursos será possível defender a democracia.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33864>

FERRARA, Pasquale

Global Religions and international relations: a diplomatic perspective

New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014, Palgrave Studies in Religion, Politics, and Policy



The study of religion in the context of international relations is experiencing a resurgence in attention and scholarship, serving as a crucial method of understanding world events through the cultural prism of faith. Religion's ability to confer legitimacy, influence world opinion of leaders and figureheads, and the tendency for religious conflicts to spill over borders all constitute ways in which faith shapes international relations. However, as this book demonstrates, the role of religion is also increasingly important in promoting forms of organized and institutionalized international cooperation, especially in terms of cooperative activity between states and non-state international actors. As global power shifts, a discussion of the role religions play within systemic analysis of international relations and diplomacy is vital toward understanding the future of religion in an increasingly globalized world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29037>

FERRARA, Pasquale

La politica inframondiale: le relazioni internazionali nell'era post-globale

Roma: Citta Nuova Editrice, 2014, Per-corsi di Sophia, 2

Dinamiche e connessioni verso un nuovo progetto politico internazionale. Dalla caduta del Muro di Berlino (1989) ad oggi, passando per l'attacco alle Torri Gemelle (2001), lo scenario politico internazionale è cambiato profondamente. L'espressione 'politica inframondiale' tenta di cogliere la situazione di stretta interconnessione che ormai si registra tra le varie aree del mondo, e che va ben al di là della globalizzazione. Da un assetto 'bipolare', si è passati infatti ad un contesto 'multipolare' segnato dalle grandi incongruenze globali. Ulrich Beck ci ha ricordato come la società contemporanea globale si trovi a dover affrontare i medesimi rischi, che non tengono conto delle frontiere nazionali: pensiamo ai cambiamenti climatici o alle crisi economiche e finanziarie. La politica, pertanto, se vuole essere all'altezza delle trasformazioni in corso nei vari ambiti dell'attività umana, non può più essere pensata solo all'interno di un contesto locale, e persino nazionale. Per, una nuova alleanza più inclusiva e paritaria, che va oltre le alleanze militari ed economiche esistenti. Frutto di una trentennale esperienza di diplomatico di professione, Ferrara si propone una riflessione interdisciplinare sulle dinamiche della politica internazionale nel quarto di secolo seguito alla liquidazione della guerra fredda: un percorso critico e analitico che combina elementi di analisi empirica e spunti di teoria normativa, con un costante riferimento agli eventi della politica internazionale.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32171>

FINGER, Matthias (ed/s)

20 years of liberalization of the European network industries

Special issue of *Utilities Policy*, 2014, Vol. 31; [Florence School of Regulation]

The focus of this special issue is the liberalization of the network industries in Europe. Within the issue, we look back at 20 years of de- and re-regulation. We also look into the future, say the next 20 years, and assess the possible evolution of these network industries, considering the currently observable trends in both technology and European regulatory policies. This special issue of *Utilities Policy* is structured within the three areas of the Florence School of Regulation. Three articles fall under the Florence School of Regulation's energy area, which is directed by Prof. Jean-Michel Glachant. The next two articles fall under the Florence School of Regulation's telecommunications and media area, directed by Prof. Pier Luigi Parcu. The final three articles fall under the Florence School of Regulation's transport area, directed by Prof. Matthias Finger e although the article on the postal sector is clearly at the interface between communications and transport (logistics).

Special issue pages 219-301.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34337>



FINGER, Matthias, BUKOVIC, Bernhard, BURHAN, Muqbil (ed/s)
Postal services in the digital age
Amsterdam: IOS Press, 2014, Global E-Governances Series

In recent years, the postal sector has undergone radical changes, which have primarily been driven by operational and technological developments. Not only has the advent of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) added competition to the market, but it has also provided ample opportunity for the broadening and improvement of services and product range. This book deals with the challenges faced by the postal sector in the digital age, and with the vast opportunities that technological advancements offer postal operators with regard to developing new business solutions and services tailored to the needs of their customers. It provides an analysis of these opportunities and identifies the ways in which postal operators might benefit from the digital age and new market requirements. The book is divided into three main parts: various digital dimensions; e-commerce challenges; and opportunities for partnership with governments. A final chapter discusses the developments described in the book and the views and ideas of the authors. The book will be of interest to all those responsible for developing and running postal services, as well as to anyone affected by the changes which have already taken place or the possibilities opening up for new and improved services.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32455>

FONT, Joan, DELLA PORTA, Donatella, SINTOMER, Yves (ed/s)
*Participatory democracy in Southern Europe:
causes, characteristics and consequences*
London; New York: Rowman & Littlefield International, 2014

Using a highly original multi-method approach, this book examines a wide range of innovative institutional participatory processes across Spain, Italy and France. Citizen participation is a central component of democratic governance. As participatory schemes have grown in number and gained in social legitimacy over recent years, the research community has analyzed the virtues of participatory policies from several points of view, but usually giving focus to the most successful and well-known grass-roots cases. This book examines a wider range of participatory interventions that have been created or legitimized by central governments, providing original exploration of institutional democratic participatory mechanisms. Looking at a huge variety of subnational examples across Italy, Spain and France, the book interrogates the rich findings of a substantial research project. The authors use quantitative and qualitative methods to compare why these cases of participatory mechanisms have emerged, how they function, and what cultural impact they've achieved. This allows highly original insights into why participatory mechanisms work in some places, but not others, and the sorts of choices that organizers of participatory processes have to consider when creating such policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31671>

FRISONE, Anna
*Quando le lavoratrici si ripresero la cultura: femminismo sindacale e corsi
150 ore delle donne a Reggio Emilia*
Editrice Socialmente: Bologna, 2014, Saggi, materiali e memorie-6

Gli sconvolgimenti del decennio Settanta, attraverso l'esperienza del femminismo sindacale e dei corsi 150 ore delle donne: all'incrocio tra i temi del lavoro, della scuola e della differenza di genere. Quando il movimento neofemminista si afferma sulla scena pubblica, le donne del sindacato cominciano ad intrecciare lotta operaia



e problematiche di genere. Le lavoratrici scelgono di declinare in chiave separatista lo strumento per il diritto allo studio conquistato dal sindacato unitario nel 1973: organizzano corsi per sole donne rivendicando un tempo 'tutto per sé' grazie al quale 'riappropriarsi della cultura'. Questo volume, attraverso le fonti d'archivio sindacali e femministe delle province di Bologna e Reggio Emilia, ricostruisce in prima battuta la diffusione dei corsi misti 150 ore, per poi dare conto della nascita di un pensiero specificamente femminile all'interno del sindacato e raccontare i corsi 150 ore delle donne. La ricerca approfondisce il caso di Reggio Emilia, sia per l'accurata conservazione e disponibilità di fonti, sia per la sua particolare vivacità politico-culturale. Un contributo per non dimenticare l'esperienza del femminismo sindacale in Italia, importante soprattutto in un momento in cui il lavoro, e quello delle donne in particolare, sembra divenire evanescente e disperso, perdendo le tracce delle proprie origini e della forza delle proprie lotte.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34261>

GALLO, Daniele, PALADINI, Luca, PUSTORINO, Pietro (ed/s)
Same-sex couples before national, supranational and international jurisdictions

Berlin: Springer, 2014

The present volume focuses on the jurisprudence of national, supranational and international jurisdictions (and quasi-jurisdictions) as regards the legal status of same-sex couples. Its aim is to explore the content, rationale, functioning and potential of the different jurisdictions' reasonings and their contribution to the strengthening of LGBTI rights (and duties). As a consequence, the book tries to convey the complexities and controversies that derive from the judicial recognition of same-sex couples across the world, taking always into account the relationship of the judiciary with the executive and the legislature and the related problems of legitimacy and democracy. The volume deals with this issue and considers it as a crucial test for modern democracies and contemporary societies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29247>

GAMBETTA, Diego
La pègre déchiffrée : signes et stratégies de la communication criminelle

Genève : Éditions Markus Haller, 2014

Comment les criminels réussissent-ils à communiquer entre eux ? Pour monter un coup, ils ne peuvent pas ouvertement promouvoir leurs services. En cas de conflit, le recours aux tribunaux est exclu. Si les entreprises criminelles existent, leurs participants ont dû surmonter la double difficulté de prouver leur propre fiabilité et d'identifier les pairs dignes de confiance — sans révéler des informations utiles à des rivaux ou à la police. Dans cet ouvrage, Diego Gambetta analyse un large échantillon d'entreprises criminelles — de la mafia sicilienne aux gangs du Japon moderne, des organisations de prisonniers aux groupes terroristes et aux cercles de pédophiles. Il montre par quels moyens les criminels parviennent à coopérer, révèle la subtilité et l'ingéniosité de leur communication et dévoile bribes par bribes la logique cachée derrière les comportements souvent bizarres de ceux qui sont constamment tiraillés entre l'attrait du gain criminel et la crainte de sanctions sévères.

Traduit de l'anglais par Patrick Hersant (Codes of the underworld: how criminals communicate, 2009).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31249>



GARZIA, Diego, MARSCHALL, Stefan (ed/s)
Matching voters with parties and candidates: voting advice applications in a comparative perspective
Colchester: ECPR Press, 2014

Voting Advice Applications—VAAs—have become a widespread online feature of electoral campaigns in Europe, attracting growing interest from social and political scientists. But until now, there has been no systematic and reliable comparative assessment of these tools. Previously published research on VAAs has resulted almost exclusively in national case studies. This lack of an integrated framework for analysis has made research on VAAs unable to serve the scientific goal of systematic knowledge accumulation. Against this background, *Matching Voters With Parties and Candidates* aims first at a comprehensive overview of the VAA phenomenon in a truly comparative perspective. Featuring the biggest number of European experts on the topic ever assembled, the book answers a number of open questions and addresses debates in VAA research. It also aims to bridge the gap between VAA research and related fields of political science.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34156>

GARZIA, Diego
Personalization of politics and electoral change
Houndmills; Basingstoke; Hampshire; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014, Palgrave studies in political psychology

The conventional wisdom that parliamentary elections are now, more than at any time in the past, determined by voters' assessments of party leaders has been fiercely contested by comparative electoral research. To overcome the obvious mismatch between customary expectations about the role of party leaders and the conclusions drawn by scholarly research in the field, this book provides an innovative framework for the study of voting behavior in light of the ongoing personalization of politics. Through analysis of election study data from Britain, Germany and the Netherlands, this book highlights the progressive inability of social-psychological models of voting to account for individuals' choices. Throughout the last four decades, voters' attitudes towards party leaders have apparently become a crucial determinant of their feelings of affinity with certain parties. Once the role of leaders as drivers of partisanship is taken into account, their electoral effect emerges as a force that can—more often than not—make the difference between victory and defeat.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29555>

GENSCHEL, Philipp, JACHTENFUCHS, Markus (ed/s)
Beyond the regulatory polity?: the European integration of core state power
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014

Most EU-scholars conceive of the EU as a multilevel polity with strong powers to regulate economic policy externalities among the member states but little power to intervene in, let alone assume, core functions of sovereign government ('core state powers') such as foreign and defense policy, public finance, public administration, and the maintenance of law and order. This book challenges this view. Based on a systematic comparison of integration processes in military security, fiscal policy, and public administration, it finds steady progress in the integration of core state powers although with substantial sectoral variation. But the



EU is not heading towards state-building. In contrast to the historical experience of national federations, the European integration of core state powers proceeds mostly by regulating national capacities, not by creating European ones, and leads to territorial fragmentation rather than increased cohesiveness.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34498>

GROFMAN, Bernard, TRECHSEL, Alexander H.,

FRANKLIN, Mark (ed/s)

The Internet and democracy in global perspective: voters, candidates, parties, and social movements

Berlin: Springer, 2014, Studies in public choice; 31

This volume provides an important update to our current understanding of politics and the internet in a variety of new contexts, both geographically and institutionally. The subject of e-democracy has morphed over the years from speculative and optimistic accounts of a future heightened direct citizen involvement in political decision-making and an increasingly withered state apparatus, to more prosaic investigations of party and governmental website content and micro level analyses of voters' online activities. Rather than levelling the communications and participation playing field, most studies concluded that existing patterns of bias and power distribution were being repeated online, with the one exception of a genuine change in the potential for protest and e-activism. Across all of these accounts, the question remains whether the internet is a levelling communication tool that elevates the profile of marginalised players in the political system, or whether it is a medium that simply reinforces existing power and participatory biases. While employing case studies from various global perspectives, this book investigates the role of digital media and competitive advantage, campaigns and the effect of social media, online communication as way of fomenting nonviolent revolutions and the undeniable and important role of the internet on democracy around the world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31209>

HEINICKEL, Gunter

Adelsreformideen in Preußen: zwischen bürokratischem Absolutismus und demokratisierendem Konstitutionalismus (1806–1854)

Berlin; München; Boston: Walter De Gruyter, 2014, Elitenwandeln in der Moderne, Band 16

During the first half of the 19th century, aristocratic reform concepts contended with problems stemming from the transition from an estates-based to a post estates-based society. How would societies deal with becoming 'nationalized'? What role would sociocultural performance metrics and land ownership play? This study offers an original reading of the ways that the Prussian-German nobility specifically responded to these challenges. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34388>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
*Supply chains, mega-regionals and multilateralism:
a road map for the WTO*

London: CEPR Press, 2014; [Global Governance Programme]

With the WTO trade talks deadlocked since 2008, the US and EU are turning towards preferential trade agreements. But these leave out the planet's more dynamic traders—including large emerging economies such as China, India and Brazil—so such agreements can only have a relatively small positive impact. From a world welfare perspective, deals to further integrate markets need to be multilateral. The challenge is how to get there. This study considers alternative ways forward and proposes specific solutions for revitalizing multilateral trade liberalization and rule-making in the WTO. A key premise is that any road map must recognize that trade today involves supply chains and that these are impacted by many policies. The book recommends adoption of a 'supply chain framework' to help negotiators identify how an overall package can be constructed and identifies ways the WTO can become a forum for deliberation on new policy areas and learn from regional initiatives.

(Published revised version of EUI RSCAS WP 2014/27 <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30198>)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31453>

HUTTER, Swen
*Protesting economics and culture in Western Europe: new cleavages in left
and right politics*

Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2014, Social movements, protest
and contention

In this far-reaching work, Swen Hutter demonstrates the usefulness of studying both electoral politics and protest politics to better understand the impacts of globalization. Hutter integrates research on cleavage politics and populist parties in Western Europe with research on social movements. He shows how major new cleavages restructured protest politics over a thirty-year period, from the 1970s through the 1990s. This major study brings back the concept of cleavages to social movement studies and connects the field with contemporary research on populism, electoral behavior, and party politics. Hutter's work extends the landmark 1995 *New Social Movements in Western Europe*, the book that spurred the recognition that a broad empirical frame is valuable for understanding powerful social movements. This new book shows that it is also beneficial to include the study of political parties and protest politics. While making extensive use of public opinion, protest event, and election campaigning data, Hutter skillfully employs contemporary data from six West European societies—Austria, Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland—to account for responses to protest events and political issues across countries. *Protesting Culture and Economics in Western Europe* makes productive empirical, methodological, and theoretical contributions to the study of social movements and comparative politics. Empirically, it employs a new approach, along with new data, to explain changes in European politics over several decades. Methodologically, it makes rigorous yet creative use of diverse datasets in innovative ways, particularly across national borders. And theoretically, it makes a strong claim for considering the distinctive politics of protest across various issue domains as it investigates the asymmetrical politics of protest from left and right.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32311>



IGLESIAS-RODRÍGUEZ, Pablo

The accountability of financial regulators: a European and international perspective

Alphen aan den Rijn: Wolters Kluwer Law & Business, 2014, International Banking and Finance Series, Vol. 22

This book is the first to provide a multilevel, comparative, interdisciplinary, and practical analysis of the legal aspects pertaining to the accountability of FRSAs. Its points of reference include pre- and post-crisis regulatory schemes in three comparable but diverse jurisdictions (Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America), in the European Union, and in three international networks of FRSAs. The study evaluates and critiques the financial supervision architectures and reforms undertaken during the period 2009–2013. Centering his analysis on the various roles that legislatures, governments, and stakeholders (the financial industry, consumers, society at large) play as forums and actors to which FRSAs are accountable, the author engages with the following issues and much more:

- legal, political, and economic reasons behind differences in statutory approaches to FRSAs' accountability;
- models of accountability emerging from post-crisis overhauls;
- complementarities between the accountability structures operating at different jurisdictional levels and between instruments of accountability;
- reporting and disclosure duties of FRSAs; and
- participation of stakeholders in financial policymaking.

The analysis includes abundant examples of applications of accountability mechanisms in different jurisdictions, such as appointment procedures of the heads of FRSAs, instances of judicial or quasi-judicial challenge of FRSAs' decisions, and claims for damages brought against FRSAs. Quantitative data is used where appropriate. The multilevel analysis—comparative, European, international—provides a comprehensive overview of the accountability of FRSAs and permits a comparison among different levels of regulation. The study sheds clear light on the impact of the FRSAs' accountability on the soundness of financial markets, the protection of investors, the stability of the financial system, and democratic control and justice. It also assesses whether and how post-financial crisis reforms have addressed the accountability shortcomings of the pre-crisis setting. For all of these reasons, it will be warmly welcomed by lawyers, academics, and policymakers working in financial services and related fields.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34897>

KARAMOUZI, Eirini

Greece, the EEC and the Cold War, 1974–1979: the second enlargement

Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014, Security, Conflict and Cooperation in the Contemporary World

Greece, the EEC and the Cold War, 1974–1979 explores the history of the European Economic Community (EEC) in the turbulent decade of the 1970s and especially the Community's response to the fall of the Greek dictatorship and the country's application for EEC membership. The book constitutes the first multi-archival study on the second enlargement of the EEC, drawing on British, French, German, Irish, American, EEC and Greek sources. Thanks to its novel Community-centred approach, Eirini Karamouzi's work reveals the rationale behind the Nine's acceptance of the Greek application and details the dynamics of the accession negotiations in the evolving environment of détente and the rise of the Left in Southern Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33295>



KILPATRICK, Claire, DE WITTE, Bruno (ed/s)

*Social rights in crisis in the Eurozone:
the role of fundamental rights' challenges*

Special issue of *European Journal of Social Law*, 2014, No. 1-2

Although often neglected by legal and policy analysis of the Eurozone crisis, an increasingly central dimension of that crisis and its management are important, sometimes dramatic, changes to social rights and entitlements. These include rights relating to work as well as rights relating to a wide range of welfare entitlements such as housing, health, education and social assistance. At the same time, fundamental rights, including fundamental social rights, from different sources can be a means to contest the crisis-imposed changes to social rights. The aim of the collective research published in this special issue is accordingly threefold. It analyses, firstly, what has happened to social rights in a number of the Eurozone Member States most affected by the crisis. Secondly, it explicitly links two, sometimes rather disconnected discussions of 'social rights' by looking at both labour (and employment) rights and a broader range of social rights. Thirdly, it looks at the content, location and background of any fundamental rights challenges made to crisis-imposed changes to work and welfare rights. In this introductory contribution we explain each of these choices more fully and provide some interesting comparative findings and further puzzles arising from this project on social rights in crisis in Europe.

(Published version of EUI LAW WP 2014/05)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35120>

KLEIN, Menachem

Lives in common: Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Hebron

London: Hurst Publishers; Oxford University Press, 2014

Most books dealing with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict see events through the eyes of policy-makers, generals or diplomats. Menachem Klein offers an illuminating alternative by telling the intertwined histories, from street level upwards, of three cities—Jerusalem, Jaffa and Hebron—and their intermingled Jewish, Muslim and Christian inhabitants, from the nineteenth century to the present. Each of them was and still is a mixed city. Jerusalem and Hebron are holy places, while Jaffa till 1948 was Palestine's principal city and main port of entry. Klein portrays a society in the late Ottoman period in which Jewish-Arab interactions were intense, frequent, and meaningful, before the onset of segregation and separation gradually occurred in the Mandate era. The unequal power relations and increasing violence between Jews and Arabs from 1948 onwards are also scrutinised. Throughout, Klein bases his writing not on the official record but rather on a hitherto hidden private world of Jewish-Arab encounters, including marriages and squabbles, kindnesses and cruelties, as set out in dozens of memoirs, diaries, biographies and testimonies. *Lives in Common* brings together the voices of Jews and Arabs in a mosaic of fascinating stories, of lived experiences and of the major personalities that shaped them over the last 150 years.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32891>

KOMESAR, Neil, POIARES PESSOA MADURO, Luis Miguel,

WAGNER, Wendy, SHAFFER, Gregory C.,

BAKARDJIEVA-ENGELBREKT, Antonina

*Understanding global governance: institutional choice and
the dynamics of participation*

Florence: European University Institute, 2014; [RSCAS, Global Governance Programme]

Global governance is essentially about governance. That is, it is about those mechanisms that make societal or global determinations. Comparative institutional analysis is by its nature focused on governance and governance mechanisms and understanding institutional behavior lies in the dynamics of participation—the bottom-up forces that determine who is influential and who is not. In turn, the dynamics of participation is dependent in turn on the costs and benefits of participation. The works in this book attempt to establish and grow comparative institutional analysis as a general analytical framework for organizing the issues of global governance. The first chapter exams the basic constitutional issues faced by global governance. The second expands these insights to a general framework to analyze global governance. The third explores global governance and the use of comparative institutional analysis in the context of environmental issues. The fourth explores the institutional choice issues raised by trade and more broadly global public goods. The fifth examines what comparative institutional analysis of various sorts tell us about globalization and the role of law. Although this book sets out few answers, it does propose a route to a common understanding of the problems and with it a way to reach meaningful answers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31118>

KOSTA, Vasiliki, SKOUTARIS, Nikos,
TZEVELEKOS, Vassilis P. (ed/s)

The EU accession to the ECHR

Oxford: Hart, 2014, Modern studies in European law

Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) provides that the EU will accede to the system of human rights protection of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Protocol No 9 in the Treaty of Lisbon opens the way for accession. This represents a major change in the relationship between two organisations that have co-operated closely in the past, though the ECHR has hitherto exercised only an indirect constitutional control over the EU legal order through scrutiny of EU Member States. The accession of the EU to the ECHR is expected to put an end to the informal dialogue, and allegedly also competition between the two regimes in Europe and to establish formal (both normative and institutional) hierarchies. In this new era, some old problems will be solved and new ones will appear. Questions of autonomy and independence, of attribution and allocation of responsibility, of co-operation, and legal pluralism will all arise, with consequences for the protection of human rights in Europe. This book seeks to understand how relations between the two organisations are likely to evolve after accession, and whether this new model will bring more coherence in European human rights protection. The book analyses from several different, yet interconnected, points of view and relevant practice the draft Accession Agreement, shedding light on future developments in the ECHR and beyond. Contributions in the book span classic public international law, EU law and the law of the ECHR, and are written by a mix of legal and non-legal experts from academia and practice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34065>

KOUSSENS, David, ROY, Olivier (ed/s)

Quand la burqa passe à l'Ouest : enjeux éthiques, politiques et juridiques

Rennes : Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2014, Sciences des religions; [RELIGIOWEST]

Publié avec le soutien de la Chaire de recherche sur les religions en modernité avancée de l'université de Sherbrooke et du projet ReligioWest, financé par le European Research Council.

Le voile intégral est un bout de tissu à double épaisseur — culturelle et religieuse — qui suscite l'émoi et interroge la capacité des démocraties libérales à trouver des solutions juridiques et politiques légitimes et efficaces face à l'expression de convictions en porte-à faux avec les valeurs de la majorité. Quelle place



accorder aux droits fondamentaux face à la radicalisation de certaines pratiques religieuses ? Le port du voile intégral nécessite-il des législations d'exception ? Comment concilier la spécificité d'une identité culturelle partagée par tous avec la diversité des authenticités qui se rencontrent dans la sphère publique ?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29377>

KRATOCHWIL, Friedrich

The status of law in world society: meditations on the role and rule of law

Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2014, Cambridge studies in international relations, No. 129

Friedrich Kratochwil's book explores the role of law in the international arena and the key discourses surrounding it. It explains the increased importance of law for politics, from law-fare to the judicialization of politics, to human rights, and why traditional expectations of progress through law have led to disappointment. Providing an overview of the debates in legal theory, philosophy, international law and international organizations, Kratochwil reflects on the need to break down disciplinary boundaries and address important issues in both international relations and international law, including deformalization, fragmentation, the role of legal pluralism, the emergence of autonomous autopoietic systems and the appearance of non-territorial forms of empire. He argues that the pretensions of a positivist theory in social science and of positivism in law are inappropriate for understanding practical problems and formulates an approach for the analysis of praxis based on constructivism and pragmatism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34303>

LACOUR, Pierre-Yves

La République naturaliste : collections d'histoire naturelle et Révolution française (1789-1804)

Paris : Publications scientifiques du Muséum national d'histoire naturelles, 2014, Archives, tome 19

La République naturaliste examine la rencontre entre un petit objet d'histoire de la culture et des sciences, les collections d'histoire naturelle, et un événement colossal, la Révolution. Les années 1789-1804 sont en effet un moment exceptionnel dans la constitution des collections naturalistes françaises. Récoltés, échangés, achetés ou confisqués dans les cabinets aristocratiques et ecclésiastiques, une multitude de spécimens convergent vers le Muséum d'histoire naturelle, tandis qu'une partie des doubles de ces collections nationales est envoyée en province dans les cabinets des Écoles centrales. Le Muséum apparaît alors comme le centre autour duquel s'organisent le rassemblement, puis la dispersion des spécimens et Paris prétend, pour un temps, incarner la capitale universelle de l'histoire naturelle. En suivant le parcours de ces objets, le livre analyse aussi ce qui se joue au moment où, dans la capitale comme en province, l'histoire naturelle s'institutionnalise, se professionnalise et se spécialise autour de collections refondées ou entièrement nouvelles. Au sein de ces collections, les relations entre objets scientifiques, artistiques et ethnographiques ne sont jamais exactement les mêmes tout comme les pratiques savantes qui fixent la valeur et l'usage des spécimens. C'est ainsi que dans les relations complexes, et parfois tendues, qui se tissent alors entre le Paris naturaliste, l'Europe savante et la province des professeurs, une hiérarchie des positions intellectuelles et des institutions scientifiques s'élabore progressivement. Ce livre dresse une carte inédite du savoir à l'époque révolutionnaire.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34219>



LOWE, Philip, MARQUIS, Mel (ed/s)
European competition law annual 2012: competition, regulation and public policies
Oxford; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2014

This volume contains papers presented at the 17th Annual EU Competition Law and Policy Workshop, organized by Philip Lowe and Mel Marquis and held at the European University Institute on 13-14 July 2012. From a variety of angles the book explores the themes of competition, regulation and certain public policies; their interactions; and, in some cases, their mutual tensions. The authors of the various chapters consider legal and economic issues relating to network industries, industrial, environmental and trade policy, and intellectual property and innovation policies, among others. Comparative views and the views of judges from different jurisdiction are provided, and techniques for mediating among different policy objectives and frameworks are discussed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32872>

LOWE, Philip, MARQUIS, Mel (ed/s)
European competition law annual 2011: integrating public and private enforcement of competition law: implications for courts and agencies
Oxford; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2014

This volume contains papers presented at the 16th Annual EU Competition Law and Policy Workshop, held at the European University Institute on 17-18 June 2011. This edition of the Workshop examined the emerging and increasingly important use of private rights of action before national courts, and the prospects for legislation and soft law initiatives at the level of the EU. The book has been updated and reflects the European Commission's private enforcement package of June 2013. Furthermore, the experiences of various national jurisdictions are discussed, both within Europe and in the US and Canada. As a whole, the volume explores how public and private enforcement might function harmoniously, as an 'integrated' system, to promote the public interest while ensuring that individual rights created in this field by the EU competition rules are vindicated. The contributors have, however, devoted significant analysis to the tensions between those two modes of enforcement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30777>

LÖYTÖMÄKI, Stina Outi Helena
Law and the politics of memory: confronting the past
Abingdon, Oxon; New York: Routledge, 2014, GlassHouse Book

Law and the Politics of Memory: Confronting the Past examines law's role as a tool of memory politics in the efforts of contemporary societies to work through the traumas of their past. The book examines how and why law has become so central in processes in which the past is constituted as a series of injustices that need to be rectified and can allegedly be repaired. Using the examples of French colonialism and Vichy, as well as addressing the politics of memory surrounding the Holocaust, communism and colonialism, this book provides a critical exploration of law's role in 'belated' transitional justice contexts. As such, it explores different legal modalities in processes of working through the past; addressing the implications of regulating history and memory through legal categories and legislative acts, whilst exploring how trials, restitution cases, and memory laws manage to fulfil such varied expectations as clarifying truth, rendering homage to memory



and reconciling societies. Legal scholars, historians and political scientists, especially those working with transitional justice, history and memory politics in particular, will find this book a stimulating exploration of the specificity of law as an instrument and forum of the politics of memory.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34942>

LUENGO SÁNCHEZ, Jorge

Una sociedad conyugal: las élites de Valladolid en el espejo de Magdeburgo en el siglo XIX

València: Publicacions de la Universitat de València, 2014, Història

Les elits urbanes van patir un procés de transformació en el pas de l'Antic Règim al liberalisme que es va deixar sentir al llarg d'Europa. Però la importància de les revolucions liberals en aquest procés és un debat encara obert en la historiografia. En aquest llibre s'analitza el problema de la formació de les elits liberals a Espanya durant el segle XIX. Una comparació asimètrica entre els casos de Valladolid i Magdeburg serveix per a emmarcar l'estudi, amb la finalitat de subratllar similituds i diferències entre ells i de contrastar contextos tan diversos com els de Espanya i Prússia en el debat sobre el canvi social durant el període revolucionari. El món urbà serveix de laboratori d'anàlisi i permet mostrar els mecanismes utilitzats per les elits urbanes per a aconseguir o mantenir una posició de privilegi social, polític i econòmic. PUV

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32631>

LUTTIKHUIS, Bart, MOSES, A. Dirk (ed/s)

Colonial counterinsurgency and mass violence: the Dutch empire in Indonesia

Abingdon; Oxon: Routledge, 2014, Routledge Studies in the Modern History of Asia

Whether out of historical interest, romantic identification with the colonized or as models for contemporary counter-insurgency experts, the mass violence of insurgency and counter-insurgency in the post-war decolonization of the European empires has long exerted an intense fascination. In the main, the dramas in French Algeria and British Kenya in the 1950s have dominated the scene, overshadowing the equally violent events that unfolded in the Dutch, Belgian and Portuguese empires. Colonial counterinsurgency and mass violence is the first book in English to treat the intense conflict that occurred during the 'Indonesian revolution'—the decolonization struggle of the Dutch East Indies between 1945 and 1949. This case is particularly significant as the first episode of post-war colonial violence, indeed one with global reverberations. International opinion was ranged against the Dutch, and the nascent United Nations condemned its euphemistically termed 'police actions' to reclaim the archipelago from Indonesian nationalists after defeat by the Japanese in 1942. As this book makes clear, however, intra-Indonesian violence was no less prevalent, as rival independence visions vied for control and villagers were caught between the fronts. Taking a multi-perspectival approach, eighteen authors examine the origins of the conflict as well as its representational and memory dimensions. Colonial counterinsurgency and mass violence will appeal to scholars of imperial history, mass violence and memory studies alike.

First published online 18 June, 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32452>



MAIR, Peter, VAN BIEZEN, Ingrid (ed/s)
On parties, party systems and democracy: selected writings of Peter Mair
Colchester: ECPR Press, 2014, ECPR Essays

This collection brings together some of the most significant and influential work by leading comparativist Peter Mair (1951–2011). The selection ranges from considerations on the relevance of concept formation to the study of party systems and party organisations; and from reflections on the democratic legitimacy of the European Union to the future of party democracy. Including frequently cited papers alongside lesser-known work, the writings collected in this volume attest to the broad scope and depth of Mair’s insights into comparative party politics, and the changing realities of party government. As such, they form an important and enduring contribution to the study of politics, and a fitting tribute to an inspirational and much-missed figure in the global political science community.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32492>

MARCHETTI, Sabrina
Black girls: migrant domestic workers and colonial legacies
Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2014, Studies in Global Social History, 16; Studies in Global Migration History, 4

In today’s Europe, migrant domestic workers are indispensable in supporting many households which, without their employment, would lack sufficient domestic and care labour. *Black Girls* collects and explores the stories of some of the first among these workers. They are the Afro-Surinamese and the Eritrean women who in the 1960s and 70s migrated to the former colonising country, the Netherlands and Italy respectively, and there became domestic and care workers. Sabrina Marchetti analyses the narratives of some of these women in order to powerfully demonstrate how the legacies of the colonial past have been, at the same time, both their tool of resistance and the reason for their subordination.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32611>

MCCREA, Ronan
Religion and the public order of the European Union
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014

Ronan McCrea offers the first comprehensive account of the role of religion within the public order of the European Union. He examines the facilitation and protection of individual and institutional religious freedom in EU law and the means through which the Union facilitates religious input and influence over law. Identifying the limitations on religious influence over law and politics that have been required by the Union, it demonstrates how such limitations have been identified as fundamental elements of the public order and prerequisites EU membership. The Union seeks to balance its predominantly Christian religious heritage with an equally strong secular and humanist by facilitating religion as a form of cultural identity while simultaneously limiting its political influence. Such balancing takes place in the context of the Union’s limited legitimacy and its commitment to respect for Member State cultural autonomy. Deference towards the cultural role of religion at Member State level enables culturally-entrenched religions to exercise a greater degree of influence within the Union’s public order than ‘outsider’ faiths that lack a comparable cultural role. Placing the Union’s approach to religion in the context of broader historical and sociological



trends around religion in Europe and of contemporary debates around secularism, equal treatment, and the role of Islam in Europe, McCrea sheds light on the interaction between religion and EU law in the face of a shifting religious demographic.

Paperback edition of the book published in 2010 (ISBN 9780199595358)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34180>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang (ed/s)

Constitutionalization of European private law

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, XXII/2; [AEL]

In recent years the impact of human rights and fundamental rights on private law has risen in prominence and led to a whole series of detailed investigations. 'Constitutionalization of private law' is the flag under which most of the research on the increasing impact of national constitutional rights on national private legal orders is sailing. In the absence of a European Constitution, the constitutionalization of European private law suggests a process: constitutionalization instead of constituent power, demos, and the magic constitutional moment. The Charter of Fundamental Rights and the European Convention of Human Rights constitute the two pillars on which the transformation of European private law rests. This volume clearly demonstrates the change that has taken place, at the national and at the European level. Private law is no longer immune to the intrusion of fundamental and human rights. Whilst member states and the EU are driving the process by adopting ever more concrete and more comprehensive lists of human and fundamental rights, at the national, the European, and international level with overlapping contents, the true and key players in this development are the national and European courts. Contributions to this volume give this process a face and a direction, which is highlighted in the introduction by Hans-W. Micklitz.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31456>

MOURLON-DRUOL, Emmanuel, ROMERO, Federico (ed/s)

International summitry and global governance: the rise of the G7 and the European Council, 1974–1991

London: Routledge, 2014, Cold War History

This volume is the first detailed study of the emergence of regular and frequent heads of government meetings (summits), covering the period from the mid-1970s to the early 1990s. Summit meetings of heads of government have become 'banal' in today's world. Yet they are a relatively recent practice that took off only in the mid-1970s. The aim of the book is to explore the origins of this new feature of global governance in its historical context. Why did heads of Western governments decide to regularly meet up in the European Council and the G7? What were they aiming at? How were these meetings run and what consequences did they have? How did other actors of international relations—states as well as non-state and/or transnational actors—react to this transformation? Based on newly released archival material, *International Summitry and Global Governance* investigates the rise of regular international summitry and its impact on international relations. The volume brings together the best specialists of this new field of historical enquiry in order to explore those features of global governance in their historical context, and open up an interdisciplinary dialogue with social scientists who have studied summits from their own disciplinary perspectives. This book will be of much interest to students of international history, Cold War studies, global governance, foreign policy and IR in general.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30377>



PAPPAS, Takis S.

Populism and crisis politics in Greece

Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014

The 1970's witnessed the institution of political liberalism in Greece, which went hand in hand with significant social and economic advancement. Four decades later, the same country is a latter-day 'sick man of Europe'. What went wrong? And why did the more recent global crisis plunge Greece into abject misery? This study provides compelling and original answers to these questions through putting populism at center stage. By introducing new concepts, focusing on micro-mechanisms, and empirically analyzing a large variety of sources, the author shows how populism became predominant in Greek politics and contaminated all major political parties, eventually causing a major polity crisis. Besides its particular interest in the specific case of Greece, the text offers new insights about how states may fail, how populism develops at single-nation level, and what could happen when it reigns supreme. It also makes a strong statement about the corrosive power of populism on modern liberal democracy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31982>

PONS, Silvio, ROCCUCCI, Adriano, ROMERO, Federico (ed/s)

L'Italia contemporanea dagli anni Ottanta a oggi

Vol. I: Fine della Guerra fredda e globalizzazione

Roma: Carocci, 2014, Studi Storici Carocci, Vol. 216

Il volume ripercorre la storia italiana degli ultimi trent'anni seguendone le vicende alla luce della fine della Guerra fredda e della crescente globalizzazione dell'economia. Il focus dei contributi spazia dalla dimensione europea a quella atlantica, a teatri come i Balcani e l'Africa, affrontando i principali temi del rapporto tra politica nazionale e contesto internazionale prima e dopo la caduta del Muro di Berlino. Ne emerge un quadro sfaccettato e problematico che evidenzia la difficoltà dell'Italia a intraprendere la strada di una riforma e di una ricollocazione del proprio ruolo negli scenari del mondo globale.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34357>

QUAGLIA, Lucia

The European Union and global financial regulation

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014

This book examines the influence of the European Union (EU) in regulating global finance, addressing several interrelated questions. Why does the EU 'upload' international financial regulation in some (few) cases, 'download' it in (many) other cases, and 'cross-load' it either actively or passively in other instances? Has this changed over time? Under what conditions is the EU more or less likely to upload, download, or cross-load rules? Overall, does the EU act as a pace setter in regulating global finance, or is it mainly a follower? Why? The key explanatory variable used in this research is the concept of 'regulatory capacity', applied to the EU and the US, distinguishing between 'strong' and 'weak' regulatory capacity. The influence of the EU in global financial regulation depends on the combinations of EU and US regulatory capacities. When EU regulatory capacity is weak and US regulatory capacity is strong, the EU mainly downloads international rules or passively cross-loads them from the US. When the EU regulatory capacity is strong and US regulatory capacity is weak, the EU is able to upload its rules internationally and/or actively cross-loads



them to third countries. When the EU and the US regulatory capacities are weak, private sector governance prevails. When the EU and US regulatory capacities are strong, both jurisdictions seek to upload and cross-load their domestic rules.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33111>

REGGIANI, Flores

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

Roma: Viella, 2014, Storia dell'infanzia abbandonata, 2

«Indicibile peso» per i bilanci, infermiere ribelli, serve fuggitive, spose da dotare, ma anche abili tessitrici ed esperte levatrici, le migliaia di figliole affidate all'Ospedale Maggiore milanese costituirono una variabile decisiva nella costruzione di una strategia assistenziale, che, misurandosi con i mutamenti sociali, rappresentò per secoli un efficace strumento di governo cittadino. Grazie a un capillare scavo archivistico, il libro indaga l'evolversi — dagli esordi dell'Età moderna agli anni della Restaurazione — delle relazioni fra i padri ospedalieri milanesi e le loro assistite, le Colombe.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2013.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34383>

REICH, Norbert, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang,

ROTT, Peter, TONNER, Klaus

European consumer law

Cambridge; Antwerp; Portland: Intersentia, 2014, Ius communitatis. English; 5, 2nd edition

The three authors have worked together to take a broad horizontal approach at the European consumer law acquis, thereby reflecting on the history, the achievements and also the shortcomings of EC law in this important field of law. The change from 'minimum' to 'full' or 'targeted harmonisation' is critically analysed. The book contains an overall description of the position of EU consumer law between internal market law and consumer protection in Chapter 1. The following chapters 2 to 5 deal with advertising and commercial practices law mostly under Directive 2005/29/EC, with Directive 93/13/EEC on unfair terms in consumer contracts, with consumer sales under Directive 1999/44/EC and with the recent Directive 2008/48/EC on credit agreements for consumers. Chapter 6 takes a fresh look at an 'old acquaintance', namely Directive 85/374/EEC on product liability, 'upgraded' by an annex proposing an EC instrument introducing service liability. The closing chapters 7 and 8 concern cross-border consumer transactions, breaches of consumer law and litigation, and different mechanisms of individual and collective consumer protection to make consumer law effective and efficient.

Prior edition published under the title: *Understanding EU consumer law*, 2009. English edition (completely re-conceptualized and rewritten) of the German 4th edition: *Europäisches Verbraucherrecht*, 2003.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31458>

RITTER, Daniel P.

The iron cage of liberalism: international politics and unarmed revolutions in the Middle East and North Africa

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014



Revolutions no longer stand to be recognized. In contrast to the processes of political and social change spearheaded—and romanticized—by revolutionaries like Lenin and Mao, contemporary revolutions no longer require violent struggle in order to secure victory over authoritarian states. In this book, Daniel Ritter seeks to understand unarmed revolutions by posing two interrelated questions: Why do nonviolent revolutionary movements in some countries manage to topple autocratic leaders while similar movements elsewhere are brutally crushed, and why has the world witnessed a proliferation of unarmed revolution in the last forty years? Through a comparative historical analysis of the Iranian, Tunisian, and Egyptian revolutions, the author shows that close and friendly international relations between democratic states in the West and authoritarian regimes elsewhere constitute a parsimonious and plausible explanation for nonviolent revolutionary success. Looking beyond the immediate causes of revolutionary outbreaks, Ritter instead focuses on the contexts that characterize episodes of successful civil resistance against repressive states. In an original conceptualization of revolutionary dynamics, he argues that Western-aligned autocrats eventually find themselves restrained by their strong links to the democratic world through a mechanism he refers to as ‘the iron cage of liberalism.’ Having committed rhetorically to the West’s foundational discourse of democracy and human rights, the dictators in Tehran, Tunis, and Cairo found themselves paralyzed when nonviolent crowds challenged them with tactics and demands fully compatible with the political ideals the regimes claimed as their own.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34637>

ROMANO, Angela, ROMERO, Federico (ed/s)

European socialist regimes facing globalisation and European cooperation: dilemmas and responses

Special issue of *European Review of History*, 2014, Vol. 21, No. 2

So far, historians working on the two sides of what used to be a divided Europe have had considerable contacts but they have operated—at least in the realm of international history and the history of European integration—with largely separate agendas and networks. The authors of this special-issue introduction have both come to work on the increasing interaction between East and West in the framework of détente, and feel that the time is ripe for a scholarly analysis of the concepts, strategies and approaches of the Socialist regimes to pan-European co-operation in the long 1970s. Through a collaborative research effort, specialists on specific Socialist countries and historians of Western Europe (and particularly of its integrative experience) are brought together in this special issue of the *European Review of History* to bridge the existing gap between two parallel strands of scholarship. Their close collaboration is the key to the conceptual development of a broader view of pan-European co-operation against the background of global economic trends.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31651>

ROSE, Richard

Learning about politics in time and space

Colchester: ECPR Press, 2014

Richard Rose’s memoir vividly describes first-hand experience of the transformation of politics in Europe and the United States since 1940. He has been teargassed in Chicago, seen walls go up in Belfast and come down in Berlin. The author’s education in the streets and in the corridors of political power give a unique perspective on discrimination by race, religion and class, and the world in which political scientists live today. Rose has distilled a 500-page book into a three-minute Oval Office explanation to George W Bush of why America’s intervention in Iraq was a disaster.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29684>



ROY, Olivier

En quête de l'Orient perdu : entretiens avec Jean-Louis Schlegel

Paris : Editions du Seuil, 2014

Olivier Roy s'est imposé comme un spécialiste mondial de l'islam politique. Mais l'acuité de son point de vue est-elle simplement due au savant travail d'un universitaire méditant les bouleversements géopolitiques dans la solitude de son cabinet ? Non : ce livre d'entretiens montre au contraire ce que ses analyses doivent à l'épreuve du terrain. De ses engagements étudiants pendant les « années de poudre » aux voyages répétés en Afghanistan avant et pendant la guerre des années 1980, en passant par la Turquie, l'Iran, le Pakistan ou le Yémen, jusqu'à ses fonctions « officielles » en Asie centrale et sa consécration scientifique, il revient sur un parcours surprenant, voire iconoclaste, conté avec talent et liberté. Mais au-delà d'un récit vivant et coloré, les événements deviennent prétextes à de multiples réflexions, inédites et stimulantes pour l'intelligence de notre situation actuelle. Le livre prolonge en effet la réflexion originale d'Olivier Roy sur ses objets de prédilection : l'islam politique bien sûr, mais aussi l'« invention des nations » postsoviétiques, le rapport du chercheur aux États qui le consultent et, plus largement, le devenir des cultures, des religions et de la laïcité dans les soubresauts de la mondialisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32871>

RUBIO MARIN, Ruth (ed/s)

Human rights and immigration

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014, Collected courses of the Academy of European Law; Vol. XXI/2; [AEL]

Economic interaction has enlarged the international trade in goods and services, but the safe and humane flow of persons across international borders remains a challenge in a State-based model of territorial jurisdictions. Once an immigrant enters a new host country the guarantee of respect for their human rights comes into question. Indeed, the legal and political constructions of inclusion or exclusion of migrants from the political community touch at the very heart of the cosmopolitan spirit of universal human rights. This book brings together leading experts in the fields of migration and human rights law to examine central problems in the protection of the human rights of migrants. They explain the theoretical background of present issues in the area including, immigrant integration policies in Europe, the social and labour rights of migrants, the conditions and legal frameworks affecting migrant women, asylum seekers and refugees worldwide among many others. It explains in a clear and critical manner the legal and political implications of migration today in the context of an evolving globalized world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31284>

SADOWSKA, Malgorzata

Committed to reform?: pragmatic antitrust enforcement in electricity markets

[S.L.]: Intersentia, 2014, European Studies in Law and Economics

A wave of antitrust scrutiny has swept across the European energy markets in recent years. For fear of drawn-out competition law investigations and high fines, targeted energy firms voluntarily offered far-reaching commitments to the European Commission, oftentimes selling off substantial parts of their business. The Commission has an ambitious plan to create a single market for energy, but liberalisation processes often meet opposition from governments and industry stakeholders. Whenever the EU energy reforms get stuck



in political deadlocks, the Commission eagerly resorts to competition enforcement and pushes forward its energy agenda through the back door of negotiations with investigated energy companies. Does this instrumental use of competition rules really foster energy market integration? Or does it backfire and actually hinder, rather than serve, its purpose? This book provides in-depth case studies of EU competition enforcement in the electricity sector. It shows how the Commission bends and stretches competition law beyond its proper limits to accommodate non-competition goals. The book's cross-disciplinary approach and clear, straightforward language makes it a good read for both lawyers and economists interested in the interplay between the EU competition and energy policies and their impact on electricity markets.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32992>

SANGAR, Eric (ed/s)

Krieg ohne Heimatfront?

Special issue of *Berliner Debatte Initial*, 2014, Vol. 25, No. 2

„Der Krieg findet nicht statt“ — Baudrillard's Diktum zum Ersten Irakkrieg im Jahr 1991 scheint eine durchaus zutreffende Charakterisierung westlicher Kriege nach dem Kalten Krieg zu sein. Militärische Konfrontationen, so scheint es, haben sich in den zwei Jahrzehnten nach Ende des Kalten Krieges zunehmend von der Oder-Neiße-Grenze an den Hindukusch verlagert. Doch es ist nicht nur die geographische Distanz, durch die der Krieg in den westlichen Gesellschaften immer mehr aus dem öffentlichen Bewusstsein rückt. Vielmehr tragen zunehmend diffuse Feindbilder, die Transformation der medialen Kriegsbilder vom blutigen Heldenepos hin zu einer sterilen Technologiedemonstration, oder auch die verschwindend geringe Zahl von „eigenen“ Gefallenen zur Wahrnehmung bei, dass heutige Kriege vor allem die „Anderen“, bisweilen „Andersartigen“ betreffen. So beteiligte sich Deutschland zwischen 2003 und 2014 an einem Krieg, der mehr als doppelt so lange dauerte wie der Zweite Weltkrieg — und trotzdem schien die Gesellschaft diesen Krieg erst dann als solchen wahrzunehmen, als mehr als 100 Zivilisten infolge des Befehls eines deutschen Offiziers bei einem Luftangriff starben.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34697>

SAYDÉ, Alexandre

Abuse of EU law and regulation of the internal market

Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2014

How can the concept of abuse of European Union law—which can be defined as undesirable choice of law artificially made by a private citizen—generate so much disagreement among equally intelligent individuals? Seeking to transcend the classical debate between its supporters and adversaries, the present study submits that the concept of abuse of EU law is located on three major fault-lines of EU law, which accounts for the well-established controversies in the field. The first fault-line, which is common to all legal orders, opposes legal congruence (the tendency to yield equitable legal outcomes) to legal certainty (the tendency to yield predictable legal outcomes). Partisans of legal congruence tend to advocate the prohibition of abuses of law, whereas partisans of legal certainty tend to oppose it. The second fault-line is specific to EU law and divides two conceptions of the regulation of the internal market. If economic integration is conceived as the promotion of cross-border competition among private businesses (the paradigm of ‘regulatory neutrality’), choices of law must be proscribed as abusive, for they distort business competition. But if economic integration is intended to promote competition among Member States (the paradigm of ‘regulatory competition’), choices of law by EU citizens represent a desirable process of arbitrage among national laws. The third and final fault-line corresponds to the tension between two orientations of the economic constitution of the European



Union, namely the fear of private power and the fear of public power. Those who fear private power most tend to endorse the prohibition of abuses of law, whereas those who fear public power most tend to reject it. Seen in this way, the concept of abuse of EU law offers a forum in which fundamental questions about the nature and function of EU law can be confronted and examined in a new light.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32333>

SMITH, Jackie, KARIDES, Marina, BECKER, Marc,
BRUNELLE, Dorval, CHASE-DUNN, Christopher,
DELLA PORTA, Donatella, ICAZA GARZA, RosaIba,
JURIS, Jeffrey S., MOSCA, Lorenzo, REESE, Ellen,
SMITH, Peter (Jay), VAZQUEZ, Rolando

Global democracy and the World Social Forum. Second edition

Boulder; London: Paradigm Publishers, 2014, International studies intensives

The World Social Forum quickly became the largest political gathering in human history and continues to offer a direct challenge to the extreme inequities of corporate-led globalization. It has expanded beyond a single event to spin-offs in a variety of countries including the United States. The forums are an experiment in global and participatory democracy, bringing together networks, organizations, and activists from around the world to create visions of a just and liberated global society. All of the authors involved in this book have participated in World Social Forums around the globe. Recounting dozens of dramatic firsthand experiences from their attendance, these authors draw on their knowledge of global politics to introduce the World Social Forum process, explain its foundations, and discuss its relevance to ongoing transnational efforts toward freedom, peace, and democracy. In the new edition, *Global Democracy* shows how the World Social Forums have grown and developed since their inception in 2001 and how they are now connected with other global movements including Occupy, the Arab Spring, and beyond.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35100>

SPERNBAUER, Martina

EU peacebuilding in Kosovo and Afghanistan: legality and accountability

Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2014, Studies in EU external relations; 7

In *EU Peacebuilding in Kosovo and Afghanistan: Legality and Accountability* Martina Spornbauer offers a comprehensive account of the EU's peacebuilding toolbox in light of the Union's constitutional architecture under the Treaty of Lisbon. A detailed analysis of EU peacebuilding in Kosovo and Afghanistan, with a focus on the security and justice sectors, demonstrates that the Union's continuous dichotomy between the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and other Union policies is difficult to maintain for this multi-faceted, comprehensive policy framework, which lies at the interface of security, justice and development. Within this analysis, the central questions of compliance of EU external action with international law and international human rights law in particular under CFSP, as well as accountability towards third countries and their nationals are addressed.

(Published version of EUI LAW PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30878>



STEINDLER, Chiara

Negoziando la costituzione: nascita delle relazioni esterne dell'Unione Europea

Soveria Mannelli: Rubbettino editore, 2014, Università

Questo libro guarda a come le relazioni esterne dell'Unione Europea sono state discusse e definite nella Convenzione sul futuro dell'Europa seguendo, nel dibattito, la traccia della negoziazione — caratteristica dei contesti diplomatici — e quella dell'argomentare — più tipico dei contesti deliberativi. Il lavoro è basato su di una ricerca empirica che ha incluso la partecipazione dell'autrice a tutte le sessioni della Convenzione (2002-2003) e una serie di interviste ai suoi membri più influenti. Argomento fondamentale dell'opera è che solo mediante un metodo di negoziazione costituzionale democratica, simile a quello che ha generato la Convenzione europea, l'Unione è in grado di percorrere la distanza fra un'organizzazione strumentale ai governi dei suoi stati membri e un organismo pienamente democratico in grado di agire con legittimità sulla scena internazionale. Ruolo, quest'ultimo, che l'Unione sembra sempre più e sempre più faticosamente cercare. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33296>

STOECKL, Kristina

The Russian Orthodox Church and Human Rights

London; New York: Routledge, 2014, Routledge Religion, society and government in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet States; 1

This book examines the key 2008 publication of the Russian Orthodox Church on human dignity, freedom, and rights. It considers how the document was formed, charting the development over time of the Russian Orthodox Church's views on human rights. It analyzes the detail of the document, and assesses the practical and political impact inside the Church, at the national level and in the international arena. Overall, it shows how the attitude of the Russian Orthodox Church has shifted from outright hostility towards individual human rights to the advocacy of 'traditional values.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31336>

SUTTER, Matthias

Die Entdeckung der Geduld: Ausdauer schlägt Talent

Salzburg: Ecowin, 2014

Erfolg hat, wer geduldig ist. Geduld ist eine Tugend, wenn auch eine scheinbar altmodische. Wer möchte heutzutage noch lange mit ungestillten Sehnsüchten und unerfüllten Wünschen leben? Anhand erstaunlicher Forschungsergebnisse zeigt Sutter, was wir mit mehr Beharrlichkeit im Leben alles erreichen können, welche Faktoren unsere Ausdauerfähigkeit entscheidend beeinflussen und wie wir unsere eigene Ungeduld und die unserer Kinder erfolgreich bändigen können. Denn eines steht fest: Wer sich heute noch in Geduld übt, wird schon morgen davon profitieren.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30779>



THAUER, Christian R.

*The managerial sources of corporate social responsibility:
the spread of global standards*

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014, Business and Public Policy

Why and under which conditions do companies voluntarily adopt high social and environmental standards? Christian Thauer looks inside the firm to illustrate the internal drivers of the social conduct of business. He argues that corporate social responsibility (CSR) assists decision-makers to resolve managerial dilemmas. Drawing on transaction cost economics, he asks why and which dilemmas bring CSR to the fore. In this context he describes a managerial dilemma as a situation where the execution of management's decisions transforms the mode of cooperation within the organization from a hierarchy to one in which managers become dependent on, and vulnerable to, the behavior of subordinates. Thauer provides empirical illustration of his theory by examining automotive and textile factories in South Africa and China. Thauer demonstrates that CSR is often driven by internal management problems rather than by the external pressures that corporations confront.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34439>

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

European immigration: a sourcebook. Second edition

Ashgate: Aldershot, 2014, Research in Migration and Ethnic Relations

The Second Edition of 'European Immigration: A Sourcebook' provides a comprehensive overview of the trends and developments in migration in all 28 EU countries and the attempt to form a common EU migration policy. With chapters following a common structure to facilitate direct international comparisons, it not only examines the internal affairs of each member state, but also explores both migratory trends within the EU itself and the implications for European immigration of wider global events, including the Arab Spring and the world financial crisis.

Extract of the book available in fulltext: Chapter 30: EU Migration Policy by Georgia Papagianni and Chapter 31: Concluding Remarks by Anna Triandafyllidou and Ruby Gropas, The files will be for personal use only. You are not permitted to transmit the file for any other purpose, or in any format or media without consent from Ashgate. The files may not be resold or reused without prior agreement with Ashgate and may not be placed on any publicly accessible, unrestricted or commercial servers (this includes SSRN and Academia.edu), but may be placed on an institutional repository or your personal/departmental website. The PDFs are watermarked to this effect.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30557>

VADI, Valentina

Cultural heritage in international investment law and arbitration

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014

Can states adopt protectionist cultural policies? What are the limits, if any, to state intervention in cultural matters? A wide variety of cultural policies may interfere with foreign investments, and a tension therefore exists between the cultural policies of the host state and investment treaty provisions. In some cases, foreign investors have claimed that cultural policies have negatively affected their investments, thereby amounting to a breach of the relevant investment treaty. This study maps the relevant investor-state arbitrations concerning



cultural elements and shows that arbitrators have increasingly taken cultural concerns into consideration in deciding cases brought before them, eventually contributing to the coalescence of general principles of law demanding the protection of cultural heritage. (Provided by publisher.)

The original idea for this book came about in 2007 during the time I spent as a researcher at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. Not only is Florence a world heritage site of ineffable beauty but it was also a financial capital during the Renaissance period, home to philosophical inquiry and capital flows, religious iconoclasm and supreme artistic expression, power struggles and influential political thinking.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33211>

VALBRUZZI, Marco, VIGNATI, Rinaldo
L'Italia e l'Europa al bivio delle riforme: le elezioni europee e amministrative del 25 maggio 2014

Bologna: Istituto Cattaneo, 2014, Misure / materiali di ricerca dell'istituto Cattaneo-35

Le elezioni europee del 25 Maggio 2014 sono state a tutti gli effetti elezioni 'critiche'. Per almeno due motivi. Da un lato abbiamo assistito alla crescita sostenuta dei partiti euroscettici nel Parlamento europeo, sia di quelli che si limitano a chiedere una revisione della politica economica dell'UE sia di quelli che mettono in discussione l'impianto stesso delle istituzioni europee e il progetto di unione economica e monetaria. Dall'altro lato, con riferimento al nostro Paese, il principale partito di centro-sinistra, il PD, ha ottenuto un risultato a dir poco storico (e completamente inatteso), superando la soglia del 40%.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32594>

VAN DAMME, Stéphane
À toutes voiles vers la vérité : une autre histoire de la philosophie au temps des Lumières

Paris : Le Seuil, 2014, L'Univers historique

Comment comprendre l'omniprésence de la philosophie dans les sociétés des XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles ? L'histoire des idées et des concepts y suffit-elle ? En s'intéressant à la vie matérielle des philosophes, à leurs amitiés, à leurs voyages, à la transmission de leurs écrits et de leurs archives, en les suivant dans les salons, les cours, les académies, les salles de spectacle et les jardins botaniques, de Paris à Édimbourg et de Rome à New York, Stéphane Van Damme offre un regard nouveau sur le monde des Lumières. En privilégiant une philosophie de plein air, les revendications de « recherche de la vérité », de quête de « nouveauté » retrouvent alors pleinement leur sens social et politique. Ce livre esquisse une autre histoire de la philosophie qui cherche à rendre visible la philosophie moderne dans l'épaisseur des pratiques.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30157>

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

Cheltenham; Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2014, Private Regulation series

Most recent studies on transnational private regulation have limited themselves to the examination of a single regime, industry or sector. This book fills a gap in the current literature, offering a rich comparative study of the institutional design of transnational private regulation in the fields of advertising and food safety. The



author provides original insights in the practice of enforcing transnational private regulation and its interplay with courts and administrative authorities. The book's findings, drawn from jurisdictions in the European Union, help identify circumstances in which administrative enforcement may strengthen private enforcement mechanisms, illuminate the role of courts in enforcing transnational private regulation, and inform current theoretical understandings of the function of public enforcement capacity in private regulatory regimes. This book will appeal to scholars and students of regulation and enforcement, as well as policy makers and lawmakers concerned with advertising and food safety regulation.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2013.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32331>

VRDOLJAK, Ana Filipa, LENZERINI, Federico (ed/s)
International law for common goods: normative perspectives on human rights, culture and nature

Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2014, Studies in international law, Vol. 50

International law has long been dominated by the State. But it has become apparent that this bias is unrealistic and untenable in the contemporary world as the rise of the notion of common goods challenges this dominance. These common goods—typically values (like human rights, rule of law, etc) or common domains (the environment, cultural heritage, space, etc)—speak to an emergent international community beyond the society of States and the attendant rights and obligations of non-State actors. This book details how three key areas of international law—human rights, culture and the environment—are pushing the boundaries in this field. Each category is of current and ongoing significance in legal and public discourse, as illustrated by the Syrian conflict (human rights and international humanitarian law), the destruction of mausoleums and manuscripts in Mali (cultural heritage), and the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (the environment). Each exemplifies the need to move beyond a State-focused idea of international law. This timely volume explores how the idea of common goods, in which rights and obligations extend to individuals, groups and the international community, offers one such avenue and reflects on its transformative impact on international law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34852>

ZERVAKI, Antonia

Resetting the political culture agenda: from polis to international organisation

New York: Springer, 2014, Springer Briefs in Law

The analysis of the formation processes and manifestations of political culture in the domain of international relations and organization lacks a concrete theoretical and methodological framework. However, the main theoretical and methodological deficits seem to be related to the need for a clear-cut definition of the concept itself as well as to the integration of political science methodological tools into the international institutional law debate. This book considers the basic theoretical and methodological requirements for the use of political culture as a conceptual tool in the field of international organization research. Moreover, it applies the core theoretical and methodological assumptions to three case-studies, namely, the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the European Union, which are perceived as agents of distinct political cultures in the international system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32145>



A decorative graphic consisting of eight colored squares arranged in two rows. The top row has four squares: orange, dark green, magenta, and teal. The bottom row has two squares: orange and dark blue. The text 'CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS' is overlaid on the squares in a blue, sans-serif font.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34957>



ACKER, Antoine

The Amazon's last pioneers: the rise and fall of Volkswagen's development project in the Brazilian rain forest (1973–1986)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis explores the rise and decline of the farming project Vale do Rio Cristalino, run by Volkswagen in the Amazon from 1973 to 1986. This large-scale development project was built within the framework of a colonization program launched by the Brazilian military regime to promote the territorial occupation of the region. Celebrated as a technological revolution in tropical farming, the 'VW ranch' was supposed to be a model of civilization in the jungle, to pave the way for the conversion of the Amazon into a modern export economy and to elaborate solutions to overcome hunger in the 'Third World'. However, this consensual image was tarnished after Cristalino became the subject of various socio-environmental scandals, leading to the mobilization of transnational networks against the project. This thesis analyzes the transformation of Cristalino from a scientifically and politically legitimized project to a space of conflict. It is a multi-layered case study of how a development project was negotiated between different groups of actors and in dialogue with environmental factors. It argues that there were three main reasons for the demise of Cristalino: the conflicting interests behind an apparent consensus of development, a growing awareness of the scarcity of resources, and disappointing results in the area of labor conditions. This historical example leads one to question the loss of authority of the politics of development in Brazil and at the international level from the second half of the 1970s. By showing how a deterministic view of development—which fixed the intensive exploitation of nature as the Amazon's unique historical outcome—was progressively unravelled, this thesis



reveals the process of politicization of a place. With the dismantling of the 'developmentalist' consensus, the future of the rain forest became an open issue, negotiated through the prism of multiple projections, viewpoints and scales of intervention.

Defence date: 9 October 2014. Examining Board: Professor Kiran Klaus Patel, Maastricht University (EUI Supervisor); Professor Claudia Damasceno Fonseca, EHESS; Professor Christof Mauch, LMU/RCC; Professor Dirk Moses, EUI

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33075>

AKSENOVA, Marina

Complicity in international criminal law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Complicity is a criminal law doctrine that attributes responsibility to those who do not physically perpetrate the crime. It is an essential mode of liability for core international crimes because it reaches out to senior political and military leadership. These persons do not usually engage in direct offending, yet in the context of mass atrocities they are often more culpable than foot soldiers. The Statutes of the ad hoc tribunals, hybrid courts and the International Criminal Court expressly provide for different forms of complicity, and domestic legal systems recognize it in one form or another. This is in contrast with alternative modes of liability implied from the Statutes to address the situations with multiple accused removed from the scene of the crime / (in)direct co-perpetration, extended perpetration and the joint criminal enterprise.

Defence date: 9 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Nehal Bhuta, EUI Professor; William Schabas, Middlesex University, London; Judge Christine Baroness Van den Wyngaert, International Criminal Court.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32092>

ALARES LÓPEZ, Gustavo

Las políticas del pasado en la España franquista (1939–1964):

historia, nacionalismo y dictadura

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

La presente tesis pretende responder al interrogante de cómo se articuló la cultura histórica nacional en la España franquista, las estrategias aplicadas por el régimen, las narrativas diseminadas, así como la función desempeñada por los historiadores como garantes cualificados del pasado nacional. Para ello, se analizan las políticas del pasado desplegadas por la dictadura y, en concreto, las diversas conmemoraciones históricas organizadas por el régimen. Al condensar de manera espectacular las narrativas sobre la historia, las conmemoraciones se erigieron en elementos de especial relevancia en la configuración del pasado nacional. Un análisis que efectuamos mediante una pluralidad de enfoques vinculados a la historia cultural, la historia de la historiografía y la historia cultural de la política. En cualquier caso, las conmemoraciones históricas se articularon como espacios dinámicos que permitieron la competencia de diferentes agentes — tanto individuales como institucionales — y la confluencia de una multiplicidad de agendas conmemorativas. Esta perspectiva, permite analizar el carácter complejo del régimen, la diversidad de esferas (local, nacional, internacional) involucradas en la celebración del pasado, así como los diferentes proyectos político-ideológicos implicados en la producción del pasado. A su vez, el estudio de las conmemoraciones y la activa participación en las mismas de los historiadores permite analizar la disciplina histórica de manera integral,



superando diversas interpretaciones lineales, y atendiendo a los fenómenos de internacionalización, las dinámicas de intercambio y los procesos de articulación de una disciplina que, como territorio políticamente intervenido, se encontró supeditada a los condicionantes del régimen.

Defence date: 10 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Heinz-Gerhard Haupt (EUI/External Supervisor); Professor Lucy Riall (EUI); Professor Carlos Forcadell (Universidad de Zaragoza) External Supervisor; Professor Martin Baumeister (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München/Deutsches Historisches Institut in Rom).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32115>

ANDREOTTI E SILVA, Tiago

Dispute resolution in transnational securities transactions

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This PhD thesis explores how the legal infrastructure for dispute resolution in transnational securities transactions can be improved, considering the regulatory and legal limits of the financial sector in each jurisdiction under study (US, Europe and Brazil). The two main objectives of the work are to a) identify the problems that currently exist for a dispute resolution mechanism in the securities area that can be used transnationally and b) propose solutions that can create a safe legal environment that can be used by the investor in case regulatory rules or the terms of the transaction are breached. The work is justified by the fact that financial markets are legal constructions, making legal certainty and the mechanisms available to enforce the terms of a transaction and apply regulatory rules, especially to the investor that is part of the transaction, essential for the own existence of financial markets. Therefore, the existence of transnational financial markets also depends on the existence of a transnational legal infrastructure, at least broad enough to protect the interest of investors. The argument developed through the work is that the creation of a transnational legal infrastructure depends on the type of dispute that is considered, since not only each type of dispute has its own peculiarities, but the national dispute resolution systems are also built based on the type of dispute that will be submitted to it. To create transnational dispute resolution systems for securities transactions, I propose the use of collective mechanisms of dispute resolution based on the initiative of private parties, the use of arbitration and the establishment of cooperation networks among national alternative dispute resolution mechanisms used to solve financial disputes.

Defence date: 16 December 2014. Examining Board: PhD Dennis Patterson, European University Institute (EUI); PhD David Ramos Muñoz, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid (External supervisor); PhD Marco Lamandini, Università Di Bologna; PhD Hans-W. Micklitz, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34181>

AUSTER, Sarah

Optimal contracts with non-bayesian agents

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis investigates how the theoretical predictions of traditional economic models change when the assumption of Bayesian decision making is relaxed. Bayesian decision theory assumes that decision makers are able to perfectly describe their state space and assign a single prior to every possible event. The theory of unawareness relaxes the first assumption by allowing decision makers to be aware of some contingencies and unaware of others. The theory of ambiguity relaxes the second assumption and allows decision makers to prefer known risks over unknown risks. The first chapter of this thesis analyzes the effect of ambiguity on



bilateral trade in the presence of private information. It demonstrates that in an environment with adverse selection as in Akerlof's (1970) market for lemons, screening the informed party hedges against ambiguity. It further shows that the presence of ambiguity can be both beneficial or harmful for trade. If the adverse selection problem is sufficiently severe, more ambiguity surprisingly leads to more trade and thereby increase surplus. Using these results, a financial market application demonstrates that ambiguity may help to explain why some assets are optimally traded over-the-counter rather than on traditional exchanges, and suggests that opacity may be essential to sustain such trade. The second chapter of this thesis introduces asymmetric awareness into a classical principal-agent model with moral hazard, and shows how unawareness can give rise to incomplete contracts. The paper investigates the optimal contract between a fully aware principal and an unaware agent, where the principal can enlarge the agent's awareness strategically. When proposing the contract, the principal 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.

Defence date: 25 September 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Piero Gottardi, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Prof. Ludovic Renou, University of Essex; Prof. Jean Marc Tallon, Paris School of Economics
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32933>

BANNISTER, Christopher

Crusaders and commissars: a comparative study of the motivation of volunteers in the popular and national armies in the Spanish civil war, 1936–1939

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis is a comparative analysis of the propaganda programmes employed in the motivation of volunteer soldiers in the Spanish Civil War, 1936–1939. It focuses on the successes and failures of each programme in convincing volunteers from various political backgrounds to fight for values that differed from those for which they took up arms. The programme of the Francoist National Army, known as 'the Crusade', presented the war as a conflict between the true, Christian Spain and a Muscovite invader, intent of destroying the nation and enslaving its people. The Popular Army's programme was neither as singular nor as emotive and the message that was presented was a diffuse one. Evoking Spanish nationalism, proletarianism and antifascism, 'Republicanism', as this thesis shall refer to it, was designed to broadly appeal to all groups within the disparate Republic polity. The thesis first establishes the content of both programmes clearly and the means by which they were disseminated, with special attention paid to the Political Commissariat of the Popular Army. Attention then turns to how each programme was presented to the volunteer soldiers of four distinct political affiliations across four case study chapters. On the Republican side the case studies chosen are those of the anarchist Confederación Nacional del Trabajo and the Basque nationalist Partido Nacionalista Vasco, while the Francoist case studies are the fascist Falange Española de las JONS and the reactionary, parochial and Catholic *Comunión Tradicionalista*. Each case study examines how each programme was presented to politically motivated soldiers and what ideological questions were emphasised, answered, altered or ignored in order to ensure volunteers' continued bellicosity. The thesis will highlight the innate advantages of having a coherent, singular motivational programme such as the Crusade over a more diffuse, all-encompassing programme, such as the one presented to the soldiery of the Popular Army. However, it will also highlight that, with a propaganda service as dedicated as the Republic's Political Commissariat, the Republic was able to overcome some (although not all) of its inherent disadvantages.



Defence date: 9 September 2014. Examining Board: Professor Heinz Gerhard Haupt, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Xosé-Manoel Núñez Seixas, LMU München (Supervisor); Professor Lucy Riall, EUI; Professor Mary Vincent, University of Sheffield.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35099>

BAUGNIET, William

The protection of occupational pensions under European Union law on the freedom of movement for workers

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Occupational pensions are a key part of the pension system in many EU Member States where they provide workers with social protection in retirement. Their relevance should increase given Europe's old-age pensions crisis. However, occupational pensions are characterised by the complexity and diversity of benefit structures, financing methods and membership rules. This conceptual mosaic has led to different categorisations at national and EU level although solidarity at work and dignity in retirement remain at the heart of European pension systems. The EU's new legal landscape supports the social vocation of the free movement of workers. Social security rights are already protected under Article 48 TFEU and Coordination. This thesis argues that EU law must protect migrant workers' occupational pension rights. Member States are clearly facing common demographic, economic, social and political challenges. Moreover, the notion of occupational pension in EU law supports its characterisation as social protection. The justification of a social rationale to the free movement of workers is based on fundamental rights, the EU's social objectives and values as well as the requirement of 'social protection mainstreaming' under EU law. The second part of this thesis claims that EU law has historically failed to deliver adequate protection of migrant workers' occupational pension rights, stemming from a longstanding regulatory gap in which the EU's legislative process has been hamstrung by institutional constraints. Positive integration has remained limited but a recent breakthrough in secondary legislation will bring a new social protection dimension to the free movement of workers, albeit one based on minimum requirements. Negative integration has also been limited, especially in horizontal situations despite recognition of the indirect effect of Article 45 TFEU. However, fundamental rights are capable of providing a tool for the interpretation of the free movement of workers to ensure a more holistic respect for their social protection.

Defence date: 28 November 2014. Examining Board: Professor Marie-Ange Moreau, Université Lumière Lyon 2 (EUI Supervisor); Professor Claire Kilpatrick, European University Institute; Professor Pascale Vielle, Université catholique de Louvain; Professor Jean-Philipp Lhernould, Université de Nantes.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33869>

BAYRAM, Ismail Emre

Once bitten, twice shy: financial crises, policy learning and mortgage markets in advanced capitalist economies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Do nations learn from their financial crises? In addressing this question, this dissertation explores whether politicians, supervisors and bankers change their preferences towards financial markets when they recognize they have made significant mistakes in the recent past. It also asks whether such recognition of failure leads to a process of change in rules, policies and institutions, in different national contexts. In addressing this broader theoretical question, the dissertation focuses on the mortgage credit markets in advanced capitalist



economies. Challenging the conventional approaches in political science and financial economics, it shows that the longitudinal and cross-sectional variations in mortgage credit markets can best be explained with reference to nations' different experiences of financial crisis. Borrowing insights from learning theory in political economy and public policy analysis, it argues specifically that those nations (i) that had severe financial crises in their recent past and (ii) that have coordinative institutions and elites, are more likely to draw lessons from their mistakes, and to change their policies, in order to avoid similar asset bubbles and financial crises in the future. This dissertation adopts a multi-method approach in examining the role of learning in the evolution of mortgage credit markets. A significant part traces the history of mortgage credit and financial crises in three countries, from a comparative perspective. Stressing a comparison between two institutionally similar countries, Sweden and Denmark, the dissertation shows how differences in the severity of crises may yield opposite outcomes in elite perceptions toward financial stability, and how they explain the differences in policy and market outcomes. On the other hand, comparing Sweden to Britain—two countries with similar crisis history but with different institutions—it stresses the positive role of coordinative institutions and coherent elites in translating the crisis experience into actual policy and institutional change. In addition to the comparative-historical analysis, the econometric parts of dissertation show that the inferences drawn from three cases can be generalized to a sample of 19 OECD countries. The results indicate that the countries with a negative experience of financial crisis in the early 1990s are more likely to have smaller mortgage markets in comparison to other countries, and that this effect is stronger in countries with coordinative economic and policy institutions.

Defence date: 30 April 2014. Examining Board: Professor Sven Steinmo, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Pepper Culpepper, European University Institute; Professor Peter Englund, Stockholm School of Economics; Professor Gunnar Trumbull, Harvard Business School.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32127>

BEDOCK, Camille

Reforming democracy: institutional engineering in Western Europe, 1990–2010

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The modification of the formal rules regulating the functioning of democracy has become an increasingly important field of research in political science, all the more so in a context of decline of political support in consolidated democracies. This thesis focuses on reforms of the core democratic rules in Western European democracies during the two last decades, adopting an expansive focus in order to adopt a multidimensional and longitudinal approach to institutional engineering. It investigates the occurrence of reform, successively examining the description and the characterisation of reforms, their contextual determinants and the mechanisms of change, articulating mixed-methods including large-N statistical analyses and case studies. The main theoretical innovation of the thesis is the concept of bundle of reform, defined as institutional reforms linked to each other and relating to several dimensions of the institutional architecture. In the first part of the thesis, thanks to an original database including 6 categories of reform, it is demonstrated that institutional reforms in the last few decades have been frequent, have happened in bundles, and have been moving towards more inclusive institutions. When studying the long- and short-term determinants of the number of reforms, certain long-term factors foster a favourable structural environment for the occurrence of institutional reforms, in particular a lack of political support from citizens for their institutions, but also the disproportional electoral systems in majoritarian democracies. In the short-term, institutional reforms in a given legislature tend to be more numerous after political alternation, and in contexts of rising electoral uncertainty. The thesis also evidences the fact that neither constitutional rigidity nor the number of partisan veto players can be considered to be the main explanation, or even relevant at all in some cases. The second



part of the thesis focuses on understanding why, in favourable contexts, some reforms succeed and others fail, investigating case studies of three bundles of reforms in France, Ireland and Italy. The main finding evidences that the final outcomes of reforms are dependent on the combination of the nature of the reforms at stake (divisive or consensual) and the process used to adopt them (majoritarian, supermajoritarian or externalised). Divisive reforms tend to obey a self-interested logic, and their success depends on the ability to build an agreement in relation to a package deal of reforms. During the processes of consensual reform, credit-claiming logics prevail. When the majority chooses to exclude opposition parties and interest groups from the elaboration of reforms in order to claim sole credit, the fate of such reforms depends on the attitude of the opposition, who may choose to oppose the reform in order to symbolically defeat the government.

Defence date: 29 April 2014. Examining Board: Professor Sven Steinmo, European University Institute (Supervisor); for Professor Peter Mair (†), EUI; Professor Nicolas Sauger, Sciences Po Paris (External Co-supervisor); Professor Stefano Bartolini, European University Institute; Professor Jean-Benoit Pilet, Université Libre de Bruxelles.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32129>

BENIZRI, Itsiq

***'Justice must not only be done, it must also be seen to be done':
selecting judges of the Court of Justice***

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This research addresses the issue of the appearance of independence of the judges of the Court of Justice regarding the manner of their selection. It highlights the lack of interest of the literature in this issue despite its importance and it suggests that the selection procedure established by art. 255 TFEU weakens the appearance of independence of the judges of the Court of Justice. According to this procedure, national governments submit a candidate to the '255 Committee', which gives a non-binding opinion on his or her suitability. Afterwards, all Member States decide on the appointment of the candidate at unanimity. With regard to the national stage of the selection, the procedure can be different from one Member State to another. After analysing these procedures in Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom, it turns out that the national selection procedures are sometimes very opaque and based on subjective criteria. With regard to the European stage of the selection, the powers of the 255 Committee are limited, although less than they seem to be. In conclusion, this research shows that the selection procedure of the judges of the Court of Justice does not affect their appearance of independence so that it would lead to a breach of the right to be judged by an independent tribunal. However, the manner of this selection weakens their appearance of independence. Given how great a role the Court of Justice plays in the European Union, this weakening should be a primary concern.

Award date: 28 November 2014; Supervisor: Prof. Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34403>

BERGSTRÖM, Louise

Borders and belonging: migration and the Swedish nation 1890–1914

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis studies the consequences of turn of the twentieth century migration on Swedish national developments. It pays particular attention to the introduction of a reform programme of internal colonisation and the consequences this had on different population groups. Arguing that the ideological origins of this internal colonisation can be found in Germany, the thesis explicitly links German colonisation attempts in the East with the corresponding Swedish colonisation in the North. By doing so it puts forward the argument



that spaces in the Swedish North were cast in colonial terms and should be understood in relation to the colonial policies of the European Imperial states. Migration also led to a new understanding of Swedish identity which drew less on spatial contexts than on the idea of difference. By constructing a complex identification matrix which drew on categories of race, class and gender, Swedish observers could overcome geographical distance and create an imagined Swedish community that stretched around the globe. Dirt and domestic degeneracy were important tropes in this discourse, acting as connecting bridges between the categories. The timing of its introduction and the contents of this discourse of difference can be explained by a Swedish perception of being part of a white man's culture that was imagined on a global scale. European imperialisms and the resulting colonial trajectories were thus decisive also for Swedish developments. The focus of the thesis follows from the above as it explores the connections between migration, regimes of difference and nationalism in Sweden at the turn of the twentieth century.

Defence date: 13 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Sebastian Conrad, Freie Universität Berlin (Supervisor); Professor Lara Edgren, Lunds Universitet; Professor Clare Midgley, Sheffield Hallam University; Professor Dirk Moses, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32111>

BESANCENOT, Sophie

*No security without development: no development without security:
European donors and fragile states in Africa*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In recent years, international donors have steadily increased their focus on fragile states, defined by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as 'those failing to provide basic services to poor people because they are unwilling or unable to do so'. An indication of this shift is the nature of the policies promoted by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, which encourages bilateral donors that work with fragile states to adopt a whole-of-government approach, i.e. to develop cross-departmental cooperation between defence, diplomacy and development administrations. The question as to why some bilateral donors implement such integrated approaches to confront challenges in fragile states, while others only do so marginally or not at all still remains. Neither the existing literatures on security or development cultures nor the current securitization theories are able to explain the different levels and patterns of implementation of these specific OECD/DAC recommendations. In this thesis, I use the concept of 'the organization of hypocrisy' to understand the complex relationship, and often the discrepancy, that exists between 'talk' and 'action' in the policy attempts to link security and development. Donor organizations are routinely confronted with the security and development demands of various actors. They need to act to produce results, and include such activities as contributing to UN peacekeeping missions to increase the country in question's chances for development, or deciding who should be the beneficiaries of aid without fostering conflict. Producing these desired outcomes is not always possible however. Consequently, donor organizations 'talk' about coherence, but are unable to 'act' coherently and therefore to adapt their strategies and their policies. I compare France, Germany, the UK and the EU as donors—in particular in their roles in North and South Sudan, but also in selected West African countries—in an attempt to understand which factors favour a higher level of 'action' with regard to the security-development nexus. I argue that bureaucracies cannot be studied in isolation from their complex and often inconsistent environment. The ability of the diplomacy, defence and development sectors to integrate their administrations and policies depends on the consistency of their environment and on their institutional ability to collectively find an acceptable convention



that is capable of balancing development, diplomacy and defence norms. Protecting the normative aims of development policy is the key to achieving a higher level of integration in some OECD/DAC donor countries as well as to cultivating the formation of synergies between security and development policies.

Defence date: 12 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Pascal Vennesson, S.Rajaratnam School of International Studies (previously European University Institute), Supervisor; Professor Ulrich Krotz, European University Institute; Professor Stephan Klingebiel, German Development Institute; Professor Ann Fitz-Gerald, Cranfield University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32126>

BOCHARNIKOVA, Daria

Inventing socialist modern: a history of the architectural profession in the USSR, 1954–1971

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This PhD thesis explores a history of multiple visions of Socialist construction as articulated by Soviet architects, mainly but not exclusively in the Khrushchev era. Most commonly, Soviet architecture of this era is associated with the return of modernist aesthetics into the architectural practice of the Soviet Union. I question both these elements: whether there was a return and whether it was to modernism. In order to examine these questions I focus on Soviet architects and their visions and trace the evolution of professional discourses and practices across the rupture of 1954 spanning the period from the early 1930s to the late 1960s. Rather than thinking of architecture simply as an aesthetic discourse and building practice that either represented the regime or failed to do so, this thesis deals with architecture as a fundamental component of the revolutionary project of building Socialism, part and parcel of the state-driven program to make the physical and social landscape of the Soviet Union modern. I refer to the professional aspirations and imperatives of Soviet architects embedded in this revolutionary project as ‘Socialist Modern’. Simply put, I show that there were many synchronic and diachronic visions of Socialist Modern. In particular, in chapter one I revisit the era after 1932 in Soviet architecture, a time of radical departure from the principles of modern architecture, and demonstrate how different understandings of modern architecture co-existed. Chapter two analyses how these divergent visions resurfaced and clashed after Khrushchev announced a radical shift to mass construction in 1954, which allows us to see this time as not merely one of ruptures and impositions of new rules from the top but as a history of equally important continuities established by Soviet architects themselves. In chapters three and four I examine two synchronic visions for Socialist Modern, the pragmatic design for Novye Cheriomushki and the visionary project of NER, which originated from different sources and constituted two different programs for the future of Soviet architecture. Chapter five traces how the pragmatic vision articulated in the Cheriomushki project evolved into Soviet mainstream and later into what I call Generic Modern and how the NER vision developed into a full-blown alternative that I call Organic Modern. Based on so far unexplored archival sources, the professional press and memoirs, this study challenges the prevailing emphasis on ruptures in Soviet architecture and constitutes a first step in mapping the diversity of Socialist Modern within the Soviet Union and within the Second World.

Defence date: 22 May 2014. Examining Board: Professor Stephen Smith, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Pavel Kolář, EUI; Professor Susan E. Reid, University of Sheffield; Professor Steven E. Harris, University of Mary Washington.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32114>



BORGES, Graça Almeida
Um império ibérico integrado?: União Ibérica, o Golfo Pérsico e o império ultramarino português, 1600–1625

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Esta tese é sobre o conflito de Ormuz (c. 1600-1625) no contexto da integração do império ultramarino português na Monarquia Hispânica (1580-1640). Como tal, dirige-se a duas grandes questões: em primeiro lugar, ao problema do conflito de Ormuz propriamente dito e à forma como este conflito foi gerido pelos centros decisores da monarquia na articulação entre Madrid e Lisboa; em segundo lugar, ao problema da integração do império ultramarino português na Monarquia Hispânica e à forma como esta integração condicionou ou impactou sobre a evolução dos diferentes territórios ultramarinos portugueses durante o período da União Ibérica. Reflectindo sobre a importância dos territórios ultramarinos portugueses para a política e o equilíbrio globais da Monarquia Hispânica, propõe a concepção de um império ibérico integrado, argumentando que a união dos espaços ultramarinos das coroas portuguesa e castelhana, com todas as suas ligações e complementaridades e com todas as suas relações de dependência e influência mútuas, tornou inevitável uma política integrada para os diferentes territórios ultramarinos dos dois impérios. Enquadrando a problemática desta tese no campo da história global, procura demonstrar-se a inevitabilidade de uma política ultramarina integrada através do estudo do conflito de Ormuz. Traça-se um panorama do que foi este conflito no primeiro quartel de seiscentos, as potências europeias e asiáticas que envolveu, os interesses geoestratégicos em causa, bem como, e sobretudo, a sua dimensão global, e analisa-se dois aspectos centrais do conflito de Ormuz directamente relacionados com a união das coroas portuguesa e castelhana — a questão do comércio da seda da Pérsia e a questão da defesa e da gestão de recursos — à luz das suas ligações e interconexões globais. Argumenta-se, por fim, que a evolução da posição portuguesa em Ormuz e no Golfo Pérsico nas duas primeiras décadas de seiscentos foi condicionada pela importância menor que era atribuída à região por Castela num quadro mais vasto de prioridades, onde outros territórios ultramarinos portugueses eram privilegiados: quer no Sueste Asiático e Extremo Oriente, quer, e sobretudo, no Atlântico. Defence date: 17 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Jorge Manuel Flores (EUI, Supervisor); Professor Bartolomé Yun Casalilla, EUI and Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Sevilla, Spain; Professor João Paulo Oliveira e Costa, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal; Professor Dejanirah Couto, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris, France.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32123>

BOSSAVIE, Laurent
Essays in empirical labor economics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The aim of this PhD thesis is to provide a better understanding of the determinants of observed educational outcomes internationally, by focusing on two potentially important vectors of educational attainment: classroom peers and gender. The first part of the thesis (Chapter 1 to 4), written jointly with Ohto Kanninen, proposes an explanation to the gender gap reversal in educational attainment observed internationally over the last decades. We explain this quasi-universal phenomenon by building on a quasi-universal fact: the greater dispersion of men's test score distribution relative to women's test score distribution. In Chapter 1, we establish the fact that the gender gap reversal in educational attainment occurred in both the upper tail and lower tail of educational attainment, and that this reversal has been observed internationally. Chapter 2 shows that a greater dispersion of abilities among males, combined with an increase in the returns to education across cohorts, can generate the relationship between the total enrollment rate in education and the gender ratio among the enrolled observed in the data. In Chapter 3, we estimate our model empirically, and shows



that our theory can reproduce the dynamics of educational enrollment by gender in each individual country in our sample. Finally, Chapter 4 formulates alternative theories proposed by the literature in the theoretical framework developed in chapter 2, to allow comparisons with our theory and confrontation against empirical data. It shows that the data does not support some of the predictions of the previous explanations proposed by the literature, while being consistent with the implications of our model. The second part of the thesis (Chapter 5) draws on the now large literature on peer effects in education to investigate the potential effect of immigrant peers in the classroom on the acquisition of basic cognitive skills by natives at school. It exploits a rich panel dataset of primary school students in the Netherlands and uses small variations in immigrant concentration across cohorts to identify the treatment effect. It performs a battery of tests showing that the variation in immigrant concentration in the classroom used for identification resembles a random process orthogonal to other determinants of educational achievement. It finds evidences for a small negative effect of immigrant presence in the grade on the achievement of natives in reading, but not in mathematics. The treatment effect is also found to be very heterogeneous depending on the characteristics of native and immigrant students.

Defence date: 9 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Luigi Guiso, Supervisor, Einaudi Institute for Economics and Finance; Professor Andrea Ichino, EUI; Professor Stephen Machin, University College London; Professor Tommaso Nannicini, University Bocconi.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32104>

BOUCON, Lena

EU free movement law and the powers retained by member states

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The intention of my thesis is to shed light on a technique of integration implemented by the European Court of Justice described as ‘power-based approach.’ Frequently neglected and overlooked, it is distinct from the ECJ traditional rights-based approach. It materializes in a specific range of free movement cases where Member States are suspected of having impinging on the free movement principle—understood as encompassing the four economic freedoms and EU citizenship—when they exercise what the Court deems as being their retained powers. A variety of fields are concerned, such as nationality, direct taxation, social security, or education. My overall claim is that the power-based approach contributes to defining and shaping the contours of the relationship between the European Union and its Member States, of EU interstate relations and, ultimately, of Union membership. I start with an attempt at deconstruction to identify the defining features of the cases concerned by this approach: (i) they revolve around the structural notion of power; (ii) the applicability of the free movement principle stems from the disjunction of the scope of application of EU law from the scope of EU powers; (iii) the settlement of the conflicts at hand amounts to a ‘mutual adjustment resolution,’ which consists in putting limitations on the exercise of the powers retained by Member States, while the Court itself tends to soften its own approach to protect national autonomy. I then proceed with an effort at reconstruction. First, I identify the jurisdictional implications of the power-based approach. Next, I look into its implications for membership of the Union. Lastly, I provide an overall critical and structural reassessment. I show that the silence of the Court regarding the rationale behind its approach has the effect of weakening its legitimacy and its authority. I finally identify its resulting structural model.

Defence date: 12 December 2014. Examining Board: Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute (Supervisor); Doctor Julio Baquero Cruz, European Commission; Professor Michael Dougan, Liverpool Law School; Professor Joseph H. H. Weiler, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34842>



CAPPELLI, Gabriele

The uneven development of Italy's regions, 1861–1936: a new analysis based on human capital, institutional and social indicators

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis sheds new light on the process of economic divergence that characterized Italy's regions in the second half of the nineteenth century and the Interwar period. It shows that social capital had a limited impact on the regions' economic fortune prior to the Great War. Further, only specific dimensions of social capital affected regional economic growth. Instead, the country's regional inequalities grew large as a result of different endowments of human capital. In turn, human capital differences inherited from pre-unification states remained large as a result of public policy, which established a decentralized education system in 1859. This choice delayed convergence in primary schooling across regions, because of the tight connection between municipal fiscal capacity and the supply of schools and teachers. Centralized education, introduced with the Daneo-Credaro Reform in 1911, loosened this link and favoured regional convergence in human capital. Contrary to expectations, local institutional mechanisms did not play a large role in the growth of mass education: a detailed analysis of the determinants of primary schooling across Italy's provinces in the years 1871–1911 confirms that local economic conditions influenced the development of human capital far more than political participation and access to local decision-making. These results cast doubt on recent interpretations of the socioeconomic divergence experienced by Italy's regions. While further research is needed on the link between local institutions and the development of basic education, this work calls for a renewed focus on the way that central policy affected regional divergence and Italy's overall economic development before the Second World War.

Defence date: 21 November 2014. Examining Board: Professor Youssef Cassis, EUI and RSCAS (Supervisor); Professor Michelangelo Vasta, University of Siena (External Supervisor); Professor Giovanni Federico, University of Pisa; Professor Joan Roses, London Schools of Economics and Political Science.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33868>

CARR, Keiva

Deconstructing and reconstructing family law through the European legal order

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis investigates the hypothesis that the interpretation of European Union law, both primary and secondary, is having a deconstructive effect on national family law and is reconstructing it via the European Union legal order. The broad impetus of this research stems from the assumption that the nation state has undergone significant change and is, in addition, now influenced by the fast-paced development of a supranational/transnational body of law. As a result, of these twin-dynamics what are termed here as peripheral family law cases are being reconceptualised by the European legal order. This is quite incredible considering the isolated position family law was forced to assume as a result of it being coupled with tradition, morals, and local custom in the past. The research conducted herein follows a genealogical approach to developments based on a framework adopted from Duncan Kennedy's Three Globalizations thesis concerning the regulation of family relationships. It begins with an analysis of the globalization of Classical Legal Thought, during which family law did not even exist as a discreet legal field, to an evaluation of the Social where we note the failure of social engineering attempts in terms of the breaking down the family/market dichotomy that had been so firmly entrenched previously. Finally, the study arrives at the crux of the thesis in investigating the neo-formalist language and its influence in resolving the peripheral family law issues that have come before the Court of Justice of the European Union demonstrating how the family has



been incorporated into the citizenship discourse which has led to its reconceptualization and lifted it outside of the traditional, patriarchal framework. What we question, however, is the change in discourse at the EU level from being based in a market logic to a more socially inclined grammar. In this vein, the fundamental rights perspective is examined, particularly considering the influence of the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Following on from this, we proceed, to investigate the effects of the EU Citizenship provisions and how this move, to what can arguably be conceived as a European identity-building project, could potentially reconceptualise family law in Europe. Defence date: 19 September 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, EUI (Supervisor); Prof. Marise Cremona, EUI; Judge Marek Safjan, CJEU, Luxembourg; Prof. Katherina Boele-Woelki, University of Utrecht.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32811>

CASTELLI GATTINARA, Pietro
*Electoral debates on integration and immigration in Italian local elections:
Milan, Prato and Rome compared*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This research focuses on the politicization of immigration as an issue in local electoral campaigns, comparing the cases of three Italian cities. Based on the idea that immigration must not be understood as a one-dimensional category that parties endorse or dismiss, support or oppose, I investigate its multidimensional nature, and the importance of local factors and opportunities in determining public debates. Focusing on the dimensional choices and framing strategies of competing electoral actors, I propose an account of the different constitutive dimensions of immigration debates, and suggest that parties—next to competing over different issues—also compete with one another by selectively and strategically emphasizing different aspects of the same social reality. In particular, I identify three main dimensions of the immigration issue—the socioeconomic, cultural and religious, and law and order dimension—and seven specific frames corresponding to the arguments and justifications mobilized by political actors to articulate support and opposition to immigration. The construction of public agendas in electoral campaign periods is measured through an empirical content analysis of the coverage of local elections by newspapers and of local parties' electoral manifestos across two campaigns in the cities of Milan, Rome and Prato (2004-2011). The results show not only that debates in different local settings deal with immigration in substantively different ways, but also that parties' electoral strategies rely upon the thematic structure of the issue, exploiting immigration dimensions in order to increase the accessibility and resonance of their messages among local electorates. The results of this dissertation offer one of the first comprehensive analyses of an issue that has too often been considered 'emerging' in party competition, showing that when the issue cannot be dismissed, actors compete on its constitutive dimensions by mobilizing aspects on which they enjoy a strategic advantage. These findings pave the way to connect this field of research with other promising areas within the social and political sciences, such as public opinion research and the study of mediatization and communication in party politics, providing new insights into electoral politics and campaigning.

Defence date: 9 December 2014. Examining Board: Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI; Professor Rainer Bauböck, EUI; Professor Ruud Koopmans, Humboldt University; Professor Laura Morales, University of Leicester.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33888>



CENI GONZALEZ, Rodrigo
Three essays about enforcement, labor markets and education
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis analyzes how government enforcement contribute to the labor market and educational behavior in developing countries. The first chapter studies how informality responds to the quality of the labor enforcement and the bundle of benefits that the formal workers receive. Countries in Latin America with different levels of informality were compared, highlighting the features that could induce these different levels. In a general equilibrium framework, the government chooses a level of enforcement and a bundle of benefits maximizing the workers utility subject to a budget constraint. A representative firm chooses the share of workers in formality and informality that they want to hire, and the workers offer a share of time in formality and informality. The chapter concludes that differences in the quality functions of government enforcement and benefits are found, as well as in the fines established to enforce the agents. The second chapter, co-authored with Gonzalo Salas, examines how the level of enforcement of the conditionalities of two Conditional Cash Transfer programs affects the ratios of high school students drop-out. We develop a structural discrete choice model in which the individuals who are above or below the participation threshold decide whether or not to attend school, participate in the labor market, or spend time on home production and/or leisure. The policy experiments show that if the level of enforcement is higher, individuals change study for leisure and work, but this last choice has a limit. Moreover, if the amount of transfer is reduced, the share of those who only study goes down and individuals work more. The third chapter examines how changes in the social security scheme affect the participation path of workers between formality and informality. Workers construct their decision paths in the labor market depending on the retirement program and their endowment of human capital. The strictness of the requirements lead to more formality but not enough to obtain a pension for all the educative levels. Finally, the extension of the compulsory active life leads to more formality and better pensions.

Defence date: 22 November 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Russell Cooper, Penn State University, Supervisor; Prof. Jérôme Adda, EUI & Bocconi University; Prof. Giovanni Pica, University of Salerno; Prof. Marco Manacorda, London School of Economics
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33866>

CERNISON, Matteo
*Online communication spheres in social movements campaigns:
the Italian referendum on water*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In 2011, a vast coalition of social movement actors coordinated one of the largest and most successful political campaign that characterized recent Italian history, organizing and winning a referendum that blocked a serious attempt to privatize the entire water distribution network. In a year characterized by intense mobilizations throughout the world—with the Occupy, the 15-M and the so called Arab Spring protests dominating the scene—the main Italian organizations and networks coalesced, with the external support of some small declining or newly formed parties, and gradually captured an increasing attention in society. The main environment of action of the Referendum supporters slowly passed from the Italian streets, assemblies, and squares, to the websites of the organizations, and—during the very last phase of the campaign—to Facebook, finally conquering at least in part the very closed space of the Italian mass media. On Facebook, in particular, the politically oriented communication of the referendum supporters proved to be very pervasive: the words referendum and quorum were the most present in the statuses of the Italian users of this platform for the entire 2011. The dissertation explores in detail this successful campaign, focusing on



how the activists elaborated new strategies of online communication and on the processes of adaptation that the emergence of the Social Media in the Italian political environment promoted in this social movement milieu. Adopting a very wide set of methodologies, which includes Digital Ethnography, Social Network Analysis, interviews and data collection through computer programming in Python, the author explores different aspects of the mobilization that are particularly relevant for the broader discussion on online activism and campaigning. In particular, he traces the network of websites that supported the campaign, he observes the online communication practices of the activists on the web and Facebook, he describes the link that connects online and off-line activism during this large-scale campaign, and he connects the different ways of perceiving the social media environment with divergent uses of these platforms.

Defence date: 21 July 2014. Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor László Bruszt, European University Institute; Professor Lance Bennett, University of Washington; Professor Mario Diani, Università degli Studi di Trento.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34401>

CIACCI, Mery

Building development through culture: a critical analysis of the EU's inclusion of culture as a vector of development in external relation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis explores the relationship between culture and development as reflected in the current international debate on human and sustainable development through the lens of the EU's external policy practice. For long time culture has been kept aside from the international debate around development, yet, during the last twenty years, culture become considered a relevant vehicle to promote human sustainable development and nowadays many voices at local and global stages argue for recognizing culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development and call for a greater integration of culture into developmental policies. Although culture as a driver and enabler of sustainable development is rather peacefully accepted, mainstreaming culture within developmental policies is a considerably challenging task. This often implies confronting contradictions and tensions, arising, in particular, when culture interacts with trade and other aspects of today's global economy. The debate around the need to promote culture as a vehicle for development highlights the need to intensify cultural flows at the global level. On the other hand, the unbalanced access to global trade and the unfair relationship between developed and developing countries raise issues concerning the protection and promotion of less economically important cultures. A balance between the interest to foster cultural exchanges and to protect cultural diversity needs to be found. The European Union, as a major international actor on the international scene, is taking part to the global debate about mainstreaming culture in developmental policies. In particular, the Union's external initiatives concerning the role of culture in contributing to sustainable development has gained strength since the EU's ratification of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions (2008). This thesis develops around the following questions: is the EU—as a global actor—carrying out a coherent policy when mainstreaming culture as a vector of development in its external action? If not, how can the Union improve the mainstreaming of culture as a vector of development in order to pursue a more coherent approach? The analysis carried out in this research tries to answer this main question by analysing the EU's action in three specific cases dealing with the interaction of culture with development, namely the free circulation of cultural goods and services, the mobility of artists and cultural professionals, and the protection of traditional knowledge related to the use of genetic resources. The thesis demonstrates that, although the inner institutional and constitutional features of the EU often hamper the achievement of an overall coherent EU



policy, the Union is certainly contributing to the shaping of a global governance for ‘culture and development’. The thesis also argues that the overall action of the Union could gain added value from a better use of the principle of integration and, more broadly, the principles of sustainable development.

Defence date: 14 November 2014. Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Bruno de Witte, European University Institute; Professor Massimiliano Montini, University of Siena; Mr. Xavier Troussard, European Commission.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33553>

CISMAȘ, Sabina

The alchemy of musical theatre: Europeanization and the boyars in Moldavia and Wallachia, 1775–1858

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis is about the adoption of musical theatre in the Romanian Principalities Moldavia and Wallachia. The adoption took place in a period when two main currents, very difficult to set apart, appeared: Europeanisation and nation-building. On the one hand, Europeanisation had as an aim the adoption of European culture in the principalities in order to integrate them into Europe and make them equal to the European nations. On the other hand, nation-building intended to encourage the development of a national identity. The adoption of musical theatre was one of the symbols of the integration of the principalities into Europe. The main actors of the adoption of musical theatre were the aristocratic class—the so-called boyars. The first chapter introduces the reader to the social and political context. The second chapter is a pre-history of musical theatre, detailing when the first performances of musical theatre took place. The performances remained irregular until the 1830s. The third chapter talks about Théâtre des Variétés in Yassy and how the prince and the boyars defended French musical theatre—the symbol of Europe at Théâtre des Variétés—against the attempt of Russia and Austria to take control of the theatre. The fourth chapter investigates how the state theatre in Bucharest developed more slowly due to the reduced interest of the prince and boyars until 1852, when The Big Theatre was set up. Contrary to Moldavia, until 1852 the Russian and Austrian interference was accepted in the theatre. The fifth chapter is about the behaviour of the boyars in the theatre, which imitated the behaviour of the European aristocrats and their reflections on musical theatre. The last chapter is about the European companies that arrived and performed in the Romanian Principalities and how they organised musical theatre life in the principalities. It is also about the European repertoire they performed at the two theatres in Yassy and Bucharest, with an emphasis on the boyars’ favourite operas and vaudevilles.

Defence date: 15 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Anthony Smith, University of Oxford (EUI Supervisor); Professor Philipp Ther, University of Vienna; Professor Alex Drace-Francis, University of Amsterdam; Professor Wendy Bracewell, University College London.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32119>

COGHE, Samuël

Population politics in the tropics: demography, health and colonial rule in Portuguese Angola, 1890s-1940s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This Ph.D. thesis examines the colonial efforts aimed at increasing and physically improving the native population in Portuguese Angola from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. It argues that, throughout this period, these / thus far under-researched / efforts were diverse and inextricably linked to the pervasive idea of a demographic crisis: due to alarming reports on epidemic and endemic diseases, high



infant mortality rates and mounting emigration flows, many colonialists feared that the native population was declining, and that this endangered both the economic development of the colony and the legitimacy of Portuguese colonial rule. While critically assessing this depopulation discourse and the role played in it by scarce but widely used demographic knowledge, my analysis focuses on the ideas, policies and practices that were conceived and implemented by colonial administrators, doctors, missionaries and scientists in order to 'stem the tide'. I pay particular attention to the colonial response to sleeping sickness from the late nineteenth century onwards and the establishment of a broader system of African healthcare after the First World War. I also look at colonial attempts to resettle the rural population into model villages, to reduce long-distance labour migration and to curtail emigration to neighbouring colonies. This study reveals that the impact of population politics in Angola often remained more modest than planned, insofar as their implementation was severely hampered by the 'weakness' of the colonial state and by the attitudes and actions of many Africans themselves. These last did often not approve of Portuguese goals and methods and sought to evade medical and administrative control. Moreover, this dissertation consistently argues that both the discourse of population decline and the particular policies conceived and implemented were not unique to Angola. They were embedded in and shaped by broader contemporary debates and practices that transcended colonial and imperial boundaries.

Defence date: 30 May 2014. Examining Board: Professor Dr. Sebastian Conrad (EUI/Free University, Berlin); Professor Dr. Jorge Flores (EUI); Professor Dr. Andreas Eckert (Humboldt University, Berlin); Dr. Philip Havik (Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Lisbon).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32117>

COSTA, Hélia

*Policy incentives and economic outcomes:
three essays in applied microeconomics*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contributes to the understanding of how policy making shapes economic outcomes, and the role of individual decision and incentives in this process. It consists of three chapters, which focus on aspects of this general topic from an applied microeconomic perspective: (i) market mechanisms for environmental policy and their implications for firm investment, (ii) political incentives of pork barrel environmental expenditures, and (iii) strategic interaction in decision making among decentralized levels of government. In the first chapter, entitled Policy Uncertainty and Investment in Low-Carbon Technology, which is joint work with Silvia Albrizio, we investigate how uncertainty over environmental policy affects firms' investment in low-carbon technology in the context of an emission trading scheme. We develop a three period sequential model combining the industry and electricity sectors and encompassing both irreversible and reversible investment possibilities for firms. Additionally, we explicitly model policy uncertainty in the regulator's objective function as well as the market interactions giving rise to an endogenous permit price. We find that uncertainty reduces irreversible investment and that the availability of both reversible and irreversible technologies partially eliminates the positive effect of policy uncertainty on reversible technology found in previous literature. In the second chapter, entitled Pork Barrel as a Signaling Tool: The Case of US Environmental Policy, I investigate whether signaling is a driving force of pre-electoral pork barrel policies. I develop a two-period model of electoral competition where politicians use current policies to signal their preferences to rational, forward-looking voters. There exists an equilibrium where incumbents use pork barrel spending for signaling in majoritarian systems. Results show that pork spending is directed towards ideologically homogeneous groups and is mitigated if the incumbent is a 'lame duck' or has a high discount rate. The predictions of the model are tested using data on US State level environmental expenditures. The results support the signaling motive as a central mechanism in generating pork barrel towards the



environment. In the third chapter, entitled Interaction in Local Governments' Spending Decisions: Evidence from Portugal, which is joint with Linda Veiga and Miguel Portela, we analyze the sources and the degree of interaction among Portuguese municipalities' expenditure levels by estimating a dynamic panel model, based on jurisdictional reaction functions. The analysis is performed for all 278 Portuguese mainland municipalities from 1986 to 2006, using alternative ways to measure neighborhood. Results indicate that local governments' spending decisions are significantly, and positively, influenced by the actions of neighboring municipalities. Attempts to identify the sources of interaction allow us to conclude that they are due to spillovers that require coordination in expenditure items and to mimicking behavior possibly to attract households and firms.

Defence date: 1 September 2014. Examining Board: Professor Jerome Adda, EUI; Professor Stefano Gagliarducci, Università di Roma Tor Vergata; Professor Andrea Mattozzi, Supervisor, EUI; Professor Rick van der Ploeg, University of Oxford.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32820>

CUNAT ROMERO, Marta

*Higiene, política y domesticidad en la España decimonónica:
el higienista Monlau (1808-1871)*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Cuando, en el contexto de la industrialización y la urbanización propias del siglo XIX, a principios de la década de 1830 el cólera irrumpió en Europa se hicieron patentes nuevas realidades que dieron lugar a problemáticas sociales y sanitarias complejas. En este escenario se consolidó la higiene como disciplina médica y como 'ciencia de gobierno', y fue fraguándose la profesión de higienista. Pedro Felipe Monlau (1808-1871) fue un personaje central en la introducción y despliegue de la higiene en España. En este trabajo, a partir del acceso a su archivo personal, hasta el momento ignorado, se ha podido abordar un análisis profundo de su trayectoria capaz de integrar cuestiones que por lo general se presentan por separado en la historiografía. Además de permitirnos valorar mejor a este tipo de intelectuales de mediados del XIX y los intercambios y transferencias que se producían entre los mismos, su biografía demuestra la imbricación de la higiene como disciplina con su contexto político, sociocultural y económico, en el marco del liberalismo decimonónico español, así como la vitalidad y pluralidad de este último. Se hace aquí especial hincapié en el carácter transnacional europeo de la higiene y en el importante grado de desarrollo de la comunicación y transferencia de conocimientos y prácticas de la misma. Se presta, por último, una especial atención a la difusión de los preceptos de la higiene destinada a las familias, propaganda que resultó crucial para la consolidación de la llamada ideología de la domesticidad. Se insiste en la confluencia entre discursos católicos y liberales en torno a la misión de la mujer en la sociedad española, en la identificación directa entre higiene y moral, y en el cruce permanente entre esferas privada y pública que encarna el discurso higienista y que precisamente la biografía como método ayuda a aprehender.

Defence date: 18 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Giulia Calvi, Università degli Studi di Siena/EUI (Directora de tesis EUI); Professor Isabel Burdiel, Universitat de València (Directora de tesis externa); Professor Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla, Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Sevilla/EUI; Professor Vinzia Fiorino, Università di Pisa.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33053>

DEVANEY, James Gerard

*The law and practice of fact-finding before the International
Court of Justice*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law



This thesis takes as its starting point a number of significant recent criticisms of the way in which the International Court of Justice (the Court) deals with facts. After examining the Court's substantial fact-finding powers as set out in its Statute and Rules, it is noted that the Court has not made significant use of the fact-finding powers that it possesses, instead preferring to take a reactive approach to fact-finding. It is this reactive approach, largely relying on the parties to put evidence before the Court, which is the subject of recent criticisms both from within the Court itself and from international legal scholarship. Having assessed the merits of these arguments, the thesis takes the position that such criticisms are indeed warranted and that the Court's reactive approach to fact-finding falls short of adequacy both in cases involving abundant, particularly complex or technical facts and in those cases involving a scarcity of facts, such as cases of non-appearance. Subsequently, the thesis undertakes a comparative exercise in order to examine how other relevant inter-state tribunals conduct fact-finding. Drawing on the practice of other tribunals, namely the adjudicative bodies of the World Trade Organization and a number of recent inter-state arbitrations, the thesis then makes a number of select proposals for reform which, it is argued, will enable the Court to address some of the current weaknesses in its approach to fact-finding and better ensure factual determinations that are as accurate as they can possibly be within the judicial process. Such proposals include (but are not limited to) the development of a power to compel the disclosure of information, greater use of provisional measures and a clear strategy for the use of expert evidence.

Defence date: 28 November 2014. Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, EUI; Professor Francesco Francioni, EUI; Judge Giorgio Gaja, International Court of Justice; Professor Geir Ulfstein, University of Oslo.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33884>

DJUROVIC, Mateja

*The impact of the unfair commercial practices directive (2005/29/EC)
on contract law*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis examines the relationship between the law on unfair commercial practices and consumer contract law. The thesis develops the claim that Directive 2005/29/EC, on unfair commercial practices (UCPD) has had a strong impact on the content of consumer contract law, despite the declaration concerning the independence between both branches of law contained in Article 3(2) UCPD. In order to substantiate this claim, the thesis examines the implications for consumer contract law of the main components of the regulatory regime laid down by the UCPD, namely, (1) the notion of average consumer, (2) the duty to trade fairly, (3) the duty of information and (4) the remedies. By looking both at the theoretical underpinnings and at the actual operation of this regulatory regime, the thesis casts light on the way in which the UCPD has shaped consumer contract law. The thesis further shows that this is an ongoing phenomenon whose ramifications may be far-reaching, for it implies that the UCPD is powerfully fuelling the Europeanization of contract law.

Defence date: 10 July 2014. Examining Board: Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute (Supervisor); Giorgio Monti, European University Institute; Geraint Howells, University of Manchester; Viktor Kreuzschitz, General Court of the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34559>



DUBAVA, Ilze

Reconciling international investment law and sustainable development with respect to host state's right to regulate: the legal impact of sustainable development objective on indirect expropriation standard and its legitimate expectations sub-element

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis seeks to determine whether the evolution of international law has allowed for the concept of cultural genocide to be addressed in spite of its non-codification. It firstly provides an assessment of the evolution of the concept of cultural genocide, from a technique to a process of genocide, also known as 'ethnocide'. Acknowledging that the codification of the concept is unlikely in the future, it therefore undertakes a study of the evolution of international law with regard to the main components of the concept, namely genocide, culture and group. The evolution of the legal concept of 'genocide' raises the question of the interpretation of the international definition of genocide, which is enshrined in the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, so as to encompass instances of cultural destruction. The state of international and domestic judicial practice illustrates the limits of an evolutionary interpretation. In contrast, international law has evolved considerably in relation to the protection of some groups and their culture, so that customary international law, and especially international human rights law, may be deemed to prohibit group cultural destruction and consequently entail State responsibility. The thesis argues that this evolution could ground the articulation of an international law-based approach to the concept of cultural genocide both by allowing for its criminalisation through the crime against humanity of persecution and by providing tools for a stronger framework of State responsibility, especially in the context of genocide prevention. Furthermore, this approach would give rise to the possibility of further conceptualising reparation for the intended cultural damage. Against this background, the thesis firstly draws conclusions as to the irrelevance of enclosing the debate exclusively at the level of the genocide legal framework and, secondly, as to the relevance of cultural genocide as a 'paralegal concept', an understanding which would drive the interpretation of international legal norms, especially in cases involving indigenous peoples' cultural harm.

Defence date: 6 February 2014. Examining Board: Professor Emeritus Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Emeritus Francesco Francioni, EUI; Professor Markus Ghering, University of Cambridge; Professor Andreas Ziegler, University of Lausanne.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32097>

EGAN, Martyn

Clandestine circulation: social reproduction in the shadow of the state

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

How should social science conceptualise the informal exchange of illicit favours in the context of the modern state? And what relation does such exchange have to the reproduction of the social structure? This thesis presents a new framework for the analysis of such phenomena based upon the theoretical methodology of Pierre Bourdieu. Using Bourdieu's conceptual tools of habitus, field and capital, the kinds of informal exchange typically analysed through the paradigms of clientelism, corruption, or 'informal institution' are reconstructed as a new research object—the clandestine circulation of capital—and related to the broader 'economy of practices' necessary to reproduce the social structure. In a considered development of Bourdieu's initial use of the term (which related to the clandestine circulation of cultural capital), the thesis demonstrates how the clandestine circulation of other forms and guises of capital can also subvert the normative intentions of merit and equality implicit in the formal institutions of the modern state. The thesis reconciles and expands



upon various of Bourdieu's theoretical writings to develop a theory identifying both the objective resources of such circulation and the principles structuring it as a social practice. This new theory is then applied in detail to the field site of urban Beirut (the capital of Lebanon), and specifically in relation to the phenomenon of *wasta* (an Arabic word used to refer to all kinds of social influence). Through a detailed empirical study of the field site, the thesis attempts to demonstrate how clandestine circulation operates as a mechanism for the transformation and accumulation of capitals, and hence comes to play a determinant role in the reproduction of the social order, in a manner intimately connected to the specific nature of the Lebanese state.

Defence date: 9 December 2014. Examining Board: Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Donatella della Porta, European University Institute; Professor Johannes Hjellbrekke, University of Bergen; Doctor Reinoud Leenders, King's College London.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33887>

ELEFTHERIADIS, Konstantinos
*Gender and sexual politics in Europe:
queer festivals and their counterpublics*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Queer festivals make up a part of the legacy of queer activism, as it has developed in North America and Europe from the late 80s onwards. Their political discourse is based on a confrontational style of address, while their content is largely inspired by poststructuralist views of identities as a tool through which power operates (Butler, 1990). However, the 'constant deconstruction of identities... undermine[s] the claims to strength and unity of their own rights movement' (Jasper et al., forthcoming: 29). The anti-identity paradox (Jasper et al., forthcoming; or the 'queer dilemma', Gamson, 1995) entails the failure to avoid the construction of a new identity, built precisely on the same discourse it attempts to deconstruct. Thus, the following puzzle emerges: If we assume that queer politics are based on this 'anti-identity' paradox, on which kind of identity, then, can they mobilize? In other words, given that the identity they attempt to build leads to their selfdestruction, how can queer politics, over time, strengthen and spread across Europe?

Defence date: 4 November 2014. Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta EUI/Supervisor; Professor Didier Eribon, University of Amiens, External Supervisor; Professor Verta Taylor, University of California-Santa Barbara; Professor Olivier Roy, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34843>

ESTAS, Céline
*The civil liability of credit rating agencies: a comparative perspective
within the European Union*

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This thesis explores the potential civil liability of Credit Rating Agencies towards investors in the European Union and more especially in France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The recent provision Article 35a of the EU Regulation on CRAs facilitating CRAs' liability towards investors has to be added to the legal bases existing under the law of these Member States. Fruitful comparative conclusions can be drawn from this analysis, inspiring judges of these Member States on issues specific to civil liability claims against CRAs such as the limits and characteristics of the class of claimants; the foreseeability of the use of ratings by investors and of their damage in case of incorrect rating; or, the degree of care required of CRAs because of their status as gatekeepers. The main conclusion is, nonetheless, that the area is clouded by legal uncertainty, with no decided cases on this specific matter in any of the Member States examined. To overcome the current legal



uncertainty in Member States' approaches to the issue, pertaining to the scope of civil liability, I advance certain proposals aimed at maintaining legal responsibility within reasonable limits in the final chapter of this thesis.

Award date: 28 November 2014. Supervisor: Prof. Stefan Grundmann, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34557>

FILLOD-CHABAUD, Aurélie
*'Au nom du père' : une sociologie comparative du militantisme paternel
en France et au Québec*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Depuis une vingtaine d'années, des groupes de pères séparés médiatisent régulièrement leur mécontentement, dans plusieurs pays du monde. Souvent armés de banderoles, perchés au sommet d'un monument, ou en grève de la faim, ces pères disent avoir été floués par la justice familiale au sujet de la garde de leurs enfants. Ce phénomène est à mettre en lien avec la massification des séparations conjugales depuis les années 1970, massification qui s'inscrit dans un processus de mutation plus globale de la sphère familiale. La présente étude se propose de produire une analyse sociologique des mobilisations paternelles à la lumière de la comparaison de deux entités géographiques à la fois proches et distinctes dans leurs traditions francophones et juridiques: la France et le Québec. Le terrain d'enquête a été réalisé dans des groupes de pères de chaque pays, mais également auprès d'acteurs du mouvement familial, d'institutions en charge de la justice et de la famille ainsi que de personnalités politiques. La démarche comparative, adoptée de manière linéaire tout au long de la thèse, nous permet tour à tour de questionner la nature des intérêts défendus par ces pères, la manière dont leurs revendications sont publicisées et dont elles pénètrent ou non l'arène politique, le recrutement social des groupes et les trajectoires des adhérents et militants, les effets de la socialisation militante au droit sur les pères membres des groupes et enfin les redéfinitions de la paternité et du rapport à la filiation engendrées par la dissolution de la cellule familiale. Cette thèse s'attache finalement à questionner les enjeux que soulèvent les nouvelles configurations familiales au lendemain de la séparation du couple parental auprès d'une catégorie de pères spécifique au sein de la population des pères séparés.

Defence date: 13 November 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Martin Kohli, Institut Universitaire Européen (Directeur de thèse); Prof. Claude Martin, CNRS, Université de Rennes (Co-Directeur de thèse extérieur); Prof. Donatella Della Porta, Institut Universitaire Européen; Prof. Lilian Mathieu, CNRS, ENS de Lyon.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33551>

FROEMEL, Maren
Financial market imperfections and macroeconomic policies
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contributes to the literature emphasizing the role of incomplete financial markets for the design of macroeconomic policies. I use two main frameworks for my analysis: In a small open economy model with default risk and incomplete markets, I study two questions addressing how predictions for optimal fiscal policy over the business cycle change in the presence of borrowing constraints. I use a standard incomplete markets model with heterogeneous agents to assess how government policies can alleviate the welfare losses caused by financial frictions. In the first chapter I argue that government spending can optimally be procyclical when governments cannot borrow in recessions. I decompose total expenditure into public goods and social spending and show that the latter component is crucial in driving this result. Furthermore, I show that higher income inequality exacerbates the welfare losses from conducting countercyclical policies without financial



market access. The second chapter of this thesis is joint work with C. Gottlieb. We analyze to which extent a simple redistributive policy in the form of transfers can alleviate the welfare losses caused by frictional insurance markets. We find that targeting transfers towards low income households improves welfare, but reduces output per hours worked. Redistribution is more effective, and welfare is higher than under lumpsum transfers at low tax rates. In the third chapter, I study the role of spending rules on optimal tax policy in a small open economy with a government that lacks commitment to repay its external debt. I find that neither pro- nor countercyclical policy rules qualitatively change the predictions for optimal tax policy.

Defence date: 13 February 2014. Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Timothy J. Kehoe, University of Minnesota; Professor Ramon Marimon, European University Institute; Professor Franck Portier, Toulouse School of Economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32108>

GAARDER, Ingvil

Essays in applied microeconomics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The first chapter of this thesis examines the incidence and distribution effects of VAT. The context of the study is a sharp change in the VAT policy on food items in Norway. I examine the direct impact of the policy change on the consumer prices of food items as well as any cross-price effects on other goods. The estimates suggest that taxes levied on food items are completely shifted to consumer prices, whereas the pricing of other goods is not materially affected. To understand the distributional effects of the VAT reform, I use expenditure data and estimate the compensating variation of the tax induced price changes. I find that lowering the VAT on food attenuates inequality in consumer welfare. Chapter 2 and 3 investigate how technology adoption in firms affects productivity and labor market outcomes. In chapter 2 (joint work with A. Akerman and M. Mogstad), the focus is on whether adoption of broadband internet in firms enhance labor productivity and increase wages. We find that broadband adoption favors skilled labor by increasing its relative productivity. By comparison, broadband internet is a substitute for workers without high school diploma, lowering their marginal productivity. Consistent with the estimated changes in labor productivity, wage regressions show the expansion of broadband internet improves (worsens) the labor outcomes of skilled (unskilled) workers. We explore several possible explanations for the skill bias of broadband internet. We find suggestive evidence that broadband internet complements skilled workers in executing nonroutine abstract tasks, and substitutes for unskilled workers in performing routine tasks. In chapter 3, I move attention to why firms differ so much in their abilities to convert inputs into output. One possible explanation is that firms choose different technology, giving variation in output that cannot be explained based on observable inputs like standard labor or capital measures. I find that broadband internet accounts for about 2 to 3 percent of the standard deviation in TFP across firms. I decompose aggregate TFP in the economy into an unweighted average of firm-level TFP and the covariance between market share and firm-level TFP. I find that the contribution of the covariance term to aggregate TFP is reduced substantially when I account for the variation in output that can be explained by broadband adoption in firms. This suggests that broadband internet accounts for some of the allocation of production to more productive firms.

Defence date: 29 September 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Jérôme Adda, EUI & Bocconi University, Supervisor; Prof. Andrea Ichino, EUI; Prof. Kjell G. Salvanes, Norwegian School of Economics; Prof. Guy Michaels, LSE.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32936>



GARCÍA-MONTÓN, Alejandro
 *Génova y el Atlántico (c.1650–1680): emprendedores mediterráneos frente
 al auge del capitalismo del norte*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

While historiography has analyzed the economic rise of northwestern Europe during Seventeenth century, less effort has been devoted to tackle the relative decline of the Mediterranean. Which factors contributed to eclipse the preeminence of south-European merchant-banking networks? How did they react to that shift? This thesis aims at filling that gap by elaborating on the case-study of the Genoese company of Domenico Grillo, offering insight into those questions. The main argument is that the Genoese not only faced increasing competition for the control of exchange circuits but also the reconfiguration of the institutional arrangements that had sustained their previous role as leaders of European financial markets. Challenging the traditional view of decay, this study reveals an astonishing dynamism of Genoese and Italian merchant-bankers in commercial circuits across and within different states and empires, and suggests that these networks adapted rather than collapsed. Furthermore, it shows something perhaps unexpected: the Genoese response went beyond the Mediterranean and encompassed the Atlantic as well. The thesis starts discussing how the Genoese case has been traditionally approached, to then examine the role of those networks in European circuits of exchange. Next, a deep investigation is carried out into the institutional devices supporting Grillo's business in the Americas, exploring how he collaborated and competed with other actors. The study continues analyzing the trading chains he established across the Mediterranean, Atlantic Europe and the Americas. Finally it focuses on the many times neglected role displayed by the Republic of Genoa in framing the performance of Genoese networks abroad. Using a transnational approach, sources are interrogated in dialogue with the flourishing literature about merchant networks and institutions. Thus, this investigation goes beyond traditional images about the 'Genoese capitalism' and revisits one of the axioms underpinning dominant metanarratives about the rise of the so-called 'Western civilization'.

Defence date: 18 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla, EUI-Universidad Pablo de Olavide (Director); Professor Regina Grafe, EUI; Professor Cátia Antunes, Leiden University; Professor Maria Fusaro, Exeter University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32113>

GASTINGER, Markus
 *Negotiating bilateral trade agreements in the European Union:
 Commission autonomy and Member State control*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Which issues does the Commission focus on in the negotiation of bilateral trade agreements? How (to what extent) autonomous is the Commission, which sources and causal mechanisms bring this autonomy to bear, and have these sources changed over time? Which is the most effective mechanism of control available to member states in the Council to rein in the Commission? These are the three interrelated questions addressed by this study. Concerning the first question, I find that the Commission focuses on inte-gration issues. These are primarily found in the joint bodies established by the underlying agreements as well as the number of substantive issues mentioned therein. On ques-tion number two, I find that the Commission distinctly shapes BTAs slightly over 50 per-cent of the time. The primary source of Commission autonomy in the 1970s and 1980s was asymmetric information, i.e. the Commission having greater knowledge about all contingencies in the negotiations than the member states. More recently, Commission autonomy is better captured by its agenda-setting power, here defined as its ability to put before the Council an agreement that member states can vote only either up-or-down. With regard to question three I find that, initially, member states' credible



threat of non-ratification provided the most effective backstop to the Commission running lose. Over time, member states have stepped up monitoring mechanisms to take control of negotiations earlier, making direct oversight the most important tool for Council control. I examine and expound this argument by adopting a Principal-Agent (PA) perspective and process-tracing methodology against the backdrop of six in-depth case studies se-lected in accordance with objective and replicable criteria, of which five are retained for the final analysis. In conclusion, I join the camp of scholars making the case for a significant independent causal influence of the Commission on European public policy out-comes.

Defence date: 18 November 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Adrienne Héritier, European University Institute (supervisor); Prof. Andreas Dür, University of Salzburg (co-supervisor); Prof. László Bruszt, European University Institute; Prof. Eugénia da Conceição-Heldt, Dresden University of Technology.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33552>

GERITS, Frank

The ideological scramble for Africa: the US, Ghanaian, French and British competition for Africa's future, 1953–1963

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The ideological scramble for Africa tells the story of an international competition between the US, France, Ghana and the UK. Against the background of rising Soviet interests, these countries worked to convince leaders and peoples in Sub-Saharan Africa of their pan-African, capitalist and imperial plans. Between 1953 and 1963, Africa's position in the international system was not primarily determined by the struggle between the USSR and the US. African leaders did not simply play off the Cold war superpowers against each other to extract gains. Kwame Nkrumah, the leader of Ghana, projected his own pan-African ideology to other parts of the continent. What was at stake in this scramble were the so-called 'minds' of African peoples. Nkrumah blamed colonialism for instilling non-white populations with an inferiority complex, while policy makers in the West drew on the insights of ethno-psychology to argue that underdevelopment was a psychological problem. To develop men into the modern mindset or, conversely, to create an 'African Personality', policymakers relied on education and information media. When other African statesmen were unwilling to support Ghana's pan-African vision, Nkrumah's public discourse became more stridently anticolonial, in an attempt to mobilise the African general public. With the atrocities of the Congo crisis in mind, President John F. Kennedy and the Europeans began to see anticolonial nationalism as an emotional response to the tensions that came out of the modernisation process. Western officials therefore decided to modernise the socio-economic structures of 'emerging' societies, since psychological modernisation had failed. Those shifting views on African development profoundly influenced the way in which the Bandung Conference, the Suez Crisis, the independence of Ghana, the Sahara atomic bomb tests and the Congo crisis were understood. As a whole, this analysis presents a sharp departure from a narrative in which non-Western actors are depicted as subaltern agents who can only resist or utilise Cold War pressures. It seeks to address the broader question of why pan-Africanism ultimately failed to become a fully developed interventionist ideology, capable of rivalling communist and capitalist proscriptions for African development.

Defence date: 28 November 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Federico Romero, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Dirk Moses, EUI, Second Reader; Prof. Idesbald Goddeeris, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, External Supervisor; Prof. Sue Onslow, London School of Economics/Institute of Commonwealth Studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33865>



GILLI, Andrea

*Unipolarity, technological change and arms manufacturing:
explaining industrial alliances in the European defense industry*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Why do countries cooperate for the production of some weapon systems and not some others? Existing IR theories cannot fully answer these questions. In this thesis, I focus on Europe—the area in the world where armaments cooperation has been pursued more extensively. Drawing from the existing literature in international relations theory, in management studies and industrial organization, I make two claims. First, the stability of the post-Cold War era has generally given European countries—although to different extents—an incentive to gear their defense policies towards the protection of domestic jobs and the promotion of military export rather than towards capabilities development. Second, in order to achieve these goals, EU countries have strategically cooperated on the production of some specific weapon systems rather than others. By altering the structure of the market, and thus creating winners and losers, technological change can explain this variation. In my dissertation I show that European countries were more likely to pursue cooperation in armaments production when either an exogenous and relatively major technological change made their defense industries less competitive in export markets (architectural change) or when extremely advanced components were necessary to compete in global armament markets (modular innovations). Conversely, European countries were less likely to cooperate when either an industry was characterized by linear improvements (evolutionary change)—and thus cooperation could only harm domestic industry and employment—or when a revolutionary innovation emerged (radical change). In this latter instance, each country had a strong interest in pursuing its own program so to create a domestic industrial base and, eventually, establish the industry's dominant design, thus becoming market leader. 2 I test my theory on three case studies. Building on industry statistics, specialized publications and structured and unstructured interviews.

Defence date: 11 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Anand Menon, King's College London; Professor Ulrich Krotz, European University Institute; Dr. Antonio Missiroli, European Union Institute for Security Studies; Professor Pascal Vennesson, European University Institute/Rajaratnam School of International Studies (Supervisor).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32132>

GINSBORG, Lisa

*The new face of the Security Council since 9/11: global counter-terrorism,
human rights and international law*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The post 9/11 innovations in the Security Council's counter-terrorist practice point in the direction of a metamorphosis in the functions of the Security Council, from a body addressing security threats to a body developing a criminal and security policy with both legislative and quasi-judicial functions. Focusing on two separate but related resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and their resulting counter-terrorist regimes, the first part of the thesis argues that the post 9/11 counter-terrorism measures adopted by the Security Council broke new grounds by stretching the boundaries of space and time which should limit the Security Council's action under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and its specific, preliminary nature. The thesis then turns to investigate the Security Council practice in its post 9/11 counter-terrorist initiatives, through the work of its two Committees: the 1373 Counter-Terrorism Committee and the 1267 Sanctions Committee. Through an in depth analysis into the day-to-day work of the Committees, the evolution in their working methods and their interaction with UN Member States, the thesis provides a detailed assessment of how the Security Council has affected international human rights standards



in its counter-terrorist action. It also provides an investigation into the question of state compliance with the counter-terrorism measures adopted by the Security Council. The thesis concludes by contextualizing the implications of this post 9/11 counter-terrorist action in traditional doctrines of international institutional law and their normative underpinnings. With the Security Council increasingly infringing on human rights standards, and mechanisms of direct accountability still lacking at the international level, new mechanisms of accountability are developing through state opposition or non-compliance, at times driven by individuals themselves through the judicial mechanisms of the state. As such the Security Council's counter-terrorist action and the reaction to it sheds new light on the balance of powers between the Security Council and the broader UN membership, but also on different notions of constitutionalism, in which the individual and international human rights standards play a more prominent role.

Defence date: 6 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin (EUI Supervisor); Professor Nehal Bhuta, EUI; Professor Iain Cameron, University of Uppsala; Professor Erika de Wet, University of Pretoria.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32099>

GRANAT, Katarzyna

National parliaments and the policing of the subsidiarity principle

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This PhD thesis studies the role of national parliaments in the policing of the EU subsidiarity principle. The Treaty of Lisbon enshrines the Early Warning System (EWS) in Protocol No. 2, according to which national parliaments may review Commission proposals for compatibility with the subsidiarity principle expressed in Article 5(3) TEU. On the basis of the number of reasoned opinions submitted, which count as votes, national parliaments may trigger either a 'yellow' or an 'orange' card, each of which entails different consequences for the Commission draft act in question. The purpose of this thesis is to analyse the functioning of the EWS and to explore why national parliaments participate in this mechanism. To achieve this task, this thesis analyses the reasoned opinions issued under the EWS. Hence, this thesis firstly conducts a case study of the Commission proposal on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office which triggered a 'yellow card'. This example shows that national parliaments tend to conduct a broad scrutiny of Commission proposals, which includes aspects other than the subsidiarity of the proposal: its legal basis, the competence of the EU to act, its proportionality and its substance. This practice of national parliaments is evaluated according to a textual, structural and functional interpretation of the EU Treaties, and as a result, a narrow subsidiarity test is suggested for the purpose of the EWS. Thereafter, the thesis explores the national procedures of ex ante (EWS) and ex post (action before the ECJ) scrutiny. In addition, national debates are studied in order to analyse the relationship between national legislatures and executives, between parliamentary majorities and opposition, as well as the reflection of regional interests. This detailed study of debates also points to the first reasons for the participation of national parliaments in the EWS: the protection of idiosyncratic national interests and the restriction of EU redistributive policies. Further reasons for national parliaments' participation in the EWS are indicated on the basis of two case studies, dealing with the Monti II regulation (competence), and the Tobacco Products Directive ('delegated legislation'). These suggest that the EWS is used by national parliaments to increase their impact in the EU legislative process. The last case study of this thesis—the 'Women on Boards' proposal—ponders the application of the EWS to 'genuine' fundamental rights proposals, showing that the subsidiarity tests at stake here are focused to a much greater extent on a political willingness to protect universal values, rather than on efficiency. The thesis concludes by discussing whether the EWS enhances the EU's democratic legitimacy and decreases the EU's competence creep, which were the leading ideas behind the introduction of the Protocol No. 2 mechanism. It is pointed out



that, although the impact of national parliaments on EU policy-making is uneasy to measure, some of the criticism of national parliaments is taken on board by the EU legislator. Because the 'competence creep' of the EU is rather limited, it also does not demand a great deal of involvement on the part of national parliaments. Defence date: 16 December 2014. Examining Board: Professor Bruno De Witte, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute; Professor Damian Chalmers, London School of Economics; Professor Thomas Christiansen, Maastricht University.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33889>

GUGUSHVILI, Alexi

Trends, covariates and consequences of intergenerational social mobility in post-socialist societies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation studies the trends, covariates and consequences of intergenerational social mobility in post-socialist societies. The existing literature does not provide an answer if crossnational differences in social mobility levels are determined by socialist legacies or by the divergent paths these countries followed in their transition from socialist to capitalist system. In addition to the industrialisation thesis and the role of income inequality, I study the implications of political democracy and economic liberalisation for intergenerational status reproduction. Individual-level consequences of mobility are explored using the socialpsychological concept of the self-serving bias in causal attribution, which implies that people are more likely to explain individual success as resulting from their own abilities and efforts. Market-based democratic systems, almost by definition, emphasise the importance of selfdetermination in shaping an individual's life chances. Thus, upwardly mobile groups are expected to show greater support of unequal reward distribution. The hypotheses are tested using multivariate and multilevel statistical methods based on data from the European Values Studies and Life in Transition Survey. Although I find evidence of the decisive role of social origin in predicting educational and occupational attainment, particularly during postsocialism, cross-country variation in intergenerational social mobility can largely be explained by the institutions that were in place immediately after the collapse of the Berlin Wall. The findings suggest that while strong, positive links exist between social mobility and democracy levels in Western Europe, the economic liberalisation that took place in the early 1990s is the strongest predictor of why some post-socialist states have higher social mobility rates than others; subjective perceptions of mobility have stronger implications on attitudes than the objective mobility experience; upwardly mobile individuals do in fact demonstrate more support for inequality, democracy and market economy, but the strength of these links is mediated by macro-contextual variables. Defence date: 27 February 2014. Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute (Co-Supervisor); Professor Martin Kohli, European University Institute/Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (Supervisor); Professor Ellu Saar, Tallinn University; Professor Martin K. Whyte, Harvard University.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32131>

GUSTAFSSON, Maria

Essays on household decision

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis considers the fact that the majority of households consists of two adults whose characteristics and preferences matter for the households' decisions. The first chapter studies how an increase in the generosity of maternity leave payments affects parental labor supply, early child development, and the relative well-



being of the parents considering that parents may have different preferences over outcomes and that the policy change may affect the parental bargaining positions. I develop and estimate a static cooperative Nash bargaining model of parental decision-making in the first period of the child's life and use the model to investigate how the decision-making changes with an increase in the leave payments. The results indicate that mothers will spend more time at home rather than in the labor market when the leave payments increase, but that the average early child development is not much affected. Furthermore, the policy shifts the bargaining positions within the household in favor of the father and, although both parents are better off from the policy change, the mother would be better off relative to the father without the increase in maternity leave payments. In the second chapter we look closer at how the insurance value of marriage, represented by the correlation of shocks to individual incomes, varies over different groups in the population. We find that this value may be lower for more recent cohorts, and decrease with age and with higher education. The third chapter builds on the second. We investigate the importance of intra-household risk-sharing through labor supply by testing the following prediction: A higher correlation of income shocks within the household implies a lower ability to insure income through spousal labor supply and should, all else equal, lead to higher asset accumulation of the household. Our results indicate that this prediction holds empirically, suggesting that households perceive spousal labor supply as an important income insurance.

Defence date: 2 July 2014. Examining Board: Professor Jérôme Adda, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Professor Frederic Vermeulen, University of Leuven; Professor Thomas Crossley, University of Essex.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32051>

GÖHDE, Ferdinand Nicolas

Foreign soldiers in the risorgimento and anti-risorgimento: a transnational military history of Germans in the Italian armed groups, 1834–1870

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis compares the motives, experiences and practices of Germans in the Papal, Bourbon and Garibaldian armed groups. It shows how solidarity was, on all political sides, increasingly conceptualized as an act by and between nations and argues that political mobilization did not necessarily directly inform the single enlistment. Recruitment activities not only combined mercenary traditions with new forms of communication and association, but they also overlapped, leading many to change between armed groups. The study provides the first in-depth statistical analysis of these Germans based on soldiers' registers, contextualizing it with transnational soldiering across Europe; not only did Germans stay in the regular armies for quite long periods, but previous and later enlistments in other armies were common—this also holds true for the 'German' Garibaldians. Examining hitherto neglected economic incentives, the study demonstrates the plurality of political, cultural, economic and professional motives of single soldiers, thus blurring the lines of the opposition between the militarily inexperienced political war volunteer and the mercenary that is so central to the polemics of the time and 'new Risorgimento historiography'. Based on legal sources and soldiers' reports, the study analyses the every-day life of Germans in the Italian armed groups in terms of a culturally revived 'new military history', and is particularly attentive to issues of masculinity. The different institutional contexts the Germans were placed in—e.g. foreigners' corps, ministries—informed differing experiences. In contrast to the multi-national make-up of many corps, imagery of national grouping progressively superseded formal military structures, resulting in continuous comparisons of corps and nationalities and increases in 'nationalizing' experiences. This goes counter to the image of foreign commitment in Italy as a cosmopolitan experience and an a priori positive understanding of the 'transnational'. Hence, the role of foreign soldiers was crucial for the 'military' Risorgimento and 'revirilization'.



Defence date: 3 October 2014. Examining Board: Professor Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, supervisor (European University Institute); Professor Lucy Riall (European University Institute); Professor Catherine Brice (Université Paris-Est Créteil); Professor Oliver Janz (Freie Universität Berlin).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33052>

HAGMAN, Sandra

Seven queer brothers: narratives of forbidden male same-sex desires from modernizing Finland 1894–1971

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

From 1894 to 1971, ‘same-sex fornication’ was a crime in Finland. However, a wide variation can be seen in the degree to which same-sex relations were controlled during the existence of the law. From the 1930s onwards, the number of convictions started to rise, reaching its peak in the early 1950s and dropping sharply in the latter half of the 1960s. This research studied the ways in which male same-sex desire was perceived, controlled and lived through during the first seventy years of twentieth-century Finland. The longitudinal-type analysis provided the perspective to view the transformations in discourses on male sexual practices and their impact on actual policing. The research question was elaborated through the microhistorical narratives of seven men who had been convicted of same-sex fornication in different decades of the twentieth century. The theoretical basis of the dissertation was queer theory. The main sources were same-sex fornication court case documents which were read together with legal, medical and moral writings, and newspaper and tabloid articles. By combining micro—and macro—dimensions, the research was able to reveal the changing attitudes towards male sexual intimacy in Finnish society, and by comparison to European historiography the study showed the roots of these attitudes. Until the late 1920s, the Hirschfeldian view on male sexual intimacy was dominant in Finland as well as in other Nordic countries. However, the dissertation shows how in the 1930s Finnish medical and legal authorities adapted the Nazi German perception of homosexuality as a transmittable disease, which increased control over male-male sexual practices in Finland at the same time that they became decriminalized in other Nordic countries. In Finnish agrarian society, male sexual practices were tolerated and not labeled, and boys were not viewed as possible victims of sexual abuse. Men who exclusively and extensively sought sex with other men or boys were called manlovers until the Second World War and the immediate post-war period, when sexual presentations of Finnish men were nationalized, and homosexual practices were constructed as unmanly and dangerous. Homosexual emancipation took place fast alongside the ‘sexual revolution’ in the latter part of the 1960s.

Defence date: 24 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Giulia Calvi, (EUI); Professor Laura Downs, (EUI); Professor Matti Peltonen, (University of Helsinki); Professor Jens Rydström, (University of Lund).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32118>

HELM, Moritz

Essays on the macroeconomics of labor market institutions

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contributes to furthering the understanding of the macroeconomic impact of two types of labor market institutions: temporary help service agencies and temporary contracts. In the first chapter, I depart from the observation that employment in the temporary help service industry in the United States has seen a secular rise in recent decades. The chapter provides a theory of the temporary help service industry within the steady state version of a random search model of the labor market with endogenous job destruction and a second sector in which employment relationships are intermediated. In this framework temporary jobs are



endogenously of short duration and recruitment is fast. Conditions are provided under which intermediated employment relationships exist in equilibrium. The implications of the model for two possible explanations of the secular rise of employment in the temporary help service industry, technological progress and a rise in firm-level uncertainty, are such that technological progress as an explanation is favored. In the second chapter, I investigate the impact of uncertainty shocks on a dual labor market using the Spanish economy as a case study. In an empirical analysis, I find that, given my identification strategy, fluctuations in uncertainty cause a significant drop in temporary employment, a non-significant reaction in permanent employment and a significant decline in GDP. Since in the data the responses to a second-moment shock are similar to the responses to a first-moment shock, a quantitative labor demand model of the Spanish labor market is built and calibrated. I use this model to generate simulated response functions to a (pure) second-moment, a (pure) first-moment and a combined first- and second moment shock. I find that the empirical impulse responses can only partially be rationalized by the model when considering a (pure) second-moment shock. A (pure) first moment shock in the model generates impulse response functions similar to the empirical ones. A combined first- and second moment shock cannot improve on the first-moment shock in replicating the data. Defence date: 5 December 2014. Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Samuel Bentolila, CEMFI Madrid; Professor Piero Gottardi, European University Institute; Professor Thijs van Rens, University of Warwick.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33873>

HUBKOVÁ, Pavlína
*Economic reasoning in the Court of Justice of the EU:
a study on the use of economics in competition case-law*
EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

Competition law is intrinsically connected with economics and economic theory. This thesis tries to find out how economics is reflected in case law of the Court of Justice of the EU in competition cases. It discusses the role of economics in European competition law and in legal reasoning, and it examines limits and constraints of this role. Besides this, the thesis takes into consideration the role of the CJEU and some aspects of its work which may have influence on the perception of economics. The core of the thesis lies in the assessment of the practice of the CJEU. It focuses on the field of abuse of dominance and examines how the CJEU works with economic arguments, how its approach differs from economic theory and in which way the approach has developed over time.

Award date: 28 November 2014. Supervisor: Prof. Giorgio Monti, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34406>

HUNTER, Emilie
*The International Criminal Court and positive complementarity:
the impact of the ICC's admissibility law and practice on domestic
jurisdictions*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis examines the effect of the International Criminal Court (ICC) on national criminal justice practices for core international crimes. It considers that the complementarity system of the ICC is firmly based upon the issues of admissibility established under Article 17 of the Rome Statute and that positive complementarity practices should remain coherent with and based upon that system. As such, the thesis is constructed to systematically analyse the legal requirements of 'admissibility-proof' criminal justice at the



national level according to the law and early practices of the ICC. Through analysis of the applicable sources of law available to the ICC, including its emerging jurisprudence on admissibility, the thesis demonstrates that the ICC provides much greater latitude to national criminal jurisdictions than has previously been accepted and that this profoundly affects the concept of positive complementarity, including its legal foundation, its definition as well as its implementation, through policy and practice. Through analysis of each of the issues of admissibility the thesis proves that the emphasis on legal reform of substantive and procedural criminal law is over-emphasised to the negligence of several other factors. These factors include quantitative restrictions, shaped by the objects of reference of the ICC's own investigations and the ICC's case selection criteria. Turning to the indicators of willingness and ability, the thesis establishes that the early practice of the ICC has demonstrated that the complementarity system functions within a plural legal order that does not require States to exercise their criminal jurisdiction as a form of mimicry of the ICC, but largely according to the national laws and practices in place at the time. Notwithstanding this, the thesis argues that legal reform may be advisable to ensure the removal the omissions or procedural bars that could render a case admissible to the ICC.

Defence date: 11 November 2014. Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Ruth Rubio-Marin, European University Institute; Professor Morten Bergsmo, Peking University, (Co-Supervisor); Professor Carsten Stahn, University of Leiden.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34398>

HUREMOVIC, Kenan

Essays in networks and applied microeconomic theory

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contains three papers which examine the role of networks and social structure in different modes of socio-economic interactions. The first chapter focuses on purely competitive strategic bilateral interactions – contests. I analyse situations in which agents, embedded in a network, simultaneously play interrelated bilateral contest games with their neighbours. The network structure uniquely determines the behaviour of agents in the equilibrium. I also study the formation of such networks, finding that the complete k-partite network is the unique stable network topology. This implies that agents will endogenously sort themselves in partitions of friends, competing with members of other partitions. The model provides a micro-foundation for the structural balance concept in social psychology, and the main results go in line with theoretical and empirical findings from other disciplines, including international relations, sociology and biology. The second chapter is joint work with my supervisor Fernando Vega-Redondo. We study a competitive equilibrium model on a production network of firms, identifying the measure of centrality in the network that determines the profit of a firm, and network structures that maximize social welfare. The significant part of this chapter focuses on how the network mediates the effects of revenue distortions on profits of firms and social welfare. The results are that the effects of distortions propagate both upstream and downstream through the network. The centrality of the affected firm determines the magnitude of the downstream effect, and the upstream effect is determined by the intercentralities of suppliers of the affected firm. Increasing the density of the network by adding links has a non-monotonic effect on welfare. Adopting a more complex production technology can increase but also decrease the profit of a firm, depending on the network structure; while finding a new buyer will always increase the profit of a firm. In the third paper I analyse the interaction between formal legal enforcement of cooperation and the role of reputation in a heterogeneous population. By choosing to cooperate, even when the quality of the formal institution is not high, an agent signals that he has high work ethics, thereby earning reputation as a better match for future interactions. When there is reputation benefit, the welfare-maximizing quality of the enforcement institution is generally not the one that maximizes cooperation. Depending on the distribution of types in society,



the effect of the increase in quality of enforcement on cooperation can be crowded in or crowded out by reputation concerns. When the institutional quality is determined endogenously, the equilibrium quality of the institution will generically be higher than the optimal quality.

Defence date: 27 October 2014. Examining Board: Professor Fernando Vega-Redondo, Supervisor, Università Bocconi; Professor Stefano Battiston, University of Zurich; Professor Matthias Dahm, University of Nottingham; Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33451>

IKHLEF, Hakim

Contentious orientalism: Bengali intellectuals at the Asiatic Society of Bengal circa 1829-circa 1885

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by Sir William Jones in Calcutta (nowadays Kolkata) in 1784. It is a learned society which was to carry investigation which bounds would be the geographical limits of Asia and within these limits (...) whatever is performed by Man and produced by Nature. It was thus instituted in order to inquiring into the history and antiquities, the arts, sciences, and literature of Asia. Initially a rather selective circle of British scholars, the Society elected Indians to membership from 1829 onwards and elected an Indian as its president, Rajendralal Mitra, in 1885. Two hundred years later, the Government of (independent) India granted the Society the status of National Institution. This thesis focuses on Indian presence at, and contribution to, the Asiatic Society of Bengal between 1829 and 1885 to discuss and address the main positions in the debates on the relationship between knowledge and power in colonial contexts since the publication of the book *Orientalism* by Edward W. Said. Doing so, it argues that, if Indians collaborated to craft orientalist notions and discourses about India's history and culture, they did so with an agenda of their own. Thus, they appropriated and transformed orientalist ideas, knowledge and applications and which gradually infused it into an ideological framework articulating discourses on Indian national identity, socio-ritual hierarchies and the nation's place in the 'modern world'. Finally, this dissertation seeks to explore the limits of this framework, and its incapacities to integrate the diversity and variety of communities that contributed to form India.

Defence date: 14 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Sebastian Conrad, EUI; Professor Antonella Romano, EUI; Doctor David Washbrook, Cambridge University; Doctor Pratik Chakrabarti, Kent University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32112>

IORIO, Elena

Il riconoscimento tardivo: idee, pratiche e immagini dell'obiezione di coscienza al servizio militare in Italia con una comparazione con la Repubblica Federale Tedesca (1945-1972)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Questa tesi si concentra sulla storia dell'obiezione di coscienza al servizio militare (odc) in Italia, nel periodo 1945-1972 (anno del riconoscimento del diritto), svolgendo un paragone con quanto accaduto nella Repubblica Federale tedesca (dove il diritto fu inscritto nella Grundgesetz del 1949). L'odc è un tema ancora trascurato dalla storiografia perché considerato marginale (almeno in ambito europeo, dove la questione, in sostanza, è storicamente chiusa). Questo lavoro parte invece dall'idea che lo studio del diritto all'odc permetta di illuminare molteplici contesti (dinamica dei rapporti tra Stato e cittadini, ruolo delle minoranze, guerra fredda, processo di costruzione europea, ecc.) in una prospettiva transnazionale. In particolare, l'odc può



offrire un punto di accesso originale alla comprensione di alcuni cambiamenti culturali intervenuti dopo il 1945: è uno dei segni più evidenti dell'opposizione individuale al militarismo e allo stesso tempo indica una precisa presa di posizione nel dibattito sul ruolo dei cittadini all'interno dello Stato e sul monopolio della violenza; pertanto può essere inteso anche come un indicatore del rapporto tra sfera normativa e sfera morale individuale e una delle tracce più evidenti del rinnovamento culturale in materia di pace e, di riflesso, di guerra avvenuto nel periodo postbellico. I due paesi in esame, pur partendo da situazioni per molti versi analoghe, si confrontarono con la questione dell'odc con due approcci che portarono a esiti a lungo divergenti. La tesi mostrerà i percorsi italiano e tedesco (concentrandosi maggiormente sul primo e utilizzando il secondo in chiave comparativa) mettendo in luce principalmente tre aspetti: l'elaborazione teorica del rifiuto delle armi (analizzando le varie posizioni storiche, dall'antimilitarismo del movimento operaio al pacifismo integrale, basato su un'etica religiosa o laica) e la sua pratica dal XIX secolo alla seconda guerra mondiale; le pratiche e i modelli culturali degli obiettori del secondo dopoguerra e il contesto in cui agirono (reti di relazioni, ruolo degli intellettuali e dell'opinione pubblica, ecc.); l'iter giuridico che portò al riconoscimento del diritto.

Defence date: 9 December 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Prof. Federico Romero, European University Institute; Prof. Stefano Cavazza, Università di Bologna; Prof.ssa Petra Terhöven, Georg-August Universität Göttingen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33885>

JACOBS, Dov
(Re)thinking hybridity studies in hybrid tribunals and international criminal justice

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This PhD proposes an analysis of what it means to talk of 'hybrid' tribunals as a legal category. This category traditionally covers the tribunals that were set up in the early 2000s in particular contexts with both international and domestic elements (East Timor, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Cambodia, Bosnia, Irak and Lebanon). Through a discussion of the features of the main hybrid tribunals, and a specific focus on the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, the most recent and most notable in some of its features (such as the mode of creation, the applicable law or its procedural framework) the main conclusion of the research is that 'hybrid' cannot in fact be defined as a legal category, these tribunals, in light of their mode of creation, being either international or domestic. Moving on from there, the PhD suggests a more elaborate categorisation of all international tribunals through the introduction of a new model based on the 'levels of internationality', which allows to think the diversity of these tribunals in a more subtle way in their interaction with national authorities. Having done this, the PhD moves into a discussion of two thematic case studies, that of the interaction between various tribunals and amnesties and the interaction between tribunals and truth commissions, notably in two situations where the question arose, East Timor and Sierra Leone. Finally, the conclusion moves the discussion away from the strictly legal dimensions of the discussions into broader questions relating to the interaction between legal orders in a globalised world. Ultimately, the key question that is raised by the PhD is that of the transformation of sovereignty, which, it is argued remains a necessary concept to comprehend the structures of legal orders, rather than a concept to be opposed as being too archaic.

Defence date: 26 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Pierre-Marie Dupuy (EUI Supervisor); Professor Francesco Francioni, EUI; Professor William Schabas, Middlesex University; Professor Salvatore Zappalà, University of Catania.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32091>



JANS, Jasper

The politics of history education: teaching national history, identity and citizenship in Belgium and the Netherlands, 1830–1880

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation has studied the discourses around national history education in Belgium and the Netherlands in the middle of the nineteenth century. The literature on nation building and cultural nationalism often observes the importance of education as an instrument of nation building. Expanding school networks were one of the important conduits through which national awareness was spread among the populace. They helped to disseminate knowledge of the national language, culture and history, thus teaching the future generations about their ‘home’ and ‘nation’. At the same time, historians often note the significance of narratives, often historical narratives, in fostering a sense of pride and attachment to the fatherland. Nevertheless, studies of the contents of and controversies surrounding history education are sparse. In this study, I hope to show that the field of (history) education is an important locus of nation building and therefore worthy of scholarly attention. Following Jörn Rüsen, I argue that history education knows a specific configuration of epistemological, aesthetic and political dimensions that makes it unique. It prioritises the political dimension over the two other dimensions, thus setting it apart from scholarly or literary and artistic forms of history-writing. Due to its pedagogical objective, furthermore, it is also different from other political forms of history-writing. History education addresses the future citizen directly and presents them visions of the good citizen. I argue that the civic virtues are an indispensable part of national identity. The education thereof should consequently be studied more in-depth. This dissertation therefore analyses notions of good citizenship present in the debates and contents of history education. Furthermore, it dissects ideas of national identity along the lines of nation and religion, nation and language, the national territory, nation and dynasty and the nation in the world.

Defence date: 28 March 2014. Examining Board: Professor Dr. Pavel Kolář, European University Institute supervisor; Professor Dr. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, European University Institute; Professor Dr. Joep Leerssen, University of Amsterdam; Professor Dr. Tom Verschaffel, KU Leuven.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32120>

JAROS, Daniela

Tracing the law of sovereign debt within and beyond the state

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis guides the reader through contemporary problems of the law of sovereign debt and default. Adopting a horizontal approach to the field, the state in its double role of being a borrower from the market and a regulator of the market remains at the center of this inquiry. How do problems related to sovereign debt challenge state institutions, constitutional principles and even the very concept of statehood? What kind of tools does the state have at its disposal to address these problems? Can the state improve both, its own role as a borrower and the overall functioning of the sovereign debt market? These are the core questions discussed in this thesis on the basis of numerous examples. A detailed analysis of the practice of sovereign debt is followed by an account of case law primarily from municipal courts dealing with sovereign debt disputes. The IMF’s ‘bailouts’ are reviewed in the light of the constitutions of the recipient states before in a last chapter, a full account of the Euro crisis and its particularities is given. All these examples show strengths and weaknesses of the state’s role as borrower and regulator and ultimately indicate where and how the law of sovereign debt can be improved.



Defence date: 22 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute; Professor Petros Constantinos Mavroidis, European University Institute; Professor Georgios Pavlakos, University of Antwerp; Professor Mathias Audit, Université Paris Ouest-Nanterre La Défense.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32102>

KALMBACH, Karena

***Meanings of a disaster: the contested 'truth' about Chernobyl:
British and French Chernobyl debates and the transnationality of
arguments and actors***

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis compares the French and British Chernobyl debates in the period between 1986 and 2006 and investigates the transnational debate on the health effects of this accident. While the exchange of actors and arguments has resulted in a rather congruent debate at the transnational level, the internal country debates on Chernobyl have remained very much bound by the national framework. This becomes particularly obvious in the comparison of the French and British Chernobyl debates, where multiple factors, specific to the national context, have shaped the different trajectories of the debates. In France, from the outset, Chernobyl was framed as a French debate, and placed into the context of the nucléocratie. In Britain, such an interpretative framework did not exist for the civil nuclear programme, since the predominant criticism against the nuclear enterprise had always been directed against the military complex and more focused on aspects of international relations than on the national nuclear energy complex. In Britain, therefore, Chernobyl was considered from a global perspective, whereas in France the focus was placed on the accident's impact at home. However, with the end of the Cold War and the British government's decision in the mid-1990s to no longer finance new nuclear power plants, anti-nuclear positions as such lost their impetus. Thus, few people in Britain were interested transforming the debate on the health impact of Chernobyl into a proxy war in the fight over the legitimacy of the civil nuclear enterprise, as was happening in France. Leaving this discursive and commemorative gap to the solidarity movement, in Britain, Chernobyl did not become an anti-nuclear lieu de mémoire as it did in France, but instead became associated primarily with charity activities for disabled or unprivileged children from Eastern Europe which effectively 'depoliticized' Chernobyl and separated it from the nuclear debate.

Defence date: 26 September 2014. Examining Board: Professor Dr. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt (European University Institute); Professor Dr. Pavel Kolar (European University Institute); Professor Dr. Jens Ivo Engels (Technische Universität Darmstadt); Dr. Dick van Lente (Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33491>

KAMISSEK, Christoph Jens

***Transnationaler Militarismus:
Politische Generationen deutscher Offiziere zwischen militärischen
Internationalismus und imperialer Nation (1770–1870)***

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Die vorliegende Arbeit untersucht einen lange Zeit unhinterfragten Gemeinplatz in der deutschen Militär- und Kolonialgeschichte: die späte Verwirklichung eines geeinten Nationalstaates habe nicht nur die deutsche Zivilgesellschaft, sondern auch das deutsche Militär bis in das späte 19. Jahrhundert von der Entdeckung aussereuropäischer Gebiete als mögliche professionelle Einsatzfelder abgehalten und so das deutsche Offizierkorps lange Zeit von imperialen Phantasien unberührt und unerfahren in den Herausforderungen



kolonialer Kriegführung belassen. Tatsächlich reichte die Beteiligung deutscher Soldaten an imperialen Auseinandersetzungen jedoch bis in die Zeit der amerikanischen Revolution zurück. Der Wunsch nach Gleichberechtigung mit anderen expandierenden Ländern wie Grossbritannien, Frankreich oder Russland war seitdem nicht nur in kleineren deutschen Staaten mit einer Tradition imperialen Kriegsdienstes ‘unter fremden Fahnen’ weit verbreitet. Auch in Preussen zirkulierten Phantasien eines deutschen Kriegszuges nach Indien bereits in der Zeit der napoleonischen Besatzung. Seitdem entwickelten Generationen deutscher Offiziere immer wieder Visionen eines deutschen Kolonialreiches, ein Wunsch, der insbesondere in längeren Friedensperioden in Europa virulent wurde. Besondere jüngere, gebildete und ambitionierte Offiziere aus elitären Regimentern sahen in imperialen Unternehmungen ihre Chance auf ruhmreiche Bewährung im Krieg. Bei einer Reihe von bisher weitgehend unbekanntenen Gelegenheiten nahmen diese auch aktiv an den kolonialen Kampagnen anderer Mächte teil. Die Arbeit untersucht daneben auch die Gründe, warum dieser Strang militärischen Denkens und Handelns lange Zeit marginalisiert wurde: die Verwirklichung imperialer Projekte schien gerade aus militärischen Gründen einen vereinigten Nationalstaat zu erfordern, eine Forderung, die Offiziere politisch verdächtig machte und die imperiale Fraktion innerhalb des deutschen Offizierkorps lange Zeit isolierte und in den Untergrund trieb. Als das deutsche Kaiserreich gegen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts jedoch schliesslich tatsächlich in den Kreis der Kolonialmächte eintrat, war dessen Militär keineswegs vollständig unvorbereitet, sondern konnte auf ein zwar wechselhaftes, jedoch lange zurückreichendes und bisweilen intensives theoretisches und praktisches imperiales Engagement zurückblicken.

Defence date: 25 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Sebastian Conrad, Freie Universität Berlin; Professor Dirk Moses, EUI; Professor Ulrike von Hirschhausen, Universität Rostock; Professor Robert Gerwarth, University College Dublin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32122>

LAMP, Stefan

Essays in applied microeconomics: household and firm investment

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The thesis contains three chapters relating to household and firm investment. The first chapter, coauthored with Silvia Albrizio, investigates the relationship between fiscal consolidation, business plans, and firm investment. Based on a detailed narrative of tax changes in Germany covering 40 years of fiscal adjustments, we define and exploit the exogenous variation of tax bills to quantify the effect of tax changes on firms’ future investment plans as well as on realized investment. We find that firms in the manufacturing sector revise downward both planned and realized investment subsequently to tax adjustments. Furthermore we find that income and consumption taxes are most harmful to investment and that firms base their investment plans considering laws currently under discussion, anticipating future tax changes. In the second chapter, I investigate if irreversible household investment decisions are affected by behavioral factors, namely Projection Bias (Loewenstein, O’Donoghue, and Rabin (2003)). I use detailed weather data to test if exceptional sunny months have a positive and significant impact on solar photovoltaic (PV) adoption at county level and interpret my findings as strong support for the Projection bias hypothesis given that other weather shocks (temperature, rain, and snow) do not show a significant impact. Results are robust to a wide variety of robustness checks and shock definitions. Elaborating on heterogeneity, I confirm that political ideology can play an important role in expectation formation: counties with higher share of Green voters are more perceptive to Projection Bias in their solar investment decisions. The final chapter investigates the role of economic policy for the installation of solar PV in Germany. After empirically evaluating the variables that play a key role in the household investment decision, I construct a dynamic stochastic discrete choice

model of technology adoption to evaluate how different policy dimensions affect the household investment choice and aggregate technology uptake. The simulation exercise shows that an increase in the annual tariff reduction for new installations (degression rate) has the biggest negative impact on investment.

Defence date: 5 September 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Jérôme Adda, Supervisor, Università Bocconi; Prof. Antonia Diaz, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid; Prof. Andrea Ichino, EUI; Prof. Fabiano Schivardi, Luiss University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32553>

LAUWERS, Delphine

Le Saillant d'Ypres entre reconstruction et construction d'un lieu de mémoire : un long processus de négociations mémorielles de 1914 à nos jours

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Le présent travail propose d'étudier le lieu de mémoires plurielles qu'est le Saillant d'Ypres dans une optique transnationale, de 1914 à nos jours. Le Saillant d'Ypres, situé en Flandre occidentale, fut l'un des secteurs les plus meurtriers du front de l'Ouest. Il a été défendu presque exclusivement par les troupes impériales britanniques et est devenu un haut lieu de mémoire impérial à l'étranger, dès 1914. Sorti entièrement détruit de quatre années de combats, le Saillant avait acquis une dimension symbolique forte et devint dès 1919 un centre majeur de tourisme et de pèlerinage vers les champs de bataille. Les populations locales, attachées à leur patrimoine historique, voulurent reconstruire un cadre de vie familier lors de leur retour d'exil. La ville médiévale d'Ypres devint un véritable carrefour entre différentes identités et mémoires collectives. Les locaux souhaitaient la voir renaître de ses cendres, telle qu'elle était avant 1914. Cependant de nombreuses voix, britanniques mais aussi belges et françaises, s'élevèrent en vue d'une préservation, au moins partielle, de ses ruines. Les débats concernant sa reconstruction illustrent l'incompatibilité des projets mémoriels concernant Ypres, de même que l'incapacité du Gouvernement belge à canaliser les volontés locales. Le Saillant fut finalement reconstruit presque entièrement à l'identique, mais reste visiblement marqué par les lieux de mémoire de la Grande Guerre, essentiellement britanniques. L'étude, sur le long terme, du tourisme de guerre, permet de mettre en évidence les évolutions physiques et imaginaires de ce paysage hautement significatif, au rythme des démobilisations culturelles. Les préparatifs du centenaire du conflit, sur lesquels nous concluons cette étude, montrent que l'harmonie n'est toujours pas au rendez-vous malgré un pacifisme omniprésent dans les commémorations de 1914-1918. Enjeux symboliques, identitaires et économiques se mêlent encore dans ce paysage reconstruit, mais ayant conservé sa puissance évocatrice d'un conflit terminé il y a maintenant un siècle.

Defence date: 14 March 2014. Examining Board: Professeur Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, Directeur de thèse, EUI; Professeur John Horne, Directeur de thèse extérieur, Trinity College Dublin; Professeur Kiran Klaus Patel, EUI/Maastricht University; Professeur Laurence Van Ypersele, Université Catholique de Louvain.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32116>

LAW, Stephanie

The CJEU as a 'laboratory' of comparative analysis: a theoretical and case-based study of the Europeanisation of private law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis seeks to determine whether, and if so, in what form, comparative analysis constitutes a theoretical and methodological component of the Europeanisation of private law; following a review of legislative efforts



at harmonisation, the thesis evaluates the CJEU as a ‘comparative laboratory’. It begins with an exploration of the nature of Europeanisation and integration, which highlights the significance of the political, economic and legal as well as social and cultural contexts in which these processes occur. In light of this initial analysis, from which the significance of the national foundations of private law also comes to the fore, the European space is advanced as one of commonality and diversity of legal cultures and traditions. Recognising the unlikelihood of the codification of private law, the thesis makes a plea for the recognition of a shift in the perspective of legal development, to one which acknowledges the dynamic nature of private law as it emerges within a pluralist, multi-level construct of regulation. Against this background and in light of the contextual perspective to which it gives rise, the thesis argues that comparative analysis might facilitate the development of such a perspective, particularly in light of the role of the courts, both national and European. Notwithstanding this potential, a critical assessment of contemporary comparative law reveals its theoretical and methodological poverty and illustrates the need for a developed understanding of ‘complex’ comparison, engaging this aforementioned shift in perspective. The foundations of the evaluation of the CJEU as a ‘comparative laboratory’ are brought to light via a socio-legal assessment of its constitution and jurisdiction; the evaluation thereafter intertwines the theoretical and case-based analyses, engaging the preliminary reference procedure as a fundamental epistemological standpoint and concretising the discourse with three case examples of CJEU jurisprudence, in which conflicts of a private law nature arise. These case analyses provide the foundations for the construction of two classifications, namely of the sources of comparison in the CJEU and of the context and purposes for which comparison is engaged, both of which illustrate the existence of comparative analysis as a tool of interpretation. A second round of evaluation advances and facilitates the understanding of the relevance of comparative analysis not only as a tool of interpretation but also as a second-order device, in respect of the CJEU’s development of its ‘meta-mechanisms’ of Europeanisation and integration, essentially building on the analysis undertaken to ask why comparative analysis should be engaged by the Luxembourg Court.

Defence date: 4 September 2014. Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Cafaggi, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Hans-W. Micklitz, EUI; Professor Geneviève Saumier, McGill University; Professor Carla Sieburgh, Radboud University Nijmegen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32552>

LEDESMA, José Luis

Las justicias del pueblo: prácticas de violencia y revolución en la zona republicana durante la Guerra Civil española (1936–1939)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the violent practices which took place in Republican-held territories during the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939), especially during the early months of the conflict. In order to understand the logic and motivations behind violence, as well as its political meaning and its performative dimension, this work combines an overview of the phenomenon in the Republican zone as a whole with a series of detailed studies of specific locations. The thesis deals with the related issues of violence, politics, revolution and justice in the wider context of inter-war Europe. It provides a political interpretation of violent practices, which stresses that the demands for, and the control and management of, violence, were key issues in the definition and construction of the Republican rear guard. Violent practices were largely determined by war-related events and trends; they were also instilled with symbolic and cultural meaning by previous social conflicts and political identities, as reflected in anticlericalism. That said, the intensity, pace and regional differences of violent episodes were heavily determined by an early process of atomisation of political authority and a subsequent reconstruction of the state’s central police and judicial structures. This work points out that most repressive practices were perpetrated by a multiplicity of new political agents who operated outside



the margins of the state. The cases of Aragón, Toledo and Vizcaya show a close relationship between the multiplication of political agents in possession of actual authority and the intensity of violent episodes. This relationship was based upon the redefinition of the criteria for political legitimacy and the contentious ideas built around the notion of ‘popular justice’. The pockets of authority which emerged at the outbreak of the Civil War were not only a vehicle for private hatred and greed, but also a—bloody—way to gain a prominent position in the new society to come, and to pursue different criteria of social justice.

Defence date: 26 September 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Victoria de Grazia, Columbia University - EUI (Director de tesis EUI); Prof. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, EUI; Prof. Julián Casanova, Universidad de Zaragoza (Director de tesis externo); Prof. Paul Preston, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32911>

LINDENLAUB, Ilse

Essays on heterogeneity in labor markets

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In my thesis, I study the effects of agents’ heterogeneity on labor market outcomes, with particular focus on sorting, performance, wages, and inequality. Chapter one studies multidimensional matching between workers and jobs. Workers differ in manual and cognitive skills and sort into jobs that demand different combinations of these two skills. To study this multidimensional sorting, I develop a theoretical framework that generalizes the unidimensional notion of assortative matching. I derive the equilibrium in closed form and use this explicit solution to study biased technological change. The key finding is that an increase in worker-job complementarities in cognitive relative to manual inputs leads to more pronounced sorting and wage inequality across cognitive relative to manual skills. This can trigger wage polarization and boost aggregate wage dispersion. I then estimate the model for the US during the 1990s. I identify a significant increase in complementarities of cognitive inputs and in cognitive skill-bias in production. Counterfactual exercises suggest that these technology shifts can account for observed changes in worker-job sorting, wage polarization and a significant part of the increase in US wage dispersion. Chapter two develops a theory that links differences in men’s and women’s social networks to disparities in their labor market performance. We are motivated by our empirical finding that men’s and women’s networks differ. Men have a higher degree (more network links) than women, but women have a higher clustering coefficient (a woman’s friends are also friends among each other). In our model, a worker with a higher degree has better access to information. In turn, a worker with a higher clustering coefficient faces more peer pressure. Both peer pressure and access to information can attenuate a team moral hazard problem in the work place. But whether peer pressure or access to information is more important depends on the work environment. We find that, in environments where uncertainty is high, information is crucial and, therefore, men outperform women / in line with findings from sectors with high earnings’ uncertainty like the financial or film industry.

Defence date: 10 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Nicola Pavoni, Università Bocconi (Supervisor); Professor Jérôme Adda, European University Institute; Professor Jan Eeckhout, University College London; Professor Omiros Papaspiliopoulos, Universitat Pompeu Fabra.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32106>

LITTLE, Conor Edward

Politics on the margins of government:

a comparative study of Green parties in governing coalitions

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences



Since the mid-1990s, Green parties have participated in 24 governing coalitions in stable democracies, both from within cabinet and as external support parties in parliament. Despite their similarities, these parties' experiences of coalition have been diverse. This thesis seeks to explain variation among these cases in respect of three outcomes: Green parties' attainment of senior ministerial positions at the moment of government formation their retention of cabinet office over time and their electoral outcomes at the end of their spell in coalition. It finds that environmental factors were consistently important for producing these outcomes, but that under many conditions, variation in Green parties' attributes and strategies also played a role. To explain variation in office attainment outcomes, the thesis makes use of an explicitly conjunctural theory that has been developed in the study of support parties. The set of causal factors identified by this theory provides a basis for identifying pathways to high and low office attainment outcomes that are that are empirically consistent and theoretically coherent. In studying office retention outcomes, it develops a framework based on parties' incentives to maximise their electoral and governmental outcomes within a dynamic and institutionally variable setting. It provides a first explanatory account of variation in parties' tenure, identifying a number of pathways to the end of a party's time in office. Finally, the thesis builds on the literature on postincumbency electoral outcomes to identify several paths to post-coalition electoral success and failure. In particular, it suggests that the relatively 'soft' electoral base of Green parties in coalition is an important factor in their losses and that defection from coalition can be electorally beneficial only under restrictive conditions. It identifies a strong tension between office-seeking success and electoral success that presents these parties with especially 'hard choices'.

Defence date: 24 March 2014. Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier. Supervisor, European University Institute; Professor Stefano Bartolini. Co-supervisor, European University Institute; Professor Kris Deschouwer, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Professor Dr. Thomas Poguntke, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32128>

LUTTIKHUIS, Bart

Negotiating modernity:

Europeanness in late colonial Indonesia, 1910–1942

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The 'European' was a central figure of colonial history, occupying a pivotal position in the social hierarchy. Colonial rulers tended to (self-)identify as 'European', rather than as 'White' or by national denominators such as 'Dutch' or 'British'. This thesis examines various groups of colonial actors in the late colonial Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia)—administrators, non-governmental elites, lower class Europeans, as well as diverse Indonesian actors—to analyse what each of them associated with being 'European' in the colony. The historiography dealing with differentiating practices in colonial Indonesia has tended to overstate the importance of racial delineations. As a result, it has become an accepted truism that colonial societies were obsessed with defining a clear dichotomy between 'ruler and 'ruled', or 'European' and 'Native'. But colonial actors actually preferred to think in many shades of grey. The inclusivity of the 'European' group was frequently adjusted and re-imagined, stressing either its exclusivity or inclusivity depending on the context. The consequence was what this thesis calls the 'Indisch dream': a powerful promise, however elusive in practice, of a shot at social mobility. This is not to say that colonialism was an open system offering opportunity to all alike. Hierarchization was rigid and often highly oppressive. Nevertheless, those on the lower rungs came to see themselves as stakeholders in the very system that kept them in line. The Indisch dream is therefore an important factor in explaining the surprising stability and longevity of the late colonial state in its final decades. In making the Indisch dream an attractive prospect to colonial 'subalterns', the discursive link between 'Europeanness' and 'modernity' was crucial. In the late colonial period, colonial actors from all walks of life became preoccupied with 'being modern'. While a small minority of Indonesians



advocated an autonomous Indonesian modernity (independent of 'Europe' and its colonial representatives), the 'colonial European' model held greater promise for the majority. Striving to become a 'European' in late colonial Indonesia was ultimately an exercise in living a form of modern life that was at once rigidly hierarchical and oppressive, but also selfconsciously 'multi-cultural'. To present-day eyes, such a model of 'modernity' may well seem highly suspect. Nonetheless, it is vital to appreciate the integral role it has played in shaping twentieth-century notions of both 'modernity' and 'Europeanness'.

Defence date: 10 October 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Dr. Kiran Klaus Patel, Maastricht University (Supervisor); Prof. Dr. A. Dirk Moses, EUI; Prof. Dr. Henk Schulte Nordholt, KITLV Leiden; Dr. Remco Raben, Utrecht University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33074>

MARKERT, Marat

Striving for autonomy?: preferences and strategies of governments in the EU's police and criminal justice cooperation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

An intriguing proposition in the study of the EU's area of Police and Judicial Cooperation Criminal Matters (PJCCM) has been that Member States' (governments) institutional choices in this policy area reflect motives to enhance their autonomy/discretion vis-à-vis domestic and/or supranational actors. According to this argument, by cooperating in an intergovernmental setting governments can circumvent domestic institutional constraints, while at the same time keeping the influence of supranational actors at bay. What is the empirical basis of such claims? Do governments' institutional preferences indeed reflect strategic attempts at increasing their autonomy vis-à-vis domestic actors in law enforcement policies, as suggested by some authors? Moreover, once institutional rules have been put in place, are governments able to use these rules so as to circumvent EU level constraints? To answer these questions this thesis examined institutional preferences and strategies of governments at Treaty negotiations and in the day-to-day policy-making process in the policy area of PJCCM. In the first part of the thesis, the alleged connection between institutional constraints governments face in their domestic arenas and their respective institutional preferences at Treaty negotiations was tested. In a second part, strategic interactions between governments in the EU Council and the European Commission with respect to institutional rules in the legislative process in PJCCM were examined. The empirical results of both parts suggest that while only a moderate connection between domestic constraints and governments' institutional preference at Treaty negotiations could be identified, there seems to be a systematic relation between rising EU level constraints and strategic institutional choices of actors that reflect motives for autonomy/discretion. The driving factors behind these day-to-day strategic interactions are the ambiguity of and interstitial changes to institutional rules. More specifically, this thesis shows how ambiguous rules over EU competences in PJCCM and changes to these rules via rulings of the Court of Justice lead actors to deploy litigation strategies (Commission), as well as legislative pre-emption strategies (Member States). Furthermore, these conflicts continue to also characterize the policy-making process in PJCCM after formal institutional reforms (post-Lisbon). Going forward, this thesis suggests that more, rather than less, of these strategic interactions will take place in the near future.

Defence date: 10 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier (Supervisor), European University Institute; Professor Brigid Laffan, European University Institute; Professor Sandra Lavenex, Universität Luzern; Professor Wolfgang Wagner, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29639>



MATHIEU, Emmanuelle

Networks, committees or agencies?: coordination and expertise in the implementation of EU regulatory policies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In order to fill the ‘EU regulatory gap’ caused by the mismatch between the single market programme and the lack of EU regulatory capacity, a number of EU regulatory agents were created. Committees, networks and EU agencies mushroomed in order to fulfill different regulatory functions. The thesis aims at explaining the variation of these delegation patterns between sectors and over time. Combining an innovative and refined functional-institutionalist approach and power-distributional factors, the thesis first argues that the distribution of implementing competences has a crucial effect on the delegation pattern. While nationally based implementation would explain the establishment of EU regulatory networks, expert committees would be found where most implementing competences are in the hands of the Commission. Second, the gradual reinforcement of networks and committees up to their possible transformation into EU agencies is addressed by a dynamic relationship between functional and distributional forces unfolding over time through feedback loops. Keen on keeping their power, policy-makers set up weak agents before expanding their power at a later stage after realizing they lacked the means to achieve the policy objectives assigned to them. The empirical analysis, based on three case studies (the regulation of food safety, electricity and telecommunications) confirms and completes the conjectures by pointing at additional factors such as the presence of independent regulatory agencies at the national level, the technicality of the sector and sociological pressure. In addition to providing a wealth of new insights on regulatory delegation in the EU, the thesis offers a sophisticated adaptation of the principal-agent framework in multiple principals configurations and makes a strong case for refining the conceptualization of functional pressure and colouring the study of institutional choice, otherwise dominated by distributional and institutional factors, with a revamped functional approach.

Defence date: 31 October 2014. Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Laszlo Bruszt, European University Institute; Professor Renaud Dehousse, Sciences-Po Paris; Professor Mark Thatcher, London School of Economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33511>

MENNO, Dominik

Topics in quantitative macroeconomics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contributes to two traditional debates in quantitative macroeconomics: (i) the welfare costs of aggregate shocks and (ii) the role of financial integration for international business cycle co-movement and risk-sharing. In recent years both debates regained attention, in particular after the experience of the recent U.S. financial crisis and the subsequent international recession. The first chapter of this thesis, joint work with Tommaso Oliviero, investigates the welfare effects of the U.S. Great Recession. Motivated by evidence that more leveraged households lost more in terms of housing wealth during the recent recession, we quantify the welfare effects of the Great Recession for two types of households, namely borrowers and savers. We simulate the Great Recession as a contemporaneous negative shock to aggregate income and the efficiency of the financial intermediation sector. The latter moves the interest rates for debt and is therefore the main driver behind households’ leverage. We find that in the Great recession borrowers lose significantly more in terms of welfare than savers. In counter-factual experiments we find this loss to be larger the higher the households’ leverage. This last effect comes from non-linearity that is absent in a model with an always binding collateral constraint (i.e. constant leverage). The second chapter contributes to the debate on the role of financial integration for international business cycles. For the G7 countries, I document that country pairs with more



bilateral FDI linkages have more synchronized investment cycles. I also find that the relation between FDI integration and synchronization of gross domestic product (GDP) is—yet positive—statistically insignificant after controlling for time fixed effects. I then study a model of international business cycles with an essential role for FDI and shocks to multinational activity. In the model, more FDI openness unambiguously increases investment synchronization while the effect on GDP synchronization is ambivalent. Due to mismeasurement of intangible capital in national accounts, the actual elasticity of output synchronization with respect to FDI integration is underestimated. The effects measured in the data are quantitatively consistent with the model predictions. The model also has important implications for consumption risk sharing. Finally, shocks to multinational activity have the potential to resolve the so called ‘quantity puzzle’ in international macroeconomics.

Defence date: 13 February 2014. Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Professor Piero Gottardi, Supervisor, EUI; Professor Timothy J. Kehoe, University of Minnesota; Professor Franck Portier, Toulouse School of Economics. First made available online on 16 May 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31158>

MIRALLES MURCIEGO, Graciela

Price and prejudice: a legal and economic approach to rebates

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The thesis proposes an analysis of the evolving approach to abuse of dominance and monopolization through the case study of loyalty discounts as example of controversy both in the literature as well as in the case law. Much of this controversy draws from the fact that fidelity discounts constitute a price-based practice having similar effects to non price-based conducts such as exclusive dealing or tying. Therefore, evaluating their competitive impact necessarily requires a comprehensive assessment of vertical restraints as a whole. While the more economic approach to competition policy has influenced authorities’ perception of rebates, different legal systems allow for different degrees of evolution in their actual assessment. This research puts into question the need for a hard law reform when it comes to practices calling for an economic assessment, given that the neutrality and consistency of economic tools may enable a soft law shifting of competition policy regimes.

Defence date: 13 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute; Professor Petros Mavroidis, European University Institute; Professor Luis Ortiz Blanco, Garrigues & College of Europe; Professor Daniel Sokol, Levin College of Law, University of Florida.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32096>

MKRTCHYAN, Arevik

Essays on the economics of trade agreements

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The world trading system is governed through an ever expanding web of trade agreements, which subtly but powerfully determine the terms of market competition and how rents are distributed between countries, firms and consumers. This thesis studies two such agreements: firstly, Customs Unions regional agreements with a wide coverage of goods and a common external tariff and secondly the Information Technology Agreement, a plurilateral agreement to eliminate import tariffs on a narrow range of goods. The Silent Success of Customs Unions, the first chapter, joint work with Hinnerk Gnutzmann, studies theoretically the incentives of governments which may be subject to lobbying to form bilateral trade agreements, considering both exceptions to the MFN principle permitted under GATT/WTO rules: namely, the Free Trade Area,



where partner countries liberalise internal tariffs to zero but retain independent in their external policy, and a Customs Union, which goes beyond FTA by requiring the countries to adopt a harmonised common external tariff. We show that it is always a political equilibrium to implement CU. Crucially, while CUs may be formed because of lobbying, we show that they improve the welfare of member countries as long as trade with the rest of the world remains positive. In line with these results, we show empirically that CUs are much more important to world trade in terms trade volume and membership scope than so far acknowledged in the literature. Surprisingly little is known empirically about the effect of Customs Unions on tariff policy. In my second chapter, Determining the Common External Tariff in a Customs Union: Evidence from the Eurasian Customs Union, I seek to fill the void. Using a large panel data set from the Eurasian Customs Union (ECU), established from 2010 between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, I demonstrate the importance of mutual protectionism: member states use their bargaining power to spill over to CU partners high tariffs for those goods which were previously strongly protected nationally. There is little evidence of the reverse effect, i.e. tariffs being negotiated down for lines that were previously handled liberally in national tariff policy. This effect is demonstrated using three methodologies: analysis of variance using unique explanatory power of each variable, determining Shapley value from analysis of variance and OLS regression. The chapter also develops a simple model to rationalise the effect. Trade facilitation, the reduction of administrative and other barriers, has become a key policy priority. Customs Unions may eliminate internal border controls. But how strongly can such measures benefit trade? In the ECU, the elimination of borders proceeded in two stages, which allows me to study the Trade Impact of Non Tariff Trade Costs in chapter 3. I control for tariff changes and other factors to show that the growth in internal trade between the ECU member countries can be attributed to reduced trade costs, rather than trade diversion due to tariff increases. The natural experiment of border removal thus allows more precise estimates of trade costs than approaches that capture non tariff costs merely as a residual. Finally, The Layers of the Information Technology Agreement Impact joint work with Christian Henn turns to plurilateral agreements. We show how the WTO's Information Technology Agreement (ITA) affected trade flows and value chain participation in the IT sector. We show that this agreement did not only lead to increased imports, but by reducing the cost of intermediate goods ITA members were also able to increase their exports of final goods. Our estimation strategy is based on the plausibly exogenous entry of late signatories to the agreement, who ratified the ITA as part of a broader policy objective. Using product level data, we are able to take into account the various layers of ITA impact, dissecting the impact of tariff reduction, tariff elimination to zero, and over and above tariff reductions, including through firm relocation via intermediate goods channel. We find that having zero tariffs is associated with more imports of intermediate than final goods, and with participation in global value chains. This finding also supports the line of thought that trade policy certainty attracts investment. Defence date: 6 October 2014. Examining Board: Professor Piero Gottardi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Bernard Hoekman, European University Institute; Professor Marcelo Olarreaga, University of Geneva; Professor Natalya Volchkova, New Economic School, Moscow.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34561>

M00S, Pelle

An uncertain business:

industry responses to the regulation of nanotechnologies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis is an account of international efforts to assess and control the possible human health and environmental effects of nanotechnologies. I show how the desire to reap the benefits of nanotechnologies has led decision-makers in America and Europe to adopt very similar policy strategies. While political reactions thus are largely comparable, industry responses however differ remarkably. The diverging industry reactions



to comparable state policies invite a closer inspection of the institutional drivers of business behavior in regulatory politics. I trace the roots of the varied business responses through two case studies that explore how the institutions and processes of national chemical control regimes link to the strategic risk-benefit calculations of companies. I examine the policies developed to regulate the risks of nanomaterials in Britain, Denmark, Germany and the United States and compare the role of industry in the four countries' regulatory processes. I argue that the capacity of state bureaucrats to credibly commit to regulatory outcomes shapes the political behavior of business. In areas of high scientific and technical uncertainty, such as nanotechnologies, new information can exercise significant influence on regulatory agendas, priorities and policies. This can work in industry's favor, if disclosing information succeeds in convincing state bureaucrats to make decisions that benefits industry. Companies will however only volunteer information about their operations if they are confident that it will not be used to the detriment of their interests. I demonstrate how concentration of regulatory powers in executive bureaucracies and deliberative institutions structure business expectations about the probable behavior of state authorities, and how such institutions can convince companies to entrust state bureaucrats with sensitive information. The thesis in short speaks to the significant business influence over the outcome of regulatory politics that flows from the power to disclose, bias and withhold information from state authorities.

Defence date: 29 September 2014. Examining Board: Professor Pepper D. Culpepper, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Adrienne Héritier, EUI (Co-supervisor); Professor Steven Casper, Keck Graduate Institute; Professor David Coen, University College London.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34844>

NOVIC, Elisa

The concept of cultural genocide: an international law perspective

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis seeks to determine whether the evolution of international law has allowed for the concept of cultural genocide to be addressed in spite of its non-codification. It firstly provides an assessment of the evolution of the concept of cultural genocide, from a technique to a process of genocide, also known as 'ethnocide'. Acknowledging that the codification of the concept is unlikely in the future, it therefore undertakes a study of the evolution of international law with regard to the main components of the concept, namely genocide, culture and group. The evolution of the legal concept of 'genocide' raises the question of the interpretation of the international definition of genocide, which is enshrined in the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, so as to encompass instances of cultural destruction. The state of international and domestic judicial practice illustrates the limits of an evolutionary interpretation. In contrast, international law has evolved considerably in relation to the protection of some groups and their culture, so that customary international law, and especially international human rights law, may be deemed to prohibit group cultural destruction and consequently entail State responsibility. The thesis argues that this evolution could ground the articulation of an international law-based approach to the concept of cultural genocide both by allowing for its criminalisation through the crime against humanity of persecution and by providing tools for a stronger framework of State responsibility, especially in the context of genocide prevention. Furthermore, this approach would give rise to the possibility of further conceptualising reparation for the intended cultural damage. Against this background, the thesis firstly draws conclusions as to the irrelevance of enclosing the debate exclusively at the level of the genocide legal framework and, secondly, as to the relevance of cultural genocide as a 'paralegal concept', an understanding which would drive the interpretation of international legal norms, especially in cases involving indigenous peoples' cultural harm.



Defence date: 10 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Francesco Francioni, EUI (Supervisor); Professor A. Dirk Moses, EUI (Co-Supervisor); Professor Yvonne Donders, University of Amsterdam; Professor Ana F. Vrdoljak, University of Technology, Sydney.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32098>

ÖBERG, Jacob

Limits to EU powers: a case study on individual criminal sanctions for the enforcement of EU law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The question posed by this thesis is how limits can be constructed to the exercise of EU powers. While there are limits to the exercise of EU competences in the Treaties and in the Court of Justice's jurisprudence, it is argued that those limits suffer from conceptual and practical problems. In particular, the Court does not have appropriate criteria to examine whether the limits of the Treaties have been exceeded by the Union legislator. The thesis uses one of the new, and controversial, competences that the Union has obtained, the power to impose criminal sanctions, as a case study to propose a mechanism by which legislative powers can be kept in check. This is an illuminating and relevant case study. Firstly, it nicely illustrates the limits to the exercise of EU competences. Secondly, legislative practice and political statements suggest that this competence will be used regularly in the future. The thesis makes two proposals. First, by interpreting the scope of the EU's powers under the Treaties to impose criminal sanctions the thesis shows the limits to the exercise of EU competences. It demonstrates the scope of EU's competences by analyzing current and proposed criminal law measures. Secondly, noting that a construction of the limits to EU competences also needs to tackle the institutional challenges of judicial review, it develops an argument for a more intense and evidence-based judicial review. It constructs a procedural standard of legality which demands that the EU legislator shows that it has adequately reasoned its decisions and has taken into account relevant evidence. By testing the legality of discretely chosen criminal law measures on the basis of this standard, it is demonstrated how the Court can enforce the limits of the Treaties.

Defence date: 26 September 2014. Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute; Professor Valsamis Mitsilegas, Queen Mary University of London; Professor Damian Chalmers, London School of Economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32931>

O'CONNOR, Francis Patrick

Armed social movements and insurgency: the PKK and its communities of support

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The supportive environments which sustain armed groups are arguably an understudied aspect of political violence; it is widely acknowledged that all armed groups necessitate a degree of popular support if they are to be successful but the relationship between armed movements and their supporters is often underdeveloped or considered self-explanatory. This project puts forth the argument that the relationship between armed groups and their supporters is of fundamental importance to how and where armed groups mobilise and the repertoire of contention they adopt. Making use of Malthaner's concept of 'constituency' (2011a), the PKK's armed struggle from its foundation in the 1970s until 1999 will be analysed. The particular manner in which the PKK actively constructed and maintained extensive support networks across contrasting socio-spatial contexts ensured its ongoing legitimacy and the material resources necessary for its survival. Although a



noted power disparity exists between armed and unarmed actors, the relationship between them is always characterised by degrees of reciprocal influence; influence that is often expressed in a variety of subtle and contextually specific fashions. The project will therefore examine the dialectic between the PKK and its communities of support and how this has evolved over time and space from rural Kurdistan to the urban centres of western Turkey, and consider how it has impacted on the nature of violence deployed by the PKK in the course of its insurgency.

Defence date: 18 November 2014. Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute; Professor Joost Jongerden, Wageningen University; Professor Jocelyn Viterna, Harvard University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34582>

OGORZALEK, Magdalena

The action for injunction in EU consumer law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

In 1998 the European Union adopted a new self-standing instrument of collective enforcement—the Action for Injunction. Until then, the main focus was on the improvement of the position of the individual consumer through the adoption of substantive consumer law directives. The Injunction Directive provides for a general framework on consumer law enforcement in national and cross-border litigation. Qualified entities, public agencies and/or consumer organisations, are granted legal standing. National courts are bound to mutually respect the standing of EU wide registered qualified entities. Outside these clear-cut rules on the mutual recognition of standing, the Injunction Directive remains largely silent. The implementation into 28 Member States swiftly revealed the rather limited harmonising effect. The thesis investigates and explains how despite the legally approved diversity, the Injunction Directive contains the potential to turn diversity into convergence. The key to understanding the potential is the thesis of dualism of enforcement measures. Read together with the Annex the Injunction Directive establishes the deep interconnection between collective and individual enforcement, of substantive and procedural enforcement, of judicial and administrative enforcement. The different levels and means of enforcement should not be regarded separately but should always be looked at in their interplay, in their mutual institutional design and their mutual impact. Evidence for convergence can be found in the *Invitel* judgment of the ECJ and in the practice of consumer organisations via co-ordination actions across borders by which they overcome the boundaries of collective vs. individual or judicial vs. administrative enforcement. Regulation 2006/2004 re-adjusts the dualistic structure of enforcement in favour of public bodies and promotes convergence through para-legal means, through new modes of enforcement, through co-operation and co-ordination outside courts and in open interaction between administrative bodies, to which consumer organisations are admitted on approval only.

Defence date: 25 July 2014. Examining Board: Professor Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute; Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute; Professor Christopher Hodges, University of Oxford; Professor Norbert Reich, University of Bremen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34560>

OLIVIERO, Tommaso

*Financial intermediation and the great recession:
microeconomic and macroeconomic issues*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics



This thesis consists of three manuscripts that analyze the role of financial intermediation in the Great Recession from both a microeconomic and macroeconomic perspective. Although these papers differ in the adopted methodologies, they share the idea that, to evaluate the real effects of the last recession, we need a deeper study of financial intermediation. The first chapter of this thesis is joint work with L. D'Aurizio and L. Romano. It documents the credit allocation by Italian banks following the failure of Lehman Brothers. The empirical analysis reveals that Italian family firms experienced a significantly smaller contraction in granted loans than non-family firms. It is showed that the difference in the amount of credit granted to family and non-family firms is related to an increased role for soft information in Italian banks' operations. The second chapter, joint work with D. Menno, quantifies the welfare effects of the drop in aggregate house prices for leveraged and un-leveraged households in the Great Recession. It features a dynamic general equilibrium model calibrated to the U.S. economy and simulates the 2007–2009 Great Recession as a contemporaneous shock to the financial intermediation sector and aggregate income. The estimates show that borrowers lost significantly more in terms of welfare than savers. In counter-factual experiments it has showed that this loss is larger the higher the households' leverage. The third chapter documents the relation between bank performance in the 2007–2008 financial crisis and CEO monetary incentives in a cross-country analysis. Results suggest that the sensitivity of CEOs' stock-option portfolios to share prices (option delta) in 2006 have strong predictive power for ex-post bank performance. By exploiting the cross-country variability in financial regulation, results show that incentives to take risk given by stock options are stronger in countries with explicit deposit insurance and weaker restrictions on bank investments.

Defence date: 20 March 2014. Examining Board: Professor Nicola Pavoni, Università Bocconi (Supervisor); Professor Árpád Ábrahám, European University Institute; Professor Hans Degryse, University of Leuven; Professor Steven Ongena, University of Zurich.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31157>

OSTLING, Alina

Evolution rather than revolution:

a comparative analysis of the quality of e-democracy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis examines the democratic advantages and challenges of e-democracy, as well as its impact. The aim is to address some of the theoretical and empirical gaps in the rapidly developing but still emerging field of e-democracy. Moreover, the intention is to assist edemocracy practitioners in tailoring their projects in a way that addresses the particular democratic problems that they are facing. To this purpose, the thesis presents a theoretical frame and indicators to assess the quality of e-democracy projects. The quality is explored through in-depth comparison of five case studies of e-democracy initiatives in Italy, France, Sweden and the UK. Two types of projects are examined: e-petitioning and parliamentary informatics (i.e. projects that enable citizens to monitor and engage in legislative activities of parliaments). The thesis provides primary survey evidence from nearly 700 e-democracy participants, as well as from interviews with project stakeholders. In focusing on e-democracy from the user perspective—rather than from the more common perspectives of policy-makers and data/tool providers—and in addressing standards of democratic quality, the thesis contributes to a rebalancing of the e-democracy debate towards civic, over structural and technological characteristics. The e-democracy projects at hand show that ICT improve access and usability of information, facilitate the interaction between citizens and civil society, and offer important stimuli for engagement. The projects manage to attract previously passive citizens and deepen engagement with those who are already involved in politics. However, the downside is that many of the traditionally under-represented groups in politics are even more absent from edemocracy platforms. Moreover, the projects stop short of establishing direct communication between citizens and their representatives, and of achieving policy impact. In fact, my



findings confirm that ICT enable new dynamics but that the traditional political institutions remain change resistant. Rather than permitting a revolution, e-democracy contributes to a slow evolution of the political system. (Includes Annex, Survey Results)

Defence date: 18 February 2014. Examining Board: Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute; Professor Donatella della Porta, European University Institute; Professor Rachel Gibson, University of Manchester; Professor Graham Smith, University of Westminster.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32124>

OTTO, Marta

*The right to privacy in employment:
in search of a contemporary paradigm through a comparative study*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

At the beginning of the twenty-first century the term 'privacy' is universally known nevertheless in the legal arena it is still a concept in 'disarray'. Enclosing it within legal frames seems to be a particularly difficult task in the employment context, where the Information Revolution, by altering the nature of work, and as a consequence the character and reach of traditional instruments of employer supervision, has considerably blurred the frontiers between employees' private and professional lives. Nowadays we are facing forms of control and of employee subordination that differ substantially from those that we have known until now. In the light of the above there is a growing need to reconsider the conceptual and normative dimensions of the right to privacy in employment, a context which is frequently ignored by the privacy literature and where the encroachments upon privacy are not only potentially more frequent, but most importantly, are qualitatively different than those taking places in other milieus in modern society. The thesis is centered around a comparative examination of the models of protection of the right to privacy in employment. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the European, American and Canadian frameworks of privacy protection, assesses the need for their further particularization and complementarity with regard to the employment context, and finally, uses the record of the conceptual as well as the regulatory divergences and convergences between the different models to distinguish the conceptual and normative foundations of contemporary employment-specific paradigm of the right to privacy, as well as the pillars of a holistic approach to the protection of employees' right to privacy.

Defence date: 24 February 2014. Examining Board: Professor Marie-Ange Moreau, Lumière University Lyon 2 (Supervisor); Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute; Professor Achim Seifert, University of Jena; Professor Gilles Trudeau, Université de Montréal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32100>

PAPIOTI, Katerina Chara

Three essays on corruption and auctions

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contributes to the understanding of corruption and auctions. It consists of three chapters focusing on diverse aspects of these two general topics as well as their combinations, from an applied microeconomic theory perspective: (i) the effects of corruption on bidding behaviour in all-pay auctions and the auctioneer's decisions, (ii) the use of central bank bond auctions as tools to measure banks' liquidity risk, and (iii) the persistence of corruption and corruption differences between similar economies. As discussed in recent bibliography, auctions performed by an intermediary between the seller of the good and buyers can be penetrable by corruption. Furthermore, corruption can enter auctions in different forms. In the first chapter



of this thesis, entitled *Corruption in All-Pay Auctions*, we compare the effects of pure pecuniary corruption and favouritism on bidding behaviour and the auctioneer's expected revenue, in the context of All-Pay Auctions, used to model lobbying, labour-market tournaments and competition for monopoly power. We provide conditions under which favouritism makes bidders more or less aggressive than in the benchmark model without corruption, and prove that bidders are always more aggressive when faced with a non favouritist corrupt auctioneer. In both cases, the revenue maximizing auctioneer deprives his collaborator of all 'surplus' of corruption. Finally, we study the auctioneer's choice of corruption type, and find that his expected revenue is not necessarily monotonic in the probability that he chooses one type of corruption or the other. In the second chapter, entitled *Bond Auctions and Financial Sector Liquidity Risk*, a joint work with Grégory Claeys, we aim to provide a tool for central banks—and in particular for the Central Bank of Chile—to measure liquidity risk in their financial sector using the bidding behaviour of banks in bond auctions. First, we build a model combining the auction literature and the financial economics literature to understand precisely the effect of the liquidity risk affecting banks on their bidding strategies in those auctions. We develop a benchmark version of the model with no insurance against the liquidity shock, and another with a lender of last resort to see how the behavior of the banks is affected by this policy. Based on the revelation principle characterizing auctions, and using a unique dataset collected at Central Bank of Chile containing all the details of its open market operation auctions (where it sells bonds to drain money from the banking sector) between 2002 and 2012, we estimate the distribution of the liquidity risk across Chilean banks and its changes over time. The evolution of the estimated distribution seems to capture well the main episodes of liquidity stress of the last decade in the Chilean banking sector. This measuring tool could be used by other central banks conducting similar open market operations and in need of evaluating in real time the evolution of the liquidity risk affecting their financial sector. In the third chapter, entitled *Strategic Complementarities and Corruption*, we study an environment where agents compete against each other for the acquisition of a public good procurement project, assigned by the government and handled by a possibly corrupt inspector. We find that there exists multiplicity of equilibria, and in specific both 'good' equilibria without corruption, and 'bad' equilibria where corruption arises. This is very useful for us to interpret why countries that are quite similar in all other characteristics, can differ a lot in the level of corruption in their economy. Our result is consistent with recent bibliography on procurement, however multiplicity of equilibria in our model arises without any particular assumptions on the preferences of individuals. In our effort to confirm the multiplicity of equilibria also in the repeated game, we find that inspectors might consider it profitable to suffer negative payoffs in the first period of the game, in order to create more fuzziness as to how much corruption there is in the economy, and thus decrease the probability of getting caught for everyone, guaranteeing themselves bigger positive payoffs in their last period in the game.

Defence date: 1 December 2014. Examining Board: Professor Massimo Morelli, Bocconi University, Supervisor; Professor Andrea Mattozzi, EUI; Professor Marco Celentani, Universidad Carlos III; Professor Matthias Dahm, University of Nottingham.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33871>

PASTOR MERCHANTE, Fernando

The role of competitors in the enforcement of state aid law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

State aid law is made up of rules and procedures whose main characters are the Member States—as the addressees of the norms—and the Commission—as their enforcer. The prominent position of these two actors often overshadows the impact that the administration of the rules on State aids has on private undertakings, be it the beneficiaries of State aids or their competitors. This thesis is concerned with the latter. The aim of the thesis is to assess the extent to which competitors may rely on the rules on State aid to protect



themselves against the potentially harmful effects of subsidies and other forms of state, financial assistance to firms. This endeavour raises two challenges. The first challenge is to identify the channels through which competitors may voice their interest in the context of a system of governance to which they are in principle alien. This is the issue of access. The second challenge is assess the likelihood that the Commission shall heed to the concerns voiced by competitors. In other words, the challenge is to gauge the power of influence that competitors may exert through each of these channels. This is the issue of leverage. In order to carry out this inquiry, the thesis adopts a holistic approach that scrutinizes the means of redress available to competitors before national courts ('private enforcement'), as well as the opportunities that they have to make their voice heard in the course of the Commission's procedures ('public enforcement') / namely, the possibility to lodge complaints, the possibility to participate in the consultation phase of Article 108(2) TFEU and the possibility to seek the judicial review of State aid decisions.

Defence date: 6 October 2014. Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute; Professor Leigh Hancher, Tilburg University; Professor José María Rodríguez de Santiago, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34562>

PENCA, Jerneja

*Market mechanisms for biodiversity conservation:
dissecting transnational law*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The emergent market mechanisms in biodiversity conservation policy have been largely appraised as promising and 'innovative' regulatory strategies. This thesis maps the growing attempts by various actors to deploy market mechanisms for biodiversity conservation, and their contestations. The purpose is to provide both an empirically informed analysis of the still somewhat enigmatic global governance space, and to expose the significance of approaching transnational legal processes without inherited conceptual categories and premises. The thesis unfolds in three steps. It first situates the emergence of market mechanisms for biodiversity conservation in the context of dominant epistemological positions and governance trends, arguing that these legitimate the use of the market in law and policy. The second part follows the introduction of concrete cases of market mechanisms from the discourses within conservation institutions to their real-world functioning. Emphasis is placed specifically on considering the institutional and normative interplay between the international and the transnational spheres; the way in which the operation of the market complements or challenges legal norms; and the political and ethical disputes involved in the setting up of the market mechanisms. The third part draws attention to the importance of framing these mechanisms. Analysing the governance function of market mechanisms by deploying regulatory concepts focuses on their effectiveness, but obscures the claims about their contested nature. The 'regulatory' framing is contrasted with the framing of the same processes as 'neoliberal conservation', as professed by human scientists. The two competing narratives point to the expectations of law in transnational processes as oscillating between an instrument serving a functionalist project and a placeholder for more radical demands for changed social relations and socio-economic trajectories. Acknowledging the bias of law serves to highlight, rather than downplay, transnational law's legitimacy in relation to its alternatives, including international law.

Defence date: 2 September 2014. Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Hans-W. Micklitz, European University Institute; Professor Karen Morrow, Swansea University (Co-supervisor); Professor Daniel Bodansky, Arizona State University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33032>



PERRET, Antoine

The role of the inter-American system of human rights in the regulation of private military and security companies (PMSCs) in Latin America

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The use of private military and security companies (PMSCs) is a growing phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean, where complex situations are common. Even though the use of PMSCs is not per se problematic, the lack of an efficient international and national regulatory framework for PMSCs raises several concerns about the protection of human rights. This study aims first to analyze PMSCs' activities and regulation thereof in conditions in which there is a mix of several types of situation, such as armed conflict and criminal activities or post-disaster and post-conflict. This complexity challenges the identification of the law applicable—international humanitarian law or/and international human rights law— and, thus, challenges the enforcement of any adequate regulation for PMSCs. Three case studies—Colombia, Mexico, and Haiti—illustrate these issues. In Colombia, a noninternational armed conflict has been ongoing for approximately fifty years alongside criminal activities linked to drug trafficking. In Mexico, the War on Drugs has escalated to a situation technically classifiable as an armed conflict. Finally, in Haiti, the situation evolved from an armed conflict (2004-2007), to a situation of peace with a high criminal rate before the earthquake (2007-2010), to a post-earthquake disaster situation in which criminality is rising but the intensity of the violence has not reached the level to be classified an armed conflict (2010-present). In order to implement international standards concerning PMSC regulation it is necessary to consider both bodies of law and force territorial states to assume their responsibilities. Considering these elements I then argue that the Inter-American System of Human Rights can play a significant role in improving PMSCs' regulation in Latin America and the Caribbean thanks to its avant-gardiste features. Its jurisprudence on non-state actors coupled with its use of external sources to interpret the American Convention on Human Rights would allow the implementation of international norms, including international initiatives on PMSCs, in the region.

Defence date: 8 December 2014. Examining Board: Professor Francesco Francioni, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Nehal Butha, European University Institute; Professor Andrew Clapham, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies; Professor Jorge E. Viñuales, University of Cambridge.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33870>

PETROVICIC, Urška

Competition law and standard essential patents: oscillating between protection of patent rights and access to standards

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis explores the way in which EU and U.S. antitrust rules address opportunistic conducts that emerge in the context of standard essential patents (SEPs). The analysis finds that the two systems have very different scopes in addressing those practices: conduct lawful under U.S. antitrust law is condemned by the EU competition law and vice versa. In contrast to other fields of antitrust, the differences between the EU and U.S. approach do not arise from the application of different legal standards, but rather reflect the core divergences in the statutory texts that address unilateral practices. The analysis also shows that both in the European Union and in the United States, competition authorities have tried to increase the scope of competition law—first, by stretching the antitrust doctrines outside established borders, and second, by



advocacy measures designed to avoid opportunism related to SEPs. The thesis shows, nonetheless, that both approaches are problematic and a more cautious strategy is needed to avoid the risk of injecting imbalance in the standardization context.

Defence date: 23 September 2014. Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Petros Mavroidis, European University Institute; Professor Dr. Thomas Ackermann, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München; Professor Dr. Hanns Ullrich, Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition, Munich.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32934>

PISARKIEWICZ, Anna Renata
Evolving forms of abusing dominant position in the electronic communications sector: critical analysis of the decisional practice and case law in the field of margin squeeze
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

A margin squeeze is an exclusionary form of abuse of a dominant position that a vertically integrated firm can implement when it sells its upstream bottleneck input to its downstream competitors. Because it is vertically integrated, the dominant incumbent can reduce the margin between the input price charged to competitors and the retail price charged to end-users by either raising the price of the input and/or lowering the price of its retail product/services to such an extent that the remaining margin of profit is insufficient for its rivals to remain competitive. Although the scenario of margin squeeze seems to be rather simple, the underlying economic and legal theories are not. Consequently, detecting a margin squeeze requires competition authorities to apply a complex imputation test, which in turn requires various methodological choices that can determine the outcome of the investigation. The principal purpose of the dissertation is to determine whether the European Commission's margin squeeze decisions are consistent with EU case law. The dissertation examines two alternative hypotheses. Under hypothesis A, margin squeeze is presented as a deviation from the essential facilities doctrine, which could be seen as an expression of regulatory competition law. Hypothesis B assumes that it constitutes another form of vertical foreclosure, the main question then being under what exact conditions foreclosure is likely in network industries where the margin squeeze doctrine traditionally applies. Two conclusions follow from the analysis. First, margin squeeze constitutes another theory of vertical foreclosure, and accordingly cannot be seen as an unjustified deviation from refusal to deal and essential facilities cases. Second, to ensure that the theory of harm in margin squeeze cases is credible, competition authorities could enhance their current analytical framework by regularly reviewing various additional elements, in particular the extent to which the wholesale product is important for downstream competition. Defence date: 28 May 2014. Examining Board: Professor Heike Schweitzer (supervisor), Freie Universität Berlin; Professor Thomas Fetzner, University of Mannheim; Professor Pierre Larouche, Tilburg University; Professor Giorgio Monti, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32093>

PITARAKI, Anna
Institutional linkages: WTO – IMF, World Bank, WIPO, WHO. A global administrative law approach as a means for supplying public goods
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

A core issue confronting the multilateral trading system down the years is the extent of its competence. How is the World Trade Organization (WTO) mandate shaped? Questions concerning the appropriate reach



of the WTO and whether particular subjects should be covered—and if so in what institutional context—has been the subject of lively debate, and the difference of views on this matter have often influenced the pace of progress in multilateral negotiation rounds. The concerns voiced in the late 1970s and 1980s about whether trade in services had a place in GATT were followed by similar discussions on TRIPS, labor rights, environment, competition and so on. The examination of the WTO's scope usually has taken place in the context of trade linkages debates, reflecting either an effort to determine its optimal reach or an explicit attempt to bolster its legal and political capacity to promote norms that lack an institutional venue, or are sheltered by an institution that does not have an effective compliance mechanism. Given that the WTO is embedded in a broader international environment, some have proposed the use of WTO's enforcement power to promote objectives ostensibly remote from the multilateral trading system. Others have come up with terms such 'trade-relatedness' and 'specificity' for identifying which issues should be subject to negotiation within the WTO. The shape of the WTO agenda matters because it affects perceptions about the legitimacy and efficiency of the trading system. At the same time, the compartmentalized international legal order sets certain limits to WTO's capacity to integrate non-WTO obligations. Hence, claims for WTO accountability to, or accommodation of, non-WTO values must inevitably be measured against the presence of other international regimes whose goals should cohere, but, in reality, may conflict with free trade.

Defence date: 26 February 2014. Examining Board: Professor Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Petros Mavroidis, EUI; Professor Carlos Espósito, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid; Professor Peter Hilpold, University of Innsbruck.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32094>

PODSTAWA, Karolina

EU external human rights policy in search for a framework of evaluation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This PhD thesis offers a critical overview of the instruments used for the attainment of objectives in the realm of the EU external human rights policy through bringing to the surface the implicit theoretical premises on which evaluation of the policy is performed. The analysis is based on the recent review of the whole policy area finalized with the adoption of the Strategic Framework and Action Plan for Human Rights and Democracy (25 June 2012). In the course of this study three hypothesis are explored and given substance on the basis of selected examples from the toolbox: The existence of the assumption as to the required design of the EU external human rights policy is investigated on the basis of the critiques that can be traced in the literature of the subject. The thus identified underlying rule of law paradigm is subsequently used to scrutinize the creation, application, and judicial overview of the instruments used in the EU external human rights policy field. The exercise permits to uncover the features of toolbox's elements that are not given due consideration, should solely rule of law lens be used for the policy evaluation. Finally, the alternative means of analyzing the policy is offered creating the expanded list of benchmarks which build on new modes of governance theory and amount to an alternative framework through which the EU external human rights policy could be evaluated. In general terms, there are two conclusions to be drawn from the exercise performed by this study. *Sensu largo*, it demonstrates that on borderlines of legal systems, governance practices are reality. Therefore, their characteristic features should (and in recent practice are) be appreciated parallelly to those of rule of law—especially at the stage of norm application. *Sensu stricto*, for the EU external human rights policy, the application of the governance paradigm allows for fuller appraisal of a policy finally paying dues to its unquestionable virtues, and pinpointing in the most solid manner its vices.

Defence date: 25 September 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Marise Cremona, EUI; Prof. Bruno de Witte, EUI; Prof. Eleanor Spaventa, University of Durham, UK; Prof. Christina Eckes, University of Amsterdam, NL.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32932>



POPIC, Tamara

Policy learning, fast and slow: market-oriented reforms of Czech and Polish healthcare policy, 1989–2009

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

What determines the pace of policy innovation and change? Why, in other words, do policy makers in some countries innovate faster than in others? This thesis challenges conventional explanations, according to which policy change occurs in response to class conflict, partisan preferences, power of professional groups, or institutional and policy legacies. The thesis instead argues that different paths of policy change can be best explained by the different learning processes by which policy makers develop ideas for new policies in reaction to old policies. The thesis draws upon both ideational and institutional streams of literature on policy change, and develops its argument that policy change, understood as a learning process, is a result of interactions between three different, yet interdependent factors—ideas, interests and institutions. The thesis explores this argument by investigating in detail two radical cases of policy innovation—the introduction of market-oriented elements in Czech and Polish healthcare policy during the first two post-communist decades. The selection of the two cases is based on the methodological rationale of the ‘most similar system design’, given that the healthcare systems of the two countries were both state-dominated under communism, while in the post-communist period the governments of the two countries introduced market-oriented reforms that followed rather divergent policy paths. While Czech reforms were relatively consistent and comprehensive, those in Poland were fragmented, delayed and beset with reversals. The thesis looks at these two cases of healthcare reforms from a long-term historical perspective, covering the inter-war, the communist and, most thoroughly, the post-communist period. It draws upon the official documents, secondary literature and more than 40 interviews with policy making elites, and compares the two policy paths using small-N research design, causal analysis and process tracing techniques. The main finding of the thesis is that the market-oriented ideas that occurred in healthcare policy circles during the 1970s and 1980s were crucial drivers of the post-communist reforms in the two countries. However, the capacity of these ideas to serve as a basis of policy change was dependent on two factors—on the existence of political actors who were willing to promote these ideas, and on the interaction of institutional veto points with the electoral and partisan dynamic. The findings of this thesis contribute to the better integration of the literatures on the role of ideational and institutional factors in policy change, and to the research on the causes and consequences of marketization in healthcare and, more broadly, in social policy.

Defence date: 24 November 2014. Examining Board: Professor Sven Steinmo, EUI (Supervisor); Professor László Bruszt, EUI; Professor Ana Marta Guillén Rodríguez, University of Oviedo; Professor Ellen Immergut, Humboldt University Berlin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33886>

POZZI, Laura

The revolution of a little hero: the Sanmao comic strips and the politics of childhood in China, 1935–1962

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis analyses the production, content and development of cartoonist Zhang Leping’s Sanmao comic strips between 1935 and 1962 in the context of the growing political and cultural significance of childhood in twentieth century China. After years of wars and dramatic political changes, Sanmao is still a recognizable visual icon in China today, and his lasting popularity makes him an interesting case-study for understanding the development of cartoon art and the political deployment of the image of the ‘child’ in China over the twentieth century. This thesis investigates two main problems: firstly, it aims to analyze how through his



strips Zhang Leping intervened in contemporary debates about the significance and role of children in the development of the Chinese nation secondly, it follows the transformation of fictional child-hero Sanmao from a commentator on contemporary China in the early 1930s into a sustainer of the Chinese Communist Party after 1949. While Zhang Leping's comic strips have often been considered as a product of political graphic production or as reading material for children, this thesis analyzes the content of Sanmao strips employing childhood as an analytical category in order to understand the role of children in the political and social discourses which took place in China during war and revolution. By analyzing the production of Sanmao comic strips, their relevance in the political context in which they appeared, and the factors which propelled the popularity of the little hero before and after 1949, this thesis shows how the image of Sanmao has changed over time, and how it was ultimately appropriated and reshaped by the CCP in order to fit the party's official vision of history and educational aims.

Defence date: 7 July 2014. Examining Board: Professor Stephen A. Smith, (EUI/All Souls College, University of Oxford); Professor Dirk Moses, (EUI); Professor Barbara Mittler, (University of Heidelberg); Professor Harriet Evans, (University of Westminster).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32121>

PUY, Damien

Three essays in macroeconomics and finance

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis addresses three issues in the fields of macroeconomics and international finance. The first chapter examines how institutional investors, such as mutual funds and hedge funds, tend to transmit economic and financial shocks across borders. Using a novel micro-level dataset on portfolio investments from a vast number of funds located in advanced markets, I find strong evidence of contagion propagating through the fund industry. Changes in economic and financial conditions in advanced markets generate global waves of portfolio inflows (outflows) with a massive impact on emerging markets' funding. I illustrate this finding by deriving contagion maps showing where contagion spreads and with what intensity. I also find that countries that are politically unstable and that are remote from the main financial centers are the main victims of such contagion. Overall, the results clearly suggest that push effects from advanced market investors affect developing countries and expose them to sudden stops and surges. The second chapter, co-authored with Shekhar Aiyar, Romain Duval, Longmei Zhang and Yiqun Wu, investigates the existence, and potential determinants, of the so-called 'middle income trap', defined as the phenomenon of rapidly growing economies stagnating at middle-income levels and failing to graduate into the ranks of high income countries. We examine the middle-income trap as a special case of growth slowdowns and identify slowdowns as large sudden and sustained deviations from the growth path predicted by a basic conditional convergence framework. We then examine their determinants by means of probit regressions, looking into the role of institutions, demography, infrastructure, the macroeconomic environment, output structure and trade structure. Two variants of Bayesian Model Averaging are used as robustness checks. The results—including some that speak to the special status of middle-income countries—are then used to derive policy implications. The third chapter, co-authored with David Pothier, proposes a theory explaining the cyclical properties of the income distribution. We develop a two sector general equilibrium model in which agents have non-homothetic preferences and differ in terms of their initial ownership of capital. We show that when sectors differ in terms of their relative labour—and capital—intensity, changes in the composition of aggregate demand is an important channel through which productivity shocks are propagated through the economy. We then use this framework to study the distributional consequences of business-cycle shocks. Consistent with empirical evidence, we find income inequality (as measured by the Gini coefficient) to be



counter-cyclical and this effect to be driven mostly by changes in the level of employment and, to a lesser degree, by changes in relative factor prices. Interestingly, we also find that changes in the concentration of capital ownership have negligible effects on both the level and the cyclical properties of income inequality. Defence date: 16 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Massimiliano Marcellino, Università Bocconi (Supervisor); Professor Fabrizio Coricelli, Paris School of Economics; Professor Ayhan Kose, International Monetary Fund; Professor Evi Pappa, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32110>

REINKE, Raphael
The politics of bank bailouts

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In this thesis, I show that governments bail out banks because banks are critical to capitalist democracies. Banks enjoy a public safety net. Governments, however, can make banks pay for this protection. Two of this dissertation's conclusions stand out. The first is that the influence of business through lobbying and other channels of instrumental power is exaggerated. Banks cannot secure sweetheart deals by pointing to their track record of campaign contributions. Bailouts are not for sale. During crises, governments can use banks' dependence on the domestic market to force them to bear the bailout costs. Only highly international banks, can parry this threat by using their structural power strategically. The second conclusion is that financial crises remove veto points. They create a large threat and leave little time for deliberation, which prompts lawmakers defer to the executive branch. Thus, financial crises shift power from legislatures—even strong ones, like the US Congress—to the head of government.

Defence date: 24 November 2014. Examining Board: Professor Pepper D. Culpepper, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Mark Hallerberg, Hertie School of Governance; Professor Ellen M. Immergut, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin; Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33882>

RENKENS, Frédéric
The discourse of self-actualization under the influence of academic institutional framework and social background: comparing students' narratives in French and American elite and non-elite universities

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

When discussing important life choices, such as choice of occupation or choice of study, explanations referring to one's self-actualization, in other words to one's innermost wishes and potential rather than external constraints and expectations, appear to be highly valued within contemporary western societies. In my PhD research project, I studied the extent to which this is indeed and uniformly the case among students; asking whether this explanation is not, rather, part of a discourse that is learned within specific institutional contexts and social environments, and may thus contribute to mechanisms of inequality reproduction. To address this question, I compared narratives of students (a) in American and French universities, (b) in prestigious and less-prestigious universities and (c) from different social backgrounds. The research methods are of a qualitative nature: students' narratives were collected by means of forty-three in-depth interviews which I completed with engineering and natural sciences students from different social backgrounds in four selected universities; they were compared with the institutional incentives captured in universities' mission statements and selection processes. The interview analysis confirmed the hypothesized influence of academic institutions and social background on students' discourse (independently of their actions or experiences) and especially



on their use of the apparently very personal self-actualization narrative, for issues such as their choice of study, their priorities in life or their projections for their future. In short, the prestigious American university was the only institution that intensively and successfully encouraged its students to develop a self-actualization discourse, and upper-class students had a relatively greater tendency to develop a self-actualization discourse than middle-class students when facing the same institutional incentives. These findings shed new light on the concept of selfactualization presented by humanistic psychology as the ultimate personal need and goal. Moreover, they are in line with some results of recent studies in the field of cultural psychology (Bowman, Kitayama, and Nisbett 2009; Kohn et al. 1990; Snibbe and Markus 2005) and in the field of comparative cultural sociology (Lamont and Thévenot 2000; Lamont 1992, 2000); they corroborate recent findings in sociological research on students in higher education (Lamont, Kaufman, and Moody 2000; Mullen 2010); and they resonate with Basil Bernstein's socio-linguistic findings on socially distributed linguistic codes and personal constructs (1975). Considering that the selfactualization discourse may very well have become a selection criterion in western societies and particularly in the western business world, these empirical observations may be socially relevant in that they may highlight not only purely discursive differences, but also possible discursive advantages in the job market for those who master the self-actualization discourse. Defence date: 13 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Jaap Dronkers, formerly EUI/Univ. Maastricht (Supervisor); Professor Hans-Peter Blossfeld, EUI; Professor Agnès van Zanten, Sciences Po, Paris; Professor Mieke van Houtte, Univ. Ghent.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32130>

RIGOD, Boris

Optimal regulation and the law of international trade: a law & economics analysis of the WTO law on domestic regulation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Background: Conflicts between domestic regulatory preferences and the law of the World Trade Organization (WTO) are numerous and a constant bone of contention. The list of regulatory objectives that potentially collide with the trade interests of other WTO members include subjects, such as human health, animal welfare and cultural diversity, to mention just a few. Aim: Against this backdrop, the question this thesis aims to answer is whether the law of the WTO on domestic regulation systematically obstructs or supports governments in attaining the optimal protection of societal and individual values. In other words, the thesis asks the question of whether the relevant WTO law is efficient. In order to provide a response to the main research question, it is necessary to address a number of sub-questions: (i) when are levels of regulation optimal?; (ii) why and under which conditions are levels of regulation distorted, i.e. sub-optimal?; (iii) why and under which conditions should member states' determination of the appropriate level of regulation be subjected to the disciplines set forth in international trade agreements?; and (iv) against this background, does WTO law allow governments to pursue optimal regulatory policies? Methodology: The present thesis' methodological approach is grounded on economic theory, and in particular the terms-of-trade approach to trade agreements. While standard microeconomic theory is applied so as to assess what optimal regulation actually, the terms-of-trade approach is used to explain when governments digress from optimal solutions and what role there is for international trade law in such cases. On this basis an analytical framework is provided which is applicable to all types of conflicts between WTO members' right to regulate and the disciplines to which they are committed under the regime of the WTO. Results: the two main results reported in the thesis are that (i) domestic regulatory measures should only be subject to scrutiny by WTO bodies when they cause negative international externalities through terms of trade manipulations; and that (ii) WTO law as applied by the WTO judiciary can, due to shortcomings in the interpretative approach, indeed prevent WTO members from attaining optimal levels of regulation.



Defence date: 15 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Petros C. Mavroidis, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann, EUI; Professor Robert Howse, New York University; Doctor Werner Zdouc, World Trade Organisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32095>

RUIZ-VALENZUELA, Jenifer

Essays on parental labor market characteristics and the academic outcomes of their offspring

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis examines the impact of parental job loss and parental job insecurity on several academic outcomes of their offspring. Recent evidence has shown that parental job loss negatively influences the school performance of their offspring. Chapter 2 uses an original dataset I collected myself (described in Chapter 1) to study the effect of parental job loss on children's school performance during the Great Recession in Spain. Conditioning on student fixed effects and observed covariates, the Great Recession generates variation in job loss that could be considered analogous to that provided by randomisation. The results show that after father's job loss, students experience a negative and significant decrease on average grades of about 13 to 19% of a standard deviation. This effect remains unaltered once the impact of mother's job loss on grades is accounted for. Interestingly, maternal job loss has no significant effect on the school performance of her offspring. Moreover, school performance prior to father's job loss is not affected by future job losses, reinforcing the causal interpretation of the link between father's job loss and children's educational outcomes. Finally, the impact of paternal job loss is not homogeneous across students, but it is rather largely concentrated among children whose fathers suffer long unemployment spells after job loss and those students in already disadvantaged families in terms of the level of education of the father. Therefore, these results are pointing out a mechanism (paternal job loss) through which further inequalities might develop during and after a deep economic crisis. Chapter 3 uses exogenous variation in regional labour market policies in Spain to identify the impact of paternal job insecurity on the students' probability of graduating from compulsory education on time. Using data from the Spanish Labour Force Survey, average marginal effects and local average treatment effects (LATE) are estimated. Results indicate that students whose fathers hold a permanent contract (as opposed to a temporary, fixed-term contract) the year they should graduate from compulsory education are, on average, 7 percentage points more likely to graduate on time. LATE estimates are considerably higher, suggesting that those students whose fathers obtained a permanent contract as a result of the availability of regional subsidies reaped bigger benefits from paternal job stability. These results hold when maternal job insecurity is also accounted for, and they are concentrated on male students. Importantly, these findings seem to indicate that the pervasive effects of temporary contracts found elsewhere in the literature go beyond the employees and affect negatively their children's educational outcomes.

Defence date: 5 December 2014. Examining Board: Professor Andrea Ichino, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Jérôme Adda, European University Institute and Bocconi University; Professor Libertad González Luna, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Professor Peter Skogman Thoursie, Stockholm University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33872>

SCHELTEMA, Idse Heko

The application of public international law by the European Court of Human Rights: a legal empirical analysis

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law



This thesis examines the application of general rules of public international law by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). The research was conducted in light of the debate on the fragmentation of international law. Its aims are two-fold. On the one hand, it delves into the case law of the ECtHR in order to better understand the approach that Court takes to Public International Law (PIL) issues. On the other, it hopes to establish a workable methodology for legal scholars who are confronted with the need to address questions with a factual/empirical component. Current literature does not convincingly show how the ECtHR applies norms of PIL, nor is it clear what, if any, factors may play a role in the Court's application of PIL. This is in part due to the lack of any convincing broad studies on the Court's case law. Thus, the main research question is what approach to Public International Law is used by the European Court of Human Rights? Flowing from this main question are other questions such as, is the approach consistent throughout all cases? If not, are there any aspects of a case that correlate with the different approaches taken by the Court? Does the Court's contribution to PIL constitute an example of fragmentation, or does the Court, through judicial dialogue, mitigate any such problems? The thesis consists of three parts. The first provides a literature background to the fragmentation debate as well as the methodological outline, the second part deals with the case law of the ECtHR, while the final part contains a presentation of the results of the research, and its corresponding conclusions.

Defence date: 19 May 2014. Examining Board: Professor Doctor Martin Scheinin, EUI (supervisor); Professor Doctor Bruno de Witte, EUI; Professor Doctor Rick Lawson, Leiden University; Professor Doctor James Hathaway, University of Michigan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34563>

SCHMITZ, Stéphanie Anne Marie
L'influence de l'élite monétaire européenne et des réseaux informels sur la coopération des Six en matière d'intégration économique (1958-1969)
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Ce projet cherche à démontrer l'apparition d'une élite monétaire issue d'une coopération transnationale organisée en réseaux et à en déterminer l'influence sur le processus de prise de décision en matière d'intégration économique et monétaire. La volonté d'élaborer cette étude part du constat, formulé notamment par David D. Cameron, qu'en relation avec les origines de l'Union économique et monétaire, l'aspect transnational de la politique mise en oeuvre fut jusqu'à présent négligée par les études sur l'Union européenne. La rareté de la littérature concernant l'intégration économique et monétaire pendant les années soixante, découle de la perception que cette période fut une époque d'échecs, pendant laquelle aucun accomplissement concret en matière d'intégration économique et monétaire ne fut acquis au niveau communautaire. En effet, la chronologie des grandes dates de la mise en place de l'Union économique et monétaire fait apparaître qu'au niveau institutionnel européen, l'essentiel des débats initiaux sur l'identité monétaire, provoqués par le déclin du système de Bretton Woods, se déroula pendant les crises monétaires de 1969 à 1973 et en relation avec l'entrée de la Grande-Bretagne au sein de la CEE. Cependant, ne s'arrêter que sur l'analyse des accomplissements effectués à l'échelle des instances de la Communauté européenne à partir du Sommet de La Haye en 1969, consisterait à occulter la présence, parallèle à l'action des instances officielles, d'un débat et d'une promotion permanente d'idées, ayant trait à l'approfondissement de l'intégration économique et monétaire, idées qui certes ne furent dans leur majorité pas appliquées, mais qui constituèrent néanmoins la base des premières réalisations concrètes. Cette étude portera ainsi en premier lieu sur l'analyse des enceintes communautaires et informelles au sein desquels les débats sur l'intégration économique et monétaire étaient une priorité, ainsi que sur leurs compositions respectives, ce qui permettra l'identification d'une élite monétaire. Ensuite



il s'agira non seulement d'étudier les idées formulées au sein de ces instances mais également d'évaluer les liens entre ces enceintes et l'évolution des idées, acquise par le débat permanent, afin de pouvoir en estimer l'influence sur les décisions finales de la Communauté européenne.

Defence date: 8 October 2014. Examining Board: Professeur Kiran Patel, Maastricht University; Professeur Federico Romero, European University Institute; Professeur René Leboutte, Université du Luxembourg; Professeur Eric Bussière, Université Paris—Sorbonne.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33076>

SCHNEIDER, Stefan Staiger
*Access to justice in multilevel trade regulation:
Brazil, MERCOSUR and the WTO*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

As indicated in the title, this thesis examines access to justice in multilevel trade regulation with a focus on Brazil, the 'Common Market of the South' (MERCOSUR) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Given that there is a direct link between the MERCOSUR and the European Union (EU), because the former is in several aspects comparable to the European Economic Community (EEC) and even the European Communities (EC), the research comprises a comparative legal analysis among four legal systems: (1) the Brazilian, (2) the MERCOSUR, (3) the EU and (4) the WTO. In order to achieve this goal, it employs legal texts, case law and scholarship in different languages (i.e., English, German, Portuguese and Spanish) and from different jurisdictions. While on the one hand it endeavours to explain the problems of access to justice in multilevel trade regulation and how they may be managed, on the other hand it intends to identify what access to justice and rule of law mean in the context of conflicts between the Brazilian, MERCOSUR and WTO jurisdictions. The thesis is structured into six main chapters, as follows: (I) the Constitutional Dimension of Access to Justice, (II) the Legislative Dimension of Access to Justice, (III) the Brazilian Dimension of Access to Justice, (IV) the MERCOSUR Dimension of Access to Justice, (V) the WTO Dimension of Access to Justice and (VI) the Final Conclusions. It begins by clarifying the author's personal understanding of what access to justice is. Then, it argues that the background of multilevel judicial protection is essentially formed by the proliferation of international courts and tribunals in general and, specifically to trade, the proliferation of regional trade agreements and free trade agreements, which very often include some form of dispute settlement system. Accordingly, divergent or even conflicting rulings regarding the same dispute and/or the same or similar legal issue are possible. The research undertaken extends, therefore, Mauro Cappelletti's world famous comparative legal research on access to justice. Furthermore, by expanding the work of the Italian jurist into the field of international economic law and establishing links to EU law, human rights, constitutional law, constitutionalism and rule of law, among others, this thesis also argues that constitutionalism is an effective mechanism for limiting abuses of power and protecting human rights, and is a way of connecting diverse regimes.

Defence date: 1 December 2014. Examining Board: Professor Ernst Ulrich Petersmann, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Petros C. Mavroidis, Columbia Law School and EUI (Internal Advisor); Professor Adriana Dreyzin de Klor, University of Cordoba (External Supervisor); Professor Thomas Cottier, World Trade Institute and University of Bern.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33883>

SCHOTT, Immo
Firm heterogeneity and the macroeconomy
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics



The three chapters of this thesis contribute to a literature which emphasizes the importance of microeconomic heterogeneity for macroeconomic outcomes. In my work I focus on firm heterogeneity. I investigate the US labor market implications of a drop in the number of new firms, study the cyclical effects on productivity due to limits in the reallocation of capital across firms, and quantify the effectiveness of a policy which attempted to save jobs in Germany by altering firm incentives for lay-offs. The first chapter of this thesis investigates the role of new firms ('start-ups') in the US labor market. Start-ups and young firms grow faster and create more net jobs than older, incumbent firms. Yet since 2007 the number of start-ups in the US has declined by over 20%, accounting for a large part of the persistently high unemployment rate. I claim that this fact is related to the unprecedented fall in the value of real estate. Based on the empirical evidence I construct a model that captures the idea that start-ups require external financing, for which real estate is used as collateral. I calibrate and compute a quantitative competitive industry model with endogenous entry and exit, firm heterogeneity, labor adjustment costs, and aggregate shocks. It generates a 'jobless recovery' similar to what we observed in the US in the aftermath of the 2007-09 recession and is able to explain over 80% of the increase and persistence in unemployment since the recession. The second chapter, joint work with Russell Cooper, studies the productivity implications of frictions in the reallocation of factors. Recent empirical work has shown that misallocation of factors can have sizeable effects on the levels of aggregate output and productivity. We are interested in the question whether these frictions can also produce important cyclical movements. We find that the effects are quantitatively important in the presence of fluctuations in adjustment frictions and/or the cross sectional variation of profitability shocks. These fluctuations depend on higher order moments of the joint distribution of capital and plant-level productivity rather than mean values alone. Even without aggregate productivity shocks, the model has quantitative properties that resemble those of a standard stochastic growth model and match important facts about the cyclical nature of reallocation and firm productivity dispersion. The last chapter, joint work with Russell Cooper and Moritz Meyer, studies the employment and productivity implications of short-time work ('Kurzarbeit') in Germany. During the years 2009-10 this policy was intended to provide incentives for firms to adjust labor input by reducing hours per worker instead of firing workers. Using confidential German firm micro data we estimate a model of costly labor adjustment. We use the estimated model to simulate the effects of the policy during the recent recession, trying to quantify in how far the German short-time work scheme reduced the allocative efficiency of the German labor market.

Defence date: 18 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Russell Cooper, Penn State University, Supervisor; Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Professor E.J. Bartelsman, VU University Amsterdam; Professor Christian Bayer, University of Bonn.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32109>

SILSKA, Magdalena

*The state of internal displacement:
in search of protection for internally displaced persons*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Internal displacement is one of the most pressing humanitarian, human rights and security problems faced today by the international community. As a rapidly increasing phenomenon, internal displacement is putting intense pressure on international law and its capacity for adaptation to new realities and challenge. The present thesis aims at examining the phenomenon of internal displacement and concentrates in particular on the legal and institutional framework and measures guaranteeing protection for internally displaced populations worldwide. Toward this goal, I assess the role of international law and try to ascertain which legal norms are applicable to protect internally displaced persons. As a second step, I analyze the question of responsibility for the protection of internally displaced persons, i.e. whether this lies with the state of origin through its



national law, or rather with the international community and the provisions of international law. Further, I discuss the activities and actions of the international and regional organisations, i.e. the European Union and relevant bodies of the United Nations, and their contribution to the protection of internally displaced persons. Although the protection of internally displaced should be based in law, it requires institutional mechanisms and actors to give it practical effect. While concluding and identifying the existing gaps in legislation and institutional framework, I demonstrate that internally displaced persons should become the objects of a specific system of law and protection. At the same time, I hope to contribute to the contemporary debate promoting efforts to strengthen the protection of internally displaced persons and to disseminate knowledge about this vulnerable group.

Defence date: 7 July 2014. Examining Board: Professor Francesco Francioni, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Nehal Bhuta, European University Institute; Professor Władysław Czapliński, Polish Academy of Sciences; Professor Federico Lenzerini, University of Siena.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32101>

SÖDERSTEN, Anna
Euratom at the crossroads

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This dissertation considers the relationship between the Euratom Treaty and the two EU Treaties (the TEU and TFEU). It examines the legal implications of the continued separate existence of the Euratom within the EU. The aim is to show that either the Euratom ought to be kept separate from the Union or, logically, brought into the EU framework. The first part of the dissertation considers 'structural' issues. It examines the links between the treaties and it explores the question of whether the EU and the Euratom belong to the same legal regime or whether they are better conceptualised as separate legal regimes. The second part maps out four broad policy areas that will illuminate the relationship between the EU and the Euratom: (i) nuclear industrial development; (ii) nuclear safety; (iii) radiation protection; and (iv) non-proliferation. Gaps and overlaps are identified and the Euratom's added value is discussed. The dissertation shows that the Euratom is very close to the EU, although an anomaly. It also demonstrates that the relationship between the Treaties is not always a coherent one. It concludes that given the expansion of the EU competences, there is no longer a need for the Euratom as a separate treaty.

Defence date: 17 November 2014. Examining Board Professor Marise Cremona (supervisor), European University Institute; Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute; Professor Per Cramér, University of Gothenburg; Professor Michael Dougan, University of Liverpool.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33571>

SOLDINI, Hélène
*Les Républiques de Donato Giannotti :
une biographie d'un républicain florentin du XVI^e siècle*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

How did republican thought revive in Florence at the time of the rise to power of the Medici family and all along the establishment of the Grand Duchy in Tuscany during the XVIth century? Although the Republic crumbled in 1530, Florentine republican thought managed to survive, sometimes through unexpected channels. Considering the case of Donato Giannotti (1492-1572), usually presented as the last representative of Florentine republicanism, the question of the revival of republican thought can be addressed anew. This dissertation is an attempt to shed new light on the History of Florentine republican thought by adopting



a biographical approach that focuses on the circumstances surrounding the redaction, diffusion and publication of Giannotti's two main texts, the dialogue *Della Republica de' Vinitiani* and the treaty *Della Republica fiorentina*. While these writings have been studied in the framework of Intellectual History and History of Political Thought, my research proposes an alternative reading which investigates the material history of the texts. It reveals the exchanges of information that shaped the writing process and it emphasizes the transmission of Giannotti's books (be they manuscript or printed books). Contrary to the idea that the collapse of the last Republic sealed the end of Florentine republican thought, my research highlights the circulation of republican knowledge outside Tuscany, in the period of Medicean domination. Accordingly, I argue that its survival rested on the circulation of republican texts across the Italian peninsula and Europe, thus inviting researchers not only to adopt new methodological tools, but also to enlarge the geographical and chronological scale in order to apprehend the republican history of Florence. Hence, this biography of Donato Giannotti, written through the prism of his two main political texts, is an invitation to explore the connections between communication and politics widely conceived—so widely, indeed, that it seeks to think in different terms how a republican thinker in exile could act in order to restore the *libertas* in Florence. Bien qu'à Florence le dernier gouvernement républicain s'effondre en 1530, la pensée républicaine florentine continue à se déployer tout au long du XVI^e siècle. L'ascension au pouvoir de la famille des Médicis et la construction de l'état territorial dans le grand-duché de Toscane, ne provoquent en aucun cas l'effacement de cette pensée politique qui apparaît désormais, dans le contexte du principat médicéen, comme un anachronisme. Reste, cependant, à comprendre les modalités de sa production et de sa diffusion. L'étude de Donato Giannotti (1492-1572), considéré comme le dernier représentant du républicanisme florentin, permet d'apporter un nouvel éclairage sur cette question. Cette thèse propose une lecture renouvelée de l'histoire de la pensée républicaine florentine en empruntant une approche biographique centrée, non pas sur la vie de l'auteur, mais sur la vie des deux principaux textes de Giannotti, le dialogue *Della Republica de' Vinitiani* et le traité *Della Republica fiorentina*. Tandis que ces écrits ont été principalement étudiés au sein de l'histoire des idées et de la pensée politique, mon travail propose un nouveau cadre de réflexion en partant d'une histoire matérielle des textes, qui privilégie l'histoire de leur rédaction, de leur diffusion manuscrite et, s'il y a lieu, de leur publication. Contrairement à l'idée selon laquelle l'œuvre de Giannotti illustre le crépuscule d'un présumé « républicanisme », mes recherches démontrent combien la communication de l'information politique et la circulation des textes, à l'échelle de la péninsule italienne, voire de l'Europe, garantissent la survie de cette pensée politique et engagent une reconfiguration de la résistance républicaine. Cette thèse se présente, dès lors, comme une invitation à recourir à des outils méthodologiques demeurés jusqu'à présent en marge de l'histoire politique, afin d'inscrire l'histoire républicaine de Florence dans un espace-temps dilaté qui excède le cadre généralement admis pour son analyse. Cette biographie de Giannotti, écrite au prisme de ses deux principaux textes, rend ainsi compte de l'articulation étroite qui existe entre l'histoire politique et l'histoire de la communication, une perspective qui suggère d'interroger à nouveaux frais les dispositifs mis en œuvre par cet exilé républicain afin de restaurer la *libertas* à Florence.

Defence date: 9 December 2014. Examining Board/Membres du jury : Madame le Professeur Antonella Romano, EHESS - Centre Alexandre Koyré, Directrice de thèse à l'European University Institute ; Monsieur le Professeur Jean-Louis Fournel, Université Paris 8 Saint-Denis, co-directeur externe ; Monsieur le Professeur Luca Molà, European University Institute, second lecteur ; Monsieur le Professeur Edward Muir, Northwestern University, Chicago ; Monsieur le Professeur Romain Descendre, École Normale Supérieure, Lyon.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33874>



ŚPIEWANOWSKI, Piotr

Essays in economics of education and elections

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

How economic agents can make sense from imperfect information is a central challenge in economic theory. In this thesis, I first explore how voters try to infer the quality of their government based not only on the information they personally receive but also on observations of their home and foreign governments' policies. Can voters learn from such information and thus any improved accountability reduce 'political pandering'? Secondly, I study two models of education where the incentives of both students and firms are profoundly affected by the imperfect informativeness of education certificates and study how increases in enrolment and tuition fees affect educational and job market outcomes. The first chapter, *Pandering Across Borders*, studies when voters can use information from foreign countries to reduce domestic political pandering, and when pandering is contagious between countries. The voters condition their electoral decisions not only on policies chosen in their home countries, but also on those implemented abroad. Since the policy decisions are driven by re-election concerns, both sources of information may be biased. As a result, informational linkages between the countries give rise to pandering externalities which lead to ambiguous welfare effects of access to international news. The model also shows that institutional harmonisation via internal synchronisation of election dates increases the parameter range in which pandering may occur. *Beliefs, Access Constraints and Voluntary Education Decisions*, the second chapter of this thesis, contributes to the debate on the negative consequences of high growth rates in university enrollment with a focus on CEE countries. I propose a theory how low education supply elasticities in the short run can lead to self-fulfilling equilibria in a setting in which signalling is reduced to an effortless binary certification technology. When the agents believe that the certification precision is low they enrol at a higher rate and, due to those inelasticities, their beliefs fulfil. The opposite holds when the agents have high beliefs on the quality. The selection among these equilibria depends on students' initial beliefs about the quality of the certification technology. The final chapter, *Tuition Fees in a Signalling Model of Education*, analyses the trade-off between tuition fees and educational effort. Education serves purely as a signaling device and implies a non-pecuniary cost inversely proportional to students' ability, while tuition fees are independent of ability. In this framework, higher tuition fees can be beneficial for high ability students since they reduce the enrolment rates of the less able agents reducing the effort level necessary to separate. The overall effect of tuition fees is complex and is associated with non-monotonicities in actions of the players in the model.

Defence date: 29 May 2014. Examining Board: Professor Massimo Morelli, Columbia University, Supervisor; Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI; Professor Gianni de Fraja, University of Nottingham; Professor Antonio Nicolò, University of Manchester.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32103>

STAIANO, Fulvia

Family life and employment of immigrant women in the European legal space: gender bias of legal norms and the transformative potential of fundamental rights

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis starts from the consideration that law, mainly but not exclusively immigration law, can disproportionately and negatively affect immigrant women's enjoyment of their rights in conditions of equality with both immigrant men and citizen women. These perverse effects are equally evident in the fields of family life and in that of employment. In the light of this observation, the aim of this thesis is twofold. On the one hand, it seeks to verify the presence of such gendered shortcomings in apparently neutral norms applicable to



immigrant women in the European legal space, both at European and domestic level. On the other hand, and most importantly, it aims to verify the transformative potential of human and fundamental rights law in this area, exploring the beneficial effects as well as the defects of this source per se and in its judicial application vis-à-vis biased norms applicable to immigrant women. In order to pursue this objective, this thesis explores three different levels of protection and enforcement of immigrant women's human and fundamental rights in the European legal space. Chapter 1 is devoted to the human rights framework established by the Council of Europe, with a special focus on the European Convention on Human Rights. Chapter 2 discusses European fundamental rights law, with main reference to the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the European Union. In Chapters 3 and 4 the national case studies of Italy and Spain will be analysed respectively, with reference to the multi-level system of fundamental rights protection in force in their legal orders.

Defence date: 20 October 2014. Examining Board: Professor Ruth Rubio Marín, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Bruno De Witte, Maastricht University and European University Institute; Professor Massimo Iovane, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; Professor Siobhán Mullally, University College Cork.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33452>

STRAUSS, David

Essays on heterogeneous agents, occupational choice, and development

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The aim of this thesis is to contribute to our understanding of the consequences of economic development on the occupational choice of agents and its effects on macroeconomic variables, such as structural change and income inequality. The interplay between different types of agents is at the center of my research, both when it comes to matching between agents and sorting from agents to sectors. The first chapter focuses on the role of financial development for structural change. When credit constrained, more talented agents sort into more labor-intensive sectors than less talented agents. When borrowing becomes more available, talented agents sort into capital-intensive sectors to optimally leverage their talent. Consequently, the capital rental rates rise and less talented agents sort into labor-intensive sectors. Thus, financial development reverses the sorting pattern. Furthermore, simulation results indicate that employment shares increase in relatively labor-intensive sectors. I show that the empirical data is consistent with these theoretical findings. In the second chapter, I analyze the consequences of cooperation on inequality. I develop a heterogeneous agents model of cooperation distinguishing between two types of cooperation, between-task and within-task cooperation. The former is the opportunity to assign different tasks to different agents. The latter is the reassignment of tasks from one agent to another in cases where the first agent fails. Cooperation increases inequality at the top and decreases inequality at the bottom. Within-task cooperation is more inequality-enhancing than between-task cooperation. I also show that cooperation can lead to a greater skill premium in economies with a more dispersed talent distribution.

Defence date: 23 July 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Piero Gottardi, Supervisor, EUI; Prof. Patrick Legros, Université Libre de Bruxelles, ECARES; Prof. Massimo Morelli, Columbia University; Prof. José V. Rodríguez Mora, University of Edinburgh.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32551>



TOMKOVA, Jordanka

Towards a virtual constituency?: comparative dimensions of MEPs' offline-online constituency orientations

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

European Union institutions have been notoriously criticized for their lack of day-to-day linkage with European citizenry. The European Parliament as the only directly elected EU institution is logically one of the 'closest' linkage institutions to the European electorate. However, little is known about how its representatives—Members' of the European Parliament (MEP)—connect, service and cultivate relations with their constituencies between two elections points. This thesis attempts to fill in this missing link. Using original data from the author's self-administered 2009 MEP survey (N=145), this thesis empirically traces MEP's constituency orientations in three steps. It first maps out MEP constituency orientations in terms of MEP's attitudes / how they think about a their constituencies, the importance they attach to constituency work and the types of activities they pursue in their constituency work. Given that MEP function in an ICT era, in addition to mapping MEP's constituency outreach offline, as part of the second step, the thesis also evaluates how MEP incorporate ICTs and Internet platforms in their constituency outreach. Could it be that the various interactive, transactional and asynchronous features that the Internet provides prompt MEP to use their websites, blogs or social networking sites as quasi virtual constituency offices? In view that a fair degree of variation was found in MEP's constituency outreach, the third last step looks at the determinant of this variation. Overall, the thesis' findings demonstrate that in spite the low institutional and electoral incentives for them to engage in constituency work, MEP conduct a wide range of constituency outreach activities both offline and online. Moreover, citizens contact MEP with diverse types of casework. At the same time data also showed that majority of MEP still prioritize and attach more importance to their legislative duties as oppose to their constituency work. With respect to MEP's Internet usage, the thesis findings further suggest that it is yet premature to conclude that the 'virtual constituency office' is replacing the conventional constituency (offline).

Defence date: 25 March 2014. Examining Board: Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute, for Prof. Peter Mair (†), EUI; Professor David Farrell, University College Dublin; Professor Thomas Poguntke, University of Düsseldorf.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32140>

TONZER, Lena

Essays on financial stability and regulation in integrated markets

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Financial stability is an as valuable as fragile good. Given recent experiences, it seems understandable that a lot of resources are spent on financial supervision and regulation. However, as financial crisis history would tell, enhancing financial stability in a sustainable and long-lasting way is an ambitious objective. This holds the more so in financially integrated markets. This thesis investigates the implications of financially integrated markets for financial stability and analyzes the effectiveness of one implemented regulatory instrument. In the first chapter, which is derived from joint work with Manuel Buchholz, we start from the observation that with the onset of the eurozone sovereign debt crisis, credit risk spreads have diverged. Nevertheless, our results reveal a high degree of co-movements in sovereign credit risk, especially for eurozone countries during the sovereign debt crisis. By investigating the causes behind this pattern of co-movements, we find strong evidence for both fundamentals and non-fundamentals based contagion. Similarities in economic fundamentals, cross-country linkages in banking and common market sentiment play a significant role. In the second chapter, which is based on joint work with Claudia Buch and Björn Hilberg, we analyze the



effects of the German bank levy implemented in 2011. The objective of the levy is to make banks internalize their contributions to systemic risk and generate rescue funds for future financial crises financed by the banking sector. We document that, first, the revenue raised through the bank levy has been small. Second, the bulk of the payments have been contributed by large commercial banks and head institutes of savings banks and credit unions. Third, only for those banks that are affected most by the levy, there is evidence for a decline in loans, higher lending rates, and lower deposit rates. In the third chapter, I assess the effect of the network structure in international interbank markets on banking stability. Cross-border linkages in the global banking network have increased to a large extent over recent decades. This raises the question which role these interconnections play for systemic stability and the transmission of shocks. My main finding is that countries which are linked through foreign borrowing or lending positions to more stable banking systems abroad are significantly affected by positive spillover effects. Hence, bilateral cross-border linkages between banking systems, and the network they span, affect financial stability.

Defence date: 23 April 2014. Examining Board: Professor Elena Carletti, Bocconi University and European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Massimiliano Marcellino, Bocconi University and European University Institute; Professor Martin Brown, Swiss Institute of Banking & Finance, University of St. Gallen; Professor Claudia M. Buch, Halle Institute for Economic Research-IWH.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32105>

TOPAL, Julien

*Conceptualizing corporate responsibilities:
agency, reciprocity and the constitutive role of law*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

While the discourse surrounding corporate responsibilities is ubiquitous these days, justificatory accounts of corporate responsibilities, i.e. normative accounts of the grounds upon which responsibilities are to be articulated are not part of the discussion. The lack of justificatory accounts is particularly stark with respect to potential responsibilities of corporate agents concerning the socio-economic rights of poor population in 'burdened' societies. As corporations have garnered public power through the constitutive force of the investment regime, no satisfactory account of correlative responsibilities is articulated. This thesis argues that this lack is caused by an existent disciplinary parallelism that foregoes engagement with the structural issue of corporate responsibilities as viewed under an institutional lens: Where liberal justice theory assumes away corporate agency for its institutional bias, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Business and Human Rights (BHR) mirror justice theory by assuming the corporate agent to be merely a private, economic agent. This thesis argues that this parallelism allows for a troubling lacuna in normative proposals that satisfactorily deal with the responsibilities corporate agents ought to be ascribed as public powers. In as much, this thesis problematizes the question of responsibilities corporate agents hold in light of their role in the creation, perpetuation and potential abatement of poverty. Since this is a question that concerns the side of the duty-bearer, the thesis focuses on an understanding of the agency of the corporation and the normative implications to be drawn from such an understanding. Arguing the lack of satisfactory justificatory accounts of corporate responsibilities that provide for guidance on corporate investment in burdened society, this thesis ends by developing a Basic Structure Model (BSM) as a viable tool to fill the lacuna in satisfactory normative proposals. In as much, the BSM can serve as a normative benchmark against which corporate engagement in burdened societies can be evaluated and reform can be effectuated.

Defence date: 10 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute, Law (Supervisor); Professor Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute, SPS; Professor Leif Wenar, King's College London; Professor Georges Pavlakos, Antwerp University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29638>



TORSTENSEN, Kjersti Næss
Essays on public and private insurance of income shocks
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis explores issues related to public and private insurance of income shocks, and the importance of human capital accumulation. The first chapter argues that the intertemporal elasticity of substitution of labor supply is a state-dependent variable which strongly depends on the return to human capital accumulation. Estimating a life cycle model I find that the average i.e.s. is low (0.35), and comparable with micro estimates, even in the presence of human capital. However, the average i.e.s. hides important heterogeneity: for college graduates the i.e.s. more than doubles over the life cycle, whereas it increases by about 58 percent for workers without a college degree. The second chapter argues that heterogeneous returns to human capital accumulation affects the degree to which search effort of unemployed deviates from the socially optimal level, and the reason behind the deviation. I find that (i) the main social costs associated with unemployment insurance are not due to moral hazard problems, but are due to distortionary effects of labor income taxes needed to finance the insurance. (ii) The magnitude of the moral hazard problem and the tax distortion problem differs substantially by age and education. And, (iii) the degree of tax progressiveness and benefit regressiveness has important effects on the deviation of search effort. The third chapter studies the relation between co-movement of income shocks and precautionary asset holdings. If households perceive spousal labor supply as an insurance mechanism, it is evident that this mechanism should work better the lower the co-movement of income shocks. We find that (i) households in which both spouses have the same education level or work in the same industry have a higher correlation of income shocks compared to couples with different education/industry. And, (ii) households who face larger co-movements of income shocks hold larger precautionary buffers.

Defence date: 16 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Jérôme Adda, European University Institute; Professor Claudio Michelacci, CEMFI Madrid; Professor Gianluca Violante, New York University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32107>

TRIPKOVIC, Milena
Punishment and citizenship: a theory of criminal disenfranchisement
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The thesis examines the normative justification of contemporary restrictions to electoral rights of criminal offenders. While such limitations are becoming fewer, many democracies retain them even today. Having in mind the strong devotion to the principle of universal suffrage, the persistence of these restrictions prompts an inquiry into the reasons for their enactment and an assessment of their normative value. To situate the problem empirically, the thesis undertakes an analysis of electoral regimes in 43 European countries. An astounding diversity among them is discovered — regimes range from those with no restrictions to those that restrict the franchise of everyone imprisoned — and thus possible explanations are investigated. The argument is that the best way to understand a particular electoral policy is to interpret it within the context of what is termed the ‘value of citizenship’ in a polity. Constituted by a host of social, political, economic and cultural factors, the ‘value of citizenship’ indicates the level of accessibility and stability of rights attached to the citizenship status. This finding, along with the historical analysis of citizenship ideals, raises a fundamental doubt regarding the nature of criminal disenfranchisement: should it be understood as punishment for crime or is its proper function to sanction the manifestation of ‘bad citizenship’? The thesis argues that punishment and disenfranchisement are conceptually different and thus goes on to develop a citizenship-based normative account of criminal disenfranchisement. The fundamental question that guides



the subsequent inquiry hence becomes: what should be the normative consequences of the act of crime for one's citizenship status? To answer this question, three distinct accounts of the bond between the citizen and her polity are constructed: the 'sense of justice', the 'civic virtue' and the 'common good' model. The analysis shows that, regardless of inherent differences, all models deny the legitimacy of disenfranchisement of the criminal population as such, save for the morally incorrigible individuals who have perpetrated crimes immensely detrimental to the polity. The main policy implication of this argument is that permanent exclusions of a very restricted number of asocial perpetrators of the most serious anti-state and anti-personal crimes are permitted, but also that—even if such restrictions can be considered legitimate—no polity has a duty to impose them.

Defence date: 4 December 2014. Examining Board: Prof. Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Ian Loader, University of Oxford (External Supervisor); Prof. Richard Bellamy, European University Institute; Prof. Dirk Van Zyl Smit, University of Nottingham.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33867>

VICENTE, Lécia

The requirement of consent for the transfer of shares and freedoms of movement: toward the liberalization of private limited liability companies: a comparative study of the laws of Portugal, France, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States and its interplay with EU law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Toward the Liberalization of Private Limited Companies — A comparative study of the laws of Portugal, France, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States and its interplay with EU law', I try to shed light on the dynamics of private limited liability companies (PLLCs), and how they can be legally designed to become efficient units of economic development in Europe and the United States. I take a social sciences approach to the legal question: How does the design of clauses establishing restrictions on transfer of shares of private limited liability companies affect investment made in these companies and their consequent development? To answer this question, I develop two parallel lines of investigation. First, I undertake an embedded historical study to trace the evolutionary patterns of PLLCs in six countries. Furthermore, I longitudinally track the standards of behavior of market agents in the selected jurisdictions. Second, I develop my legal research by looking at an anomaly regarding the transfer of shares and changes in the ownership structure of these business organizations. Transfer of shares in PLLCs is, for the most part, regulated by default rules which impose restrictions on transfers. Typically, the parties do not contract around these default rules. The anomaly lies in the fact that, even though shareholders of these companies do not opt out of these rules, shareholders often ignore them and/or breach them at a later stage.

Defence date: 11 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Hans-W. Micklitz (EUI/ Supervisor); Professor Stefan Grundmann (EUI); Professor Martin Gelter (Fordham University Law School / External Supervisor); Professor Luca Enriques (LUISS/University of Oxford).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32211>



VITA, Viorica

Ex ante fundamental rights conditionalities—a novel fundamental rights tool in the European Structural and Investment Funds architecture: locating it in the broader EU fundamental rights conditionality landscape

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The thesis engages in a comprehensive legal study of the fundamental rights conditionalities as introduced in the 2014–2020 European Structural and Investment Funds normative framework. It focuses on three general ex ante conditionalities in the area of antidiscrimination, gender equality and disability. Conditionality in fundamental rights is a long-standing EU policy tool, used mainly to enforce compliance with fundamental rights values on third countries. The 2013 Cohesion policy reform marks a strong transition of fundamental rights conditionality to internal policy. The development stirred a great interest as the tool addresses directly the EU Member States. It conditions the access to funding on a prior fulfilment of specifically prescribed fundamental rights criteria. In this context, the thesis inquires what is the nature and reach of the novel fundamental rights conditionalities. To facilitate a robust understanding of the newly introduced tool, the thesis firstly undertakes a conceptual analysis of conditionality. It further takes an evolutivecomparative approach, locating the fundamental rights conditionalities in the broader context of EU conditionality policy as well as in the context of European Structural and Investment Funds framework. Tested against the two areas, the research finds that the analysed ex ante conditionalities endorse the novelty claim, but, at the same time, they present similarities with the EU general use of conditionality in fundamental rights. Equally, fundamental rights conditionalities build harmoniously on the prior arrangements of European Structural and Investment Funds. The thesis concludes with a general assessment of the novel fundamental rights conditionalities' potential and limits, primarily with regards to Cohesion policy and secondly with regards to the overall EU goal of promoting equality and combating status discrimination.

Award date: 28 November 2014. Supervisor: Professor Claire Kilpatrick, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34407>

VON KALBEN, Jonas

The trend towards 'consensual competition law': a comparative study of commitment procedures and policies in Germany and the United Kingdom

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The introduction of the instrument of Commitment Decisions (CDs) by Regulation 1/2003 initiated what has been called a trend towards 'consensual competition law'. While 'consensual' elements are no novelty—neither in public enforcement regimes in general, nor in public competition law in particular—it has only been within the last 10 years that 'consensual tools' in form of CDs became a prime instrument for public competition law enforcement. This trend reflects not only in the practice of the EU Commission (Commission) but also of National Competition Authorities (NCAs). The year of the 10th anniversary of Regulation 1/2003 (applicable since 1st of May 2004) is a good occasion to analyse the merits, dangers, and limits of this trend.

Award date: 28 November 2014. Supervisor: Prof. Giorgio Monti, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34408>

VOSS, Kristian

Nature and nation in harmony: the ecological component of far right ideology

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences



The protection of nature constitutes a core component of the ideology of contemporary far right political parties in Western Europe. Through a cross-national comparative study utilizing mixed methods, this research finds that the far right promotes policies aimed at protecting nature based on the connection of organic nationalism and political ecology, challenging perceptions in academia and society that the protection of nature is a leftwing issue or the domain of left-wing parties, and that far right positions regarding ecological issues are incompatible, oppositional, hostile, indifferent, and/or incoherent. Organic nationalist connections with the protection of nature, present at least from Romanticism to National Socialism, provide a theoretical framework to explain the position of contemporary far right parties, including the integration of elements of a critique of Judeo-Christian and Enlightenment ideas and subsequent modern developments perceived as breaking the cherished harmony between man and nature. Influenced by elements of this ecological worldview of organic nationalists of anti-anthropocentrism, organicism, and the sanctity and supremacy of nature, contemporary far right parties promote many ecological goals. A quantitative analysis of manifesto, media, and expert survey data and qualitative analysis of party documents indicate that nature protection for the far right is salient, fundamental, and comprehensive, particularly permeating a number of policy areas, including agriculture, animals, conservation, economics, energy, fish, immigration, individualism, international relations, science and technology, spatial planning, traditional culture, transportation, and waste management, and many associated sub-issues. Furthermore, a case study on Austria reveals that nature protection also remains an important priority for far right activity in a legislature. Overall, far right parties located further right on the political spectrum, or more organic nationalist, are more supportive of the protection of nature and adhere to a more ecological perspective.

Defence date: 26 May 2014. Examining Board: Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Stefano Bartolini, EUI; Professor Roger Eatwell, Bath; Professor Piero Ignazi, Bologna.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32125>

WESTERWINTER, Oliver

*The politics of transnational institutions:
power, bargaining and institutional choice*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation analyzes the design of transnational institutions in which states, firms, and NGOs cooperate to govern adverse consequences of global corporate conduct in the areas of conflict prevention and security. Although transnational institutions are typically concerned with prisoners' dilemma-like problems, they often lack the institutional structures required to effectively deal with them. Functionalist, constructivist, and simple rational choice-based theories of international cooperation are weak in explaining such inefficient institutions. I propose a political model of transnational institutional design that places distributional conflict and power at the center of the analysis and links them to formal monitoring and enforcement structures of transnational institutions. Extant work typically focuses on particular forms of power in isolation. A single form of power is, however, rarely a universal source of influence in tripartite institutional bargaining. I argue theoretically and show empirically that states, firms, and NGOs use multiple power variants, such as economic, institutional, and network power to secure favorable institutional choices and that the extent to which different power tools are an effective and efficient means of influence is conditioned by the formality and transparency of the institutional context in which bargaining over institutional structures occurs. As a consequence, changes in the bargaining environment impact the distribution of power among states, firms, and NGOs and, in combination with their preferences, shape institutional choices. Integrating case studies, network analysis, and statistical methods, I draw on data from five negotiation episodes of tripartite institutional bargaining in three transnational institutions—the Kimberley Process, the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers, and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human



Rights—to probe the explanatory power of my model. This dissertation also makes a methodological contribution that improves researchers' ability to measure the structural properties of large transnational networks constituted by different types of actors.

Defence date: 10 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Friedrich V. Kratochwil, Central European University (formerly EUI) (Supervisor); Professor Miles Kahler, University of California, San Diego (External Co-Supervisor); Professor Duncan Snidal, University of Oxford, Nuffield College; Professor Ulrich Krotz, RSCAS/EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32137>

WHITE, James Matthew

A bridge to the schism: Edinoverie, Russian Orthodoxy, and the ritual formation of confessions, 1800–1918

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Between 1800 and 1918, the Russian Orthodox Church attempted to re-unite the Old Believer schism with Russian Orthodoxy by means of Edinoverie. This was a uniate movement that would allow schismatic converts to retain their old rituals whilst being subordinated to the authority of the Church hierarchy. From the very moment of its foundation, Edinoverie was subject to high levels of suspicion from most members of the Church. The rules of Metropolitan Platon, the settlement that created Edinoverie in 1800, embodied this distrust: the provisions sought to keep the converts at the boundaries of the Orthodox confession so as to prevent them from tempting Orthodox parishioners towards the schism. Over the next 118 years, edinovertsy, churchmen and government authorities struggled with the legacy of Platon's rules as they tried to define Edinoverie's place between Orthodoxy and Old Belief. In doing so, they devised new ways about thinking of the Orthodox confession. However, the Church enacted reform of Edinoverie reluctantly. It was permanently held back by fear of apostasy. Pressure for change always came from without, primarily from the side of the state. The shifts in its policies towards Old Belief ultimately forced the Holy Synod to renovate Edinoverie so as to maintain its missionary appeal. By 1918, Edinoverie had not come any closer to bringing the Old Believers back into the Church. Its attractiveness was undermined by earlier state coercion, by the hostility of many churchmen and by the contradictions inherent within its foundation. Edinoverie also represented a fundamental misunderstanding on the side of the Church as to why the schism had begun in the first place.

Defence date: 23 September 2014. Examining Board: Professor Stephen Anthony Smith, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Boris Kolonitskii, European University in St. Petersburg; Professor Simon Dixon, University College, London; Professor Irina Paert, University of Tartu.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33054>

WRIGHT, Andrew Saengpim

Creation, evolution, etc... theoretical and interdisciplinary perspectives on the interpretation of the Court of Justice of the European Union

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This preliminary reference question of the Oberlandesgericht Düsseldorf in Fra.bo is as typical as it is revealing. Typical, as an imprecise empirical glance at the development of the jurisprudence of the Court reveals that the form of the question—is such and such a provision of EU law to be interpreted as meaning so and so—has become standardized. Revealing, as it shows interpretation to be at the very heart of the Court's activities—indeed it is its institutional task—and that this is recognized and acknowledged by other actors such as national courts.



Award date: 28 November 2014. Supervisor: Prof. Stefan Grundmann, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34558>

ZALNIERIUTE, Monika
*Towards international data privacy cooperation:
strategies and alternatives*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis is a study of international data privacy cooperation, which has a twofold aim. Firstly, on the empirical level, it investigates the strategies and alternative paradigms for international data privacy cooperation and reveals the potential as well as the limits of different cooperative models. Secondly, on the theoretical level, it relies on a series of analytical constructs from legal and political theory to critically assess various aspects of cooperation and aims to contribute to the further advancement of those methodological frameworks. To accomplish these goals, the thesis adopts a multidisciplinary approach of a newly emerging ‘international relations and international law’ sub-discipline. Firstly, by relying on rational choice, historical institutionalism and game theory, it examines how different countries have been responding to the continuously evolving data privacy policy challenges, and how these divergent responses created a cooperative stalemate among the leading regulatory states. Secondly, it scrutinizes different approaches to customary international law to explore whether data privacy could be considered a principle of customary international law, which would make the mass-surveillance programmes illegal irrespective of the (non)existence of a binding international data privacy treaty. Then, by relying on international agreement design literature, the thesis explores the different ‘hard law dreams’ for data privacy and argues that these options are difficult to realize in practice. As an alternative, it adopts a global legal pluralism lens to examine the promise of mutual recognition arrangements; and applies trans-governmental networks theory to see whether data privacy commissioners could improve international cooperation. The thesis suggests that effective international data privacy cooperation requires a certain degree of political commitment from states as well as support from private actors. These preconditions do not currently exist. Persisting uncertainty stemming from lack of effective cooperative structures is more acute than ever in a modern world that has extended far beyond the Orwellian ‘Big Brother’ to cover the ‘Facebook Universe’, ‘Google World’, and unimaginable mass-surveillance by the Western governments.

Defence date: 11 June 2014. Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Sartor, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Alexander Trechsel, EUI; Professor Lee A. Bygrave, University of Oslo; Dr. Christopher Kuner, Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, Brussels.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32138>

ZEMTSOVA, Oxana
*Russification and educational policies in the Middle Volga Region
(1860–1914)*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The dissertation investigates the Russification policy of the late-imperial Russian state, as it related to educational policy in the Middle Volga region. It seeks to understand how the tsarist authorities sought to define Russianness and how they sought to craft relations with pagan minorities and Muslims in a region where the Slavic-Orthodox, the Turkic-Islamic and the Finno-pagan worlds interacted. It asks how far the educational projects of the Orthodox missions and the secular authorities brought about Russification. The analysis of the changes in imperial policy in the period between the 1860s to 1914 allows for the conclusion

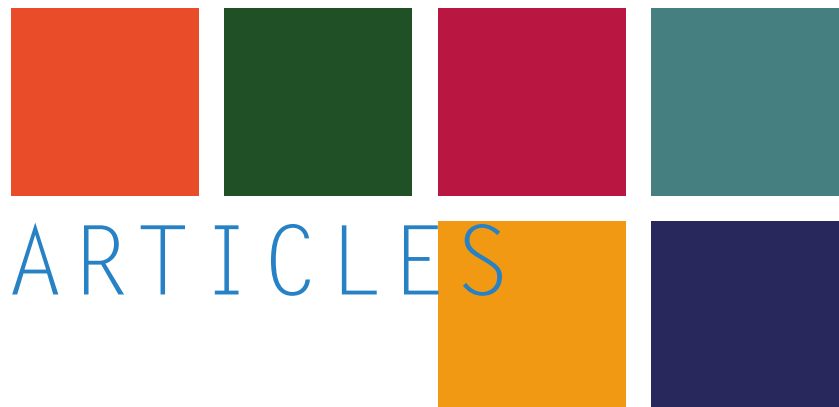


that the methods, instruments and aims of Russification policy continually changed and that policy was applied quite differently vis-à-vis the Muslim and pagan, or in most cases only superficially Orthodox, population of the region. When dealing with the educational project for the non-Muslim population in the region, also known as the project of N.Ilminskii, the dissertation aims to understand how the russifying and missionary components related to each other. Furthermore, it studies the alternative educational projects aiming at Russification of the non-Russian population of the region that the Ilminskii system had to compete with. A considerable amount of the dissertation is devoted the discussion of the Muslim reform movement and emergence of Jadidism. By analyzing and comparing the curricula of old-method madrasahs and the new-methods ones, the dissertation demonstrates the evolution that the Middle Volga Muslims underwent under the influence of both inner reforms and the actions of the authorities.

Defence date: 13 January 2014. Examining Board: Professor Stephen Anthony Smith, University of Oxford/EUI (Supervisor); Professor Alexander Etkind, EUI; Professor Alexei Miller, CEU Budapest; Professor Boris Kolonitskii, European University in St. Petersburg. First made available online on 26 February 2015.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34847>





ARTICLES

ALBONICO, Alice, KALYVITIS, Sarantis, PAPPA, Evi
'Capital maintenance and depreciation over the business cycle'
Journal of economic dynamics and control, 2014, Vol. 39, pp. 273-286

This paper develops and estimates a stochastic general equilibrium model with capital maintenance, which affects endogenously the depreciation rate of capital. The estimate of maintenance series is found to track survey-based measures for Canada quite closely and to generate the procyclical pattern of maintenance observed in the data. We use our model estimates to infer the time profile of equipment capital depreciation in Canadian and US manufacturing. The depreciation rate is estimated to be volatile and highly procyclical in both countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31385>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena, GALE, Douglas
'Money, financial stability and efficiency'
Journal of economic theory, 2014, Vol. 149, pp. 100-127

Most analyses of banking crises assume that banks use real contracts but in practice contracts are nominal. We consider a standard banking model with aggregate return risk, aggregate liquidity risk and idiosyncratic liquidity shocks. With non-contingent nominal deposit contracts, a decentralized banking system can achieve the first-best efficient allocation if the central bank accommodates the demands of the private sector



for fiat money. Price level variations allow full sharing of aggregate risks. An interbank market allows the sharing of idiosyncratic liquidity risk. In contrast, idiosyncratic (bank-specific) return risks cannot be shared using monetary policy alone as real transfers are needed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33899>

ALTUG, Sumru G., CANOVA, Fabio
'Do institutions and culture matter for business cycles?'
Open economies review, 2014, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 93-122

We examine the relationship between cyclical fluctuations and macroeconomic, institutional, and cultural indicators for 46 countries from Europe and the Mediterranean basin. In the Mediterranean cycles are different: the duration of expansions is shorter; the amplitude of recessions is larger; and cyclical synchronization is smaller than elsewhere. Differences in cultural indicators have strong and significant associations with differences in the persistence and volatility of cyclical fluctuations and their synchronization.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33901>

ALVAREZ, R. Michael, LEVIN, Inés,
MAIR, Peter, TRECHSEL, Alexander H.
'Party preferences in the digital age: the impact of voting advice applications'
Party politics, 2014, Vol. 20, No. 2 SI, pp. 227-236

Election campaigns in modern democracies are increasingly affected by the rise of Internet-based information and communication technologies. Here, one of the most significant developments concerns the rapidly spreading voting advice applications' (VAAs). VAAs help online users to find their parties by matching a series of party positions with the positions taken up by the users themselves. This article analyses whether such tailor-made campaign information affects the party preferences of voters. It hypothesizes that the impact of the VAA-produced information is dependent on the representative deficit, a concept which captures the part of political preferences of a user that are not reflected by any party in the political system. The empirical analysis is conducted using a dataset stemming from users of the EU Profiler, a VAA produced for the 2009 European Parliamentary elections campaign. We find that less than one out of five users matches best with her initially preferred party. While a large majority of those users who are advised to vote for a better-fitting party are hardly affected by the VAA output, 8 percent of these do change their first preference to the party proposed by the VAA. Switching party preferences can be explained by the size of the representative deficit: the higher the deficit, the lower the probability that the initial party preference will be changed. This finding shows that users of VAAs are responsive to the match calculated by the online tool. They do not blindly follow the personalized suggestions but do so only when they are shown convincing levels of overlap between their views and the best-ranked party's positions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33902>

ALVAREZ, R. Michael, LEVIN, Inés,
TRECHSEL, Alexander H., VASSIL, Kristjan
'Voting advice applications: how useful and for whom?'
Journal of information technology and politics, 2014, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 82-101



The use of voting advice applications (VAAs) has increased steadily in recent years. VAAs have been developed for elections taking place in individual countries as well as for region-wide European Union elections. In this article, we study the determinants of the perceived usefulness of VAAs for their users, with data from the EU Profiler—a voting advice application developed by the European Union Democracy Observatory (EUDO) that was first applied to the 2009 European Parliamentary elections. We use a multilevel latent variable approach that allows us to study underlying evaluations based on ratings of multiple features of the EU Profiler, taking into account country-level heterogeneity in evaluations of the system. The results of this study improve our understanding of the benefits of VAAs for different segments of the population, and should be of interest to scholars and policy-makers who are interested in improving the experience of individuals who use VAAs to inform their voting decisions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34907>

AMIGHINI, Alessia, SANFILIPPO, Marco
**'Impact of South-South FDI and trade on the
export upgrading of African economies'**

World development, 2014, Vol. 64, pp. 1-17

We explore the impact of FDI and imports on the upgrading of African exports. We find that South South flows impact differently from North South ones on the ability of recipients to absorb the positive spillovers. Results support the view that South South integration has a strong potential for accelerating structural transformation in the continent. South South FDI foster diversification in key low-tech industries such as agro-industry and textiles, 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/1814/33903>

ANDRESEN, Joshua
'Challenging the perplexity over jus in bello proportionality'

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 19-35

Contrary to the common claim that jus in bello proportionality is an obscure and intractable principle of modern warfare, this paper shows that proportionality balancing has a central role to play in assuring efficient military operations with a minimum number of casualties. Military commanders can and should want to understand proportionality as a requirement to measure military advantage in terms of lives saved and direct their operations toward the most life-saving operations. The targeted killing context in particular highlights the advantage of making proportionality analysis a central component of military strategy in asymmetrical conflicts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34393>

ANNICCHINO, Pasquale
'Is the European Union going deep on democracy and religious freedom?'

Review of faith & international affairs, 2014, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 33-40

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33905>



AYOUB, Phillip M.

'With arms wide shut: threat perception, norm reception and mobilized resistance to LGBT rights'

Journal of human rights, Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 337-362; [COSMOS]

This article utilizes original survey and interview data to explore why norms governing lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) rights mobilize an active resistance in some cases and not in others. Based on a comparison of Poland and Slovenia, this article shows that differing perceptions of threat define the way international norms are received in distinct domestic realms. Threat perception is heightened in cases where religion is historically embedded in the essence of the popular nation. In Poland, the Catholic Church created a role for itself as a symbol of the nation. There, the domestic opposition succeeded in framing a narrative that linked LGBT rights to external forces threatening national values. By contrast, the Catholic Church in Slovenia could neither maintain nor (re-)establish similarly strong ties to the popular nation, stifling the opposition's ability to mobilize a robust popular resistance. Whether resistance is effectual, however, is a related but separate question. The data suggest that resistance produced in high-threat contexts can be self-defeating in that it enhances the salience of the norm in the domestic setting.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33094>

AYOUB, Phillip M.

'Contested norms in new-adopter states: international determinants of LGBT rights legislation'

European journal of international relations, 2014, OnlineFirst; [COSMOS]

This article is concerned with the question of why lesbian, gay, bisexual, and trans (LGBT) rights legislation is introduced at higher levels in some cases and less so in others. To address this puzzle, the article analyzes changes in LGBT rights legislation across European Union (EU) member states between 1970 and 2009. It focuses on the diffusion of five different categories of such legislation (anti-discrimination, criminal law, partnership, parenting rights, and equal sexual offenses provisions) to new EU member states in Central and Eastern Europe, compared with diffusion patterns in older EU member states. I argue that new-adopter states are more dependent on international resources for making new issues visible and are more inclined to see policy adoption as a means to gain external legitimacy and improve reputation. The analysis reveals that the transnational embeddedness of a state's LGBT advocacy organizations is a powerful statistical explanation for successful policy diffusion to new EU member states, alongside international channels that lead to LGBT visibility among society and state authorities. In addition to lending cross-national, empirical reinforcement to some of the theoretical expectations regarding the international sources of diffusion, the results suggest variability in the determinants of LGBT policy adoption between the 15 old and 12 new EU states. Domestic factors, particularly economic modernization, are more relevant for policy adoption in the older member states, whereas the newer member states display greater dependence on transnational actors and are more influenced by international channels.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33093>

BALAFOUTAS, Loukas, KERSCHBAMER, Rudolf,

KOCHER, Martin, SUTTER, Matthias

'Revealed distributional preferences: individuals vs. teams'

Journal of economic behavior and organization, 2014, Online



We compare experimentally the revealed distributional preferences of individuals and teams in allocation tasks. We find that teams are significantly more benevolent than individuals in the domain of disadvantageous inequality while the benevolence in the domain of advantageous inequality is similar across decision makers. A consequence for the frequency of preference types is that while a substantial fraction of individuals is classified as inequality averse, this type disappears completely in teams. Spiteful types are markedly more frequent among individuals than among teams. On the other hand, by far more teams than individuals are classified as efficiency lovers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29740>

BALLARINO, Gabriele, PANICHELLA, Nazareno, TRIVENTI, Moris
'School expansion and uneven modernization: comparing educational inequality in Northern and Southern Italy'

Research in social stratification and mobility, 2014, Vol. 36, pp. 69-86

The paper asks whether the patterns of educational expansion and inequality were the same in the two parts of Italy: the North, more industrialized and developed, and the more backwards South. This is a theoretically relevant issue as, despite this major socioeconomic heterogeneity, Italy has a centralized school system, whose main institutional features are the same all over the country. By means of an educational transition analysis of the five waves of the Italian Longitudinal Household Survey we analyze school expansion and long-term trends of educational inequality, both in general and at each specific school transition. The main results indicate that there has been increasing divergence between the two areas in educational expansion and in the effect of social background on years of education attained, favouring the North. The main difference between the two areas is found at two transitions, the one from elementary to lower secondary and the one from lower to upper secondary. While the first difference diminishes over time, the second grows over time and is currently crucial. Its reasons are found in the different propensity of the offspring of the working class to enrol in vocational schools, which is stronger in the North.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33910>

BALSIGER, Philip
'Between shaming corporations and promoting alternatives: the politics of an "ethical shopping map"'

Journal of consumer culture, 2014, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 218-235

Ethical consumption can take different forms, some more contentious like boycotts or public campaigns, some aiming at the establishment or promotion of alternative consumption practices (buycotts). This study looks at how these tactics are articulated by analyzing the development of an 'ethical shopping map', an action situated in the latter category of 'supportive' actions. In 2007, a Swiss nongovernmental organization published this map as part of its ongoing campaign fighting for the respect of social standards in the global garment industry. A project pursued by a regional group of volunteers of the organization, the map listed stores where ethical clothes can be purchased in a big Swiss city. This article consists of an ethnographic analysis of the process of elaboration of the map and discusses its inclusion into the tactical repertoire of the anti-sweatshop campaign. Based on participant observation and interviews with volunteers and campaign staff, it examines what drives the activists' concern with alternative forms of consumption. It looks at the rationales and meanings the volunteers put behind the map and the different uses of the map that are suggested, and



examines the ultimate 'failure' of making it a lasting part of the campaign's tactical action repertoire. Doing so, the article reveals the inherent tension of 'ethical consumption,' between supportive action forms based on boycotts and denunciatory actions of public shaming of firms whose practices are criticized.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33671>

BANERJEE, Anindya, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, MASTEN, Igor
'Forecasting with factor-augmented error correction models'
International journal of forecasting, 2014, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 589-612

As a generalization of the factor-augmented VAR (FAVAR) and of the Error Correction Model (ECM), Banerjee and Marcellino (2009) introduced the Factor-augmented Error Correction Model (FECM). The FECM combines error-correction, cointegration and dynamic factor models, and has several conceptual advantages over the standard ECM and FAVAR models. In particular, it uses a larger dataset than the ECM and incorporates the long-run information which the FAVAR is missing because of its specification in differences. In this paper, we examine the forecasting performance of the FECM by means of an analytical example, Monte Carlo simulations and several empirical applications. We show that FECM generally offers a higher forecasting precision relative to the FAVAR, and marks a useful step forward for forecasting with large datasets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33911>

BARDI, Luciano, BARTOLINI, Stefano, TRECHSEL, Alexander H.
'Responsive and responsible?: the role of parties
in twenty-first century politics'
West European politics, 2014, Vol. 37, No. 2 SI, pp. 235-252

This article focuses on a particular aspect dear to theories of democracy in general and theories of representation in particular: the tension between responsiveness and responsibility affecting political parties in modern, liberal democracies. In doing so, it engages with Peter Mair's intellectual passion for this topic, which he developed over the years and intensively worked on until his premature death in 2011. He argued that this tension became ever more apparent, putting the very functioning and legitimacy of democratic government under great pressure. This contribution goes back in time, to the very beginning of the modern state, and argues that already the nascent parties and party systems were affected by the tension between responsiveness and responsibility. It then offers a synopsis, organised in a series of pictures' or frames' of the historical parcours along which this tension has impacted on the development of political parties. The article also presents and summarises the collective effort undertaken by a number of scholars, coming together to honour Peter Mair's work, to shed further theoretical and empirical light on this fundamental tension.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33912>

BARDI, Luciano, BARTOLINI, Stefano, TRECHSEL, Alexander H.
'Party adaptation and change and the crisis of democracy'
Party politics, 2014, Vol. 20, No. 2 SI, pp. 151-159

This article is the introduction to a special issue of articles written in honour of Peter Mair. The general theme of the issue is party adaptation and change, which is traced here through an analysis of contributions by



Peter Mair as an individual author or with co-authors. The result is an assessment of the current state of the art of what can be cumulatively considered Peter Mair's theory of party adaptation and of the debate it has generated up to and including the contributions included in the special issue itself.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33913>

BARISIONE, Mauro, CATELLANI, Patrizia, GARZIA, Diego
'Tra Facebook e i Tg: esposizione mediale e percezione dei leader nella campagna elettorale italiana del 2013'

Comunicazione politica, 2014, Vol. 1, pp. 187-210

Nell'insieme sempre più diversificato di piattaforme che caratterizza la comunicazione politica ed elettorale, la popolarità dei leader può variare in modo diverso a seconda dei canali di informazione politica utilizzati dagli elettori e della maggiore o minore congruenza dello stile comunicativo di un leader con quello di ogni dato medium. A partire dai dati dell'inchiesta Itanes Rolling Cross Section (RCS) condotta via CAWI su 8.700 intervistati nei 40 giorni precedenti il voto del febbraio 2013, questo articolo analizza la struttura e le dinamiche di popolarità di Berlusconi, Bersani, Monti e Grillo, con una particolare enfasi sulle relazioni tra valutazione del leader e tipo di esposizione mediale degli intervistati. I risultati mostrano come persistano forme di «media partisanship» e polarizzazione ideologica in Italia, soprattutto nei canali televisivi Mediaset e nei quotidiani orientati a sinistra. Gli elettori che utilizzano Internet come principale fonte di informazione politica appaiono come i più forti sostenitori dei leader del proprio partito, mentre livelli più elevati di «attivismo online» sono associati a un maggiore interesse per la politica e, quindi, a valutazioni dei leader mediamente più alte. Pur apparendo relativamente politicizzato, chi riceve informazioni elettorali anche via Facebook si caratterizza, al contrario, per un atteggiamento più critico verso tutti i leader politici. Infine, i fruitori abituali di programmi di intrattenimento TV continuano a presentare evidenti atteggiamenti pro-Berlusconi. In conclusione, se le preferenze politiche si strutturano chiaramente per tipo di esposizione mediale, le loro dinamiche lungo la campagna elettorale appaiono omogenee attraverso i diversi media. Un'analisi finale del caso di Bepp. Grillo fornisce una riprova della natura «ibrida» e interconnessa dell'attuale sistema mediale, dove un attore politico può avere successo anche in quelle arene in cui non «recita» direttamente (come Grillo in TV).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34153>

BASER, Bahar
'The awakening of a latent diaspora: the political mobilization of first and second generation Turkish migrants in Sweden'

Ethnopolitics: formerly Global review of ethnopolitics, 2014, Vol. 13, No. 4, pp. 355-376

This paper explores how political developments in a host country catalyse the awakening of a latent diaspora and lead to the activation of a transnational community that previously consisted of loose and scattered networks. It also draws attention to the generational continuation of identity politics in a diaspora context through analysing a second generation's abrupt interest in homeland politics. By using the Turkish community in Sweden as a case study and by basing its main arguments on extensive research and fieldwork, it suggests that interdiaspora rivalries and group competition may help to gain a better understanding of the interest that diasporans show in the promotion of homeland politics. It also suggests that although the diasporic discourses are based on contested political issues in their home country, the framing process takes place with regards to the host country context. The paper suggests that there were two significant transformative



and triggering factors in Sweden that motivated the Turkish diaspora to participate actively in efforts to affect policymaking mechanisms in Sweden: Kurdish diaspora activism in general and the passage of the Armenian Genocide Bill by the Swedish Parliament on 11 March 2010.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30800>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer

'The three levels of citizenship within the European Union'

German law journal, 2014, Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. 751-764

European Union citizenship is derived from Member State nationality. This fact often has been considered a 'birth defect' to be overcome by either disconnecting EU citizenship from Member State citizenship or by reversing the relationship in a federal model so that Member State citizenship would be derived from that of the Union. I argue in this essay that derivative citizenship in a union of states can be defended as a potentially stable and democratically attractive basic feature of the architecture of the EU polity where EU citizenship is perceived of as one layer in a multi-level model of democratic membership in a union of states such as the EU. This perspective is not a defense of the status quo, but rather allows for—or even requires—a series of reforms addressing a number of inconsistencies and democratic deficiencies in the current citizenship regime.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34260>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer

'Demokratische Grenzen als Membranen'

Zeitschrift für Menschenrechte; Journal for human rights, 2014, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 66-82

Müssen demokratische Staaten Einwanderung kontrollieren? Dieser Beitrag argumentiert für eine realistische Utopie offener Grenzen zwischen demokratischen Staaten. Territoriale Grenzen können wie durchlässige Membranen funktionieren, wenn sie eine Innen-Außen-Differenz aufrecht erhalten, langfristig stabil sind und Immigranten den Gesetzen des Einwanderungsstaates unterworfen werden. Internationale Personenfreizügigkeit existiert heute bereits als Ergebnis regionaler Integration in der Europäischen Union, zwischenstaatlicher Abkommen und der zunehmenden Verbreitung mehrfacher Staatsangehörigkeiten. Der Beitrag argumentiert aus normativer Sicht, dass demokratische Staaten bei MigrantInnen mit mehrfachen staatlichen Bindungen Doppelstaatsbürgerschaften akzeptieren und auf diese Weise individuelle Zonen der Bewegungsfreiheit schaffen sollten. Das größte Potenzial für globale Erweiterung von Freizügigkeitsrechten liegt jedoch in der Förderung der Einwanderungsrechte der eigenen StaatsbürgerInnen in anderen Staaten. Der Beitrag kommt zum Schluss, dass demokratische Staaten in der Verfolgung dieses Ziels ihren Bürgern wechselseitige Rechte auf Bewegungsfreiheit einräumen können, ohne dadurch ihre Fähigkeit, sich selbst zu regieren, zu gefährden. Eine solche Erweiterung staatsbürgerlicher Rechte auf Freizügigkeit muss von davon unabhängigen menschenrechtlichen und humanitären Pflichten zur Aufnahme schutzbedürftiger MigrantInnen unterschieden werden.

Must democratic state control immigration? This article argues for a realistic utopia of open borders between democratic states. Territorial borders can function as permeable membranes if they maintain a difference between inside and outside, if they are stable over time, and if immigrants are subjected to the laws of immigration states. International freedom of movement has already been brought about through regional integration in the European Union, through bilateral agreements and through the proliferation of multiple citizenship. This contribution argues from a normative perspective that democratic states ought to accept



dual citizenship for migrants with multiple ties to states. The greatest potential for a global expansion of free movement lies, however, in the promotion by each state of its own citizens' right to enter and settle in other states. The article concludes that democratic states can grant each other's citizens reciprocal admission rights without losing thereby their capacity to govern themselves. Such an extension of citizenship rights to free movement must, however, be distinguished from human rights and humanitarian duties of admission of migrants in need of protection.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34707>

BAUMGARTNER, Marc, FINGER, Matthias
**'European air transport liberalization: possible ways
out of the single European sky gridlock'**

Utilities policy, 2014, Vol. 30, pp. 29-40

This article presents the gradual liberalization of European air transport, especially its most recent problems in the case of the Single European Sky (SES). Indeed, after successfully liberalizing airlines and, to a certain extent, airports, the European Commission has embarked on the process of creating an SES. The article describes the process and the main actors. It focuses in particular on the identification of the various actors' interests, and explains the current gridlock of the SES as a result of conflicting objectives among the main players, which include, among others, the member states and the European commission. A way out of this gridlock may reside in a novel approach to unbundling different types of services, and introducing competition in some of these services.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33916>

BEAUCILLON, Charlotte
**'Crise ukrainienne et mesures restrictives de l'Union européenne : quelle
contribution aux sanctions internationales à l'égard de la Russie ?'**

Journal du droit international (Clunet), 2014, Vol. 141, No. 3, pp. 787-807

La crise ukrainienne a déclenché diverses réactions de la part de l'Union européenne, parmi lesquelles deux séries de mesures restrictives. La première, suivant de près la destitution de l'ancien président Ianoukovitch, vise à empêcher les tentatives de détournement de fonds étatiques ukrainiens. Les secondes réagissent quant à elles à la violation de la souveraineté territoriale de l'Ukraine par la Russie. Mesures ciblées de gel des fonds et d'interdiction de transit sur le territoire de l'Union, ces réactions européennes demeurent limitées. Outre les enjeux politiques et économiques qui sous-tendent cette prudence, les mesures restrictives sont soumises à d'importantes limitations juridiques qu'il s'agira d'analyser tant en droit de l'Union européenne qu'en droit international public. The Ukrainian crisis triggered diverse reactions by the European Union, amongst which two threads of restrictive measures. The first followed the destitution of former president Yanukovich and aims at impeding the misappropriation of Ukrainian state funds. The second strand reacts to the violation of Ukraine's territorial sovereignty by Russia. Targeted measures of funds freezing and visa bans, these European reactions remain limited. Besides the political and economic stakes underpinning this prudence, the restrictive measures are constrained by substantial legal limitations, which will be analysed in terms of both EU and international law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34699>



BEKIROU, Stelios D.

'Nonlinear causality testing with stepwise multivariate filtering: evidence from stock and currency markets'

North American journal of economics and finance, 2014, Vol. 29, pp. 336-348

We examine the spillovers of the US subprime crisis to Asian and European economies and in particular to what extent currency and stock markets have been affected by the crisis. Linear and non-linear dependencies are detected after pairwise and system-wise causality analysis. A new stepwise multivariate filtering approach is implemented after controlling for conditional heteroskedasticity in the raw data and in VAR/VECM residuals using multivariate GARCH models. Significant nonlinear causal linkages persisted even after the application of GARCH-BEKK, CCC-GARCH and DCC-GARCH modelling. This indicates that volatility effects might partly induce nonlinear causality. Perhaps new short-term asset-pricing models could be developed to explain this stylized fact. These results might also have important implications for hedging, trading strategies and financial market regulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33917>

BEKIROU, Stelios D.

'Forecasting with a state space time-varying parameter VAR model: evidence from the Euro area'

Economic modelling, 2014, Vol. 38, pp. 619-626

Standard VAR and Bayesian VAR models are proven to be reliable tools for modeling and forecasting, yet they are still linear and they do not consider time-variation in parameters. VAR modeling is subject to the Lucas critique and fails to take into account the inherent nonlinearities of the economy, while it can only be utilized in the analysis of stationary series and in many cases stationarity assumptions are too restrictive. A novel time-varying multivariate state-space estimation method for vector autoregression models is introduced. For the time-varying parameter model (TVP-VAR), the parameters are estimated using a multivariate specification of the standard Kalman filter (Harvey, 1990) combined with a suitable extension of the univariate methodology framework of Kim and Nelson (1999). The TVP-VAR model as well as standard VARs and Bayesian VARs, are used in a comparative investigation of their predicting performance for the monthly IP, CPI and Euribor rate of the EU economy. The total period covers 1999:1-2011:2 with an out-of-sample testing period of 2007:2 to 2011:2, which included the US sub-prime and the EU debt crisis sub-periods. The results varied across the investigated time series and indicated that the TVP-VAR model consistently outperforms the other models in case of the EU monthly CPI, while different specifications of the VAR and BVAR models for the IP and Euribor series provide with better forecasting performance. Interestingly, the robustness analysis showed that the TVP-VAR model provided with enhanced predictability in particular during 'crisis times'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33919>

BEKIROU, Stelios D.

'Contagion, decoupling and the spillover effects of the US financial crisis: evidence from the BRIC markets'

International review of financial analysis, 2014, Vol. 33, pp. 58-69

Even though the global contagion effects of the financial crisis have been well documented, the transmission mechanism as well as the nature of the volatility spillovers among the US, the EU and the BRIC markets has not been systematically investigated. To examine the dynamic linear and nonlinear causal linkages a stepwise



filtering methodology is introduced, for which vector autoregressions and various multivariate GARCH representations are adopted. The sample covers the after-Euro period and includes the financial crisis and the Eurozone debt crisis. The empirical results show that the BRICs have become more internationally integrated after the US financial crisis and contagion is further substantiated. Moreover, no consistent evidence in support of the 'decoupling' view is found. Some nonlinear causal links persist after filtering during the examined period. This indicates that nonlinear causality can, to a large extent, be explained by simple volatility effects, although tail dependency and higher-moments may be significant factors of the remaining interdependencies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33918>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., PACCAGNINI, Alessia
'Bayesian forecasting with small and medium scale factor-augmented vector autoregressive DSGE models'

Computational statistics and data analysis, 2014, Vol. 71, pp. 298–323

Advanced Bayesian methods are employed in estimating dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models. Although policymakers and practitioners are particularly interested in DSGE models, these are typically too stylized to be taken directly to the data and often yield weak prediction results. Hybrid models can deal with some of the DSGE model misspecifications. Major advances in Bayesian estimation methodology could allow these models to outperform well-known time series models and effectively deal with more complex real-world problems as richer sources of data become available. A comparative evaluation of the out-of-sample predictive performance of many different specifications of estimated DSGE models and various classes of VAR models is performed, using datasets from the US economy. Simple and hybrid DSGE models are implemented, such as DSGE-VAR and Factor Augmented DSGEs and tested against standard, Bayesian and Factor Augmented VARs. Moreover, small scale models including the real gross domestic product, the harmonized consumer price index and the nominal short-term federal funds interest rate, are comparatively assessed against medium scale models featuring additionally sticky nominal prices, wage contracts, habit formation, variable capital utilization and investment adjustment costs. The investigated period spans 1960:Q4–2010:Q4 and forecasts are produced for the out-of-sample testing period 1997:Q1–2010:Q4. This comparative validation can be useful to monetary policy analysis and macro-forecasting with the use of advanced Bayesian methods.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29544>

BEKIROU, Stelios D.
'Timescale analysis with an entropy-based shift-invariant discrete wavelet transform'

Computational economics, 2014, Vol. 44, No. 2, pp. 231–251

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.

'Exchange rates and fundamentals: co-movement, long-run relationships and short-run dynamics'

Journal of banking and finance, 2014, Vol. 39, pp. 117-134

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29543>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul)

'I dilemmi del processo decisionale europeo'

La rivista Il Mulino, 2014, Vol. 472, No. 2, pp. 248-254

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32073>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), KRÖGER, Sandra

'Domesticating the democratic deficit?: the role of national parliaments and parties in the EU's system of governance'

Parliamentary affairs, 2014, Vol. 67, No. 2, pp. 437-457

The Lisbon Treaty grounds the European Union (EU) in the principles of political equality and representative democracy. It also acknowledges the role national parliaments play in realising these norms within the EU's system of governance—the first time they have been mentioned in the main body of the Treaty on European Union (TEU)—and introduced the Early Warning Mechanism (EWM) as a means for national parliaments (NPs) to be involved in EU policymaking. This article analyses the normative and empirical connections between political equality and representative democracy at the domestic level, and the ways they are embodied in parliamentary elections between competing parties. It then assesses how far these links continue to operate in the domestic debate of EU affairs before undertaking a first evaluation of the use NPs have made of the Early Warning Mechanism (EWM). We argue that in many respects they have been undermined by the integration process, which has reduced the capacity of national representative institutions to perform the tasks assigned to them by the Treaty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32143>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul)

'The democratic legitimacy of international Human Rights conventions: political constitutionalism and the European Convention on Human Rights'

European journal of international law, 2014, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 1019-1042



International Human Rights Courts (IHRCTs), such as the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), have come under increasing criticism as being incompatible with domestic judicial and legislative mechanisms for upholding rights. These domestic instruments are said to possess greater democratic legitimacy than international instruments do or could do. Within the UK this critique has led some prominent judges and politicians to propose withdrawing from the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Legal cosmopolitans respond by denying the validity of this democratic critique. By contrast this article argues that such criticisms are defensible from a political constitutionalist perspective but that International Human Rights Conventions (IHRCTs) can nevertheless be understood in ways that meet them. To do so, IHRCT must be conceived as legislated for and controlled by an international association of democratic states, which authorizes IHRCTs and holds them accountable, limiting them to 'weak review'. The resulting model of IHRCT is that of a 'two level' political constitution. The ECHR is shown to largely accord with this model, which is argued to be both more plausible and desirable than a legal cosmopolitan model that sidelines democracy and advocates 'strong' review.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34297>

BERNARDI, Fabrizio, CEBOLLA, Hector
'Social class and school performance as predictors
of educational paths in Spain'

Revista Española de investigaciones sociológicas, 2014, No. 146, pp. 3-21

This paper explores the impact of school performance (primary effects) and the structure of costs and benefits that individuals of different social class face (secondary effects) on the transition from compulsory to non-compulsory education in Spain. We find that both predictors of educational paths seem to operate through an interactive effect, which contributes to reproducing educational inequalities. This interaction suggests that school performance is not interpreted in the same way by individuals from different social classes. In concrete, the resources and social capital of upper class families provide compensation effects leading to a greater probability of students from upper classes with poor grades reaching post-compulsory secondary education and higher education in comparison to lower class students with the equivalent grades. Therefore, inequality by social class of origin is greatest among students with the lowest grades.

En este trabajo exploramos el impacto del rendimiento escolar (conocido como efectos primarios) y la estructura de costes y beneficios a los que se enfrentan los individuos de distinta clase social de origen (efectos secundarios) cuando afrontan la transición entre la educación obligatoria y no obligatoria en España. Ambos predictores de las trayectorias parecen operar a través de un efecto de interacción contribuyendo a la reproducción de desigualdades educativas. Esta interacción parece sugerir que el rendimiento escolar no es interpretado de la misma forma por los individuos de distinto origen social. En concreto, existe un efecto de compensación por el que los estudiantes de clase alta tienen una probabilidad mayor de alcanzar estudios secundarios superiores o universitarios con respecto a los estudiantes de clase baja, cuando sus «notas» son malas. Por lo tanto, la desigualdad por clase social de origen es máxima entre los peores estudiantes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33923>



BERNARDI, Fabrizio

'Compensatory advantage as a mechanism of educational inequality: a regression discontinuity based on month of birth'

Sociology of education, 2014, Vol. 87, No. 2, pp. 74-88

Compensatory advantage is a mechanism of social stratification that complements cumulative advantage and path dependence. In this article, I first discuss the theoretical foundations of the compensatory advantage and path dependence mechanisms and the methodological challenges that complicate identification of their effects. Next, I present a practical demonstration of the use of the compensatory advantage theoretical framework, with a regression discontinuity design estimating the probability of being continuously promoted throughout primary education in France. Results indicate that students born just before the cutoff date for primary school entry, who are consequently the youngest in the class when starting school, face a larger risk of grade repetition. In line with theoretical predictions of the compensatory advantage model, the risk is much smaller for students born to highly educated parents compared to students whose parents have lower educational attainment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33922>

BERNARDI, Fabrizio, BALLARINO, Gabriele

'Participation, equality of opportunity and returns to tertiary education in contemporary Europe'

European societies, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 422-442

The aim of the paper is to investigate the consequences of the expansion of higher education on two goals of the education system, namely promoting equity of educational opportunities and providing credentials that facilitate the matching of labour supply and demand. The first goal is typically studied by research on inequality of educational opportunity; the second by research on returns to education and credential inflation. The key idea of the paper is that educational expansion can have different and possibly opposite effects on the two goals. (a) If, with educational expansion, equality of educational opportunities increases, while the occupational value of the titles decreases, one has a trade-off scenario. For example, an increase in equality of educational opportunities is matched by a decline in the value of higher education in the labour market. (b) If equality of opportunities does not increase, despite the expansion of higher education, and the returns of higher education degrees decline, one has then a worst-off scenario. (c) Finally, if with educational expansion equality of opportunities increases and there is no credential inflation, one has a best-off scenario. In this paper, we systematically investigate these alternative scenarios. We perform the same empirical analysis on two distinct data sets in order to test the robustness of our findings. We use micro data from EU-SILC 2005 and from the five merged waves of the European Social Survey (2002-2010), covering 23 countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33672>

BERNARDI, Fabrizio, RADL, Jonas

'The long-term consequences of parental divorce for children's educational attainment'

Demographic research, 2014, Vol. 30, pp. 1653-1680

In this paper we study the long-term consequences of parental divorce in a comparative perspective. Special attention is paid to the heterogeneity of the consequences of divorce for children's educational attainment by parental education. The study attempts to establish whether the parental breakup penalty for tertiary education



attainment varies by socioeconomic background, and whether it depends on the societal context. Data are drawn from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey, covering 14 countries. We estimate multi-level random-slope models for the completion of tertiary education. The results show that parental divorce is negatively associated with children's tertiary education attainment. Across the 14 countries considered in this study, children of separated parents have a probability of achieving a university degree that is on average seven percentage points lower than that of children from intact families. The breakup penalty is stronger for children of highly educated parents, and is independent of the degree of diffusion of divorce. In countries with early selection into educational tracks, divorce appears to have more negative consequences for the children of poorly educated mothers. For children in most countries, parental divorce is associated with a lower probability of attaining a university degree. The divorce penalty is larger for children with highly educated parents. This equalizing pattern is accentuated in countries with a comprehensive educational system. Future research on the heterogeneous consequences of parental divorce should address the issue of self-selection into divorce, which might lead to an overestimation of the negative effect of divorce on students with highly educated parents. It should also further investigate the micro mechanisms underlying the divorce penalty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33924>

BERNTZEN, Lars Erik, SANDBERG, Sveinung
'The collective nature of lone wolf terrorism: Anders Behring Breivik and the anti-Islamic social movement'

Terrorism and political violence, 2014, Vol. 26, No. 5, pp. 759-779

Anders Behring Breivik, a lone wolf terrorist, killed 77 people in two terrorist attacks in Norway in 2011. This study uses framing theory from social movement studies to compare his Manifesto with the rhetoric of the anti-Islamic movement that inspired him. The anti-Islamic movement has a dual, and sometimes inconsistent, collective action framing. On the one hand, they portray Islam as an existential threat to the West and a warlike enemy; on the other, they promote peaceful and democratic opposition. The potential for radicalization is thus immanent. This case study reveals the importance of seeing lone wolf terrorists as acting from rhetoric embedded in larger social movements. It further demonstrates, in detail, the subtle and complex ways in which political narratives rejecting terrorism and political violence still end up inspiring such acts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34740>

BERTEA, Stefano, SARRA, Claudio
'Foreign precedents in judicial argument: a theoretical account'

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 140-179

Recourse to precedents in legal adjudication is a source of intriguing theoretical challenges and serious practical difficulties. That is especially so when we have to do not with domestic precedents but with foreign ones, that is, with decisions taken by foreign courts and international judicial institutions, particularly when there is no formal obligation for a court to resort to foreign law. Can a case decided by the judiciary of a different legal order—even if that case is remote and that legal order operates under different procedural rules and substantive laws—have any bearing on a dispute arising domestically here and now? Should such a foreign precedent be acknowledged to have any (formal) binding force on the case in question? How could the practice of following foreign precedents be justified? This paper is primarily meant to lay the



theoretical basis on which those questions can be addressed. The basis on which we proceed in answering those questions essentially lies in a theory of legal reasoning that, for lack of a better phrase, can be labelled a dialectical approach informed by standards of discursive rationality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34390>

BERTSCH, Christoph, CALCAGNO, Claudio A, LE QUEMENT, Mark
'Systematic bailout guarantees and tacit coordination'

The B.E. journal of economic analysis and policy, 2014, Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 1-36

Both the academic literature and the policy debate on systematic bailout guarantees and Government subsidies have ignored an important effect: in industries where firms may go out of business due to idiosyncratic shocks, Governments may increase the likelihood of (tacit) coordination if they set up schemes that rescue failing firms. In a repeated-game setting, we show that a systematic bailout regime increases the expected profits from coordination and simultaneously raises the probability that competitors will remain in business and will thus be able to 'punish' firms that deviate from coordinated behaviour. These effects make tacit coordination easier to sustain and have a detrimental impact on welfare. While the key insight holds across any industry, we study this question with an application to the banking sector, in light of the recent financial crisis and the extensive use of bailout schemes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35062>

BETTIZA, Gregorio
'Civilizational analysis in international relations: mapping the field and advancing a "civilizational politics" line of research'

International studies review, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 1-28

This article maps and develops—theoretically and empirically—the field of civilizational analysis in international relations (IR). In particular, it teases out a more explicit 'civilizational politics' line of research, which builds upon latent and underdeveloped themes in the civilizational turn in IR. 'Civilizational politics' offers an avenue for theoretically inclined, empirically minded scholars to explore how social and political actors have come to understand, change, and construct world politics as if plural civilizations existed and their relations mattered. The article anchors 'civilizational politics' research to a modernist-constructivist approach to IR and structures it around two key steps. The first step is to recover and interpret subjective and intersubjective meanings through participants' discourse. The article proposes an understanding of civilizations as 'imagined communities' narrated by political and intellectual elites: as essentialized or non-essentialized entities; and as clashing/conflicting or dialoguing/engaging with each other. The second step outlines three causal pathways that explain how narrated civilizational imaginaries affect world politics and turn civilizations into social facts: by guiding and structuring social action; by shaping and becoming embedded in formal institutions and patterned practices; and by bestowing recognition and socially empowering actors claiming to speak for civilizations. The empirical import of a 'civilizational politics' line of research is demonstrated through a re-reading of Turan Kayaoglu's article 'Constructing the Dialogue of Civilizations in World Politics: A Case of Global Islamic Activism.'

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31264>



BHUTA, Nehal

'The ninth life of the alien torts statute: Kiobel and after'

Journal of international criminal justice, 2014, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 539–550

This essay introduces the Journal's symposium on the US Supreme Court decision in *Kiobel et al. v. Royal Dutch Shell et al.* It reflects on the broader political and historical context of the *Kiobel* decision, and suggests that the underlying legal and political controversies concerning the Alien Torts Statute expose the fault lines of late twentieth century debates in the United States concerning the US's role in the world, and its relationship with international law. The essay also considers the multiple instrumental uses of historical claims about the *jus gentium* in the majority and minority judgments in *Kiobel*, and suggests that both opinions (and supporting scholarship) overlook an important dimension of the late eighteenth century understanding of the law of nations. Finally, the author concludes with the suggestion that a key result of *Kiobel* is a heightened insularity of US courts from direct engagement with international law, and reduced contribution of the US legal system to the fabrication of the international legal order through the interpretation and application of international law norms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33926>

BHUTA, Nehal

'Two concepts of religious freedom in the European Court of Human Rights'

South Atlantic quarterly, 2014, Vol. 113, No. 1, pp. 9–35

In this article, Bhuta revisits the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights' interpretation of religious freedom in the headscarf cases. He considers how recent historical work on the history of religious freedom and freedom of conscience opens up a new interpretation of these decisions. The court has been criticized as adopting a militantly secular approach to the presence of Islamic religious symbols in the public sphere, one seemingly inconsistent with its decision in the *Lautsi* case permitting the display of crucifixes in Italian classrooms. Bhuta's essay argues that the inconsistency reflects not, or not only, a cultural hostility toward Islamic religious symbols, nor an unforgiving secularism. Rather, the cases turn on an understanding of certain religious symbols as threats to public order and harbingers of sectarian strife. This understanding evokes two different historical understandings of the concept of freedom of conscience: an early modern preoccupation with religious plurality as threatening public order, and a postwar understanding of religious freedom as the protection of secularized Christian values against the totalitarian propensities of modern politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33925>

BITTON, Raphael

'Intelligence agents, autonomous slaves and the U.S. Supreme Court's wrong (and right) concept of personal autonomy'

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 5–44

This paper traces the boundaries of consent in the relations of recruited intelligence agents and their handlers. The U.S. Supreme Court considered these relations to be contractual. However, such a contract, according to the Supreme Court, is unenforceable. An Agent's autonomy largely underpins the argument for the *prima*



facie legitimacy of Human Intelligence (HUMINT) relations with each agent. Autonomy is also an essential element in recognizing the formulation of a recruitment contract. Sketching its boundaries in the human intelligence context (namely between the spy recruited typically within enemy ranks and the recruiter) raises the paradoxical question: How free is the free choice to give up freedom of choice? In contrast to the common deontological approaches, this paper offers an account of personal autonomy which incorporates the examination of dignity-compromising (dehumanizing) influences on the choice-making process of the agent. If being autonomous is an exclusive human condition, then a condition in which a person is both dehumanized while making his choice, yet remains autonomous nonetheless, must be wrong. Hence, it is argued that any hierarchical model of personal autonomy should be interpreted as if incorporating a test of a dignity-compromising influence on the desires-setting or choice-making process of a person. The case of voluntary intelligence agents, as in the case of consenting slaves, emphasizes a distinction between two points in time: Before and after making the choice to become an agent. This paper's interpretation of autonomy suggests that even the most agreeable intelligence agent is not autonomous during the second phase due to the influence of the irreversibility problem. The very fact that the potential choice to reverse is being held by another person (the handler) is a humiliating influence on agent's choice to proceed and therefore suggests the agent is non-autonomous. The U.S. Supreme Court's classification of handling relations as contractual is, therefore, wrong. However, by denying the binding promissory power of the handling 'contract', the Supreme Court is in fact right. Due to lack of autonomous will, these relations cannot formulate a contract to start with.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32272>

BLAUBERGER, Michael, KRAEMER, Rike U.
**'Europeanisation with many unknowns: national
company law reforms after Centros'**

West European politics, 2014, Vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 786-804

Negative integration through the expansive interpretation of European market freedoms is said to undermine domestic social regulation—by vertically imposing a strictly liberal interpretation of EU rules and by pushing EU member states into horizontal regulatory competition. This article analyses domestic policy responses to one particularly prominent instance of negative integration: the CJEU's case law on the freedom of establishment since its first landmark ruling on Centros in 1999. The analysis shows that national company laws have only converged downwards in one particular subfield—minimum capital requirements—but they remain strikingly diverse across, and increasingly within, member states on most other issues, such as workers' codetermination rights. Legal uncertainty about the Court's case law, the mixed economic incentives it provides for firms and political disagreement about appropriate policy responses leave considerable space for differential Europeanisation. The crisis adds to these uncertainties and thus reinforces the trend towards differentiation rather than convergence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33927>

BLOCK, Laura
'Familie unerwünscht: wird das Recht auf Ehe ein Luxusgut?'

Terra cognita: Schweizer Zeitschrift zu Integration und Migration, 2014, No. 24, pp. 70-74

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32935>



BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, HOFÄCKER, Dirk
**'Globalization, rising uncertainty and life courses in modern societies:
a summary of research findings and open research questions'**
Sociologia del lavoro, 2014, Vol. 136, pp. 16-33

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34903>

BONGIOVANNI, Giorgio, SARTOR, Giovanni, VALENTINI, Chiara
**'Philosophy of law and international criminal
law: between peace and morality'**
International criminal law review, 2014, Vol. 14, No. 4-5, pp. 738-767

The legal philosophy of the 20th century has contributed to the development of international criminal law by rethinking fundamental legal concepts and theories concerning the nature of international law, its relation with national laws, the connection between the law and the State, and the very idea of responsibility. This was achieved, in the first place, through the reflection of Hans Kelsen, who put forward the idea of a system of enforceable criminal norms at the international level, directed at individuals and having a positive legal foundation. In the years immediately following the Second World War, a number of legal theorists and, in particular, Gustav Radbruch, argued in favour of a necessary connection between law and morality, on whose basis it could be claimed that the worst atrocities were punishable even when allowed by state norms, and even in the absence of positive international norms. In the last decade, the practice of international criminal law, through ad hoc tribunals and the International Criminal Court, has stimulated theoretical reflections on a variety of further fundamental issues, like impartiality, judicial truth, justification of punishment, side-effects of prosecution and transitional justice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34235>

BONJOUR, Saskia, VINK, Maarten Peter
**'De veranderende invloed van Europese integratie
op het nationale migratiebeleid'**
Res Publica, 2014, Vol. 56, No. 2, pp. 269-271

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34162>

BOURREAU, Marc, CAMBINI, Carlo, DOGAN, Pinar
**'Access regulation and the transition from copper
to fiber networks in telecoms'**
Journal of regulatory economics, 2014, Vol. 45, No. 3, pp. 233-258

In this paper we study the impact of different forms of access obligations on firms' incentives to migrate from the legacy copper network to next generation broadband infrastructures. We analyze geographically differential access prices of copper (that depend on whether or not an alternative fiber network has been



deployed in the area) and ex-ante access obligations for fiber networks. We discuss how these regulatory schemes fare in addressing the tension among different objectives, such as the promotion of static efficiency, fostering investments in new infrastructures, and avoiding unnecessary duplication of (fiber) networks.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33930>

BRESSANELLI, Edoardo

'Necessary deepening?: how political groups in the European Parliament adapt to enlargement'

Journal of European public policy, 2014, Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 776-792

Drawing on the theoretical literature on institutional change, group size and party organizations, this contribution explains the impact the 'mega-enlargement' of the European Union (EU) has had upon political groups in the European Parliament (EP). Presenting an in-depth analysis of their organizational adaptation, this work demonstrates that the widening of the EU is an important catalyst for organizational reform, and facilitates deepening. Additionally, describing the organizational reforms implemented to tackle enlargement, it also shows that party cohesion is the product of intense co-ordination activity within the groups, which starts at the committee level, rather than the use of disciplinary tools by the party leadership.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31322>

BRILLI, Ylenia

'Public investments in children's human capital: evidence from the literature on non-parental child care'

Rivista italiana degli economisti, 2014, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 169-194

This paper analyzes the most recent empirical research on social investments in children's human capital, focusing on policies providing non-parental child care. The empirical findings are conceptualized in a theoretical framework showing how policy interventions can shape parents' non-parental child care choices; this framework is also used to discuss the econometric issues arising for the identification of the child care effects. The results from both European and American contributions are presented, taking into account the institutional context where the policy has been implemented and 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, and on adult outcomes. Results also show that, in countries with scarce availability of public child care services, whether or not child care has an impact on children's development depends on the population at which the service is targeted.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31242>

BROCH, Ludivine

'Professionalism in the final solution: French railway workers and the Jewish deportations, 1942-4'

Contemporary European history, 2014, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 359-380

Why did railway workers never sabotage the deportation trains? This article examines the role of French railway workers in the Holocaust by historicising the concept of railway professionalism. It argues that the actions and behaviour of French railwaymen, whether blue-collar, white-collar or Jewish, were rooted in



long-standing professional identities and values which were difficult to shift, even during the occupation. So whereas the professionalism of Holocaust bureaucrat perpetrators is often demonised, this article points to its socio-cultural importance and offers a more nuanced interpretation of ‘perpetrators’ in the Holocaust.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33932>

BUNEA, Adriana

‘Explaining interest groups’ articulation of policy preferences in the European Commission’s open consultations: an analysis of the environmental policy area’

Journal of common market studies, 2014, OnlineFirst

Why do some interest groups express more policy preferences than others during open consultations organized by the European Commission? This article examines this question by testing an explanatory framework that emphasizes the inter-organizational context in which lobbying takes place and interest groups’ resource endowment. The empirical analysis focuses on environmental policy-making. The findings show that interest groups’ preference articulation behaviour is largely influenced by the number of inter-organizational linkages they have with other stakeholders. Resource endowment matters in that resource-rich interest organizations are found to be less likely to articulate their preferences via open consultations. Interest groups’ organizational form is also a relevant predictor of the likelihood they articulate preferences: in consultations, European federations voice more preferences than national or individual organizations.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32292>

BUNEA, Adriana, BAUMGARTNER, Frank R.

‘The state of the discipline: authorship, research designs, and citation patterns in studies of EU interest groups and lobbying’

Journal of European public policy, 2014, OnlineFirst

Which European universities and research centres are most prominent in research on European Union (EU) interest groups? What are the theoretical perspectives employed currently in this scholarship? What research designs do scholars employ to study and investigate EU interest groups? And finally, what are the academic works that constitute the core building blocks on which researchers of EU lobbying build their theoretical arguments and empirical research? We answer these questions by analysing an original, built-for-purpose dataset providing information on the theoretical approaches, research designs and bibliographic references employed in 196 academic articles published on the topic of EU lobbying and interest groups in 22 European and American journals of political science and public policy. The dataset also contains information about authors’ academic affiliation and Ph.D.-awarding institutions. We combine two approaches employed in the literature on systematic analyses of a discipline: the research synthesis and meta-analysis approach, and the bibliometric approach.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32291>



BUNING, Marius

'Inventing scientific method: the privilege system as a model for scientific knowledge-production'

Intellectual history review, 2014, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 59-70

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30618>

CABRALES, Antonio, GOTTARDI, Piero

'Markets for information: of inefficient firewalls and efficient monopolies'

Games and economic behavior, 2014, Vol. 83, pp. 24-44

In this paper we study market environments where information is costly to acquire and is also useful to potential competitors. Agents may sell, or buy, reports over the information acquired and choose their trades in the market on the basis of what they learnt. Reports are unverifiable—cheap talk messages—hence the quality of the information transmitted depends on the conflicts of interest faced by the senders. We find that, when information has a prevalent horizontal differentiation component, in equilibrium information is acquired when its costs are not too high and in that case it is also sold, though reports are typically noisy. The market for information is in most cases a monopoly, and there is underinvestment in information acquisition. We also show that regulatory interventions, in the form of firewalls, only make the inefficiency worse. Efficiency can be attained with a monopolist selling differentiated information, provided entry is blocked.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33933>

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio, IAMICELI, Paola

'Supply chains, contractual governance and certification regimes'

European journal of law and economics, 2014, Vol. 37, No. 1 SI, pp. 131-173

Contractual governance of the food supply chain is on the rise. In this paper we focus on a particular set of instruments for transnational governance of food supply chains: transnational contracts and agreements. Looking at transnational contracts as instruments for implementation of transnational private regulation, we compare different mechanisms for the enforcement of safety and sustainability standards in global food supply chains. We conclude that the regime of contractual remedies follows different logics from the ones of regulatory and certification regime. (1) The former aims at redressing the victim of the breach inducing compliance through a re-active approach; whereas the latter pro-actively tries to restore compliance with regulatory process in order to pursue regulatory objectives. (2) The former focuses mainly on products, the latter on process. (3) The former concentrates on individual transactions while the latter focuses on the interdependence of contractual relationships along the chain and creates collective governance mechanisms. This paper suggests that the combination of the two sets of remedies may reinforce coordination and cooperation along the chain, therefore improving the level of quality, safety or sustainability of certified production. A higher level of awareness about the impact of standards and certification on the contract rules on remedies can have other positive consequences: it may improve contract drafting, leading the parties to coordinate different remedial systems when addressing the consequences of the breach and the ones of certification remedies; it may help courts to better define the scope and preconditions of contractual remedies and their effects on transnational regulation; it may guide law makers and standard setting institutions, when providing principles, rules or guidance concerning the consequences of the breach within contracts



and along the chain, particularly in the food sector. From this perspective, the current work conducted by Unidroit and Fao for the production of a Legal Guide on contract farming could represent an important opportunity to define the links between multiple remedial regimes in food chains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33934>

CAMBINI, Carlo, GUGLER, Klaus, RONDI, Laura
'Dividend policy in network industries'

Network industries quarterly, 2014, Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 11-15

[Florence School of Regulation]

Dividend policy is one of the key measures in corporate finance for all corporations and across all industries. Usually corporations retain a portion of their earnings and pay the residual as a dividend to stockholders. However, how companies set their dividend payments can vary significantly and is often viewed as a puzzle. A firm's decision about dividends is often mixed with other financing and investment decisions. Some firms pay low dividends because management is optimistic about the firm's future and wishes to retain earnings for expansion. In this case the dividend policy is a by-product of the firm's capital budgeting decision. Other firms finance their capital expenditures largely by borrowing. This strategy releases cash for dividends. In this case the firm's dividend is a by-product of the capital structure policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32877>

CAMPISI, Maria Chiara

**'From a duty to remember to an obligation to memory?:
memory as reparation in the jurisprudence of the
inter-American Court of Human Rights'**

International journal of conflict and violence, 2014, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 62-74

Commemorations and reparations are central elements of the transitional justice agenda. The inclusion of memory-related measures among the steps that states are expected to take along the transitional process has been progressively translated from the transitional justice domain to the language of international law. Judicial and quasi-judicial human rights instances have required states to make and undertake memorials, commemorations and public acts of remembrance, both as an instrument of reparation for the individual victim and as a mechanism to warn against the repetition of the same abuses in the future. As a result of this trend, memory-related measures have progressively become part of the state obligation to provide reparations to victims. The inclusion of memory-related measures in the scope of the international obligation to repair, however, raises some thorny issues. This review of the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in relation to memory-related orders and analysis of the case of the memorial El Ojo que Lloro in Peru critically assesses the emerging trend of using memory-related initiatives as measures of reparation determined by judicial organs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33935>



CANOVA, Fabio, FERRONI, Filippo, MATTHES, Christian
'Choosing the variables to estimate singular DSGE models'
Journal of applied econometrics, 2014, Vol. 29, No. 7, pp. 1099-1117

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 selects 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/1814/34309>

CANOVA, Fabio
'Bridging DSGE models and the raw data'
Journal of monetary economics, 2014, Vol. 67, pp. 1-15

A method to estimate DSGE models using the raw data is proposed. The approach links the observables to the model counterparts via a flexible specification which does not require the model-based component to be located solely at business cycle frequencies, allows the non-model-based component to take various time series patterns, and permits certain types of model misspecification. Applying standard data transformations induces biases in structural estimates and distortions in the policy conclusions. The proposed approach recovers important model-based features in selected experimental designs. Two widely discussed issues are used to illustrate its practical use.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34308>

CASAL BÉRTOA, Fernando
'Party systems and cleavage structures revisited: a sociological explanation of party system institutionalization in East Central Europe'
Party politics, 2014, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 16-36

Since Lipset and Rokkan (1967) published their seminal work on the importance of social cleavages for the 'freezing' of party systems more than forty years ago, much has been written on the field demonstrating or discrediting the original hypothesis. In the current article, I examine how cleavage formation and development have influenced the different levels of institutionalization in four new post-communist party systems (i.e. Visegrad). Analysing distinct hypotheses, I arrive at the conclusion that neither the number nor the type nor the strength of a cleavage is associated with the degree of party system institutionalization in East Central Europe. On the contrary, the main conclusion is that party system institutionalization in these democracies has been determined by the way cleavages are structured. In particular, the process of party system institutionalization is found to be hindered when cleavages cross-cut, while fostered in cases where they cumulate (i.e. coincide).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34718>

CASAL BÉRTOA, Fernando, ENYEDI, Zsolt
'Party system closure and openness: conceptualization, operationalization and validation'
Party politics, 2014, Online First



The degree of closure of the governmental arena is a central aspect of the stabilization of party systems, and yet little systematic effort has been devoted to its operationalization. The article proposes a new index, examines its reliability and validity, and reports the ranking of 60 party systems. By redefining the units of measurement we suggest new indicators that are uniform and transparent in their logic of construction, can be applied both to specific government-changes and to time periods, and are sensitive to the degree of change. The article finds a hierarchy among the components of party system closure, dominated by coalition formula. While new and established democracies can both produced closed patterns, the analysis of inter-war European party systems shows that closed systems are less prone to authoritarian takeover. The article demonstrates the power of inertia: the completely closed configurations stand out as the most durable ones.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34719>

CASSARINO, Jean-Pierre

'A reappraisal of the EU's expanding readmission system'

The international spectator, 2014, Vol. 49, No 4, pp. 130-145

Readmission is not simply a means of removing undesirable foreigners through coercive methods. When viewed as a way of ensuring the temporary stay of foreign workers in the labour markets of European destination countries, readmission may also impact on the participatory rights of a growing number of native workers facing equally temporary (and precarious) labour conditions, in a context marked by employment deregulation and wage flexibility. These implications have clear democratic significance. A new analytical perspective applied to the expansion and development of the readmission system is aimed at promoting a reflection on an unexplored research area bridging the gap between labour migration regulation and labour market deregulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34057>

CASSARINO, Jean-Pierre

'Channelled policy transfers: EU-Tunisia interactions on migration matters'

European journal of migration and law, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 97-123

This study analyses how the migration policy options of the Government of Tunisia have been codified by repeated interactions with the European Union (EU) and its Member States. It argues that these interactions have been shaped by the gradual consolidation of a hierarchy of priorities where the drive for operability and security predominates. A hierarchy of priorities delineates the contours of the perceived top priorities that should be tackled first and foremost, while hiding or dismissing others. Having historicized the origins of this hierarchy, the study sets out to show that the prioritization of security concerns in bilateral and multilateral migration talks allowed the leadership of former President Ben Ali to skilfully readjust or channel transferred rules and policies on migration matters with a view to strengthening its own domination. This had serious implications for human rights observance in Tunisia. Today, after (or despite) the radical transformations that took place in Tunisia in early 2011, the same hierarchy of priorities continues to exist. However, its resilience may raise a host of complicated issues, given the empowered advocacy role of civil society organizations and the manifest alertness of Tunisian population.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30058>



CASSIS, Youssef
'Philip Leonard Cottrell (1944–2013)'
Financial history review, 2014, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 1–3

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34686>

CASTAGNONE, Eleonora, NAZIO, Tiziana,
BARTOLINI, Laura, SCHOUAKER, Bruno
'Understanding transnational labour market trajectories of African-European migrants: evidence from the MAFE survey'
International migration review, 2014, Online early view

Labor market trajectories of migrants are seldom explored in a longitudinal and comparative perspective. However, a longitudinal approach is crucial for a better understanding of migrants' long-term occupational attainments, while comparative research is useful to disentangle specificities and general processes across destination and origin countries. This article explores the labor market outcomes of migrants from Senegal, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Ghana in different European countries, using the MAFE data to compare their occupational attainments before migration, upon arrival and during the first 10 years of stay in Europe in a longitudinal perspective. Results highlight different pattern of migrants' selection across destinations, influenced by prior employment status and education, gender and colonial legacies, and which impact subsequent trajectories into the European labor markets. Our analyses also show a severe worsening of migrants' occupational status in Europe compared to their situation prior to migration, which is the resultant of a dramatic downgrading upon entry and of a slow occupational recovering during the first 10 years of stay in Europe. Results suggest that the educational-occupational mismatch of skilled workers might represent a long-lasting 'price' for migrants, unless (further) educational credentials are achieved in destination countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34781>

CASTELLI GATTINARA, Pietro, FROIO, Caterina
'Discourse and practice of violence in the Italian extreme right: frames, symbols, and identity-building in CasaPound Italia'
International journal of conflict and violence, 2014, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 155–170

An investigation of the neo-Fascist organization CasaPound Italia, focusing on how political violence is framed in its public discourse, and on the role it plays as a constitutive element of the group's collective identity. Starting from the conceptualization of violence in Italian Fascism, we focus on CasaPound's practices, discourse, and ideology. The analysis combines findings from nineteen in-depth interviews with CasaPound members and participant observation at protest events and activities. This paper disentangles CasaPound's relationship with political violence, differentiating its discursive, aesthetic, and identity-building dimensions. Although in the external discourse of the group, violent activities are only accepted as a tool of self-determination and self-defence, we find that a cult of violence inspired by traditional Fascism emerges from the semiotic repertoire mobilized by CasaPound, and is reiterated by means of experiences of collective socialization based on violence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33936>



CASTREN, Olli, RANCAN, Michela
'Macro-networks: an application to Euro area financial accounts'
Journal of banking & finance, 2014, Vol. 46, pp. 43-58

This paper develops a financial network, designated the 'Macro-Network', that depicts the connections between the main financial and non-financial sectors of the economy in the various financial instruments of the euro area. The Macro-Network comprises of linkages across financial and non-financial Sectors in each country. These country-level sector networks are then connected by the cross-border links between the individual banking sectors. Using the Macro-Network to simulate financial shocks, we find that the propagation effects depend on the underlying network structure, which evolves overtime. After the financial crisis, bilateral linkages contracted sharply, reflecting the surge in counterparty risk and the de-leveraging processes. Nonetheless, our analysis suggests that even after this process, vulnerabilities remained in the euro area financial system, while a more diversified portfolio of cross-border exposures might mitigate the shock effects. We identify sectors which are most relevant for the propagation of financial shocks in the Macro-Network.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33937>

CATELANI, Elisabetta, STRADELLA, Elettra
'Equal opportunities and legal education: a mainstream perspective'
European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 180-213

This article aims at discussing the role of legal education in spreading awareness about gender issues amongst legal operators, judges and public administrations and institutions. In particular, the authors investigate the methodologies of integration of 'gender skills' in legal curricula. Asking why and in what form sexism is found in legal education, and starting from criticisms from the gender perspective, the paper studies the inadequacies of legal education with respect to gender from the point of view both of the structural limits of common methodologies and of specific discriminatory attitudes in present teaching activities, curricula and courses. Lastly, it attempts to propose some methodological innovations in legal education, aimed at opposing the predominant indifference towards considering gender as a legal matter. Specially: (1) a cross teaching of gender topics in (existing) general courses; (2) the inclusion of gender topics within (existing) general courses on fundamental rights; and (3) the growth of specific courses on law and gender.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34391>

CHAKHAIA, Lela, ANDGULADZE, Natia, JANELIDZE, Ana
'Identities, cultural capital, educational choices and post-communist transition: an ethnographic study of Georgian youth'
Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea studies, 2014, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 301-318

This paper summarizes a qualitative study of the educational decision-making of adolescents with diverse backgrounds in the post-Soviet republic of Georgia. The results suggest that a set of institutional factors force young people with certain backgrounds to drop out of school at an early stage, even when alternative education or labour market options are not available for them. The absence of fear of downward mobility among some parents may be helping to increase educational inequality. Parental motivation can be seen as a form of capital that is particularly valued by teachers, who attenuate aspirations of those students whose parents lack it and encourage them to leave the system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33673>



CHARNAVOKI, Valery, DOLADO, Juan J.
**'The effects of global shocks on small commodity-
exporting economies: lessons from Canada'**

American economic journal: macroeconomics, 2014, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 207-237

We propose a structural dynamic factor model of a small commodity-exporting economy, using Canada as a representative case study. Combining large panel data sets of the global and domestic economies, sign restrictions are used to identify relevant demand and supply shocks that explain volatility in real commodity prices. We quantify their dynamic effects on a wide variety of Canadian macro variables. We are able to reproduce all the main stylized features at business-cycle frequencies documented in the literature on this type of economies. These include a Dutch disease effect which has proven hard to find in empirical studies.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31248>

CHARNESS, Gary, FERI, Francesco,
MELÉNDEZ-JIMÉNEZ, Miguel A., SUTTER, Matthias
**'Experimental games on networks: underpinnings
of behavior and equilibrium selection'**

Econometrica, 2014, Vol. 82, No. 5, pp. 1615-1670

In this paper, we describe a series of laboratory experiments that implement specific examples of a general network structure. Specifically, actions are either strategic substitutes or strategic complements, and participants have either complete or incomplete information about the structure of a random network. Since economic environments typically have a considerable degree of complementarity or substitutability, this framework applies to a wide variety of settings. We examine behavior and equilibrium selection. The degree of equilibrium play is striking, in particular with incomplete information. Behavior closely resembles the theoretical equilibrium whenever this is unique; when there are multiple equilibria, general features of networks, such as connectivity, clustering, and the degree of the players, help to predict informed behavior in the lab. People appear to be strongly attracted to maximizing aggregate payoffs (social efficiency), but there are forces that moderate this attraction: (1) people seem content with (in the aggregate) capturing only the lion's share of the efficient profits in exchange for reduced exposure to loss, and (2) uncertainty about the network structure makes it considerably more difficult to coordinate on a demanding, but efficient, equilibrium that is typically implemented with complete information.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33674>

CHEN, Liang, DOLADO, Juan J., GONZALO, Jesús
'Detecting big structural breaks in large factor models'

Journal of econometrics, 2014, No. 180, pp. 30-48

Time invariance of factor loadings is a standard assumption in the analysis of large factor models. Yet, this assumption may be restrictive unless parameter shifts are mild (i.e., local to zero). In this paper we develop a new testing procedure to detect big breaks in these loadings at either known or unknown dates. It relies upon testing for parameter breaks in a regression of one of the factors estimated by Principal Components analysis on the remaining estimated factors, where the number of factors is chosen according to Bai and Ng's (2002) information criteria. The test fares well in terms of power relative to other recently proposed tests on



this issue, and can be easily implemented to avoid forecasting failures in standard factor-augmented (FAR, FAVAR) models where the number of factors is a priori imposed on the basis of theoretical considerations.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32939>

COMPARATO, Guido, ANDRESEN, Joshua
'Challenging legal culture'

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 5-18

With a view to stimulating discussion regarding one of the most widespread methodological approaches in current legal studies and, in particular, in comparative private law, this paper challenges the notion of legal culture. Although focussing on the link between law and culture can be considered a heterodox approach that contributes to a better understanding of the dynamics of the legal system, this paper argues that the way in which legal culture is mostly understood in the discussions of comparative and European (private) lawyers is biased such that instead of shedding light on the deeper dynamics of the legal system it rather obfuscates them. This is mostly due to a static understanding of legal culture as national legal culture. Rather than erroneous, this conceptualisation appears as insufficient. This hints at the necessity of adopting a dynamic and pluralistic understanding of legal culture that escapes hegemonic consequences.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34387>

COOPER, Russell, KEMPF, Hubert, PELED, Dan
'Insulation impossible: monetary policy and regional debt spillovers in a federation'

Journal of the European economic association, 2014, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 465-491

This paper studies the effects of monetary policy in the presence of debt spillovers within a monetary union. When capital markets are integrated, the fiscal policy of any member country will generally influence equilibrium wages and interest rates across the whole union. We ask whether there exists a monetary policy which can offset these spillovers. Within a general class of monetary policy rules, there does not exist one that completely insulates agents in one region from fiscal policy in the other. These debt spillovers will affect welfare through two channels: intertemporal efficiency and redistribution.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33940>

COVIELLO, Decio, ICHINO, Andrea, PERSICO, Nicola
'Time allocation and task juggling'

American economic review, 2014, Vol. 104, No. 2, pp. 609-623

A single worker allocates her time among different projects which are progressively assigned. When the worker works on too many projects at the same time, the output rate decreases and completion time increases according to a law which we derive. We call this phenomenon 'task juggling' and argue that it is pervasive in the workplace. We show that task juggling is a strategic substitute of worker effort. We then present a model where task juggling is the result of lobbying by clients, or coworkers, each seeking to get the worker to apply effort to his project ahead of the others.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33941>



CULPEPPER, Pepper D., REGAN, Aidan
**'Why don't governments need trade Unions anymore?:
the death of social pacts in Ireland and Italy'**
Socio-economic review, 2014, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 723-745

During the 1990s, a prominent strategy of economic adjustment to the challenges of competitiveness and budgetary retrenchment among the non-corporatist countries of Europe was the negotiation of social pacts. Since the onset of the great recession and the Eurozone crisis, social pacts have been conspicuous by their absence. Why have unions not been invited into government buildings to negotiate paths of economic adjustment in the countries hardest hit by the crisis? Drawing on empirical experiences from Ireland and Italy — two cases on which much of the social pact literature concentrated — this article attributes the exclusion of unions to their declining legitimacy. Unions in the new European periphery have lost the capacity either to threaten governments with the stick of protest or to seduce policymakers with the carrot of problem-solving. They are now seen as a narrow interest group like any other.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33814>

CULPEPPER, Pepper D., REINKE, Raphael
**'Structural power and bank bailouts in the United
Kingdom and the United States'**
Politics & society, 2014, Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 427-454

The 2008 bailout is often taken as evidence of the domination of the American political system by large financial institutions. In fact, the bailout demonstrated the vulnerability of American banks to government pressure. Large banks in the United States could not defy regulators, because their future income depended on the American market. In Britain, by contrast, one bank succeeded in scuttling the preferred governmental solution of an industry-wide recapitalization, because most of its revenue came from outside the United Kingdom. This was an exercise of structural power, but one that most contemporary scholarship on business power ignores or misclassifies, since it limits structural power to the automatic adjustment of policy to the possibility of disinvestment. We show that structural power can be exercised strategically, that it is distinct from instrumental power based on lobbying, and that it explains consequential variations in bailout design in the UK, US, France, and Germany.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33812>

CULPEPPER, Pepper D.
**'The political economy of unmediated democracy:
Italian austerity under Mario Monti'**
West European politics, 2014, Vol. 37, No. 6, pp. 1264-1281

This article explores the political economy of reform under the technocratic government of Mario Monti. Unlike the technocratic governments of the 1990s, the Monti interregnum was an experiment in unmediated democracy, in which a government is actively supported neither by political parties nor by encompassing social groups. Italian political leaders adopted unmediated democracy because of the underlying interest group conflicts in the Italian political economy. Unmediated democrats such as Monti can impose bitter medicine on a stalemated society when it is in a stage of acute crisis, but the passage of longer-term reforms requires a



social coalition to support those reforms beyond the critical stage of crisis. Thus the government implemented budget cuts, but liberalisation and institutional reform stalled in the face of opposition. Italy is unlikely to be durably reformed by a government that is not anchored to society through political parties or interest groups. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33813>

DAHLBERG, Maija

‘“It is not its task to act as a Court of fourth instance”’: the case of the ECtHR

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 84-118

This article discusses the so-called fourth instance doctrine under Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, focusing in particular on its role in fair trial cases. It attempts to determine when the European Court of Human Rights has given weight to the fourth instance doctrine. Owing to the dynamic and free-range nature of the Court's interpretative methods, challenges are often mounted on the basis of the fourth instance doctrine and the interpretation of Article 6 (fair trial). This article examines the case law, amounting to forty-four cases, on the provision of fair trials. It divides the role of the fourth instance doctrine into four distinct categories: (1) 'clear fourth instance nature'; (2) 'length of proceedings'; (3) 'balancing approach'; and (4) 'disregard of fourth instance approach'. Lastly, the article evaluates whether or not the application of strict fourth instance doctrine arguments in fair trial cases can be justified.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34386>

DALY, Angela

‘Internet privatization, wikileaks, and free expression’

International journal of communication, 2014, Vol. 8, pp. 2693-2703

In late 2010, the online nonprofit media organization WikiLeaks published classified documents detailing correspondence between the U.S. State Department and its diplomatic missions around the world, numbering around 250,000 cables. These diplomatic cables contained classified information with comments on world leaders, foreign states, and various international and domestic issues. Negative reactions to the publication of these cables came from both the U.S. political class (which was generally condemnatory of WikiLeaks, invoking national security concerns and the jeopardizing of U.S. interests abroad) and the corporate world, with various companies ceasing to continue to provide services to WikiLeaks despite no legal measure (e.g., a court injunction) forcing them to do so. This article focuses on the legal remedies available to WikiLeaks against this corporate suppression of its speech in the U.S. and Europe since these are the two principle arenas in which the actors concerned are operating. The transatlantic legal protection of free expression will be considered, yet, as will be explained in greater detail, the legal conception of this constitutional and fundamental right comes from a time when the state posed the greater threat to freedom. As a result, it is not generally enforceable against private, non-state entities interfering with speech and expression which is the case here. Other areas of law, namely antitrust/competition, contract and tort will then be examined to determine whether WikiLeaks and its partners can attempt to enforce their right indirectly through these other means. Finally, there will be some concluding thoughts about the implications of the corporate response to the WikiLeaks embassy cables leak for freedom of expression online.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35102>



DE SIO, Lorenzo, WEBER, Till
'Issue yield: a model of party strategy in multidimensional space'
American political science review, 2014, Vol. 108, No. 4, pp. 870-885

Parties in pluralist democracies face numerous contentious issues, but most models of electoral competition assume a simple, often one-dimensional structure. We develop a new, inherently multidimensional model of party strategy in which parties compete by emphasizing policy issues. Issue emphasis is informed by two distinct goals: mobilizing the party's core voters and broadening the support base. Accommodating these goals dissolves the position-valence dichotomy through a focus on policies that unite the party internally while also attracting support from the electorate at large. We define issue yield as the capacity of an issue to reconcile these criteria, and then operationalize it as a simple index. Results of multilevel regressions combining population survey data and party manifesto scores from the 2009 European Election Study demonstrate that issue yield governs party strategy across different political contexts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34980>

DE WITTE, Bruno
'The European Union's place among the international cooperation venues of its member states'

Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht; Heidelberg journal of international law, 2014, Vol. 74, No. 3, pp. 445-464

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34060>

DE WITTE, Bruno
'Union européenne, zone euro : quels gouvernements ?'

Pouvoirs, 2014, No. 149, pp. 45-58

L'autonomie institutionnelle de la zone euro par rapport à l'ensemble de l'Union européenne est davantage marquée depuis le début de la crise des dettes souveraines. Des organes intergouvernementaux nouveaux et informels (l'Eurogroupe et le Sommet de la zone euro) ont été nidifiés au sein du système institutionnel de l'Union européenne. Par ailleurs, les États de la zone euro ont conclu entre eux des traités et accords internationaux pour renforcer leur coopération en dehors du cadre institutionnel de l'Union. Cette autonomie institutionnelle reste cependant limitée, et les projets visant à développer une coopération plus poussée dans un cadre institutionnel propre à la zone euro resteront difficiles à réaliser.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34059>

DEL SARTO, Raffaella A.
'Defining borders and people in the borderlands: EU policies, Israeli prerogatives and the Palestinians'

Journal of common market studies, 2014, Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 200-216; [BORDERLANDS]

This article investigates the rules and practices pertaining to visa regimes and the crossing of borders across the European Union, Israel and the Palestinian territories. Their consideration as three interlinked entities rests on the high degree of EU-Israeli interdependence, the EU's deep involvement in the Palestinian



territories and Israel's control over the latter. The article evidences the existence of variegated borders regimes applying to different categories of Israelis, Palestinians and EU citizens, together with Israel's outstanding prerogatives in defining these practices. The analysis suggests conceptualizing the space comprising the EU and Israel/Palestine as overlapping borderlands, with Israel and the territories emerging as a single, yet highly fragmented, space in which borders are alternative expressions of power relations in protracted conflicts. With the EU being drawn into prevailing conflict dynamics, the type and extent of EU-Israeli-Palestinian interconnectedness thus undermine the coherent implementation of Brussels' mainly bilateral policies towards Israel and the territories.

Research for this article was carried out in the framework of the BORDERLANDS Project, funded by the European Research Council (ERC) under its 7th Framework Programme.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31791>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella
'Comment on organizing in the crowd'

Information communication and society, 2014, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 269-271; [COSMOS]

This short article comments on Bennet's and Segerberg's work on connecting action. After singling out some conditions which, according to social movement studies, would make an aggregating logic and personalized messages very important for mobilization, the author calls for further research (including through qualitative methods) on the complex dynamics related to the contemporary use of various formats of communication by social movement activists.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33675>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, CERNISON, Matteo
'Cycles of protest and the consolidation of democracy'

Partecipazione e conflitto (new series), 2014, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 447-468

Outcomes of democratization paths have been addressed within literature on democratic consolidation as well as on revolution. These approaches have however never been linked with social movement theory that, I argue in this article, can provide new lenses to explain how movements' characteristics at the time of transition might have an impact on the quality of ensuing democracy. As the same time, looking at effects of social movements in terms of democratization can help broadening social movement studies, that have rarely addressed this type of effects. I am in particular interested in linking reflections (and empirical evidence) on effects of social movements to the typology on paths towards democratization that I have developed in other works. Looking especially at Central Eastern Europe post-1989, I single out the different characteristics of contentious politics in countries that underwent, respectively, eventful democratization, participated pacts and troubled democratization. Protest event analysis as constituted the empirical basis for the analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35101>



DENNY, Kevin, DOYLE, Orla, MCMULLIN, Patricia,
O'SULLIVAN, Vincent

**'Money, mentoring and making friends: the impact of a
multidimensional access program on student performance'**

Economics of education review, 2014, Vol. 40, pp. 167-182

This study evaluates a comprehensive university access program that provides financial, academic and social support to low socioeconomic students using a natural experiment which exploits the time variation in the expansion of the program across high schools. Overall, we find positive treatment effects on first year exam performance, dropout rates, and final graduation outcomes. We find similar results for access students entering through the standard admissions system and those entering with grade concessions. This suggests that access programs can be effective at improving academic outcomes for socio-economically disadvantaged students.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33946>

DEVORE, Marc

'International armaments collaboration and the limits of reform'

Defence and peace economics, 2014, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 415-443

Budgetary pressures have driven a steady expansion of armaments collaboration projects internationally. This has also been the case in Europe where it is estimated that currently one-fifth of European procurement budgets are spent on collaborative weapons systems and the European Defence Agency has the long-term objective of increasing this figure by over 50%. The purpose of this article is to assess whether collaborative armaments projects can offer the benefits frequently attributed to them. To this end, the study examines the five combat aircraft projects that European states have collaboratively undertaken since the 1950s.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33676>

DEVORE, Marc, WEISS, Moritz

**'Who's in the cockpit?: the political economy
of collaborative aircraft decisions'**

Review of international political economy, 2014, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 497-533

Few issues are more important to states' security than their ability to acquire modern weaponry. Today, advanced industrial democracies possess three options for doing this. In principle, they can: autonomously produce their own armaments, import them from foreign suppliers, or collaborate with other states to co-produce common weapons. In this study, we examine the factors driving state decisions to either collaboratively or autonomously procure advanced weaponry. To this end, we analyse French and British decisions about whether or not to collaborate in the domain of combat aircraft. To preview our conclusion, we draw on the Varieties of Capitalism approach to argue that the underlying institutional structures of national political economies explain why otherwise similar states have enacted divergent policies. Within Étatist France, dense exchanges and close relationships within elite networks enable large defence contractors to veto government decisions that contravene their preferences. By way of contrast, Britain's liberal market economy empowers its government to impose its preference for collaborative projects onto aircraft manufacturers, even when the latter attempt to lobby in favour of promising national designs. Thus, what variety of capitalism a state practises determines whether governments or contractors occupy the metaphorical cockpit when it comes to making procurement policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33677>



DI MAURO, Danilo

'Is the honeymoon over?: explaining Italy's mass support and opposition towards Europe'

Perspectives on European politics and society, 2014, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 143-164

The research presented in this article focuses on support and opposition towards Europe in Italy. In particular, it aims to understand and explain the progressive growing opposition towards EU institutions within it public opinion. For decades, both it media and political parties have depicted Italy as one of the strongest pro-European countries. However, more recently, it public opinion started to look at Europe with more critical eyes, while the consensus of Eurosceptic parties grew. Although the downturn in it support for Europe appears evident, both its causes and consequences are largely under-investigated. The purpose of this paper is to fill in this analytical gap by looking at the origins of diffuse support for Europe in Italy. The analysis proceeds through a three-stage strategy, aiming to observe: 1) the explanatory factors of diffuse support in Italy, 2) the effects of the economic crisis on the sentiments of support and 3) the European identity of the it public. The data have been supplied by the Eurobarometer series since 1990 and analysed through logistic and linear models. Findings reveal the indirect effects of the current economic crisis on diffuse support for Europe in Italy, since trust towards the national government and perceptions of EU utility decrease for the effects of the recession.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33678>

DI MAURO, Danilo, SERRICCHIO, Fabio

'Introduction: Europe at stake: European Union in it politics and society'

Perspectives on European politics and society, 2014, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 139-142

For a long time, Italy has been traditionally described as one of the strongest pro-European countries. its' general discontent for domestic politicians and institutions seemed initially to amplify these sentiments, indicating in the European Union (EU) the solution to the atavist deficiencies of the it political system. Since the beginning of the 2000s, support for Europe, especially at the mass level, started to decrease. This situation became more evident when the effects of the world financial and economic crisis invaded the political debate. The first aim of this special issue is to understand and explain the new counter-trend in it sceptic sentiments towards the EU. In particular, this issue presents six different papers focusing on: it public support for the EU, the image of Europe in the national press, the Euroscepticism of radical right parties and movements, the relationship between attitudes towards Europe and voting turnout, and the effects of two crucial issues—corruption and immigration—on attitudes towards European institutions. The studies presented confirm the importance of considering the context of each member-state and each national scenario.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33679>

DINAS, Elias, TRECHSEL, Alexander H., VASSIL, Kristjan

'A look into the mirror: preferences, representation and electoral participation'

Electoral studies, 2014, Vol. 36, pp. 290-297

Voting Advice Applications (VAA) are often praised as tools helping users to find their best matching candidates or parties. Using such tools, so the claim goes, might trigger a positive impact on electoral participation. We show that the relationship between VAA usage and the intention to take part in elections indeed exists. The mechanism through which users are drawn to the polls or, inversely, detracted from taking part in the



elections is, however, primarily working through the extent with which users' preferences overlap with those of the political parties running in the campaign. The further users find themselves away—in terms of this overlap—from the political parties, the higher the probability of a VAA deterring this user from participating. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34906>

DO PAÇO, David

'Extranéité et lien social : l'intégration des marchands Ottomans à Vienne au XVIIIe siècle'

Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine, 2014, Vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 123-146

Studying the relationship between foreignness and social bonding illuminates the logics of integration. In 18th century Vienna, the Ottoman presence was inscribed above all within the socio-political history of the city. The Ottoman presence played a part in the Kameralismus of the Imperial administration and in the development of Viennese enlightened absolutism, to the detriment of Municipal liberties. It reinforced the social position of the established ministerial elite against their challengers. It fit ted into a trans-imperial familiarity between the Holy Roman Empire and the Sublime Porte, and into the rise of a cosmopolitan oriental milieu in Vienna. In such a situation, the status of foreigners was no longer a brake on integration, but a pre-requisite and a catalyst for it instead.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32234>

DOWNS, Laura Lee

"And so we transform a people": women's social action and the reconfiguration of politics on the French right, 1934-1947'

Past and present, 2014, Vol. 225, No. 1, pp. 187-225

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34604>

DRABOWICZ, Tomasz Piotr

'Gender and digital usage inequality among adolescents: a comparative study of 39 countries'

Computers & education, 2014, Vol. 74, pp. 98-111

The paper investigates how gender exerts its influence on contemporary adolescents with respect to their access to the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). The focus here is on the so-called usage access. The paper's empirical basis is that of information on the ICTs usage collected for 39 countries in the framework of the 2006 wave of the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) study. Ordinal regression modelling is used as a method for data investigation. The analysis points to the persistence of gender inequality seemingly in favour of boys. In all countries under investigation, boys report using computers and the Internet for educational purposes more often than girls. Controlling for the 2006 value of the national GDP per capita, the level of a country's gender inequality measured by the Gender Gap Index does not have any statistically significant effect on gender gap in educational use of ICTs. A sign of the gender coefficient suggest, however, that the increase in society's gender-neutrality is associated with the increase in boys' advantage over girls as regards the frequency of ICT/Internet educational use. The possibility that this advantage of boys is in fact a sign of their educational underperformance is discussed. Another possibility is also discussed, namely,



that girls' decreased (in comparison with boys) frequency of using computers and the Internet for playing computer games might, counterintuitively, be the source of girls' disadvantage in the future.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30737>

DUMBRAVA, Costica
'External citizenship in European Union countries'
Ethnic and racial studies, 2014, Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 2340-2360

Citizenship laws often contain provisions regarding preferential acquisition of citizenship by certain categories of foreigners, such as provisions that allow for the possibility to acquire citizenship without the obligation to reside in the country. The practice of external acquisition of citizenship poses important challenges to the modern paradigmatic view of territorially bounded citizenship. This article surveys the legal rules allowing for external acquisition of citizenship in EU countries, and examines three justifications for such rules, namely, the principles of just restitution of citizenship, democratic continuity and national solidarity. The article argues that the principle of just restitution of citizenship offers the strongest, albeit partial, contextual justification for external acquisition of citizenship.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34677>

DUMBROVSKÝ, Tomáš, PETKOVA, Bilyana, VAN DER SLUIS, Marijn
'Judicial appointments: the article 255 TFEU advisory panel and selection procedures in the Member States'
Common market law review, 2014, Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 455-482

This article assesses recent reforms of the appointment procedure for members of the Court of Justice and the General Court. We evaluate the effects of the establishment of the Article 255 TFEU Panel. Next to a discussion on the transparency of the Panel's opinions, the criteria set and the role it plays in reappointments, we present case studies of the selection procedure in fourteen Member States, representing new and old, and small and large Member States. Our analysis shows that far from being a paper tiger, the Article 255 TFEU Panel has proven to have a significant impact: it has had a chilling effect on a number of national nominations but also indirectly influenced the selection processes in some Member States, thus limiting arbitrariness. However, opening up judicial appointments to scrutiny at both the EU and the national level has resulted in a subtle move into the direction of judicial self-government.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33950>

DYLLICK-BRENZINGER, Ralf M., FINGER, Matthias
'Review of electricity sector reform in five large, oil- and gas-exporting MENA countries: current status and outlook'
Energy strategy reviews, 2013, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 31-45

Since the early 80s, numerous developed and also developing countries on all continents have embarked on reforms of their national electricity sectors with varying degrees of ambition. The reforms were associated with hopes for accelerated innovation, enhanced customer service and, most importantly, efficiency gains in the operation of the sector and thus lower electricity costs for the consumers. Sector reform legislation in the five analyzed countries (Algeria, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates) has been enacted rather late, commencing at the end of the 90s. The countries' abundant and cheap energy resources mitigated



pressures for reforms and delayed the introduction of market principles in the sector's organization. All five countries have since adopted more market-oriented sector structures, though none have as yet implemented their target sector models. This study reviews past reform efforts, analyzes the different approaches and provides an outlook for the countries' future reform agendas.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33194>

DZANKIC, Jelena

'Reconstructing the meaning of being "Montenegrin"'

Slavic review, 2014, Vol. 73, No. 2, pp. 347-371

Although there has been significant change in the content of the category of 'Montenegrin' identity, the policies adopted by the government of Montenegro within its nation-building project have been only partly successful. This study examines popular support for the policies that have helped to reconstruct Montenegrin identity in the decades following the disintegration of socialist Yugoslavia. The specific focus here is on the symbolic reconstruction of identity parameters in Montenegro after the split of the ruling party in 1997 and the start of political divisions in this tiny Balkan state. Relying on original quantitative and qualitative data, the analysis associates the divide related to the question of statehood with perceptions of identity and shows how the content of 'Montenegrin' identity changed as a result of people's support for or opposition to independence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31495>

DZANKIC, Jelena

'Citizenship with a price tag: the law and ethics of investor citizenship programmes'

Northern Ireland legal quarterly, 2014, Vol. 65, No. 4, pp. 387-404

Although setting a price tag on membership in a community is intuitively disquieting, there has hitherto been little discussion as to why this might be the case. The primary goal of this article is to set out three sets of criteria against which the different mechanisms of preferential naturalisation of investors can be evaluated. Deploying a critique of the notion of 'genuine ties', we first examine whether the economic utility of the investment to the state can suffice to override some or all other criteria for naturalisation. Then, we look at the preferential treatment of investors in the context of merit-based naturalisation. Finally, we examine how the investment-based *ius pecuniae* affects the relationship between the members of the polity and naturalised investors and between naturalised investors and other applicants subject to ordinary naturalisation. The analysis suggests that, even though all these criteria have pitfalls, the principle that citizenship should instantiate a claim of equality best explains why we are uncomfortable with the idea of selling citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34208>

DZANKIC, Jelena

'Citizenship between the "image of the nation" and "the image of politics": the case of Montenegro'

Southeast European and Black Sea studies, 2014, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 43-64

In Montenegro, the ruling Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS), the legal successor to the Montenegrin branch of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, has uninterruptedly remained in power since the break-up of Yugoslavia. By looking at citizenship policies in Montenegro since the disintegration of Yugoslavia



as an 'image of the nation' and an 'image of politics', this paper maintains that citizenship legislation has been one of the key mechanisms that has enabled the perpetuation of DPS rule. By embedding the 'image of the nation' in citizenship legislation, the ruling Montenegrin elite reinforced their political agenda. By entrenching the 'image of politics' in citizenship laws, they managed to produce conditions favouring their electoral victories, thus enabling the party's institutional dominance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30497>

EIKEMO, Terje A., HOFFMANN, Rasmus, KULIK, Margarete C., KULHÁNOVÁ, Ivana, TOCH-MARQUARDT, Marlen, MENVIELLE, Gwenn, LOOMAN, Caspar, JASILIONIS, Domantas, MARTIKAINEN, Pekka, LUNDBERG, Ollie, MACKENBACH, Johan P.
'How can inequalities in mortality be reduced?: a quantitative analysis of 6 risk factors in 21 European populations'

PLoS One, 2014, Online

Socioeconomic inequalities in mortality are one of the greatest challenges for health policy in all European countries, but the potential for reducing these inequalities is unclear. We therefore quantified the impact of equalizing the distribution of six risk factors for mortality: smoking, overweight, lack of physical exercise, lack of social participation, low income, and economic inactivity. We collected and harmonized data on mortality and risk factors by educational level for 21 European populations in the early 2000s. The impact of the risk factors on mortality in each educational group was determined using Population Attributable Fractions. We estimated the impact on inequalities in mortality of two scenarios: a theoretical upward levelling scenario in which inequalities in the risk factor were completely eliminated, and a more realistic best practice scenario, in which inequalities in the risk factor were reduced to those seen in the country with the smallest inequalities for that risk factor. In general, upward levelling of inequalities in smoking, low income and economic inactivity hold the greatest potential for reducing inequalities in mortality. While the importance of low income is similar across Europe, smoking is more important in the North and East, and overweight in the South. On the basis of best practice scenarios the potential for reducing inequalities in mortality is often smaller, but still substantial in many countries for smoking and physical inactivity. Theoretically, there is a great potential for reducing inequalities in mortality in most European countries, for example by equity-oriented tobacco control policies, income redistribution and employment policies. Although it is necessary to achieve substantial degrees of upward levelling to make a notable difference for inequalities in mortality, the existence of best practice countries with more favourable distributions for some of these risk factors suggests that this is feasible.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34938>

ELBASANI, Arolda, SAATÇIOGLU, Beken
'Muslims' support for European integration: the role of organizational capacities'

Democratization, 2014, Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 458-479

What explains Islamic organizations' differing support for European integration and the democratic reforms that it entails? The question is highly relevant in the context of European Union (EU) enlargement towards Muslim-majority countries in the Balkans as well as theoretical debates on reasons and forms of Islamic moderation. Yet, almost no comparative research has been done on Balkan Muslims' support for European integration with the exception of the Turkish case. This article explores the role of interest—and belief—related



factors in explaining Muslim organizations' differential support for the EU accession project in Albania and Turkey. The comparison of the most powerful Muslim organizations in both countries enables a most similar cases research design—our cases are similar in all aspects of the identified theoretical framework except for organizational capacities, which we argue explain the difference of attitudes towards the EU.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31309>

ESPOSITO, Fabrizio, MONTANARO, Francesco
'A fistful of Euros: EU competition policy and reverse payments in the pharmaceutical industry'
European competition journal, 2014, Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 499–521

With the Commission's Decisions in Lundbeck, Johnson & Johnson and Servier, reverse payments in the pharmaceutical sector have recently come into EU Competition Policy's focus. On the other side of the Atlantic, instead, the decennial jurisprudential debate seems to have arrived at a turning point after the US Supreme Court judgement in Actavis. The US practice shows that antitrust assessment of such agreements can be problematic, as they lie at the intersection point between Competition and Patent Policies. Whilst the Commission has dealt with relatively 'easy' cases until now, this article puts forward an interpretative solution for potential 'hard' cases by drawing on the US experience. Such a solution has two main advantages. On the one hand, it would reconcile the two policy dimensions embedded in reverse payments. On the other hand, it would enable the Commission to enforce Competition Law taking into account the peculiarities of the European context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34801>

ETKIND, Alexander
'Post-Soviet Russia: the land of the oil curse, pussy riot, and magical historicism'
Boundary 2-an international journal of literature and culture, 2014, Vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 153–170

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33952>

FERRARA, Pasquale
'Migrazioni: dalla paura al progetto'
Nuova umanità, 2014/01, Vol. XXXVI, No. 211, pp. 1–6

Nell'analisi dei fenomeni globali, l'ottica che ancora prevale è di tipo 'statuale', inter-nazionale, mentre le questioni sono sempre più trans-nazionali. Ciò è vero anche per l'Unione Europea come costruzione 'post-nazionale', che ridiventa però 'sovranista' dinanzi alle sfide più complesse, come quella delle migrazioni. Al riguardo, si può dire che quella dell'Europa è una nonpolitica, anzi una 'anti-politica' delle migrazioni. Un'esigenza fondamentale, per elaborare opzioni politiche articolate e non improvvisate, è quella di collocare le migrazioni in una prospettiva di medio-lungo periodo. È bene indignarsi per le tragedie che avvengono in questi anni; dovremmo però considerare le migrazioni non come una questione emergenziale da contenere,



ma come un fenomeno strutturale di mobilità umana, destinato a ridefinire l'intero assetto dei nostri sistemi politici, il modello sociale, la dimensione culturale e identitaria; come una speranza di futuro e non come un problema da risolvere.

There is still a tendency to analyse global phenomena from the viewpoint of single States or between States, while the issues to be addressed are increasingly transnational. The European Union itself, a post-national structure, when faced with more complex problems like migration, behaves more and more like a sovereign power. Regarding migration, it could be said that Europe's stance is an absence of policies, rather than an 'anti' policy. In order to have well developed policies, a fundamental need is to take a medium to long term view of migration. We are full of indignation when we see the tragedies of recent years. We ought, however, to see migration not as an emergency to be contained, but as a structural phenomenon of human mobility, which is destined to reshape all our political systems, our social models, our culture and our identity. We should see it not as a problem to be solved, but as a hope for the future.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30277>

FERRARA, Pasquale
'Europei divisi dall'Unione?'
Aspenia, 2014, No. 65, pp. 28-35

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32144>

FERRARA, Pasquale
'Geocultura vs. geopolitica: L'UE, la Russia e il partenariato orientale'
Italianieuropei, 2014, No. 4, pp. 145-150

La questione ucraina segna una fase critica dei rapporti fra Unione europea e Russia e riflette la contrapposizione tra due concezioni profondamente diverse delle relazioni internazionali, l'una deliberativa e integrativa, l'altra asimmetrica e fondata sulle aree di influenza. Essa, tuttavia, non rappresenta l'inizio di una nuova guerra fredda; costituisce, piuttosto, un aspetto della transizione di potere a livello mondiale, in cui l'Eurasia gioca un ruolo cruciale. Gli Stati Uniti dovranno rivolgere, inaspettatamente, una rinnovata attenzione al continente europeo, mentre l'UE dovrà riformulare in termini più strategici e di lungo periodo il suo approccio nei confronti dei paesi del partenariato orientale.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32371>

FERREIRA DO VALE, Hélder
'Machiavelli in the tropics: assessing participatory democracy in northeast Brazil'

Korean journal of Latin American and Caribbean studies, 2014, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 89-128

This article applies Machiavelli's republican thought to the development of participatory democracy introduced in Northeast Brazil. The aim of the article is to show that the notions of Machiavelli's popular government remain relevant to current democratic methods. The article analyzes civic engagement and participatory



decision-making through some predictions advanced by Machiavelli concerning state-society relations, legitimacy of public institutions, and sustainability of civic engagement. Furthermore, the article assesses the implementation of the participatory experience in one city, Camaragibe, in the Brazilian northeast, which became a leading example of municipal participatory democracy. In light of Machiavelli's republicanism, the article concludes that Camaragibe's local level participatory experience is mixed with successes and failures. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34880>

FINGER, Matthias

'Governance of competition and performance in European railways: an analysis of five cases'

Utilities policy, 2014, Vol. 31, pp. 278-288; [Florence School of Regulation]

Based on extensive qualitative research, this article analyses the governance of competition in European railways and relates this to their performance via five case studies covering the Netherlands, France, Germany, Sweden and the UK. Even though some trends can be identified, such as regionalization, system fragmentation, and the strengthening of the regulatory function, each country's governance appears to be a type of its own, with a unique relationship between governance and railway performance. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34381>

FINGER, Matthias

'Editorial: special issue on 20 years of liberalization of the European network industries'

Utilities policy, 2014, Vol. 31, pp. 219-220; [Florence School of Regulation]

The focus of this special issue is the liberalization of the network industries in Europe. Within the issue, we look back at 20 years of de- and re-regulation. We also look into the future, say the next 20 years, and assess the possible evolution of these network industries, considering the currently observable trends in both technology and European regulatory policies. Who else than the Florence School of Regulation would be better placed to coordinate and write such a special issue? The Florence School of Regulation was established at the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence, Italy, in 2004 in the area of energy; telecommunications and media were added in 2009, and transport and postal services in 2010. Today, the so-called Florence School covers these three main areas, but will expand to others in future e namely water and banking/finance. All of the authors that have contributed to this issue are either coordinators of one of the three areas, or closely affiliated with the Florence School of Regulation. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34338>

FINGER, Matthias, BAUMGARTNER, Marc

'The Single European Sky gridlock: a difficult 10 year reform process'

Utilities policy, 2014, Vol. 31, pp. 289-301; [Florence School of Regulation]

This article presents the gradual liberalization of European air transport, especially its most recent problems in the case of the Single European Sky (SES). Indeed, after successfully liberalizing airlines and, to a certain extent, airports, the European Commission has embarked on the process of creating an SES. The article describes the process and the main actors. It focuses in particular on the identification of the various actors' interests, and explains the current gridlock of the SES as a result of conflicting objectives among the main



players, which include, among others, the member states and the European Commission. A way out of this gridlock may reside in a novel approach to unbundling different types of services, and introducing competition in some of these services.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34382>

FLASHMAN, Jennifer, GAMBETTA, Diego
'Thick as thieves: homophily and trust among deviants'
Rationality and society, 2014, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 3-45

Individuals who engage in deviant behaviors are more likely to be friends with other deviants compared to non-deviants. This pattern has been observed across different types of deviant activities and among different age groups. In question, however, is the mechanism that underlies this pattern. In this article we develop and test a new theory to explain homophily among deviants. Deviance makes one vulnerable to the risk of being caught and sanctioned. This vulnerability imposes a stringent constraint on deviants' choice of friends. Following Thomas Schelling, we conjecture that a way to establish trust consists of making oneself blackmailable by disclosing compromising information on one's misdeeds, or sharing compromising secrets (SCS). If two individuals share their illicit behaviors with one another, both are made vulnerable and a friendship can be established. We propose a series of hypotheses derived from SCS comparing levels of homophily in deviant and non-deviant behaviors. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health we estimate adolescents' preferences for deviant and non-deviant friends, within and across types of activities, and across different social contexts. Together, these tests allow us to distinguish between the theory we develop, SCS, and alternatives.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33954>

FLEMING, Colin M.
'After independence?: the challenges and benefits of Scottish-UK defence cooperation'
International affairs, 2014, Vol. 90, No. 4, pp. 761-771

The Scottish government's white paper on independence, Scotland's future, sets out its defence blueprint following a 'yes' vote. It makes clear that its defence plans would be subject to a Strategic Defence and Security Review in 2016, as well as negotiation on the division of assets with London. However, it also provides a strong indication of how it envisages its defence posture as an independent state-a major pillar of which is founded upon strong and continued defence cooperation with the rest of the United Kingdom. Is this a realistic assumption? And, if so, how would it work in practice? Contextualized by the increased emphasis on defence cooperation which sits at the heart of NATO's Smart Defence initiative, as well as the European Defence Agency's 'pooling and sharing' programme, the article assesses the benefits and challenges that might be encountered in a defence cooperation agreement between an independent Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom in the event of a 'yes' vote in September's referendum.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33955>



FORONI, Claudia, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano

'A comparison of mixed frequency approaches for nowcasting Euro area macroeconomic aggregates'

International journal of forecasting, 2014, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 554-568

In this paper, we focus on the different methods which have been proposed in the literature to date for dealing with mixed-frequency and ragged-edge datasets: bridge equations, mixed-data sampling (MIDAS), and mixed-frequency VAR (MF-VAR) models. We discuss their performances for nowcasting the quarterly growth rate of the Euro area GDP and its components, using a very large set of monthly indicators. We investigate the behaviors of single indicator models, forecast combinations and factor models, in a pseudo real-time framework. MIDAS with an AR component performs quite well, and outperforms MF-VAR at most horizons. Bridge equations perform well overall. Forecast pooling is superior to most of the single indicator models overall. Pooling information using factor models gives even better results. The best results are obtained for the components for which more economically related monthly indicators are available. Nowcasts of GDP components can then be combined to obtain nowcasts for the total GDP growth.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33956>

FUDENBERG, Drew, LEVINE, David K.

'Recency, consistent learning, and Nash equilibrium'

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, Vol. 111, No. 3 Supp., pp. 10826-10829

We examine the long-term implication of two models of learning with recency bias: recursive weights and limited memory. We show that both models generate similar beliefs and that both have a weighted universal consistency property. Using the limited-memory model we produce learning procedures that both are weighted universally consistent and converge with probability one to strict Nash equilibrium.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33961>

GAMBETTA, Diego, PRZEPIORKA, Wojtek

'Natural and strategic generosity as signals of trustworthiness'

PLoS One, 2014, Vol. 9, No. 5, online

We exploit the fact that generosity and trustworthiness are highly correlated and the former can thus be a sign of the latter. Subjects decide between a generous and a mean split in a dictator game. Some of them are informed from the start that afterwards they will participate in a trust game and that their choice in the dictator game may matter; others are not informed in advance. In the trust game, before trusters decide whether or not to trust, some trustees can reveal (or conceal) only their true choice in the dictator game, while others can say to trusters, truthfully or otherwise, what they chose. We find that a generous choice made naturally by uninformed trustees and reliably revealed is more effective in persuading trusters to trust than a generous choice that could be strategic or a lie. Moreover, we find that, when they can, mean subjects lie and go on to be untrustworthy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33963>



GAMBETTA, Diego, PRZEPIORKA, Wojtek
'Natural and strategic generosity as signals of trustworthiness'
PLoS One, 2014, Vol. 9, No. 5, online

We exploit the fact that generosity and trustworthiness are highly correlated and the former can thus be a sign of the latter. Subjects decide between a generous and a mean split in a dictator game. Some of them are informed from the start that afterwards they will participate in a trust game and that their choice in the dictator game may matter; others are not informed in advance. In the trust game, before trusters decide whether or not to trust, some trustees can reveal (or conceal) only their true choice in the dictator game, while others can say to trusters, truthfully or otherwise, what they chose. We find that a generous choice made naturally by uninformed trustees and reliably revealed is more effective in persuading trusters to trust than a generous choice that could be strategic or a lie. Moreover, we find that, when they can, mean subjects lie and go on to be untrustworthy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35121>

GAMBETTA, Diego, SZÉKELY, Áron
'Signs and (counter)signals of trustworthiness'
Journal of economic behavior and organisation, 2014, Vol. 106, pp. 281-297

When we become aware that our past actions carry information about qualities that we possess or lack, which others use to decide how to deal with us, are we unconcerned, content to rely on what we have done, or do we take action to alter this information? We study this question experimentally using generosity as a sign and a signal of trustworthiness, and a trust game. Subjects play a dictator game unaware that later they will play a trust game and that their level of generosity in the dictator game will be revealed to trusters, with some inaccuracy, before trusters decide whether to trust or not. Once made aware of what follows, trustees have the option to play a second dictator game, from which their choice will be accurately conveyed to trusters in addition to their decision in the initial game. Consistent with 'countersignalling theory', those who, in the first dictator game, were either miserly or generous do not play the second dictator game, resigned or content with the information conveyed by their past actions. Those neither miserly nor generous in the first dictator game, an intermediate generous group, are likeliest to use the second dictator game; many of them for the purpose of signalling, so that they are not confused with the miserly.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34657>

GAROUPA, Nuno, PARGENDLER, Mariana
'A law and economics perspective on legal families'
European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 36-60

The relationship between comparative law and the field of economics is increasingly important, but controversial. In the legal origins literature, economists have drawn from comparative law scholarship to suggest that common law systems may be more conducive to financial and economic development than civil law systems. Yet comparativists have been skeptical of the use of legal families to explain economic outcomes. After reviewing the discussion of legal families in the disciplines of comparative law, on the one hand, and economics, on the other, we conclude that a more nuanced approach is advisable. At the same time, we urge comparativists to engage in this debate more actively.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34384>



GARZIA, Diego
'The dishonest vote in Italian parliamentary elections'
Contemporary Italian politics, 2014, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 115-130

In recent decades, citizens have grown increasingly distrustful of politics and its actors. Against this background, the aim of this paper is to shed light on the role of citizens themselves in the process by focusing on the determinants of their voting choices. As a matter of fact, a substantial proportion of voters in democratic elections actually cast a 'dishonest vote'—that is, a vote cast in favour of a candidate who is perceived as dishonest by the voter herself. Based on the available literature on political psychology and electoral behaviour, a number of competing hypotheses are advanced. These are tested using national election study data from the Second Italian Republic (2001-08). The statistical analyses presented show that the key determinant of the dishonest vote in Italian elections lies in a perception of every candidate being dishonest and, more generally, in a belief that politicians are 'all the same'. The probability of casting a dishonest vote is higher among voters characterised by a lack of interest in politics and a comparatively lower degree of 'civiness'. The results are then discussed along with their major implications for our understanding of democratic elections in times of growing political distrust.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34154>

GENSCHEL, Philipp, ZANGL, Bernhard
'State transformations in OECD countries'
Annual review of political science, 2014, Vol. 17, pp. 337-354

Is the state still the basic unit of political authority in OECD countries? International relations scholars discuss whether international institutions undermine or buttress state authority. Students of comparative political economy argue about the extent to which political authority has migrated to private market actors. We inventory and compare the main arguments in both debates. Our findings suggest a different pattern of state transformation than most participants in the debates implicitly assume. The key feature is not a zero-sum shift of political authority to nonstate actors but an unbundling and reconfiguration of authority. The segmental differentiation into largely self-contained national states is overlaid by a functionally differentiated order in which different dimensions of authority are exercised by different state and nonstate actors. The state remains focal, but its role changes from virtual monopolist to manager of political authority.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34537>

GIGER, Nathalie, LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe
'Salience-based congruence between parties & their voters: the Swiss case'
Swiss political science review, 2014, Vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 287-304

Policy congruence between parties and their voters is a prerequisite for the latter's representation. Related research typically focuses on the left-right dimension. We contribute to this literature by conceiving the alignment between citizens and political elites as congruence on issues that individual citizens consider important (salience-based congruence). Furthermore, we approach salience from the citizen's perspective and measure it at the individual level. Based on data from the Swiss Election Study (2007), we demonstrate that the assessment of party representation changes once we take salience into account. Policy congruence on salient issues is high and niche parties perform better than mainstream parties. Our arguments and findings



about the role personal issue salience plays at the individual and party levels have important repercussions for contemporary debates on representation and policy congruence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33966>

GIGER, Nathalie, HOLLI, Anne-Marie,
LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe, WASS, Hanna
'The gender gap in gender-based voting: the role of context'
Electoral studies, 2014, pp. 1-12, FirstOnline

If parties nominate both male and female candidates, open-list PR electoral rules enable voters to engage in same-gender voting (i.e. select candidate of the same gender). In this regard, there is a gender gap in Finland, an otherwise highly egalitarian country: over time, men tend to support mostly male candidates, while women are roughly equally divided between male and female candidates. This study investigates whether voters' likelihood of selecting a candidate of the same gender is affected by contextual factors. Based on pooled cross-sectional data from five Finnish parliamentary elections between 1979 and 2011, it shows that gender differences in same-gender voting are substantially reduced when district magnitude and gender ratios among candidates and elected deputies are taken into account.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32216>

GIGER, Nathalie, LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe
'The role of personal issue salience in citizens' representation via parties: the Swiss case'
Swiss political science review, 2014, Vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 287-304

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32217>

GIGER, Nathalie, HOLLI, Anne-Marie,
LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe, WASS, Hanna
'The gender gap in same-gender voting: the role of context'
Electoral studies, 2014, Vol. 35, pp. 303-314

If parties nominate both male and female candidates, open-list PR electoral rules enable voters to engage in same-gender voting (i.e. select candidate of the same gender). In this regard, there is a gender gap in Finland, an otherwise highly egalitarian country: over time, men tend to support mostly male candidates, while



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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33965>

GILLI, Andrea, GILLI, Mauro
'The spread of military innovations: adoption capacity theory, tactical incentives, and the case of suicide terrorism'
Security studies, 2014, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 513-547

What explains the adoption of military innovations? In this article, we assess the empirical validity of adoption capacity theory by reconsidering one methodologically important case analyzed by Michael Horowitz: the diffusion of suicide terrorism. We show that, when addressing problems in Horowitz's research design, the case of suicide terrorism fails to support adoption capacity theory. We argue that, in order to account for the diffusion of this innovation, one needs to take into consideration the tactical incentives to overcome technologically superior enemies. The results of our quantitative and qualitative analyses suggest that terrorist groups fighting against very powerful states in terms of conventional capabilities are more likely to employ suicide attacks than those fighting against poorly equipped ones. Our findings are important because they provide systematic evidence in support of Kalyvas and Sanchez-Cuenca's argument that suicide terrorism is driven by tactical considerations and because they provide confidence in the external validity of Berman and Laitin's hardness of targets hypothesis. Our results also question Lyall and Wilson's finding that highly mechanized armies are inherently inadequate to win counterinsurgency operations. The superior conventional capabilities of a counterinsurgency army might in fact make traditional insurgent tactics ineffective and thus give insurgents an incentive to adopt suicide attacks.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33967>

GIUMELLI, Francesco, CUSUMANO, Eugenio
'Normative power under contract?: commercial support to European crisis management operations'
International peacekeeping, 2014, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 37-55

The increasing privatization of military and stability operations has received considerable scholarly attention. Existing scholarship, however, has largely focused on the privatization of state foreign policy, overlooking the empirical analysis of international organizations' use of commercial actors in the conduct of crisis management operations. The present study fills this gap by investigating the role of commercial contractors in supporting European Common Security and Defence civilian and military missions. By doing so, the article intends to advance the empirical knowledge of the privatization of foreign policy activities and the scope, determinants and future prospects of EU reliance on commercial actors for CSDP crisis management operations.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33968>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, RUESTER, Sophia
'The EU internal electricity market: done forever?'
Utilities policy, 2014, Vol. 31, pp. 221-228; [Florence School of Regulation]



Taking a quarter-century to build Europe's internal market for electricity may seem an incredibly long journey. The aim of achieving a Europe-wide market might be reached, but it has involved—and continues to involve—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 policy initiatives with respect to, for example, renewable support and capacity payments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34339>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, RUESTER, Sophia
'The EU internal electricity market: done forever?'

Utilities policy, 2014, Vol. 30, pp. 1-7; [Florence School of Regulation]

Taking a quarter-century to build Europe's internal market for electricity may seem an incredibly long journey. The aim of achieving a European-wide market might be reached, but we went 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/1814/33071>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
'Les aides d'État dans le secteur de l'énergie : introduction'

Concurrences: revue des droits de la concurrence, 2014, No. 1, pp. 15-16;
[Florence School of Regulation]

En principe, il devrait m'être assez aisé de réaliser une introduction limpide sur les aides d'État dans le marché électrique sous forme de tarifs préférentiels pour les gros consommateurs. Depuis vingt ans, en tant qu'économiste académique, mes travaux portent presque exclusivement sur la création de marchés ouverts dans les industries de l'électricité et du gaz, et plus spécifiquement depuis dix ans sur le seul marché intérieur de l'énergie dans l'Union européenne. Ils se fondent sur les travaux de deux « pères fondateurs » de l'économie dite « néo-institutionnelle », tous deux lauréats du prix Nobel : Oliver Williamson et Ronald Coase. Ils montrent de façon convaincante que nos économies dites « de marché » combinent au moins quatre institutions fondamentales : les marchés, certes, mais aussi les entreprises (des organisations régies par une hiérarchie et au fonctionnement foncièrement différent des marchés), le droit (une contrainte publique commune s'imposant à la fois aux marchés et aux entreprises) et les contrats (des arrangements locaux de droit « bilatéral » ou « multilatéral » mais fondamentalement privés).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30517>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, HALLACK, Michelle, VAZQUEZ, Miguel
'Gas network and market "à la carte": identifying the fundamental choices'
Utilities policy, 2014, Vol. 31, pp. 238-245; [Florence School of Regulation]

The institutional setting of open gas networks and markets is revealing considerably diverse and diverging roads taken by the US, the EU, Brazil and Australia. We show that this divergence is explained by key choices made in the primary liberalization process, which is based on a redefinition of the transmission system property rights. This redefinition in turn leads to different regimes for the transmission services, as well as for the gas commodity trade, which depends on the network services for any market deal to network, but also the perceived difficulties and institutional costs to coordinate the actual transmission services through certain market arrangements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34378>

GONZÁLEZ, Ignacio, SALA, Hector
'Investment crowding-out and labor market effects of financialization in the US'

Scottish journal of political economy, 2014, Vol. 61, No. 5, pp. 589-613

This paper studies the impact of financialization on unemployment in the United States. We estimate a dynamic multi-equation macro labor model including labor demand, labor supply, wage setting, and capital accumulation equations. Financialization appears as a key determinant of capital accumulation which, in turn, is the transmission channel toward its unemployment effects. We conduct a series of counterfactual simulations where we quantify the macroeconomic consequences of the recent swings experienced by the financialization process. We find that it has had relevant unemployment effects in all periods considered, even in those where financial payments were not the main driver of capital accumulation. We also identify a structural change in the financialization process in the early 1980s, and find that it has caused USA unemployment to systematically fluctuate around 2 percentage points above what it would otherwise have done. We call for a reappraisal of the way financial markets work, and stress the vital need of preventing financial devices that result in productive investment crowding-out.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33680>

GOTTARDI, Piero, RAHI, Rohit
'Value of information in competitive economies with incomplete markets'

International economic review, 2014, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 57-81

We study the value of public information in competitive economies with incomplete markets. We show that generically the welfare effect of a change in the information available prior to trading can be in any direction: There exist changes in information that make all agents better off and changes for which all agents are worse off. In contrast, for any change in information, a Pareto improvement is feasible, that is, attainable by a planner facing the same informational and asset market constraints as agents. In this sense, the response of competitive markets to changes in information is typically not socially optimal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33681>



GRACZ, Katarzyna, DE FILIPPI, Primavera
**'Regulatory failure of copyright law through the
lenses of autopoietic systems theory'**

International journal of law and information technology, 2014, First online

The article explores the mechanisms that led to the current crisis of copyright law in the digital environment (understood as its inability to regulate social dynamics as regards the production, dissemination and access to creative works) by applying the concept of law as an autopoietic system. It analyses how the copyright regime (a subsystem of the legal system) evolved over time, by scrutinizing the interdependencies between copyright law and the other constitutive systems of its environment: the creative system (concerned with the creation, reproduction, distribution and access to creative works), the political system (comprising both the State and the Church), the economic system (ruled by right holders and intermediaries on the market for creative works) and the technological system. It will be shown that every new development in the technological system irritated the remaining systems, thereby stimulating the evolution of the overall ecosystem. For a long time, copyright law managed to properly adjust to the environmental changes brought by technological developments, so as to successfully regulate the production, dissemination and access to creative works. It is only with the advent of Internet and digital technologies that copyright law's selective response to environmental stimuli resulted in its failure to adapt to the new reality and, consequently, in the loss of its regulative power. Reacting mostly to the pressures of the economic and political systems (ie the lobbying of right holders and intermediaries), while neglecting the needs of the creative system, and even failing to adjust to the specificities of the changing technological system, copyright law eventually disrupted the balance of the surrounding environment. Furthering the economic interests of intermediaries (often at the expense of the public and in certain cases of the authors) created a series of divergences between legal norms—increasingly restricting the access, use and reuse of creative works—and social norms (produced within the creative system, and supported by the new opportunities of digital technologies), which advocate for the free use and reuse of digital works. Over the years, copyright law distanced itself so much from the social reality in which it operates that it has lost most of its credibility and applicability in the digital world. Hence, the article contends that, for copyright law to successfully regulate the production, dissemination and access to cultural works, it must be radically reformed in light of the intrinsic logic and needs of all constitutive systems of modern society, without favouring those of the economic and political systems over those of the creative system. It concludes that society (as a whole) might only benefit from the new opportunities offered by digital technologies if copyright law properly adapts to the digital era by embracing—rather than opposing—the specificities of the digital world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32012>

GRAFE, Regina
**'On the spatial nature of institutions and the institutional
nature of personal networks in the Spanish Atlantic'**

Culture & history digital journal, 2014, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 1-11

Studies of commercial, cultural and political networks in the Atlantic tend to juxtapose the soft ties of networks to the hard rules of imperial law and trade regulation. The implicit or explicit assumption has been that networks in the Spanish Atlantic served primarily as an antidote to the organisation of the empire and broke out of its spatial boundaries. Networks stood for fluidity, as opposed to the static structures of state and church. This article argues in contrast that networks not only were institutions, but that the empire's institutions were (mostly) networks. It uses the case of the English Atlantic networks operating in northern



Spain in the first half of the seventeenth century to show how our interpretation of the interactions between merchant networks and political institutions is transformed when we break up the supposed dichotomy between the two.

Sobre la naturaleza espacial de las instituciones y la naturaleza institucional de las redes personales en el Atlántico Español.- Los estudios de las redes comerciales, culturales y políticas en el Atlántico suelen contrastar los lazos débiles de las redes con las reglas firmes de las leyes y regulaciones de comercio imperiales. Se presume implícita o explícitamente que en el ámbito del Atlántico español las redes funcionaron fundamentalmente como antídoto de la organización del imperio trascendiendo sus limitaciones espaciales. Las redes se asocian con fluidez, opuestas a las estructuras estáticas del estado y de la iglesia. En este artículo sugerimos que las redes no solamente eran instituciones, sino también que las instituciones imperiales se deberían considerar como redes. Con el objetivo de demostrar cómo nuestras interpretaciones de las interacciones entre redes mercantiles e instituciones cambian si rompemos con la idea de una dicotomía entre las dos se analiza el caso de las redes atlánticas inglesas que se establecieron en el norte de España en la primera mitad del siglo XVII.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32312>

GRIMMEL, Andreas

“This is not life as it is lived here”: the European Court of Justice and the myth of judicial activism in the foundational period of integration through law’

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 61-83

What characterises the EU today is that it is not only a multi-level governance system, but also a multi-context system. The making of Europe does not just take place on different levels within the European political framework, executed and fostered by different groups of actors or institutions. Rather, it also happens in different and distinguishable social contexts—distinct functional, historical, and local frameworks of reasoning and action—that political science alone cannot sufficiently analyse with conventional and generalising models of explanation. European law is one such context, and it should be perceived as a self-contained sphere governed by a specific rationality that constitutes a self-generating impetus for integration. By way of re-examining the much-debated ‘foundational period’ of the CJEU’s jurisdiction, it will be shown here that only by analysing the context of European law as an independent space of reasoning and action can the role of Europe’s high court in the process of integration be adequately captured.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34385>

GROSS, Christiane, SCHÜBEL, Thomas, HOFFMANN, Rasmus

‘Picking up the pieces: applying the disease filter to health data’

Health policy, 2014, First Online

This contribution presents systematic biases in the process of generating health data by using a step-by-step explanation of the DISEASE FILTER, a heuristic instrument that we designed in order to better understand and evaluate health data. The systematic bias in health data generally varies by data type (register versus survey data) and the operationalization of health outcomes. Self-reported subjective health and disease assessments, for instance, underlie a different selectivity than do data based on medical examinations or health care statistics. Although this is obvious, systematic approaches used to better understand the process of generating health data have been missing until now. We begin with the definitions and classifications of diseases that change (e.g. over time), describe the selective nature of access to and use of medical health care



(e.g. depending on health insurance and gender), present biases in diagnoses (e.g. by gender and professional status), report these biases in relation to the decision for or against various treatment (e.g. by age and income), and finally outline the determinants of the treatments (ambulant versus stationary, e.g. via mobility and age). We then show how to apply the DISEASE FILTER to health data and discuss the benefits and shortcomings of our heuristic model. Finally, we give some suggestions on how to deal with biases in health data and how to avoid them.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34410>

GUIRAUDON, *Virginie*

**'Economic crisis and institutional resilience:
the political economy of migrant incorporation'**

West European politics, 2014, Vol. 37, No. 6 SI, pp. 1297-1313

This article focuses on the situation of migrants and their descendants in European labour markets. This important socioeconomic dimension of the current crisis illuminates the role of pre-existing policies and institutions and points the way to political solutions. The article begins with a comparative puzzle: how can one account for cross-national, cross-local, and cross-sectoral variation in the labour market outcomes of migrant-origin minority groups and explain migrant-origin and gender differences. This is followed by a critical examination of debates on the 'integration' of migrants and the 'second generation' reflecting political diatribes on the across-the-board poor performance of minorities and the role of ethnic or religious factors. An alternative explanation underscores the importance of policy paradigms and institutional hurdles focusing on three aspects of European political economies: welfare state arrangements, education, and sub-national labour market policies. The arguments put forth rely on comparative aggregate data and surveys in countries representative of ideal types according to the original version of the varieties of capitalism, worlds of welfare, and integration models literature, in particular France, Germany, Sweden, and the Netherlands.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33971>

GÖHDE, *Ferdinand Nicolas*

'A new military history of the Italian Risorgimento and anti-Risorgimento: the case of "transnational soldiers"'

Modern Italy, 2014, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 21-39

The article discusses new studies of foreign soldiers in the Italian armed groups of the (Anti-)Risorgimento against the background of recent scholarship on 'transnational soldiers', which acknowledges the complexities of foreigners' initial motives for enlistment and of the transnational processes inside the single armies. The article suggests that from the mundane structures of military life to the perceptions of the rank-and-file, many aspects of the soldiering experience in the multinational armed groups on all sides of the Risorgimento actually advanced rather than obviated national boundaries. This paper further demonstrates that the military cultures of the nationalists and the anti-unity forces were much more porous and mutually constitutive than is often recognised. The histories of the 'transnational soldiers' in the armed groups of the Risorgimento and Anti-Risorgimento are crucial for a possibly new, comparative history of the armed groups of the (Anti-)Risorgimento. This paper explores approaches of the culturally revived 'new military history' and suggests that it provides much still unrealised potential for Risorgimento historiography.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34200>



HAKELBERG, Lukas

'Governance by diffusion: transnational municipal networks and the spread of local climate strategies in Europe'

Global environmental politics, 2014, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 107-129

Cities have become crucial actors for the global governance of climate change. Their increased activity in this field is reflected by the rising number of adoptions of local climate strategies in an original sample of 274 European cities from 1992 to 2009. Using event history analysis, I find that this spread is promoted by transnational municipal networks (TMNs) successfully deploying strategies for governance by diffusion, their impact exceeding that of most alternative explanatory factors cited in the literature. Given their capacity to foster the spread of climate policy innovations among cities, TMNs can thus be expected to play a decisive role in a climate governance system that is becoming increasingly fragmented, polycentric, and transnational. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33973>

HANSEN, Peter Reinhard, LUNDE, Asger, VOEV, Valeri
'Realized beta GARCH: a multivariate GARCH model with realized measures of volatility'

Journal of applied econometrics, 2014, Vol. 29, No. 5, pp. 774-799

We introduce a multivariate generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (GARCH) model that incorporates realized measures of variances and covariances. Realized measures extract information about the current levels of volatilities and correlations from high-frequency data, which is particularly useful for modeling financial returns during periods of rapid changes in the underlying covariance structure. When applied to market returns in conjunction with returns on an individual asset, the model yields a dynamic model specification of the conditional regression coefficient that is known as the beta. We apply the model to a large set of assets and find the conditional betas to be far more variable than usually found with rolling-window regressions based exclusively on daily returns. In the empirical part of the paper, we examine the cross-sectional as well as the time variation of the conditional beta series during the financial crises. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33683>

HANSEN, Peter Reinhard, LUNDE, Asger
'Estimating the persistence and the autocorrelation function of a time series that is measured with error'

Econometric theory, 2014, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 60-93

An economic time series can often be viewed as a noisy proxy for an underlying economic variable. Measurement errors will influence the dynamic properties of the observed process and may conceal the persistence of the underlying time series. In this paper we develop instrumental variable (IV) methods for extracting information about the latent process. Our framework can be used to estimate the autocorrelation function of the latent volatility process and a key persistence parameter. Our analysis is motivated by the recent literature on realized volatility measures that are imperfect estimates of actual volatility. In an empirical analysis using realized measures for the Dow Jones industrial average stocks, we find the underlying volatility to be near unit root in all cases. Although standard unit root tests are asymptotically justified, we find them to be misleading in our application despite the large sample. Unit root tests that are based on the IV estimator have better finite sample properties in this context. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33682>



HEERTEN, Lasse, MOSES, A. Dirk
'The Nigeria-Biafra war: postcolonial conflict and the question of genocide'
Journal of genocide research, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 2-3, pp. 169-203

The Nigeria-Biafra war that raged between 1967 and 1970 made headlines around the world, above all for the major famine in the secessionist enclave of Biafra, and prompted a major international relief. It was a genuinely global event. Yet by the late 1970s, it was seldom talked about outside Nigeria. Since then, it barely features in scholarly and popular accounts of the period. The conflict is also virtually entirely absent from the field of genocide studies, which began to form in the closing decades of the twentieth century. However, in recent years, scholarly interest in the conflict is increasing. Alongside with a renewed literary interest in the war and its legacy, the international history of the war and the humanitarian operation in particular has attracted the attention of historians and academics of other disciplines. On the basis of a brief account of the conflict and the issues it raised, this contribution argues that the conflict should be considered by students of genocide, since its implications challenge some of the field's founding assumptions and premises. First, the Nigeria-Biafra war evinces the importance of conceptual history for the study of genocides. The article shows how concepts of genocide influence the perceptions and thus, in effect, the politics of conflicts, in particular in cases where representations of genocide are tied to the Holocaust, understood as a state-sponsored, ideology-driven racial hate crime. Second, and following from this point, scholars of genocide studies need to reflect on the impact of this understanding of the Holocaust on their discipline. As we argue, this model determines their (mis-)apprehension of other cases they discuss or—exactly because of this model—fail to discuss.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33826>

HEIDBREder, Eva Gabriele
'Why widening makes deepening: unintended policy extension through polity expansion'
Journal of European public policy, 2014, Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 746-760

By analysing widening as the cause of deepening, the contribution examines unintended effects of enlargement. During the Eastern enlargement process, the European Commission was assigned competences vis-à-vis the candidate states which exceeded the powers formally conferred to it by the European Union acquis. During the pre-accession phase, the Commission thus implemented double standards that applied to candidate states but not to members. However, these special capacities did not expire in all policies, as expected. Theoretically, this raises the question: Under which conditions does policy-making lead to an increase of supranational capacities? The contribution concludes that widening produces systematic pressure for the deepening of supranational policy-making capacities. Whether such deepening persists depends not only on the interplay of actor preferences and institutional contexts, but to a decisive extent on the actual policy type that is institutionalized. Along these lines, the policy-making exercised in the most recent widening rounds did indeed cause deepening.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34779>



HENRIOT, Arthur

**'Market design with centralized wind power management:
handling low-predictability in intraday markets'**

The energy journal, 2014, Vol. 35, No. 1, pp. 99-117; [Florence School of Regulation]

This paper evaluates the benefits for an agent managing the wind power production within a given power system to trade in the intraday electricity markets, in a context of massive penetration of intermittent renewables. Using a simple analytical model we find out that there are situations when it will be costly for this agent to adjust its positions in intraday markets. A first key factor is of course the technical flexibility of the power system: if highly flexible units provide energy at very low prices in real-time there is no point in participating into intraday markets. Besides, we identify the way wind production forecast errors evolve constitutes another essential, although less obvious, key-factor. Both the value of the standard error and the correlation between forecasts errors at different gate closures will determine the strategy of the wind power manager. Policy implications of our results are the following: low liquidity in intraday markets will be unavoidable for given sets of technical parameters, it will also be inefficient in some cases to set discrete auctions in intraday markets, and compelling players to adjust their position in intraday markets will then generate additional costs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29241>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MEAGHER, Niall

**'China - electronic payment services: discrimination,
economic development and the GATS'**

World trade review, 2014, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 409-442

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/1814/34225>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., JENSEN, Jesper, TARR, David

**'A vision for Ukraine in the world economy: defining a trade
policy strategy that leverages global opportunities'**

Journal of world trade, 2014, Vol. 48, No. 4, pp. 795-814

Two regional trade agreements have been at the centre of attention in Ukraine: the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the EU and the Russia-led Eurasian Customs Union (ECU). Arguably they were the source of the fall of the Yanukovych government and the hostilities in Eastern Ukraine in the spring and summer of 2014. This article argues that a trade policy that is global in perspective and the lowering of trade costs are critical for Ukraine, and that efforts should centre on addressing specific policy areas that negatively affect trade with both customs unions. Ukraine could propose the creation of a number of 'supply chain councils' 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. Such an approach would help to rebuild trust between Ukraine and Russia after the cessation of hostilities and help to assure Russia that the DCFTA is not an anti-Russian agreement.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34224>

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, 2014, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 317-331

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.
'Sustaining multilateral trade cooperation in a multipolar world economy'
Review of international organizations, 2014, Vol. 9, No. 2 SI, pp. 241-260

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 as some proposals that would expand the scope to pursue cooperation on regulatory policies in the WTO as opposed to PTAs.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33976>



HOFFMANN, Rasmus, BORSBOOM, Gerard, SAEZ, Marc,
MARI-DELL'OLMO, Marc, BURSTRÖM, Bo,
CORMAN, Diana, COSTA, Claudia, DEBOOSERE, Patrick,
DOMÍNGUEZ-BERJÓN, M. Felicitas, DZÚROVÁ, Dagmar,
GANDARILLAS, Ana, GOTSENS, Mercè, KOVÁCS, Katalin,
MACKENBACH, Johan P., MARTIKAINEN, Pekka, MAYNOU, Laia,
MORRISON, Joana, PALÈNCIA, Laia, PÉREZ, Gloria,
PIKHART, Hynek, RODRÍGUEZ-SANZ, Maica, SANTANA, Paula,
SAURINA, Carme, TARKIAINEN, Lasse, BORRELL, Carme
**'Social differences in avoidable mortality between small
areas of 15 European cities: an ecological study'**

International journal of health geographics, 2014, Vol. 13, No. 8, online

Health and inequalities in health among inhabitants of European cities are of major importance for European public health and there is great interest in how different health care systems in Europe perform in the reduction of health inequalities. However, evidence on the spatial distribution of cause-specific mortality across neighbourhoods of European cities is scarce. This study presents maps of avoidable mortality in European cities and analyses differences in avoidable mortality between neighbourhoods with different levels of deprivation. We determined the level of mortality from 14 avoidable causes of death for each neighbourhood of 15 large cities in different European regions. To address the problems associated with Standardised Mortality Ratios for small areas we smooth them using the Bayesian model proposed by Besag, York and Mollié. Ecological regression analysis was used to assess the association between social deprivation and mortality. Mortality from avoidable causes of death is higher in deprived neighbourhoods and mortality rate ratios between areas with different levels of deprivation differ between gender and cities. In most cases rate ratios are lower among women. While Eastern and Southern European cities show higher levels of avoidable mortality, the association of mortality with social deprivation tends to be higher in Northern and lower in Southern Europe. There are marked differences in the level of avoidable mortality between neighbourhoods of European cities and the level of avoidable mortality is associated with social deprivation. There is no systematic difference in the magnitude of this association between European cities or regions. Spatial patterns of avoidable mortality across small city areas can point to possible local problems and specific strategies to reduce health inequality which is important for the development of urban areas and the well-being of their inhabitants.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34937>

HOFFMANN, Rasmus, PLUG, Iris, MCKEE, Martin,
KOSHABA, Bernardette, WESTERLING, Ragnar,
LOOMAN, Caspar, REY, Gregoire, JOUGLA, Eric,
LANG, Katrin, PÄRNA, Kersti, MACKENBACH, Johan P.
**'Innovations in health care and mortality trends from five cancers
in seven European countries between 1970 and 2005'**

International journal of public health, 2014, Vol. 59, No. 2, pp. 341-350

Although the contribution of health care to survival from cancer has been studied extensively, much less is known about its contribution to population health. We examine how medical innovations have influenced trends in cause-specific mortality at the national level. Based on literature reviews, we selected six innovations with proven effectiveness against cervical cancer, Hodgkin's disease, breast cancer, testicular cancer, and leukaemia. With data on the timing of innovations and cause-specific mortality (1970-2005)



from seven European countries we identified associations between innovations and favourable changes in mortality. For none of the five specific cancers, sufficient evidence for an association between introduction of innovations and a positive change in mortality could be found. The highest association was found between the introduction of Tamoxifen and breast cancer mortality. The lack of evidence of health care effectiveness may be due to gradual improvements in treatment, to effects limited to certain age groups or cancer subtypes, and to contemporaneous changes in cancer incidence. Research on the impact of health care innovations on population health is limited by unreliable data on their introduction.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34920>

HOLTEN, Anne-Louise, CROUCH, Colin
'Unions in small- and medium-sized enterprises: a family factor perspective'
European journal of industrial relations, 2014, OnlineFirst

Trade unions are commonly weak in small- and medium-sized enterprises, which constitute a majority of European firms and are often family-owned. We investigate the influence of family ownership on employee membership, perceptions and experience with unions in Danish and Italian firms in the textile and clothing sector. Family ownership reduces union membership; and within family firms, the number of family members employed is negatively associated with unionization rates and employee perceptions of unions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31308>

HORN, Henrik, MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
'Multilateral environmental agreements in the WTO: silence speaks volumes'
International journal of economic theory, 2014, Vol. 10, No. 1 SI, pp. 147-166

This study contributes to the debate concerning the appropriate role of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in WTO dispute settlement. It seeks to address this relationship in light of the reason why the parties have chosen to separate their obligations into two bodies of law without providing an explicit nexus between them. The basic conclusion is that legislators' silence concerning this relationship should speak volumes to WTO adjudicating bodies: MEAs should not be automatically understood as imposing legally binding obligations on WTO members, but could be used as sources of factual information.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33978>

HOWARD, Neil P.
'Teenage labor migration and antitrafficking policy in West Africa'
Annals of the American academy of political and social science, 2014, Vol. 653, No. 1, pp. 124-140

Within the antitrafficking community, even legal child or youth work is often pathologized, seen as a worst form of child labor or, where movement is involved, as trafficking. Major policy responses thus focus on attempting to protect the young by preventing their movement or policing their work. Using a case study of adolescent labor migrants in Benin who work in artisanal gravel quarries in Nigeria, I provide evidence that suggests that the dominant discourse regarding this kind of labor is inaccurate and that policies based on it may be failing. This is in large part because the labor migration depicted as trafficking by the antitrafficking community is not experienced as such by young migrants.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33979>



HUININK, Johannes, KOHLI, Martin
'A life-course approach to fertility'
Demographic research, 2014, Vol. 30, pp. 1293-1326

The life-course approach as a methodological framework for the empirical analysis of longitudinal individual-level data has fundamentally changed the agenda of demographic research. However, these methodological innovations have not been paralleled by a similarly successful theoretical integration in the life-course field. We aim to show that the life course is an indispensable framework for demographic research. Social forces, both structural and cultural, are articulated in the life-course dimension, and the individuals who act under their influence conceive of their actions in life-course terms. Thus, theories of fertility need to be set in these terms as well. In substantive terms, the life-course approach promises to integrate the extra- and intra-individual levels of relevant processes in a system of interdependent dynamics that unfolds over time; to conceptualize fertility and family formation as part of a multidimensional process of welfare production which requires complex decisions on the proper allocation of time and resources to the different life domains; to examine how cultural scripts and institutional programs shape and interact with intentions and preferences; and to highlight the impact of the past and anticipation of the future as a framework for the number, timing and spacing of births. In methodological terms, the life-course approach requires a shift in the efforts to identify complex causal mechanisms in empirical research. Even though the life-course approach still lacks the status of a systematic theory, several hypotheses can already be drawn from it, which extend the scope of fertility research, and demonstrate it to be an indispensable framework for studying fertility decisions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33980>

HUTTER, Swen, KERSCHER, Alena
'Politicizing Europe in hard times: conflicts over Europe in France in a long-term perspective, 1974-2012'
Journal of European integration, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 267-282

This article examines whether and how the Euro crisis has affected the long-term trends of politicization of Europe in France. Has the crisis fueled the extent of politicization? Do we observe shifts in specific aspects of Europe being politicized? Are the patterns of opposition changing? To answer these questions, the authors compare the electoral campaign in 2012 with all French campaigns since 1974. Additionally, France is put in a broader comparative perspective. Politicization is conceptualized as three interrelated dimensions: issue salience, actor expansion, and polarization. Methodologically, the article is based on a relational content analysis of newspaper articles. The findings show that the Euro crisis boosted the level of politicization, and economic policies, as well as justification frames became more important. However, the degree of polarization was higher in election campaigns that focused more on constitutional conflicts over membership and were dominated by concerns with national identity and sovereignty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32734>

HUTTER, Swen, GRANDE, Edgar
'Politicizing Europe in the national electoral arena: a comparative analysis of five West European countries, 1970-2010'
Journal of common market studies, Vol. 52, No. 5, pp. 1002-1018

Although politicization has become a key concept in European integration studies, it is still contested whether, when and to what extent European issues have become politicized in domestic political arenas. This article



contributes to this discussion both in conceptual and empirical terms. It uses a new multidimensional index of politicization to systematically trace the development of politicization in national election campaigns in five West European countries (Austria, Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland) from the 1970s to 2010. The findings provide clear evidence that Europe has indeed been politicized in the past decades. Moreover, two different paths towards such a politicization are identified. One of these paths is dominated by populist radical parties from the right, while the other path is shaped by the conflict between mainstream parties in government and opposition. On both paths, conflicts over membership play an important role and cultural-identitarian framing strategies are used.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32733>

ICHINO, Andrea, LINDSTRÖM, Elly-Ann, VIVIANO, Eliana
'Hidden consequences of a first-born boy for mothers'

Economics letters, 2014, Vol. 123, No. 3, pp. 274-278

- In the US, the UK, Italy and Sweden women whose first child is a boy work less than women with first-born girls.
- Differently from the literature we show that after a first-born boy the probability that women have more children increases.
- The positive impact on fertility of a first-born boy is one of the possible explanations of the lower labor supply of mothers. Women whose first child is a boy work less than women with first-born girls. After a first-born boy the probability that women have more children increases. Higher fertility is a possible explanation for the lower labor supply of mothers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31408>

ICHINO, Andrea
'Comments on "gender and the labor market: what have we learned from field and lab experiments?"'

Labour economics, 2014, Vol. 30, pp. 41-42

The discussion of this paper is of an unusual type, because my role is not really to judge the quality and completeness of a survey, which in this case is excellent, but to evaluate instead whether the survey answers the questions posed by the organizers of this interesting and novel session at the conference for the 25th anniversary of the EALE.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34311>

ICHINO, Andrea, TABELLINI, Guido
'Freeing the Italian school system'

Labour economics, 2014, Vol. 30, pp. 113-128

The disappointing performance of the school system in Italy is one of the likely factors that reduce growth in this country. We take it as a case study with interesting implications for other European countries with similar school systems. Lack of funding is not the answer. The Italian school system needs to move in the direction of more autonomy given to individual schools, in the management of teachers and in the curriculum. The paper



discusses a reform proposal that can achieve this goal, while at the same time learning from international experiences. Specifically we adapt to the Italian environment a similar reform introduced in the UK in 1988 and the best of the Charter Schools experiences in the USA.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34312>

ISAAKYAN, Irina, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
**'Anglophone marriage-migrants in Southern Europe: a study
of expat nationalism and integration dynamics'**

International review of sociology, 2014, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 374-390

Today marriage-migration remains the dominant form of naturalization in Italy and Greece, even for women from such high-income countries as the USA. Pilot studies of intra-OECD female migrants to Southern Europe show that the majority of them marry local men, consider their matrimony a mistake, and feel isolated. Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive knowledge about dynamics of their socio-cultural integration or expat nationalism (although scholarship generally acknowledges a strong relationship between these two processes). Based on narrative-biographic interviews with 60 Anglophone female expatriates married to Italian and Greek men, our study explores the women's negotiation of culture within the context of their Italian and Greek families, and looks at emerging challenges for their integration. We show that these women are nationalistic and culturally stringent actors, who often find it extremely difficult fully to learn and integrate to the new cultures of Southern Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34111>

KALYVITIS, Sarantis, VELLA, Eugenia
'Productivity effects of public capital maintenance: evidence from U.S. states'

Economic inquiry, 2014, Early online view

This article assesses the productivity effects of infrastructure operation and maintenance (O&M) spending by state and local governments in the 48 contiguous U.S. states over the period 1978-2000. We explicitly account for transboundary spillovers of capital and O&M spending and follow a semiparametric methodology that allows us to estimate state-specific output elasticities. We find strong evidence that in all 48 states the cross-state spillover effects of O&M outlays on productivity exceed their within-state impacts and are substantially higher than the spillover effects of capital expenditure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32572>

KARLSSON, Haukur Logi
**'Twenty years of Icelandic state aid enforcement: economic liberalisation
that ended in the acquisition of an entire economy by the state'**

European state aid law quarterly, 2014, Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 470-490

At the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the enactment of the EEA Agreement, this article reviews the State aid enforcement against Iceland established by its legal regime. The main State aid enforcement events are closely linked with the main events of the political and economic history of Iceland during the same period. In a narrative style, the article tells a tale of an economic modernisation that went horribly wrong. In the foreground are State aid cases involving several important policy decisions of the Icelandic government during this twenty year period. We shall see that the implementation of the policy programs



was fundamentally flawed. We shall also see that the State aid regime of the EEA Agreement consistently failed in pursuing aid issues that could to some extent have mitigated these flaws. In an attempt to explain this tendency it is suggested that the principal enforcement agency is vulnerable towards political pressures that may at times overwhelm the legal and economic dimensions of specific cases.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33793>

KILPATRICK, Claire

'Are the bailout measures immune to EU social challenge because they are not EU Law?'

European constitutional law review, 2014, Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 393-421

European Union's 'social constitution' and bailout measures — Are the bailout measures EU law? — Do the bailout measures create legal obligations? — Legal nature of Memoranda of Understanding — Avenues for challenge — Call for recognition of the EU law nature of bailouts and the costs of such non-recognition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34405>

KILPATRICK, Claire

'Has polycentric strike law arrived in the UK?: after Laval, after Viking, after Demir?'

International journal of comparative labour law and industrial relations, 2014, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 293-318

This analysis argues that over the last decade strike law has become polycentric in Europe. Having explained why, it examines the impact of this new polycentricity on the previously nationally determined UK strike law settlement. It then explores the fragile bases of polycentric strike law in the UK.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33685>

KILPATRICK, Claire, DE WITTE, Bruno

'A comparative framing of fundamental rights challenges to social crisis measures in the Eurozone'

European journal of social law, 2014, No. 1-2; pp. 2-11

Although often neglected by legal and policy analysis of the Eurozone crisis, an increasingly central dimension of that crisis and its management are important, sometimes dramatic, changes to social rights and entitlements. These include rights relating to work as well as rights relating to a wide range of welfare entitlements such as housing, health, education and social assistance. At the same time, fundamental rights, including fundamental social rights, from different sources can be a means to contest the crisis-imposed changes to social rights. The aim of the collective research published in this special issue is accordingly threefold. It analyses, firstly, what has happened to social rights in a number of the Eurozone Member States most affected by the crisis. Secondly, it explicitly links two, sometimes rather disconnected discussions of 'social rights' by looking at both labour (and employment) rights and a broader range of social rights. Thirdly, it looks at the content, location and background of any fundamental rights challenges made to crisis-imposed changes to work and welfare rights. In this introductory contribution we explain each of these choices more fully and provide some interesting comparative findings and further puzzles arising from this project on social rights in crisis in Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34438>



KILPI-JAKONEN, Elina

'Citizenship and educational attainment amongst the second generation: an analysis of children of immigrants in Finland'

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2014, Vol. 40, No. 7, pp. 1079-1096

Citizenship acquisition is often viewed as an indicator of immigrant integration as well as an event that spurs integration further. Relatively little is known about the relationship between citizenship and integration for children of immigrants. This article examines the relationship between citizenship and educational attainment at approximately age 16 in Finland using register data. Results suggest that children of immigrants who are Finnish citizens have better educational outcomes than non-citizens, measured with three indicators of educational attainment. However, the Finnish citizens come from families with higher levels of educational and economic resources than non-citizens and this explains much of the relationship between citizenship and education. After controlling for intervening variables, second-generation students with Finnish citizenship are found to be more likely to choose general rather than vocational upper secondary education compared to their peers who have another citizenship. It is argued that this reflects a difference in educational attitudes between the two groups.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33985>

KIRCHNER, Emil J., DOMÍNGUEZ, Roberto

'Security governance in a comparative regional perspective'

European security, 2014, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 163-178

This article aims to explore the relationship between domestic economic and political conditions and the performance of 14 regional organizations over a range of security provisions. It argues that the willingness of member states to increase the range of security provisions of a regional organization is influenced by the combination of high levels of economic and political development and low levels of dispersion among the members of a regional organization. In order to evaluate this assumption, two aspects of regional organizations are explored. The first is to examine the development of security governance provisions of 14 regional organizations as well as the levels of empowerment or autonomy of those organizations. The second is to analyze how six economic and political variables influence the range of security provisions and the degree of empowerment of regional organizations. The final part of the article examines how regional organizations play a significant role in stimulating and reproducing regional governance orders.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33686>

KOCHAROV, Anna

'Constitutional complexities of European democracy in light of the 2014 European Parliament elections'

Zeitschrift für Europarechtliche Studien (ZEuS), 2014, No. 4, pp. 443-460

The paper analyzes the constitutional complexities of the most recent attempt to build democracy directly on Union level: the shift from a politically neutral European Commission to a Commission whose President is nominated by the political party that wins most seats in the elections to the European Parliament. In the course of the 2014 EP elections, the main European political parties nominated their candidates for president of the European Commission (the so-called Spitzenkandidaten) with the promise and the expectation that this linking of Presidency of the Commission with the outcome of EP elections would increase democratic legitimacy of Europe. This nomination procedure was followed through despite an express negative vote by



two Member States. This article examines the constitutional aspects of the new arrangement and discusses how they link to legitimacy of the EU and its policies. It is argued that the current Union Treaties situate legitimacy at the national rather than EU level, making the Spitzenkandidaten arrangement not only useless for enhancing legitimacy but directly harmful in this regard.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33841>

KOHLER, Stefan

'Guilt causes equal or unequal division in alternating-offer bargaining'

Economics bulletin, 2014, Vol. 34, No. 3, pp. 1611-1617

Parties in a bargaining situation may perceive guilt, a utility loss caused by receiving the larger share that is modeled in some social preferences. I extend Rubinstein (1982)'s solution of the open-ended alternating-offer bargaining problem for self-interested bargainers to a game with equally patient bargainers that exhibit a similar degree of guilt. The bargaining parties still reach agreement in the first period. If guilt is strong, they split the bargaining surplus equally. In contrast, if guilt is weak, the bargaining outcome is tilted away from the Rubinstein division towards a more unequal split. As both bargainers' sensation of guilt diminishes, the bargaining outcome converges to the Rubinstein division.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32332>

KRAPOHL, Sebastian, MEISSNER, Katharina L.,

MUNTSCHICK, Johannes

'Regional powers as leaders or Rambos?: the ambivalent behaviour of Brazil and South Africa in regional economic integration'

Journal of common market studies, 2014, Vol. 52, No. 4, pp. 879-895

The behaviour of regional powers towards their own regions is often volatile in the developing world, which leads to unstable integration processes. This article argues that this volatility is due to limited intra-regional gains from regional integration in developing regions, which implies that the behaviour of regional powers is constrained by extra-regional economic interests. When regional integration is not in conflict with extra-regional interests, regional powers provide regional leadership. However, when extra-regional interests are in conflict with regional integration, regional powers become regional Rambos. This argument is illustrated with the two examples of Brazil's behaviour in Mercosur and South Africa's behaviour in SADC. Both regional powers provided leadership during some periods of the regional integration processes, but became Rambos when important extra-regional interests were at stake. This damaged regional integration processes in South America and Southern Africa considerably.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33687>

KRIESI, Hanspeter

'The populist challenge'

West European politics, 2014, Vol. 37, No. 2 SI, pp. 361-378

Populism has been on the rise for some time in Europe now, and its rise has been one of the key concerns of Peter Mair. He has linked it to the increasing erosion of the representative function of European party systems. The spectre that haunted him was partyless democracy, a democratic regime where parties had lost their representative function, which opened the door for unmediated populist protest. While largely sharing



his interpretation of the overall structural trends giving rise to the populist challenges in Western Europe, the article is critical of the static character of his assessment. It suggests that there are three forms of protest populism, all of which may eventually end up transforming the West European party systems in the name of the new structuring conflicts that characterise contemporary European societies. In addition, it proposes to extend the scope of Peter's argument to the less established democracies of Central and Eastern Europe.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33989>

KROTZ, Ulrich

'Three eras and possible futures: a long-term view on the Franco-German relationship a century after the first World War'

International affairs, 2014, Vol. 90, No. 2, pp. 337-350

This article offers a long-term perspective on the relations between France and Germany a century after the First World War. It probes three grand periods in Franco-German affairs: 'hereditary enmity' (1871-1945), 'reconciliation' (1945-63) and the 'special relationship' since 1963. Through an investigation of the basic meaning and patterns of interstate interaction, particularly the resilient and adaptable embedded bilateralism of recent decades, the article seeks not only to delineate the key elements of the past, but also to accentuate the stakes of the present, as well as to cast an eye towards the future. The significance of the current crises in European affairs, this article maintains, lies not in the first place in their momentary tumult or troubles, but rather in their potential to unravel constitutive aspects of Franco-German relations and European politics of the past half century. Today, next to a rejuvenated Franco-German bilateralism embedded in a wider Europe, two other trajectories appear as 'possible futures': German hegemony in a partially integrated Europe; and a Europe of chronic muddling through, presumably along with a degeneration of the European project.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30724>

KULHÁNOVÁ, Ivana, HOFFMANN, Rasmus, EIKEMO, Terje A.,
MENVIELLE, Gwenn, MACKENBACH, Johan P.

'Sociaal-economische verschillen in sterfte naar doodsoorzaak: eerste Nederlandse gegevens'

Nederlands tijdschrift voor geneeskunde, 2014, No. 45, online

Using new facilities for linking large databases, we aimed to evaluate for the first time the magnitude of relative and absolute educational inequalities in mortality by sex and cause of death in the Netherlands. We analyzed data from Dutch Labour Force Surveys (1998-2002) with mortality follow-up 1998-2007 among people aged 30-79 years. We calculated hazard ratios using Cox proportional hazards model, age-standardized mortality rates and partial life expectancy by education. We compared results for the Netherlands with those for other European countries. The relative risk of dying was about 2 times higher among primary educated men and women as compared to their tertiary educated counterparts, leading to a gap in partial life expectancy of 3.4 years (men) and 2.4 years (women). Inequalities in mortality are similar to those in other countries in North-Western Europe, but inequalities in lung cancer mortality are substantially larger in the Netherlands, particularly among men. We conclude that the Netherlands has large inequalities in mortality, especially for smoking-related causes of death. These large inequalities require the urgent attention of policy makers.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34940>



KULHÁNOVÁ, Ivana, HOFFMANN, Rasmus, EIKEMO, Terje A.,
MENVIELLE, Gwenn, MACKENBACH, Johan P.
**'Educational inequalities in mortality by cause of
death: first national data for the Netherlands'**

International journal of public health, 2014, Vol. 59, No. 5, pp. 687-696

Using new facilities for linking large databases, we aimed to evaluate for the first time the magnitude of relative and absolute educational inequalities in mortality by sex and cause of death in the Netherlands. We analyzed data from Dutch Labour Force Surveys (1998-2002) with mortality follow-up 1998-2007 among people aged 30-79 years. We calculated hazard ratios using Cox proportional hazards model, age-standardized mortality rates and partial life expectancy by education. We compared results for the Netherlands with those for other European countries. The relative risk of dying was about two times higher among primary educated men and women as compared to their tertiary educated counterparts, leading to a gap in partial life expectancy of 3.4 years (men) and 2.4 years (women). Inequalities in mortality are similar to those in other countries in North-Western Europe, but inequalities in lung cancer mortality are substantially larger in the Netherlands, particularly among men. The Netherlands has large inequalities in mortality, especially for smoking-related causes of death. These large inequalities require the urgent attention of policy makers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34939>

KULHÁNOVÁ, Ivana, HOFFMANN, Rasmus, JUDGE, Ken,
LOOMAN, Caspar, EIKEMO, Terje A., BOPP, Matthias,
DEBOOSERE, Patrick, LEINSALU, Mall, MARTIKAINEN, Pekka,
RYCHTARÍKOVÁ, Jitka, WOKTYNIAK, Bogdan,
MENVIELLE, Gwenn, MACKENBACH, Johan P.

**'Assessing the potential impact of increased participation in higher
education on mortality: evidence from 21 European populations'**

Social science & medicine, 2014, Vol. 117, pp. 142-149

Although higher education has been associated with lower mortality rates in many studies, the effect of potential improvements in educational distribution on future mortality levels is unknown. We therefore estimated the impact of projected increases in higher education on mortality in European populations. We used mortality and population data according to educational level from 21 European populations and developed counterfactual scenarios. The first scenario represented the improvement in the future distribution of educational attainment as expected on the basis of an assumption of cohort replacement. We estimated the effect of this counterfactual scenario on mortality with a 10-15-year time horizon among men and women aged 30-79 years using a specially developed tool based on population attributable fractions (PAF). We compared this with a second, upward levelling scenario in which everyone has obtained tertiary education. The reduction of mortality in the cohort replacement scenario ranged from 1.9 to 10.1% for men and from 1.7 to 9.0% for women. The reduction of mortality in the upward levelling scenario ranged from 22.0 to 57.0% for men and from 9.6 to 50.0% for women. The cohort replacement scenario was estimated to achieve only part (4-25% (men) and 10-31% (women)) of the potential mortality decrease seen in the upward levelling scenario. We concluded that the effect of on-going improvements in educational attainment on average mortality in the population differs across Europe, and can be substantial. Further investments in education may have important positive side-effects on population health.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34941>



KUROWSKA, Xymena

'Multipolarity as resistance to liberal norms: Russia's position on responsibility to protect'

Conflict security and development, 2014, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 489-508

In Western analysis, Russia's insistence on the supremacy of international law serves as little more than a strategy to sustain parity with the West. The Kremlin's justification of its use of responsibility to protect is seen as an abuse of humanitarian language and a smokescreen in the pursuit of geopolitical interests. Formulated from within the liberal paradigm, such interpretations underestimate the normative saturation of strategic action. This article examines Russia's discourse of multipolarity not as being purely strategic—as is widely held—but rather as a form of resistance to the perceived liberal hegemony of the West. The effects of such resistance resemble the outcomes of strategic manoeuvring but they should not be reduced to such. Bolstered by a sense of betrayal by the West, Russia's evolving discourse of multipolarity provides an alternative vision of the world order that contests the imposition of liberal values and bestows upon the authorities an actual responsibility to contain the West's dominance. Both Russia's interpretation of responsibility to protect and its position in the debate arise from this agenda.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33688>

LACEY, Joseph

'Must Europe be Swiss?: on the idea of a voting space and the possibility of a multilingual demos'

British journal of political science, 2014, Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 61-82

Contrary to the view that linguistic homogeneity is required to create a viable demos, this article argues that linguistic diversity can be a permanent feature of any democratic community, so long as there is a unified and robust voting space that provides a common intentional object, around which distinct public spheres can aesthetically organize their political discourse. An attempt to explain how such a voting space operates in Switzerland, the finest existing exemplar of a multilingual demos, is given. Following the Swiss example, the author proposes, would go a long way to constituting the European Union as a democratically legitimate trans-national demos, despite its formidable linguistic diversity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30598>

LAFFAN, Brigid

'In the shadow of austerity: Ireland's seventh presidency of the European Union'

Journal of common market studies, 2014, Vol. 52, No. 1, pp. 90-98

Coinciding with the 40th anniversary of its accession to the European Union on 1 January 2013, Ireland assumed the Presidency of the Council for the seventh time. Ireland's first Presidency—a landmark for this small state in 1975—marked the end of the country's apprenticeship in the then European Economic Community. As a small state and a net beneficiary of EU funding, successive Irish governments regarded the Presidency as an opportunity to make a constructive contribution to the management of European business for a six-month period (Laffan and O'Mahony, 2009). There was also awareness that the Presidency brought small states into the heart of the Union, reinforced bilateral relations with all Member States and gave welcome international exposure. Ireland's seventh Presidency was unlike previous ones in two important respects (Laffan, 2013). First, Ireland found itself in the unenviable position of being a 'programme country'



having had to request a bail-out in November 2010 (Donovan and Murphy, 2013). Prior to the Presidency, there was concern about how much Ireland could achieve given its weak economic position (Piedrafita, 2013; Barry, 2013a). In previous Presidencies, the government and administration tended to focus considerable energy on, and give priority to, the business of the EU. Domestic issues, other than very urgent ones, were put on the back burner. This time the core executive had no such luxury. The domestic economy required continuous attention and the Presidency provided a vital platform for the government in its continuing quest to repair the reputational damage that Ireland experienced as a result of the economic crisis. Second, Ireland's seventh Presidency was conducted under the rules of the Lisbon Treaty, which made substantial changes to the role and prerogatives of the rotating Presidency (Dinan, 2010). For long-serving diplomats and officials with extensive pre-Lisbon Presidency experience, there was a need to adjust to and prepare for the post-Lisbon world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33689>

LAFFAN, Brigid

'Testing times: the growing primacy of responsibility in the Euro area'

West European politics, 2014, Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 270–287

The aim of this paper is to address one of the growing causes of tension between responsiveness to electorates and responsibility to partners by analysing the new rule-bound system of economic governance that is evolving within the euro area in response to the crisis. The key argument is that the nature and depth of the external constraints that have been agreed since 2010 represent a step-change in the intrusion of external actors in the domestic government and politics of the euro states. Responsibility to the collective has emerged as the central norm of the framework of economic governance that is evolving. The norm is backed by a strong regulatory framework including sanctions. The paper concludes with an analysis of the likely impact of the new system on domestic politics and political parties under the rubric of the politics of constrained choice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31694>

LAFFAN, Brigid

'Framing the crisis, defining the problems: decoding the Euro area crisis'

Perspectives on European politics and society, 2014, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 266–280

From autumn 2009 onwards, the Euro area has experienced a sustained economic crisis that has mutated into a social and political crisis. In 'hard times', existing paradigms come under strain and a high level of contestation concerning policy prescriptions is to be expected. Crises tend to act as focal points for institutional, policy and political change that leave significant legacies. European Union and euro area actors had to engage in a process of collectively decoding the crisis and the problems it engendered given the strong and sustained signals emanating from the financial markets, rating agencies and Europe's international partners. The crisis opened up a deep cleavage within the euro area between creditor and debtor states or Europe's core and periphery. The objective of this paper is to analyse how the crisis was decoded as this had a major impact on the choice of policy instruments and policy responses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31693>



LAMLA, Michael Josef, STRAUB, Martin,
GIRSBERGER, Esther Mirjam
**'On the economic impact of international sport events:
microevidence from survey data at the euro 2008'**
Applied economics, 2014, Vol. 46, No. 15, pp. 1693-1703

Using firm-level data for more than 700 Swiss hotels and restaurants, we evaluate the economic impact of the EURO 2008 soccer championship in Switzerland. Although aggregated macrodata do not reveal any sizable economic impact, we report an overall negative effect based on the surveyed companies. Notably the reported effects of the individual firms are very heterogeneous. For instance, hotels in cities benefitted from the tournament as they were able to raise prices and thereby increase sales. Looking at the long-run impact only a small fraction of companies do believe in a positive effect. Interestingly, this outlook does not depend on realized sales, but on the guest structure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33690>

LARIK, Joris
**'From speciality to a constitutional sense of purpose: on the
changing role of the objectives of the European Union'**
International and comparative law quarterly, 2014, Vol. 63, No. 4, pp. 935-962

After the Lisbon Treaty, the objectives of the European Union are more numerous and ambitious than ever. But what is their importance and function within the 'thickening' legal order of the EU? Combining insights from both the law of international organizations and comparative constitutional law, the article traces the diverging role of objectives for, on the one hand, a traditional international organization marked by the principle of 'speciality' and, on the other, a maturing legal order increasingly exhibiting 'constitutional' traits. It argues that in the case of the EU, objectives and competences have developed into two related but distinct norm categories. While objectives serve to bolster arguments to shape such powers, they no longer represent a rationale in their own right for founding competences. The EU no longer justifies its existence solely by striving for a particular set of goals. Rather, these norms represent an entrenched duty to pursue these objectives through the actors, structures and procedures available, regardless of the Union's ultimate form (*finalité*). Today, the EU stands for certain values and has been endowed with powers, the exercise of which is guided by promoting these various aspects of the 'common good'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35021>

LARIK, Joris
**'The Kadi saga as a tale of "strict observance" of international
law: obligations under the UN charter, targeted sanctions
and judicial review in the European Union'**
Netherlands international law review, 2014, Vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 23-42

This article addresses the question whether the European Union defaulted on the 'strict observance' of international law and 'respect' for the UN Charter, which are now express objectives of the EU following the Lisbon reform, in the course of the famous Kadi cases. With the final appeals judgment having been handed down by the Court of Justice of the European Union in July 2013, this question can now be conclusively answered in the negative. Despite the general tension these legal challenges created between EU law and international law, the EU managed, in the course of twelve years, to weave a seamless coat of compliance



with international law. The article contrasts this finding with the general academic discourse on this case law, which tends to depict Kadi as a 'sacrifice' of compliance with international law for the benefit of fundamental rights (as well as the autonomy of the EU legal order). By retracing the entirety of this string of cases, the article demonstrates that, all rhetoric aside and for all practical purposes, the EU courts and other institutions managed to avoid any violations of international legal obligations towards the UN Security Council in this matter. The EU discontinued its own sanctions against Mr Kadi only after he had been delisted by the UN by means of a political decision, not by virtue of judicial intervention.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35022>

LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe

**'National political parties and EU policy developments:
the case of Greece prior to the crisis'**

Journal of modern Greek studies, 2014, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 287-311

Greece's membership in the European Union (EU) and EU policies became key issues in the elections that took place during economic crisis, namely the May and June 2012 legislative and the May 2014 European elections. As the crisis was, and continues to be, an extraordinary period for both Greece and the EU as a whole, the key question concerns whether, due to their ongoing impact on national legislation, EU policy developments have affected national party positions during normal times of integration. However, we know little about Greek party preferences for EU involvement in policy-making and whether EU policy developments affected party competition before the crisis. The present article thus studies party positioning in the policy space during the decades prior to the crisis (1993-2006) using an original survey inquiring Greek party politicians about the crucial policy areas of agriculture and migration, as well as foreign and security affairs. The study reveals differences across Greek parties as well as within parties over time and discusses these findings in the context of the broader debate of party (organizational and policy) change in response to European integration. Besides contributing to this scholarly debate—a literature where, thus far, the Greek case is largely absent—this study enhances our understanding of Europeanization effects on Greek party politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34138>

LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe

'From bad to worse?: reflections on the crisis in Greece and in Europe'

Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft, 2014, Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 217-228

Welche Auswirkungen hatten die tief greifenden Maßnahmen, die seit Ausbruch der Krise in Griechenland eingeleitet wurden? In dem Essay werden die positiven und negativen Konsequenzen analysiert, und sodann wird diskutiert, was der Fall von Griechenland über die aktuelle politische Situation Griechenlands und Europas aussagt — und welche Gefahren für die Demokratie damit verbunden sind.

What are the consequences of the radical measures taken in Greece since the beginning of the crisis? While discussing the positive and negative effects of the Troika therapy in Greece, this essay gives an overview of the political situation in Greece and Europe, and discusses the dangers for democracy in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33691>



LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe, KATSANIDOU, Alexia
'Multilevel representation in the European Parliament'
European Union politics, 2014, Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 108-131

Congruence in the European Parliament has been analyzed in terms of agreement between voters and national candidates/parties. The question whether voters and Europarties are congruent on major dimensions of contestation (left-right and European Union) remains unanswered. Acknowledging the 'split-level' structure of preference aggregation in the European Parliament, we theorize the interrelationships between these levels. Our model incorporates a typically neglected factor: the interplay between national parties and Europarties. We establish that voter-Europarty congruence is different from, and determined by, voter-national party congruence; moreover, national party-Europarty congruence moderates this relationship. Our findings shed new light on the quality of representation in the European Parliament and have key implications for understanding transnational democracy in the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30097>

LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe, GIGER, Nathalie, GALLEGO, Alina
**'Electoral participation in pursuit of policy representation:
ideological congruence and voter turnout'**
Journal of elections public opinion and parties, 2014, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 291-311

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
**'Vom Regen in die Traufe?: Reflexionen über die Krise
in Griechenland und in Europa / From bad to worse?:
reflections on the crisis in Greece and in Europe'**
Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft, 2014, Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 217-228

What are the consequences of the radical measures taken in Greece since the beginning of the crisis? While discussing the positive and negative effects of the Troika therapy in Greece, this essay gives an overview of the political situation in Greece and Europe, and discusses the dangers for democracy in the EU.

Welche Auswirkungen hatten die tief greifenden Maßnahmen, die seit Ausbruch der Krise in Griechenland eingeleitet wurden? In dem Essay werden die positiven und negativen Konsequenzen analysiert, und sodann wird diskutiert, was der Fall von Griechenland über die aktuelle politische Situation Griechenlands und Europas aussagt — und welche Gefahren für die Demokratie damit verbunden sind.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32218>



LERGETPORER, Philipp. ANGERER, Silvia,
GLÄTZLE-RÜTZLER, Daniela, SUTTER, Matthias
**'Third-party punishment increases cooperation in children through
(misaligned) expectations and conditional cooperation'**

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014,
Vol. 111, No. 19, pp. 6916-6921

The human ability to establish cooperation, even in large groups of genetically unrelated strangers, depends upon the enforcement of cooperation norms. Third-party punishment is one important factor to explain high levels of cooperation among humans, although it is still somewhat disputed whether other animal species also use this mechanism for promoting cooperation. We study the effectiveness of third-party punishment to increase children's cooperative behavior in a large-scale cooperation game. Based on an experiment with 1,120 children, aged 7 to 11 y, we find that the threat of third-party punishment more than doubles cooperation rates, despite the fact that children are rarely willing to execute costly punishment. We can show that the higher cooperation levels with third-party punishment are driven by two components. First, cooperation is a rational (expected payoff-maximizing) response to incorrect beliefs about the punishment behavior of third parties. Second, cooperation is a conditionally cooperative reaction to correct beliefs that third party punishment will increase a partner's level of cooperation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33994>

LINKLATER, Emma

**'Book review: Laura J Murray, S Tina Piper and Kirsty
Robertson putting intellectual property in its place: rights
discourses, creative labor, and the everyday'**

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 192-195

This short but confident book considers intellectual property 'law' in the most distanced sense. In essence, the book seeks to contextualize IP, the different roles it has to play and the contours it can take. Recognizing that there are multiple factors that influence creators, the authors explain the dissociation between the written law of IP and its conception and application in the 'everyday'. The contribution of the book is therefore to set the social and historical context to IP law as we know it, rather than commenting on the state of law or its enforcement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32277>

LINKLATER, Emma

'Usedsoft and the big bang: is the e-exhaustion meteor about to strike?'

Journal of intellectual property, Information Technology and E-Commerce Law
(JIPITEC), 2014, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 12-22

Since the *UsedSoft* ruling of the CJEU in 2012, there has been the distinct feeling that—like the big bang—*UsedSoft* signals the start of a new beginning. As we enter this brave new world, the Copyright Directive will be read anew: misalignments in the treatment of physical and digital content will be resolved; accessibility and affordability for consumers will be heightened; and lock-in will be reduced as e-exhaustion takes hold. With *UsedSoft* as a precedent, the Court can do nothing but keep expanding its own ruling. For big bang theorists, it is only a matter of time until the digital first sale meteor strikes non-software downloads also. This paper looks at whether the *UsedSoft* ruling could indeed be the beginning of a wider doctrine of e-exhaustion, or if it is simply a one-shot comet restrained by provisions of the Computer Program Directive on which it was



based. Fighting the latter corner, we have the strict word of the law; in the UsedSoft ruling, the Court appears to willingly bypass the international legal framework of the WCT. As far as expansion goes, the Copyright Directive was conceived specifically to implement the WCT, thus the legislative intent is clear. The Court would not, surely, invoke its modicum of creativity there also... With perhaps undue haste in a digital market of many unknowns, it seems this might well be the case. Provoking the big bang theory of e-exhaustion, the UsedSoft ruling can be read as distinctly purposive, but rather than having copyright norms in mind, the standard for the Court is the same free movement rules that underpin the exhaustion doctrine in the physical world. With an endowed sense of principled equivalence, the Court clearly wishes the tangible and intangible rules to be aligned. Against the backdrop of the European internal market, perhaps few legislative instruments would staunchly stand in its way. With firm objectives in mind, the UsedSoft ruling could be a rather disruptive meteor indeed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31303>

LINKLATER, Emma

'Neutrality of VAT rates under EU law: all books are created equal, but some are more equal than others?'

Publishing research quarterly, 2014, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 300-312

EU law currently distinguishes 'physically embodied' books and e-books for VAT purposes, even where their content is the same. This article explores the legal root of that difference and, employing the principle of 'fiscal neutrality' (a subset of equal treatment) it aims to shed light on the the current cases pending before the Court of Justice of the EU against France and Luxembourg for their unilateral reductions in e-book rates. The last part of this article looks at another area of physical and e-book divergence, first sale, and considers what an equality based approach could have to say about this. Pre-publication author proof is attached for archiving.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32951>

LORUBIO, Giuseppe, SCHLOSSER, Pierre

'Euro mix current European energy developments and policy alternatives for 2030 and beyond'

IEEE power & energy magazine, 2014, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 65-74

When it was adopted in 2009, the energy and climate policy package created by the European Union (EU), which consisted of targets for renewable energy consumption (20%), greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions reductions (20%), and energy savings (20%), all to be met by 2020?was hailed as some of the world?s most advanced legislation for moving toward a more sustainable and secure energy system. Although Europe seems on track to hit the GHG reduction and renewable energy targets, the current policy framework has also led to some blurred investment signals and a decrease in the profitability of utilities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33996>

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, 2014, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 479-496



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>

LUETZELBERGER, Therese
**'Independence or interdependence norms of
leaving home in Italy and Germany'**
European societies, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 28-47

This article contributes to understanding the relatively early residential independence of young Northern Europeans, by comparison to their Southern European peers. It explores the norms and underlying meanings that influence the departure from the parental home and the feelings attached to it. Analysing qualitative, biographically oriented interviews with Italian and German university students and their parents (43 participants), two patterns are identified. The first is an 'independence' pattern, which prioritizes the importance of leaving home in order to grow up. The second is an 'interdependence' pattern which supports the togetherness of the family and sees the family home as the best environment for young adults—i.e., they leave home only for 'inevitable' reasons related to work, education, or family formation. Both patterns are handed down over generations and are transmitted in the socialization process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33997>

LÄHDESMÄKI, Tuuli
'The EU's explicit and implicit heritage politics'
European societies, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 401-421

During the past couple of decades, heritage has become topical in a new way in Europe as the concept has been utilized for political purposes in the EU cultural policy. The EU currently administrates or supports three initiatives—the European Heritage Days, the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage, and the European Heritage Label—that address the fostering of the transnational European cultural heritage. The article discusses the explicit and implicit heritage politics included in these initiatives. In order to understand the constructive and generative nature of the EU heritage politics, it is approached in the article as a discursive meaning-making process consisting of several political aims, the strategies for obtaining them, and the underlying ideologies on which the aims and the strategies are based upon. The main focuses of the EU's heritage politics are determined in the article as: the politics of integration, image-building, education, governmentality, and the economy. The fundamental strategy in the implementation of the EU heritage politics is to mingle the top-down and bottom-up dynamics between the EU and the local agents. This is at the same time its ideological core: to produce seemingly self-creating and self-maintaining coherency and cultural integration in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32353>



LÄHDESMÄKI, Tuuli

'Transnational heritage in the making: strategies for narrating cultural heritage as European in the intergovernmental initiative of the European heritage label'

Journal of European ethnology, 2014, Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 75–83

Lähdesmäki makes a comparison of how local heritage actors choose to narrate the transnationally launched European Heritage Label. Within an initiative to foster Europeanization, she finds actors formulating European identities in different moulds.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32352>

MAJONE, Giandomenico

'Policy harmonization: limits and alternatives'

Journal of comparative policy analysis: research and practice, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 4–21

Globalization is an important reason for the current interest in the harmonization of national policies. In the European Community/Union harmonization of the national laws and policies of the member states was one of three legal techniques the Rome Treaty made available for establishing and maintaining a common market. The long history of policy harmonization in the EC/EU provides a good empirical basis for a more general analysis of the benefits and costs of a centralized approach to transnational policymaking. The main alternative to centralized harmonization is competition among different approaches to comparable policy problems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33692>

MALTHANER, Stefan

'Contextualizing radicalization: the emergence of the "Sauerland-Group" from radical networks and the Salafist movement'

Studies in conflict and terrorism, 2014, Vol. 37, No. 8, pp. 638–653

This article proposes an analytical perspective on jihadist radicalization that focuses on the immediate social environment from which clandestine violent groups emerge, to which they remain socially and symbolically connected, and from which they receive some degree of support. Based on a detailed analysis of the 'Sauerland-Group' it traces relational dynamics shaping individual pathways as well as processes of group formation within local Salafist milieus, the wider Salafist movement, and radical jihadist networks. It argues that one characteristic feature of 'homegrown' jihadist groups is their simultaneous connection to and embeddedness in various different social contexts as well as the fluid, ad-hoc character of the clandestine group and its ambivalent relation with its supportive social environment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33693>

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, 2014, Vol. 52, No. 5, pp. 111–126

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>

MARCHETTI, Sabrina, PIAZZALUNGA, Daniela,
VENTURINI, Alessandra

'Does Italy represent an opportunity for temporary migrants from the Eastern Partnership Countries?'

IZA journal of European labor studies, 2014, Vol. 3, No. 8, Online

The paper reviews the dynamics and characteristics of immigrant inflows to Italy from the EU's Eastern Partnership countries. In particular, it compares Ukrainian and Moldovan migrants, which are the most numerous nationalities. Even though both groups show a feminisation of flows, high participation in the labour market and strong involvement in the domestic and care sectors, our research highlights the existence of two different migration profiles. Migration from Ukraine, mostly mature women, is mainly temporary; on the contrary, Moldovans tend to be younger, with a higher share of male and family reunifications and tend to migrate permanently.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35063>

MARKERT, Marat

'Tacit procedural politics: institutional change and member states' strategies in police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters'

Cambridge review of international affairs, 2014, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 106-126

This article analyses the dynamics of procedural politics in the EU's Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters across subsequent Treaty regimes (Amsterdam and Lisbon). In the course of legislative policy-making in this area, member states and the European Commission engage in strategic interactions with respect to procedural rules, whereby specifically member states attempt to contain integrationist legislation coming from the Commission through legislative preemption strategies. Drawing on Joseph Jupille's procedural politics approach, the article hypothesizes that member states' strategies are conditioned by several scope conditions, notably jurisdictional ambiguity, influence difference between different decision-making procedures, and prointegrationist case law from the European Court of Justice. I test these hypotheses by analysing the legislative process on a number of selected cases.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33694>

MASULLO JIMENEZ, Juan, LAUZURIKA BAJO, Jone

'Bringing the "new wars" debate back on track: building on critiques, identifying opportunities, and moving forward'

Global policy, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 415-424; [COSMOS]

Kaldor's 'new wars' argument has stimulated a forceful debate over the last decade. Albeit providing important insights, this debate has messily conflated arguments, concepts and theories. As a result, when it comes to enhancing our understanding of contemporary armed conflicts, it is bringing diminishing results. In this



article we suggest avenues for further research and point to current research programs that may help put the debate 'back on track' and push the discussion forward by examining systematically some of the aspects Kaldor described as defining features of 'new wars'. Concretely, we stress the importance of undertaking a longer historical perspective for drawing inferences; call for bringing warfare in the study of civilian victimization; highlight the conceptual differences between 'new wars' and civil wars and emphasize the importance of taking their transnational dimension seriously; make a plea for disaggregation for capturing relevant temporal and spatial variation; and draw attention to new data sets and the opportunities they offer to statistically test the 'new wars' argument. In a concluding section, we broadly outline the significance of this discussion for policy making.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34458>

MATTONI, Alice, VOGIATZOGLU, Markos
'Italy and Greece, before and after the crisis: between mobilization and resistance against precarity'

Quaderni: communication, technologies, pouvoir, 2014, No. 84, pp. 57-72; [COSMOS]

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32453>

MATTONI, Alice, TRERE, Emiliano
'Media practices, mediation processes, and mediatization in the study of social movements'

Communication theory, 2014, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 252-271

The aim of this article is to explore the use of 3 concepts of media studies-media practices, mediation, and mediatization-in order to build a conceptual framework to study social movements and the media. The article first provides a critical review of the literature about media and movements. Secondly, it offers an understanding of social movements as processes in which activists perform actions according to different temporalities and connect this understanding with the use of the 3 media related concepts mentioned above. Then, the resulting conceptual framework is applied to the it student movements. In the conclusion, benefits and challenges in the use of such framework are considered and lines of inquiry on current movements are suggested.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33695>

MAUGERI, Novella
'Some pitfalls in smooth transition models estimation: a Monte Carlo study'

Computational economics, 2014, Vol. 44, No. 3, pp. 339-378

Nonlinear regime switching models are becoming increasingly popular in recent applied literature, as they allow capturing state-dependent behaviors which would be otherwise impossible to model. However, despite their popularity, the specification and estimation of these type of models is computationally complex and it is far from being a univocally solved issue. This paper aims at contributing to this debate. In particular, we use Monte Carlo experiments to assess whether employing the standard trick of 'concentrating the sum of squares' by Leybourne et al. (*Journal of Time Series Analysis*, 19(1): 83-97, 1998) in the application of



nonlinear least squares to smooth transition models yields estimates with desirable asymptotic properties. Our results confirm that this procedure needs to be used with caution as it may yield biased and inconsistent estimates, especially when faced with small samples.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33696>

MAURIN, Vincent, VIDAL, Jean-Pierre

'Monetary policy deliberations: committee size and voting rules'

Recherches économiques de Louvain – Louvain economic review, 2014, Vol. 80, No. 2, pp. 47-83

How large should a monetary policy committee be? Which voting rule should a monetary policy committee adopt? This paper builds on Condorcet's jury theorem to analyse the relationships between committee size and voting rules in a model where policy discussions are subject to a time constraint. It suggests that in large committees majority voting is likely to enhance policy outcomes. Under unanimity (consensus) it is preferable to limit the size of the committee. Finally, supermajority voting rules are social contrivances that contribute to policy performance in a more uncertain environment, when initial policy proposals are less likely to be correct, or when payoffs are asymmetric.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33998>

MCCREA, Ronan

'Religion in the workplace: Eweida and others v United Kingdom'

Modern law review, 2014, Vol. 77, No. 2, pp. 277-291

The European Court of Human Rights judgment in *Eweida and Others v United Kingdom* dealt with the increasingly controversial questions of religious symbols at work and the clash between free conscience and anti-discrimination norms. In a change of approach, it held that the right to resign could no longer be seen as adequate protection for religious freedom and that workplace norms that restrict religious liberty must satisfy a proportionality test. However, it accorded a wide margin of appreciation to States in reconciling freedom of conscience and freedom from discrimination, ruling that the importance of non-discrimination could justify a failure to exempt a religious individual from complying with a policy forbidding discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34151>

MCCREA, Ronan

'La religion, la loi et l'État dans l'Europe contemporaine : perspective comparative des principaux dilemmes'

Politique américaine, 2014, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 73-90

This article examines the key elements of European approaches to regulating the relationship between religion, the law and the state. It assesses the main challenges faced by these approaches, most notably how migration and religious diversity pose problems to established patterns. Finally it considers how European approaches compare to that of the United States and whether the approach of American institutions can provide a useful template for European states and pan-European institutions.



Cet article traite des principaux éléments de la réglementation des liens entre la religion, le droit et l'État en Europe. Il analyse les principaux défis auxquels ces réglementations sont confrontées, et notamment la façon dont l'immigration et la diversité religieuse posent problème aux modèles existants. Enfin, l'article esquisse une comparaison entre les approches européennes et américaines, afin d'évaluer si les États-Unis peuvent constituer une source d'inspiration aussi bien pour les États que pour les institutions pan européennes.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34152>

MCDONNELL, Duncan, VALBRUZZI, Marco
'Defining and classifying technocrat-led and technocratic governments'
European journal of political research, 2014, Vol. 53, No. 4, pp. 654-671

Governments led by technocrats remain a nebulous category in political science literature, with little clarity about how they differ from party governments, how many have existed and how we can differentiate between them. This article aims to provide that conceptual and empirical clarity. Having proposed an ideal type definition of 'technocratic government', it sets out three conditions for an operational definition of a 'technocrat' and, on that basis, lists the 24 technocrat-led governments that have existed in 27 European Union (EU) democracies from the end of the Second World War until June 2013. It then classifies these according to their partisan/technocrat composition and remit. This allows for the presentation of a typology of four different types of technocrat-led governments and the definition of 'full technocratic governments' as those which contain a majority of technocrats and—unlike caretaker governments—have the capacity to change the status quo. The article concludes that full technocratic governments remain extremely rare in EU democracies since there have been only six cases—of which three have occurred in the last decade.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31246>

MCGINNESS, Anne B.
'Between subjection and accommodation: the development of José de Anchieta's missionary project in colonial Brazil'
Journal of jesuit studies, 2014, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 227-244

This article provides an explanation for why José de Anchieta, S.J., the most influential missionary in early colonial Brazil, engaged in apparently contradictory evangelization practices. Anchieta's belief that both subjection and accommodation were necessary in the process of converting natives is evidenced by his epic poem, *De gestis Mendi de Saa*, which praised Governor Mem de Sá for the peace he brought to Brazil. The climax of the poem is the death by cannibalism of a bishop. This act, in the minds of Anchieta and fellow Portuguese colonists, constituted a cause for just war. While Anchieta's initial evangelization strategies were focused on taming 'savages' by subjecting them to the laws of the colonial governor and altering their indigenous customs, after a relative state of peace was established in the Jesuits' mission villages Anchieta was able to catechize with great attention to indigenous sensibilities. An analysis of his most popular play, *On the Feast of St. Lawrence*, highlights how European and indigenous customs combined on the stages of colonial Brazil. Through Anchieta's poetry and drama, we see that there were many ways of proceeding among the Jesuits, and that their apparent contradictions are better understood in view of their ultimate purpose: converting souls.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31496>



MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang

'Guest editorial: on the politics of legal methodology'

Maastricht journal of European and comparative law (MJ), 2014, Vol. 21, No. 4,
pp. 589-596

In the last couple of years the market for academic legal books and law journals has been flooded with contributions on legal methodology. Most of them are written in English. This does not mean that the debate is bound to the common law, or that only English publishing houses and English journals are involved. The choice of language is nothing more than a further proof that English has long had the status of lingua franca in our academic discourse.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34417>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, KAS, Betül

'Overview of cases before the CJEU on European Consumer Contract Law (2009-2013): part II'

European review of contract law, 2014, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 189-257

During the last five years the CJEU had to decide on more than 50 preliminary references in the area of consumer contract law. As a consequence there are far more than 100 decisions available which represent the increasingly concrete basis for a European contract law. Particularly striking is the rising number of questions referred to the CJEU by the new Member States. With regard to quantity, two fields stand out: legal conflicts about financial services of all kinds and about passenger rights. Since the CJEU has developed independent dogmatics for some areas of contract law, it might be necessary to rethink legal categories on the national level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34419>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, REICH, Norbert

'The court and sleeping beauty: the revival of the Unfair Contract Terms Directive (UCTD)'

Common market law review, 2014, Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 771-808

The paper gives an overview of the increased litigation leading to innovative case law of the ECJ concerning the scope and effects of the Unfair Contract Terms Directive (Directive 93/13/EEC) on consumer contracts, in particular financial services and services in the general economic interest. The originally limited impact of the Directive on Member State contract law and procedure has been substantially extended as a metaphor, one may even say that a 'Sleeping Beauty has been kissed awake' by the Court! The authors follow the recent case law both in its legal and economic consequences on consumer protection in the EU internal market. The paper ends with an outlook on the state of 'Social Contract Law in the EU'—hoping to provoke a broader discussion on the concept and limits of a 'Europeanization' of contract law already under way.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34000>



MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, KAS, Betül
**'Overview of cases before the CJEU on European
Consumer Contract Law (2009–2013): Part I'**

European review of contract law, 2014, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 1–63

During the last five years the CJEU had to decide on more than 50 preliminary references in the area of consumer contract law. As a consequence there are far more than 100 decisions available which represent the increasingly concrete basis for a European contract law. Particularly striking is the rising number of questions referred to the CJEU by the new Member States. With regard to quantity two fields stand out: legal conflicts about financial services of all kinds and about passenger rights. Since the CJEU has developed independent dogmatics for some areas of contract law, it might be necessary to rethink legal categories on the national level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35106>

MINELLO, Alessandra
**'The educational expectations of Italian children: the role of
social interactions with the children of immigrants'**

International studies in sociology of education, 2014, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 127–147

This paper aims to investigate to what extent the growing presence of children with immigrant background in the Italian school system has an impact on the educational expectations of Italian students in eighth grade. Educational expectations are individuals' plans for their future educational career, adjusted to the subjectively estimated probabilities of achieving a given outcome. Multilevel analyses are performed using data from ITAGEN2 (Italian Second Generation) survey, the first nationwide survey on natives, first- and second-generation immigrants. Results demonstrate that attending a school with a high proportion of children of immigrants has no impact on realistic expectations about secondary education. In addition, students attending schools with high level of interethnic integration are more prone to having high educational expectations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34702>

MINELLO, Alessandra, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter
**'From mother to daughter: changes in intergenerational
educational and occupational mobility in Germany'**

International studies in sociology of education, 2014, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 65–84

Recent decades have seen a dramatic expansion in the educational attainment and occupational opportunities of German women. Both the educational and occupational positions of the mothers and those of their daughters are continuously changing across cohorts. Our study aims to detect the probability of daughters to experience maternal-line intergenerational educational and occupational mobility. Using new data from the National Educational Panel Study of adult cohorts, we analyse successive cohorts of German women born between 1944 and 1984. We demonstrate that the relation between mothers' and daughters' educational and occupational career has changed over time. Maternal-line female mobility has decreased over cohorts. Our results also reveal that the relationship between educational careers and female job mobility has changed. The tertiary level of education has become more relevant across cohorts in preventing downward intergenerational mobility and it has become a prerequisite for taking part in the completion for upward intergenerational mobility.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34703>



MINELLO, Alessandra, DALLA ZUANNA, Gianpiero
'Children of immigrants in the Italian school system: what kind of assimilation?'

Statistica applicata: Italian journal of applied statistics, 2014, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 193-213

Our paper aims at identifying the kind of assimilation experienced by children of immigrants who arrived in Italy during the first decade of the 21st century, a time of great immigrant expansion. We aim at discerning to what extent children of immigrants within the Italian education system identify with or distance themselves from natives depending on the length of their stay in their new country. We use ITAGEN2 data, the first national survey on first and second generation immigrants, focusing on children attending their third year of middle school. Our results demonstrate evident signs of downward assimilation, especially for newcomers. Moreover, first generation immigrants, more so than second generations, tend to be similar to children of the Italian working class in terms of educational expectations, individual economic resources, and social relations.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34737>

NATALI, David, STAMATI, Furio
'Reassessing South European pensions after the crisis: evidence from two decades of reforms'

South European society and politics, 2014, Vol. 19, No. 3 SI, pp. 309-330

The article studies pension reforms in Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain between 1990 and 2013, focusing on three dimensions of change: multi-pillarisation, institutional harmonisation, and spending trends (cost-containment/expansion). The pension evolution of these countries is reassessed throughout the period of crisis and austerity. All countries encouraged the spread of private pensions and harmonised their fragmented public schemes. Cost containment was massive, putting future adequacy at risk. While international actors, especially the European Union, acquired a stronger role, that of organised labour declined. Spiralling between crisis and austerity, these systems changed and adapted, but still face old and new problems: inequality, risk individualisation, and increasing vulnerability to external shocks.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34001>

NEUMAYER, Nathalie
'Unjust factors or legal ground?: absence of basis and the English law of unjust enrichment'

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 119-139

Traditionally, there are two main approaches to enrichment by transfer, the common law 'unjust factors' approach and the civilian 'absence of basis' approach. In the aftermath of the so-called 'swaps cases', Peter Birks proclaimed the dethronement of the unjust factors in the English system, said that English law has embraced a German-style absence of basis approach, and proposed a new system of unjust enrichment. This article proceeds in two steps. Firstly, it asks whether one of the two systems is superior to the other. Concluding that the 'absence of basis' approach may be conceptually clearer, it then argues that the English system should nonetheless be careful to adopt this approach for two reasons. First, this new approach may not be suited to neighbouring fields of law (especially contract), and secondly, unjust enrichment does not occupy the same place in the legal landscape in Germany and England, it is of a different normative quality.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34389>



NIKNEJAD, Mandana

'European Union towards the banking union, single supervisory mechanism and challenges on the road ahead'

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 92-124

The financial crisis in the Eurozone has posed a serious challenge to the viability of the existing legal structure, which serves as the grounds for the European Union's (EU) Member States' economic cooperation. The EU's financial and banking institutions and its decision-making bodies' failure to predict, and to prevent this economic crisis, has led the Union's decision-makers to conclude that they must reinforce the supervisory powers of the European Central Bank (ECB). The consequent establishment of the Single Supervisory Mechanism has increased ECB's expectations from the administration of the European banks. However, as in any attempt at crisis management, the EU Member States face an important question: are the proposed solutions compatible with the existing structures that were put in place by current treaties? On the one hand, the European financial market's vulnerability to each Member State's crises indicates that it requires a higher degree of centralization in supervisory matters. On the other hand, all Member States, including the non-Eurozone EU Member States, reasonably expect that the ECB's powers be limited to the matters in which they have agreed to relinquish their sovereign rights, and that they participate effectively in the decision-making process. The final resolution establishing the Single Supervisory Mechanism seems to meet some of these expectations. However, questions about this mechanism's compatibility with existing treaties, as well as with EU standards for the ECB's accountability, remain far from being fully resolved.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32276>

OBADIC, Ivan

'A troubled relationship: Yugoslavia and the European economic community in détente'

European review of history, 2014, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 329-348

The article examines the origins and evolution of Yugoslav policy toward the European Economic Community (EEC) from the mid-1960s until the signing of the Cooperation Agreement in 1980. The signing of the Treaty of Rome and the Community's initial success in the 1960s had a profound impact on the direction of Yugoslav foreign trade. Increased trade relations with the EEC and the domestic introduction of the 1965 Economic Reform proved vital in persuading Belgrade to become the first Communist country to establish diplomatic and trade relations with the Community in 1968. The article argues that these relations in the 1970s became of increasing relevance to the economic and, ultimately, political stability of Yugoslavia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33697>

ÖBERG, Jacob

'The definition of criminal sanctions in the EU'

European criminal law review, 2014, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 273-299

This article reviews how we should define criminal sanctions in EU law. Defining what are 'criminal sanctions' is a long-standing issue of criminal law which has been debated for almost a century. The term 'criminal' is generally used by commentators and courts to refer to sanctions of a severe nature that are intended to punish rather than simply deter or compensate in contrast to civil or administrative sanctions. The distinctions have also been drawn as a matter of procedure. Criminal proceedings are, in contrast to civil proceedings, initiated by the government or by governmental authorities rather than by private parties. They



entail a higher standard of proof, different rules of discovery and evidence. Criminal proceedings further trigger certain fundamental rights such as the right to counsel, the right to a fair trial and other procedural guarantees. It is further suggested that in order for a sanction to be considered criminal, it must involve having moral-social stigma attached.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29209>

PANICHELLA, Nazareno, TRIVENTI, Moris
'Social inequalities in the choice of secondary school: long-term trends during educational expansion and reforms in Italy'
European societies, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 666-693

The main aim of this work is to examine the long-term trends in the association between social class of origin, enrolment in upper secondary education and the choice of high school track. In the first part, we describe the Italian education system and the main educational reforms which occurred in the second half of the twentieth century. We also discuss several theories which can help to make predictions on the expected trends in vertical and horizontal inequalities in secondary education. We used binomial and multinomial logistic regression models on data from the Italian Households Longitudinal Survey to test our hypotheses. In line with the maximally maintained inequality argument, we found that absolute inequalities in the probability of enrolling in upper secondary education declined but relative inequality persisted. As predicted by the 'effectively maintained inequality' thesis, the association between social class of origin and the choice of the academic track grew over time (both in absolute and in relative terms). This is because children from the upper classes became increasingly likely to attend the academic track, while those from the working class were more likely to attend the technical and vocational schools. The educational reforms played a negligible role in reducing social inequalities in school prosecution after lower secondary education, while they had a side effect of boosting horizontal inequality in track choice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34899>

PAPPAS, Takis S., O'MALLEY, Eoin
'Civil compliance and "political Luddism": explaining variance in social unrest during crisis in Ireland and Greece'
American behavioral scientist, 2014, Vol. 58, No. 12, pp. 1592-1613

When badly hit by the same global financial and economic crisis in the early 2000s, the Irish and the Greek societies reacted in quite different ways. Whereas Ireland remained largely acquiescent and displayed a high degree of civil compliance, Greeks took massively to the streets using violence and attacking specifically the state and the state personnel, a phenomenon we refer to as 'political Luddism.' It is shown that the two countries are quite similar in terms of their economic condition, cultural background, social composition, ideological profiling, and party system dynamics, among other factors. What, then, explains the two countries' dissimilar reactions to crisis? Through a detailed analysis of the cases, the article offers evidence that the most compelling explanation relates to the varying ability of the Greek and Irish states to continue providing basic public goods and other state-related services to their respective societies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32142>



PAPPAS, Takis S.
**'Populist democracies: post-authoritarian Greece
and post-communist Hungary'**
Government and opposition, 2014, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 1-23

This article makes the case for a novel democratic subtype, populist democracy, indicating a situation in which both the party in office and at least the major opposition force(s) in a pluralist system are populist. Based on a minimal definition of populism as 'democratic illiberalism', and through the comparative analysis of post-authoritarian Greece and post-communist Hungary, the article reveals the particular stages, as well as the causal mechanisms, that may prompt the emergence of populist democracy in contemporary politics. It also points to the tendency of such systems to produce polarized two-party systems, and it calls for further research on the topic.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34002>

PARCU, Pier Luigi, BROGI, Elda
'Evolving regulation for media freedom and pluralism in the European Union'
Utilities policy, 2014, Vol. 31, pp. 256-265; [Florence School of Regulation]

European regulation of the media is limited to audio-visual media services and is influenced by the economic regulation of electronic communications, and of e-commerce, that have a close scope of application. However, media regulation has one peculiar differentiating characteristic: it cannot concentrate only on market competition, as the rest of modern economic regulation does, but has to pursue other fundamental values. In particular, media pluralism and media freedom emerge as policy goals that are essential for democracy and human rights in Europe. In this paper, we discuss the EU's search for a point of equilibrium within resistance from member states to relinquishing power in the sector; we describe the current debate, and suggest some possible directions for development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34380>

PARCU, Pier Luigi, SILVESTRI, Virginia
**'Electronic communications regulation in Europe:
an overview of past and future problems'**
Utilities policy, 2014, Vol. 31, pp. 246-255; [Florence School of Regulation]

For many years, electronic communications has been one of the most important areas of policy intervention for the EU. Liberalization and privatization of the telecommunications industry were very important topics of policy debate in the two decades from 1990 to 2010. In these years, the EU developed a sophisticated regulatory framework that aspired to the principle of favoring the entrance of new players in the sector, and characterized by a strong pro-competition flavor. However, more recently the necessity of mobilizing 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 article discusses the solutions adopted during the liberalization process, and summarizes some of the key future challenges to the existing regulatory framework.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34379>



PASKALEV, Vesco
**'Portrait of the EU as a rational agent:
collective reason and democratic deficit'**

Croatian yearbook of European law and policy, 2014, Vol. 10, pp. 89-121

In the present article I take a critical view of the well-known discursive dilemma which captures the difference between governance by collective reasoning and governance responsive to majoritarian will. I identify a problem with the solution preferred by the republican theory which I call the rationality gap and suggest that in principle deliberation in the public sphere may bring the two ends together, thus avoiding the gap. Then I look at the European Union (EU) through the prism of civic republicanism and analyse it as an example of a system which collectivises reason. From such a perspective, the notorious democratic deficit is explainable as a contradiction between collective reason and popular will. In principle, pan-European deliberation could close the gap there, too. However, it is obstructed by competition from spontaneous deliberation in the existing national public spheres. The latter are more robust and for that reason the rationality gaps arising there are closed faster so that national public opinions polarise and defend 'national' interest against further deliberative challenges at the upper level. I argue that the notion of competition is useful to explain why, despite the development of common democratic institutions at the EU level and despite the emergence of a weak pan-European public, the deficit is bound to persist.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34603>

PASSARETTA, Giampiero, TRIVENTI, Moris
**'Il lavoro durante gli studi universitari e gli esiti occupazionali
dopo la laurea: il caso italiano in prospettiva comparata'**

Sociologia del lavoro, 2014, Vol. 136, pp. 203-220

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34902>

PASTER, Thomas
**'Why did Austrian business oppose welfare cuts?: how the organization
of interests shapes business attitudes toward social partnership'**

Comparative political studies, 2014, Vol. 47, No. 7, pp. 966-992

In recent decades, business interests became protagonists of welfare retrenchment in many countries. In contrast, Austria's national business organization, the WKÖ (Wirtschaftskammer Österreich), defended welfare programs and social partnership against government initiatives to dismantle them. Drawing on interviews and media reports, this article analyzes the reasons for this deviation, focusing on reforms in two fields: (a) public pensions and (b) social insurance administration. The article suggests that the institutional setup of interest representation in Austria explains this stance better than alternative explanations that focus on competitive advantages. The article identifies compulsory membership, equal voting rights, and encompassing organization as the relevant features of the institutional setup. These features shaped the WKÖ's social policy attitudes in two ways: first, by ensuring a strong role for small firms, and second, by reducing the vulnerability of the organization to discontented minorities. The findings point to the importance of organizational structures in shaping associational policy preferences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34712>



PASTOR MERCHANTE, Fernando
'The follow-up of Hotel Cipriani / Comitato "Venezia Vuole Vivere"'
European state aid law quarterly (EStAL), 2014, Vol. 134, No 1, pp. 132-138

Venezia Vuole Vivere: Cases T-231/00, T-260/00 and T-261/00: Annotation.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31891>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
**'Narrating "international economic law":
methodological pluralism and its constitutional limits'**
Zeitschrift für Ausländisches Öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht, 2014, Vol. 74, No. 4,
pp. 763-819

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34230>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
**'Multilevel governance problems of the World Trading
System beyond the WTO conference at Bali'**
Journal of international economic Law (JIEL), 2014, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 233-270

This contribution argues that the perennial negotiations on adjustments of the law of the WTO (e. g. by means of the Doha Round negotiations) and of UN law (e. g. adjustments of the IMF quota and voting system, UN climate change regulations) reflect systemic problems of multilevel governance of international public goods (PGs) that call for reviewing traditional regulatory approaches at national and international levels of governance (as discussed in Sections II and III) so as to better respond to the 'collective action problems' of multilevel governance of international PGs (as discussed in Section IV). The concluding Section V draws policy lessons from the WTO agreements adopted at the WTO Ministerial Conference at Bali. Rather than lamenting about 'fragmentation' of UN and WTO law, bilateral, regional and other plurilateral agreements can be justified as necessary instruments for reforming international law for the benefit of citizens; the 'consistent interpretation'-and 'judicial comity'-requirements of national and international legal systems call for interpreting such agreements in conformity with the UN and WTO legal obligations of contracting parties as integral parts of multilevel governance of 'aggregate PGs' demanded by citizens.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33820>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
'Need for a new philosophy of international economic law and adjudication'
Journal of international economic law (JIEL), 2014, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 639-669

Section I explains why the human rights obligations of all UN Member States call for a new philosophy of international economic law (IEL) in order to protect rights of citizens and their democratic demand for transnational public goods (PGs) more effectively. Section II discusses five different conceptions of IEL and the need for their 'legal integration' so as to promote more 'public reason', democratic participation, legal coherence, and 'proportionality balancing' in multilevel governance of transnational PGs. Section III argues that the 'functional institutionalism' underlying UN and WTO law-albeit necessary for limiting 'prisoner



dilemmas' and other collective action problems in multilevel governance of international 'aggregate PGs' - must be embedded into 'cosmopolitan constitutionalism' in order to protect human rights and other 'aggregate PGs' more effectively through 'participatory' and 'deliberative democracy', democratic accountability mechanisms, and stronger legal and judicial remedies of citizens compensating for the inadequate parliamentary control of multilevel economic regulation. Transforming 'disconnected UN/WTO governance' into 'cosmopolitan republicanism' requires 'responsible citizenship' and cosmopolitan rights protecting individual autonomy (e.g. 'market freedoms'), democratic autonomy and other 'aggregate PGs' (res publica). 'Constitutional' and 'legislative balancing' of economic and noneconomic rules must be complemented by case-specific 'judicial balancing' and justification with due respect for 'principles of justice'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33821>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

'Review of global justice and international economic law: three takes'

Journal of international economic law (JIEL), 2014, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 183-189

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33819>

PEÑA-ALCARAZ, Maite, PEREZ-ARRIAGA, Ignacio,
SUSSMAN, Joseph M.

'Capacity pricing schemes to implement open-access rail in Tanzania'

Network industries quarterly, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 18-22

[Florence School of Regulation]

We analyze alternative capacity pricing schemes (access charges) to implement an open-access railway system in Tanzania. We show that the implementation of variable access charges widely used in the railway industry may result in levels of traffic lower than the traffic operated by an integrated railway company. We propose the use of fixed access charges to avoid this problem and discuss the main advantages and disadvantages to implement them in the context of multiple freight train services in Tanzania.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32672>

PICCIONE, Leonardo, DALLA ZUANNA, Gianpiero,
MINELLO, Alessandra

'Mortality selection in the first three months of life and survival in the following thirty-three months in rural Veneto (North-East Italy) from 1816 to 1835'

Demographic research, 2014, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 1199-1228

A number of studies have examined the influence of life conditions in infancy (and pregnancy) on mortality risks in adulthood or old age. For those individuals who survived difficult life conditions, some scholars have found a prevalence of positive selection (relatively low mortality within the population), while others have observed the prevalence of a so-called scar-effect (relatively high mortality within the population). Using micro-data characterized by broad internal mortality differences before the demographic transition (seven parishes within the region of Veneto, North-East Italy, 1816-35), we aim to understand whether children who survived high mortality risks during the first three months of life (early infant mortality) had a higher or a



lower probability of surviving during the following 33 months (late infant mortality). Using a Cox regression, we model the risk of dying during the period of 3–35 months of age, considering mortality level survived at age 0–2 months of age as the main explanatory variable. We show that positive selection prevailed. For cohorts who survived very severe early mortality selection ($q_{0-2} > 400\%$, where the subscripts are months of age), mortality hazard of death during the following 33 months was 20%–30% lower compared to the cohorts where early mortality selection was relatively small ($q_{0-2} < 200\%$). This result points to a homeostatic mechanism: mortality variability among the cohorts is, for q_{0-35} , half that of the mortality variability for both q_{0-2} and q_{3-35} .

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34738>

PINK, Sebastian, LEOPOLD, Thomas, ENGELHARDT, Henriette
**'Fertility and social interaction at the workplace: does
childbearing spread among colleagues?'**

Advances in life course research, 2014, Vol. 21, No. SI, pp. 113–122

This research investigates whether colleagues' fertility influences women's transitions to parenthood. We draw on Linked-Employer-Employee data (1993–2007) from the German Institute for Employment Research comprising 33,119 female co-workers in 6579 firms. Results from discrete-time hazard models reveal social interaction effects on fertility among women employed in the same firm. In the year after a colleague gave birth, transition rates to first pregnancy double. This effect declines over time and vanishes after two years. Further analyses suggest that the influence of colleagues' fertility is mediated by social learning.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34006>

REIKE, Ruben
**'The "responsibility to prevent": an international crimes
approach to the prevention of mass atrocities'**

Ethics & international affairs, 2014, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 451–476

On September 9, 2013, diplomats and civil society activists gathered in a ballroom in New York to welcome Jennifer Welsh as the UN Secretary-General's new Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP). In her first public appearance in that role, Special Adviser Welsh explained that one of her top priorities would be 'to take prevention seriously and to make it meaningful in practice.' 'In the context of RtoP,' Welsh added during the discussion, 'we are talking about crimes, and crimes have implications in terms of how we deal with them. You'll hear me say that a lot.' Welsh's approach of treating RtoP as a principle that is primarily concerned with prevention and is firmly linked to international crimes neatly captures the evolution of RtoP since its formal acceptance by states at the 2005 UN World Summit. Paragraphs 138 to 140 of the World Summit's Outcome Document not only elevated the element of prevention to a prominent place within the principle of RtoP but also restricted the scope of RtoP to four specific crimes under international law: genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. The crime and prevention—focused version of RtoP has subsequently been defended and promoted by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and by UN member states. This article seeks to systematically explore some of the implications of linking RtoP to the concept of international crimes, with a particular focus on the preventive dimension of RtoP, the so-called responsibility to prevent. What, then, are the consequences of approaching the responsibility to prevent as the prevention of international crimes?. In order to systematically examine this question, this article turns to literature from criminology. While the criminological perspective has so far been neglected in debates on RtoP, the prominent criminologists John Hagan and Wenona Rymond-Richmond argue vehemently that



'criminology is crucially positioned to contribute understanding and direction to what the United Nations has mandated as the 'Responsibility to Protect' groups that are threatened with mass atrocities.' For the purpose of this article, the label 'criminology' comprises domestic criminology, supranational criminology, and international criminal law. While insights from supranational criminology and international criminal law are directly applicable to international crimes, translating knowledge generated in relation to crimes at the domestic level to atrocity crimes at the international level is, of course, not without challenges. Reasoning by analogy is an important method in this regard, though given the anarchical nature of international society some analogies will inevitably be imperfect. The benefits of such an approach, if carefully employed, however, outweigh the risks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34400>

RODRIGUEZ-MEDAL, Jaime

'Transparency in the staff selection procedure of the EU institutions: comments on the Pachtitis case'

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 154-191

As one of the key principles governing the activities of the civil service of the European Union, transparency has become more and more important in the decision-making process, activities of the institutions, budget and staff-selecting process. The European Personnel Selection Process (EPSO)—the body in charge of organising the competitions to become EU staff—must ensure it in the selection procedures for the future employees. As a result of the efforts of the EU to apply that principle, candidates of the competitions have been able to get access to information on their performance in those exams. Furthermore, the Court of Justice of the EU has recognised such transparency of the EU administration towards the candidates in competition selection procedures. In 2007, a candidate in a staff selection process appealed the decision of EPSO to exclude him from the competition and alleged, amongst other grounds, a failure to comply with the EU principle of transparency. Despite the fact that there have been judgments and decisions, the issue has not been entirely addressed by both the Court of Justice of the EU and the European Ombudsman. The purpose of this paper is to assess that possible breach of the principle of transparency in the particular Pachtitis case.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32275>

ROMANO, Angela, ROMERO, Federico

'European socialist regimes facing globalisation and European co-operation: dilemmas and responses — introduction'

European review of history /Revue européenne d'histoire, 2014, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 157-164

So far, historians working on the two sides of what used to be a divided Europe have had considerable contacts but they have operated—at least in the realm of international history and the history of European integration—with largely separate agendas and networks. The authors of this special-issue introduction have both come to work on the increasing interaction between East and West in the framework of détente, and feel that the time is ripe for a scholarly analysis of the concepts, strategies and approaches of the Socialist regimes to pan-European co-operation in the long 1970s. Through a collaborative research effort, specialists on specific Socialist countries and historians of Western Europe (and particularly of its integrative experience) are brought together in this special issue of the *European Review of History* to bridge the existing gap between two parallel strands of scholarship. Their close collaboration is the key to the conceptual development of a broader view of pan-European co-operation against the background of global economic trends.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31631>



ROMANO, David

'Iraq's descent into civilwar: a constitutional explanation'

The Middle East journal, 2014, Vol. 68, No. 4, pp. 547-566

In early June 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) and a constellation of Sunni Arab tribes and former Ba'athists captured Mosul, Iraq's second largest city. Much of the Iraqi Armed Forces disintegrated, and the rest fled southward from the Sunni rebel advance. As most of the majority-Sunni Arab areas of the country quickly fell to the insurgents, Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki's government scrambled to fortify Baghdad's defenses. Peshmerga (Kurdish fighters) of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), meanwhile, took the opportunity to advance farther south and take control of virtually all the territories disputed between Erbil and Baghdad, including Kirkuk, which has some four percent of the world's proven oil reserves around it. As authorities in Baghdad struggled to mount a response to the breathtaking developments, ISIS declared the establishment of a new Islamic caliphate straddling Syria and Iraq, and the KRG announced their intention to hold a referendum for Kurdish independence. More than ever before, the dissolution of Iraq suddenly appeared both likely and imminent. What precipitated such a collapse of one of the most important states in the Middle East and North Africa region? Rather than seeing a predetermined fate that doomed Iraq after the toppling of President Saddam Husayn, the explanation provided here focuses on agency—choices made within a structural context that offered real alternatives. The structural context presented huge difficulties to be sure, with a society and political system ravaged by wars, neighboring states meddling in Iraq, and a civil war raging next door in Syria since 2011. But explanatory weight needs to be assigned to the choices that Iraqi prime minister Nuri al-Maliki and his administration made over the last several years as well. Although Prime Minister Maliki likely pursued his policies with the best intentions, the highest authorities of a state bear the greatest onus to strengthen, not weaken, its constitutional foundations. While many people warned that the 2005 Iraqi constitution's strongly decentralizing provisions could threaten Iraqi territorial integrity, subsequent developments and the current crisis demonstrate the opposite: key elements of the Constitution's robust provisions for decentralization and power-sharing were never respected, leading to the total alienation of Iraq's disparate Sunni Arab and Kurdish populations. Even some Iraqi Shi'i political groups appear disaffected today, reviving old militias to oppose Baghdad's authority. As Prime Minister Maliki assiduously worked to concentrate power in his own hands, American policy makers continued to back him almost unconditionally. In doing so, they squandered the blood and staggering sums of money spent rebuilding Iraq. The following pages provide an overview of the key components of the Iraqi constitution that Prime Minister Maliki's administration eviscerated. While an exhaustive treatment of all the varied factors that led to the current crisis in Iraq remains impossible to provide here, it is the author's contention that the 2005 Iraqi constitution, despite its necessary ambiguities on many issues, provided a legal and political structure that could have led the country to a much more propitious future. This would also have required wise and inclusive leadership in Baghdad, of course. Tragically, such leadership did not come from the Maliki administration or Washington, which turned its back on a constitution it helped midwife. Efforts to form a new 'inclusive' government without Maliki as prime minister will also likely fail without serious attempts to respect the Constitution's provisions for real.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33413>

ROMANOS, Eduardo

'Evictions, petitions and escraches: contentious housing in austerity Spain'

Social movement studies, 2014, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 296-302

In the context of the new period of mobilization begun in Spain with the rise of the indignados in May 2011, protests against home evictions are today at the center of local and international discussions. This article seeks



to make an initial examination of these mobilizations and their relationship with routine politics in Spain. After a brief historical introduction the article looks at the different kinds of action, both contentious and conventional, employed by the movement against the evictions, as well as the various scale shift mechanisms that have diversified the number and range of actors involved in this particular case of contentious politics. The conclusions look at the question of as to what point recent developments have broken with the deep-rooted tendency toward a lack of interaction between protest movements and institutional actors.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34663>

ROMANOS, Eduardo

'Emotions, moral batteries and high-risk activism: understanding the emotional practices of the Spanish anarchists under Franco's dictatorship'

Contemporary European history, 2014, Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 545-564

This article studies the reactivation of activist networks in high-risk settings through a longitudinal analysis of the emotional practices of Spanish anarchists under Franco's dictatorship (1939-75). The anarchists mobilised a series of emotions in their discourse, seeking to change the degree and quality of emotions among potential supporters in order to inspire action. This emotion work focused on hope and indignation, which were crucial tools in the strategic framing of their movement. The use of hope in the anarchists' discourse allowed them to positively evaluate the effectiveness of their challenge to the authorities. Furthermore, the activists participated in a strategic dramaturgy in front of domestic and international audiences with the intention of reproducing indignation in these onlookers and thus gathering support for their challenge to the regime. The combination of hope and indignation served as a moral battery during two periods of additional intensification of clandestine activity. Other emotions are also analysed, specifically, the resentment provoked by internal struggles in the middle of the 1940s, and the combination of anxiety and fascination towards the visibility achieved by the communists within the anti-Franco opposition in the early 1960s. In the end, longitudinal analysis of the anarchists' emotional practices seeks to contribute to a better understanding of important questions still little studied in the emerging subfield of emotions and social movements, namely the combination of emotions in collective action and the historical evolution of the emotions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34662>

ROMERO, Federico

'Cold war historiography at the crossroads'

Cold war history, 2014, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 685-703

How is the Cold War understood in an expanding and diversifying historiographical field? Conceptual precision and specificity seem to be giving way to a looser understanding of the Cold War as an era that encompassed different although interconnected conflicts and transformations. Some scholars ask for specificity and consistency while current centrifugal trends point to multiple approaches and centres of interest. Diversity is galvanising the field, but historians need to (re)define their object of inquiry and strive for at least a minimum of conceptual clarity. In particular, we should aim at a broad cultural understanding of the Cold War, contextualise it in larger processes of historical change without confusing the two dimensions, and reassess relations between Europe and other Cold War contexts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33698>



ROSSI, Federico Matías
**'Building factories without bosses: the movement of
worker-managed factories in Argentina'**
Social movement studies, 2014, Vol. 13, Firstonline

In the 1990s and 2000s, Argentina suffered one of the quickest and most extreme processes of neoliberal state reforms in the world, leading to the closure of numerous factories. To resist the increased unemployment produced by neoliberalism, workers started to organize in a movement aimed at defending their only source of income: their labor. In this article, I analyze the main characteristics of the movement of worker-managed factories in Argentina by exploring how factories were occupied, what motivated the workers' decision to create co-operatives, what made the factories economically viable, how they were legitimated by the community, which legal reforms workers achieved to support their struggle, and how they manage their factories.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31491>

ROSSI, Federico Matías
**'Conciliar agendas múltiples: la lucha de los sindicatos
contra el neoliberalismo en Argentina'**
Revista CIDOB d'afers internacionals, 2014, No. 105, pp. 165-189

En el contexto de la globalización neoliberal, el Área de Libre Comercio de las Américas (ALCA) fue el acuerdo internacional más ambicioso promovido para reducir o eliminar las barreras comerciales internacionales en las Américas. Las consecuencias previstas del ALCA provocaron la movilización de los movimientos sociales y los sindicatos en todo el continente. Después de una década de resistencia al ALCA, se podría sostener que estos movimientos y sindicatos son parcialmente los responsables de su fracaso en 2005. El papel de los sindicatos plantea una interesante pregunta teórica sobre cómo la participación transnacional de organizaciones nacionales influye en su activismo a escala nacional. Este artículo analiza cómo entre 2002 y 2010 un importante sindicato, la Central de Trabajadores de la Argentina (CTA), organiza su acción en varias escalas y cómo estas se interrelacionan.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31492>

ROSSI, Federico Matías
**'The second wave of incorporation in Latin America:
a conceptualization of the quest for inclusion applied to Argentina'**
Latin American politics and society, 2014, EarlyView; [COSMOS]

Between 1996 and 2009, a process of struggle for and (after 2002) partial achievement of the second incorporation of the popular sectors took place in Argentina. This process involved a combination of routine and contentious political dynamics that reformulated state-society relations in the postcorporatist period. As a continuation of the first incorporation (1943-55), the second incorporation displayed some similar features; other attributes were specific to this second process, mainly that it was not corporatist but territorial and that the central agents of transformation were not trade unions but the disincorporated popular sectors, which were territorially organized into a 'reincorporation movement.' This article conceptualizes these dynamics and analyzes the role played by the main political actor related to this historical process, the piquetero (picketer) movement.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34457>



RUBIO MARIN, Ruth

'The achievement of female suffrage in Europe: on women's citizenship'

I·CON: international journal of constitutional law, 2014, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 4-34

This article lays out the theoretical framing underlying the gendered construction of citizenship in Western political thought during the transition to modernity; describes the relevant actors in the fight for female suffrage and the impact that the separate spheres of ideology had on both the narratives supporting and resisting female suffrage, and on the selective and piecemeal way in which suffrage was eventually won by women in European countries. Furthermore, it identifies the main factors accounting for women's earlier or later achievement of suffrage in different European nations and, exploring the connection between women's access to voting rights and to civil and social rights, it retells a story of women's citizenship which is an inverted image of that developed by T. H. Marshall on the basis of the male paradigm. It finally brings us to the present to discuss the persistent political under-representation of women in Europe, as well as a growing awareness about the need to ensure women's full citizenship through measures that seek the incorporation of women in male spheres of power and the disestablishment of the sexual contract, something which the historical conquest of suffrage could not achieve by itself.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34010>

RUESTER, Sophia, SCHWENEN, Sebastian,

BATLLE, Carlos, PÉREZ-ARRIAGA, Ignacio

**'From distribution networks to smart distribution systems:
rethinking the regulation of European electricity DSOs'**

Utilities policy, 2014, Vol. 31, pp. 229-237; [Florence School of Regulation]

Distributed energy resources allow for new business models that have the potential to substantially change today's power system functioning paradigm. In particular, these changes pose challenges for distribution system operators (DSOs) and their regulation alike. This article sheds light on missing aspects in current regulation, recognizing DSOs as regulated monopolies, but also as key players along the supply chain. We provide insights on how regulation should be adjusted so that DSOs are incentivized to facilitate the market entry of welfare-enhancing technologies in a timely fashion, and to manage the distribution system efficiently in the presence of distributed energy resources.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34377>

RUESTER, Sophia, SCHWENEN, Sebastian,

FINGER, Matthias, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

**'A post-2020 EU energy technology policy:
revisiting the strategic energy technology plan'**

Energy policy, 2014, Vol. 66, pp. 209-217; [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, uncertain carbon prices and the highly competitive global market for energy technologies. 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, a revised SET Plan should include a more technology-

specific focus, provide the basis for planning and prioritization among decarbonization technologies, and should be based on a comprehensive approach across sectors. Selected technology targets and EU funding of innovation should be in line with the SET Plan prioritization.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29741>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

**'Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.
Onzième partie : le budget de l'Union pour 2014 — la première
année du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014–2020.
I. L'environnement budgétaire en 2013'**

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2014, No. 583, pp. 632–640

La procédure budgétaire pour 2014 n'est que la deuxième procédure budgétaire de l'Union européenne au cours de laquelle la procédure de conciliation budgétaire introduite par le traité de Lisbonne s'est achevée avec succès. Cette procédure budgétaire a été difficile, avant tout suite au manque de crédits de paiement disponibles afin de pouvoir faire face à toutes les demandes de paiements reçues par la Commission, mais également en raison notamment des incertitudes quant à la date de la conclusion et au contenu de l'accord sur le nouveau cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014–2020 (CFP), suite à l'accord au sein du Conseil européen des 7 et 8 février 2013. En effet, le Parlement européen, le Conseil et la Commission ne sont parvenus — suite à de longues négociations — à un accord sur le règlement du Conseil fixant le CFP et sur le nouvel accord interinstitutionnel (AII) sur la discipline budgétaire, la coopération en matière budgétaire et la bonne gestion financière l'accompagnant qu'à la fin de 2013. Ces incertitudes ont non seulement amené la Commission à retarder la date de la présentation de son projet de budget pour 2014, mais ont également influencé le contenu des négociations budgétaires en 2013. Il en va de même pour les procédures d'adoption des budgets rectificatifs (BR) présentés par la Commission en 2013: sur les neuf BR adoptés, six ont fait l'objet de discussions complexes, le Conseil souhaitant notamment scinder en deux le projet de budget rectificatif no 2/2013 (traitant avant tout de l'augmentation de crédits de paiement en 2013). Ces BR conduisent à l'adoption de l'augmentation la plus importante dans l'histoire financière de l'UE des crédits de paiement en cours d'année budgétaire, soit +11,6 milliards d'euros. Ce montant supplémentaire de crédits de paiement a pratiquement épuisé la marge existant sous le plafond pour 2013 des crédits pour paiements. Cette partie I présente l'environnement budgétaire en 2013, ainsi que le règlement du Conseil fixant le CFP pour 2014–2020 et le nouvel AII l'accompagnant.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34160>

SAGUAN, Marcelo, MEEUS, Leonardo

**'Impact of the regulatory framework for transmission
investments on the cost of renewable energy in the EU'**

Energy economics, 2014, Vol. 43, pp. 185–194; [Florence School of Regulation]

Under the current regulatory frame in the EU, transmission planning is done at the national level to maximize national welfare, rather than European welfare. In this paper, we develop a competitive equilibrium model that calculates the impact of this imperfect regulatory framework on the cost of renewable energy. We apply the model to a power system with two interconnected zones, and find that the impact is case specific, but significant. We also find that the negative impact of national transmission planning on the cost of renewable energy is more significant in a state of the world in which Member States trade renewable energy, but that



this negative effect is much smaller than the positive effect of renewable energy trade between Member States. We conclude that the imperfect regulatory framework for transmission investment is a significant cost for renewable energy in the EU, but that it should not stop Member States from trading renewable energy.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33072>

SANDBERG, Sveinung, OKSANEN, Atte, BERNTZEN, Lars Erik
'Stories in action: the cultural influences of school shootings on the terrorist attacks in Norway'
Critical studies on terrorism, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 277-296

Terrorism is a cultural bricolage and terrorists are inspired by a wide range of political ideologies and stories. In this study of the terrorist attacks that occurred in Norway in 2011, we reveal how the perpetrator was influenced not only by political rhetoric, but also by the cultural script of school shootings. Anders Behring Breivik was socially isolated and lived his life online. He targeted young people in educational contexts and tried to kill as many people as possible. Preparation was extensive, including cultural products distributed online, and notoriety was the primary objective. By revealing such similarities, we challenge widespread distinctions between types of harm.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33699>

SANGAR, Eric
'The German Bundeswehr after Afghanistan: a return to which "normality"?'
Polish quarterly of international affairs, 2014, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 27-42

The article focuses on the impact of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) on the armed forces in Germany. It offers information on the future of the security policy in Germany. It mentions that the Bundeswehr, armed forces of Germany were deployed to Afghanistan following the 9/11 attacks in the U.S. It states that the Bundeswehr took over responsibility of the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Kunduz, Afghanistan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34638>

SANGAR, Eric
'Strategisches Denken in Deutschland nach Afghanistan: die Renaissance der Technokraten der Gewalt?'
Berliner Debatte Initial, 2014, Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 71-89

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34639>

SARTOR, Giovanni
'The right to be forgotten in the draft data protection regulation'
International data privacy law, 2014, First online

The right to erasure and to be forgotten, introduced by Article 17 of the Draft Data Protection Regulation, was meant to provide the data subject with an expanded capacity to control personal data, in particular, with regard to the privacy threats resulting from the publication, persistence, and accessibility of personal data on



the web. A detailed analysis is provided of the provisions regulating this right in the Draft Regulation, focusing on the scope of the right, the normative entitlements it includes, and the sanctions for its violations. On the basis of this analysis, it is concluded that the Draft Regulation provides some useful but modest changes with regard to the existing discipline of the right to erasure, as established by the 1995 Data Protection Directive. On the other hand, some provisions appear to be redundant or confusing. The Draft Regulation only partially addresses the main issue, which has originated the debate on the right to be forgotten, namely, the on-line publication of personal data. In particular, it remains uncertain whether and under what kind of circumstances host providers can be subject to the exercise of right to be forgotten and to sanctions for its violation.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34234>

SARTOR, Giovanni, VIOLA DE AZEVEDO CUNHA, Mario
'Il caso Google e i rapporti regolatori USA/EU'
Il diritto dell'informazione e dell'informatica, 2014, pp. 658-680

[no abstract available]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34304>

SARTOR, Giovanni
'Search engines as controllers: inconvenient implications of a questionable classification. Case C-131/12, Google Spain and Google Inc. v. AEPD et Costeja Gonzalez'
Maastricht journal of European and comparative law, 2014, Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 564-575

A striking aspect of the ruling in *Google v. Agencia Española de Protección de Datos (AEPD) and Mario Costeja Gonzalez* is the radical contrast between the Opinion of Advocate General Jääskinen and the decision of the Court of Justice (CJEU). Not only did the Advocate General and the CJEU reach contrary conclusions, but they also differing the analysis of essential points of the case and on the comparative assessment of the values at stake. Here, I shall focus on a key point of their disagreement, namely, the classification of search engine operators as controllers. I shall side with the Advocate General on this point, arguing that search engine operators should not be viewed as controllers who process personal data, with regard to the construction and usage of their indexes. I shall also argue that this view could be made consistent with an adequate protection of data subjects, by applying to data protection and search engines the regime of providers' immunities established by the eCommerce Directive.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34233>

SHCHERBAK, Sergii
'How should bitcoin be regulated?'
European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 45-91

The lack of clarity about Bitcoin's legal framework has meant that none of the regulators across the EU have yet achieved sufficient clarity in the legal treatment of Bitcoin and its stakeholders. This uncertainty poses a number of substantial risks to Bitcoin stakeholders and creates challenges for regulatory authorities. Therefore, there is a need for a clear strategy for Bitcoin's regulation aiming to ensure the maximum possible balance between the interests of Bitcoin stakeholders longing for the preservation of Bitcoin's benefits and mitigation of relevant risks, and the interests of regulators striving for ensuring the compliance of Bitcoin stakeholders



with the law. In this paper, the author develops such a strategy. Its implementation provides for the official recognition of Bitcoin as an unregulated technology, the recognition of that Bitcoin users interacting between each other and Bitcoin miners are outside the regulatory scope, and the efficient application of existing legal mechanisms to Bitcoin merchants, Bitcoin exchanges and the relations between these categories of Bitcoin stakeholders with Bitcoin users. Thus, the balanced regulation of Bitcoin is achieved in the form of a partial regulation of the usage of Bitcoin at different levels of Bitcoin's functionality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32273>

STRAZZARI, Francesco, THOLENS, Simone
“Tesco for terrorists” reconsidered: arms and conflict dynamics in Libya and in the Sahara-Sahel region’

European journal on criminal policy and research, 2014, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 343-360

How does arms availability affect armed conflict? What implications does increased arms availability have for the organisation of armed groups involved in war against the state? This article explores these questions by looking into the civil war in Libya and the subsequent proliferation of weapons in the broader Sahel/North Africa region. Its argument is based on secondary sources: online databases, international organisations reports and news media. First, we examine the question of firearms in Libya in order to understand how changing conditions of weapons availability affected the formation of armed groups during different phases of war hostilities (February-October 2011). We highlight that, as weapons became more readily available to fighters in the field during this period, a process of fragmentation occurred, hindering efforts to build mechanisms that would allow control of the direction of the revolutionary armed movement. Next, as security continued to be a primary challenge in the new Libya, we consider the way in which unaccountable firearms and light weapons have affected the post-war landscape in the period from October 2011 to the end of 2013. Finally, we put the regional and international dimensions under scrutiny, and consider how the proliferation of weapons to nearby insurgencies and armed groups has raised major concern among Libya's neighbours. Short of establishing any causal relationship *Italic stricto sensu*, we underscore the ways in which weapons from Libya have rekindled or altered local conflicts, creating permissive conditions for new tactical options, and accelerating splintering processes within armed movements in the Sahara-Sahel region.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33700>

SVETIEV, Yane, OTTOW, Annetje
‘Financial supervision in the interstices between public and private law’

European review of contract law, 2014, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 496-544

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34711>

SVETIEV, Yane
‘Settling or learning?: commitment decisions as a competition enforcement paradigm’

Yearbook of European law, 2014, Vol. 33, pp. 466-500

An increasingly important aspect of EU competition enforcement since the implementation of the modernization package has been the Commission's use of a procedure for resolving cases without finding a



violation based on remedial commitments offered by the undertakings. Similar non-adversarial tools have been used by national competition authorities and in other regulatory fields. Their common characterization as settlement procedures for the negotiated closure of cases has fuelled concerns about possible overuse to reorganize markets and contractual relationships. This is particularly so given that commitments are relatively opaque, afford limited judicial review and have been used in cases where existing rules and precedents do not clearly point to a violation. The article argues that the settlement view may not sufficiently capture either the design or the potential of the commitments procedure as a policy-learning device in cases where there is doubt about the nature and gravity of competition concerns in unfamiliar and changing market environments. In light of the transformation towards an effects-based EU competition law, commitment-based decisions may not be a second-best alternative, but the preferred and sometimes only mode of enforcement. Given the now overwhelming concerns about the legitimate use of this instrument, the article discusses how existing mechanisms could supply accountability without sapping the advantages of commitments as a policy-learning device, including an alternative role for judicial review.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34710>

THOLENS, Simone

**'An EU-south Mediterranean energy community:
the right policy for the right region?'**

International spectator, 2014, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 34-49

The European Commission has spelled out its policy ambition for EU energy cooperation with the southern neighbourhood with plans for the establishment of an 'Energy Community'. Its communications make clear that an Energy Community should be based on regulatory convergence with the EU *acquis communautaire*, much in the same vein as the existing institution carrying the same name; the Energy Community with Southeast Europe. It is puzzling that the Commission insists on repackaging this enlargement concept in a region with very different types of relationships vis-à-vis the EU, especially when considering the lukewarm position of key stakeholders in the field. According to them, any attempt to introduce a political integration model in this highly sensitive issue area in the politically fragmented MENA region might run the risk of hurting the incremental technical integration process that has slowly emerged over the past few years.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34497>

THOMSON, Ann

'French eighteenth-century materialists and natural law'

History of European ideas, 2014, OnlineFirst

This article looks at the discussions of natural law by the eighteenth-century French materialists Julien Offray de La Mettrie, Denis Diderot, Paul Thiry d'Holbach and Claude-Adrien Helvétius. It is particularly concerned with their discussion of moral values and their attempt to find a materialistic basis for them as part of their rejection of religion. The discussion brings out the differences between them and analyses their dialogues on this question, including the other materialists' rejection of La Mettrie's amorality, which threatened to undermine their attempt to found a natural law taught by experience and based on human nature. Particular attention is paid to Diderot's many writings which grapple with the subject, beginning with his *Encyclopédie* article *droit naturel*, probably written in 1754. He discussed the question in many of his later writings, including in his annotations on the works of Helvétius, who based natural law on the general interest. These



writings reveal a tension between Diderot's emphasis on the search for individual happiness and the interests of society as he, together with d'Holbach, attempted to provide a natural basis for morality and government from which to criticise existing institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33794>

THOMSON, Ann

'Presentation'

History of European ideas, 2014, Vol. 40 No. 7, pp. 938-939

The following three articles originated in papers given at a workshop on approaches to Intellectual History at the European University Institute in March 2013. They are symptomatic of new ways of thinking about intellectual history in Britain, which is, I believe, going through somewhat of a revival, accompanied by the breaking down of some of the barriers between it and other types of historical inquiry. While the so-called 'Cambridge School' remains of course a reference, as is evident from these three contributions, the scope of intellectual history is being broadened and certain practices are being rethought. This is the interest of these articles. Their authors come from different backgrounds and they deal with very different subjects: Sarah Hutton reflects on the relationship between intellectual history and the history of philosophy and on how to write a philosophical history of philosophy; Gregory Claeys looks back on his own practice of the discipline and reflects on how to approach the history of socialism in a more historical manner; Cesare Cuttica discusses the work of John Burrow and the lessons of his writings at a moment which seems sadly to herald the demise of the 'Sussex school', of which he was a leading member.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34125>

THOMSON, Ann

'Diderot, l'Encyclopédie et les Lumières radicales'

Recherches sur Diderot et sur l'Encyclopédie, 2014, Vol. 49, FirstOnline

On revient ici sur l'histoire des « Lumières radicales » de Jonathan Israel, histoire qui a déjà fait couler beaucoup d'encre, et notamment sur son dernier volume: *Democratic Enlightenment*, et son traitement de Diderot et de l'Encyclopédie. On montre que le parti-pris de l'auteur — qui interprète tout à travers une opposition entre un système philosophique radical qui serait celle de l'Encyclopédie, ainsi que de Diderot, d'Holbach, Raynal etc, et celle de Locke et de Newton défendue par les « modérés » (notamment par Voltaire) et par les autorités religieuses — ne permet pas d'en comprendre les enjeux intellectuels. Le schéma simpliste qu'il impose ainsi que son ignorance de pans entiers des recherches récentes, déforment la réalité historique.

This short article revisits Jonathan Israel's history of the 'Radical Enlightenment', discussing in particular how the controversial latest volume, *Democratic Enlightenment*, presents Diderot and the *Encyclopédie*. It shows how the author's rigid interpretative system—based on what is represented as a fundamental opposition between a systematic radical philosophy defended by the *Encyclopédie* as well as by Diderot, d'Holbach, Raynal etc, and the philosophy of Locke and Newton defended by both the 'moderates' (in particular Voltaire) and the religious establishment—precludes any real understanding of the thought of the period. The simplistic model he imposes, combined with his neglect of much recent research, results in a deformation of historical reality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33811>



TOFFOLO, Sandra

'Constructing a mainland state in literature: perceptions of Venice and its Terraferma in Marin Sanudo's geographical descriptions'

Renaissance and reformation, 2014, Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 5-30

This article focuses on how, in a time of important political changes, narratives concerning Venice and its mainland state could be constructed and transformed. As case study, three geographical descriptions by the Venetian patrician Mann Sanudo (1466-1536) are analyzed: *Itinerarium Marini Sanuti Leonardi filij patricij Veneti cum syndicis Terre Firme, De origine, situ et magistratibus urbis Venetae*, and *Descriptione de la patria de Friul*. Several interwoven themes are treated: the ways Sanudo justified Venice's rule over a large territory on the Italian mainland, his perception of the links between capital and mainland territory, and his view on the strength of these links. I show that the way Sanudo constructed an image of the Venetian state had its own internal dynamics. As shown in the chronological development present in Sanudo's works, his representation of the Venetian state is partly a reaction to the political circumstances, but not a direct reflection of them.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34019>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, GROPAS, Ruby

'"Voting with their feet": highly skilled emigrants from southern Europe'

American behavioral scientist, 2014, Vol. 58, No. 12, pp. 1614-1633

In this article, the authors present new empirical data on highly skilled emigrants from two southern European countries, Italy and Greece, which have been particularly hit by the global financial and Eurozone crisis. The data have been generated by an e-survey conducted in late spring and summer 2013. Through analyzing the responses of Greek and Italian citizens who have chosen to emigrate, the authors present new insights on their educational backgrounds, the conditions that have motivated their decision to emigrate, and the way in which they have defined their migration project. It is argued that the decision to migrate is driven by a sense of severe relative deprivation as a result of the crisis and a deep frustration with the conditions in the home country. The crisis seems to have magnified the 'push' factors that already existed in Italy and Greece and that now nurture this migration wave. At the same time, however, this migration is also framed within a more general perspective of a vision of life in which mobility and new experiences are valued positively and also seen as part of one's professional identity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31511>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, DIMITRIADI, Angeliki

'Deterrence and protection in the EU's migration policy'

The international spectator: Italian journal of international affairs, 2014, Vol. 49, No. 4, pp. 146-162

EU migration and asylum policy is facing tough challenges at the southern borders of the Union as migration and asylum pressures rise, fuelled by political instability and poverty in several regions of Asia and Africa. Current European border control practices create three spaces of control: externalised borders, through readmission and return agreements which enrol third countries in border control; the EU borders themselves through the work of Frontex and the development of a whole arsenal of technology tools for controlling mobility to and from the EU; and the Schengen area, whose regulations tend to reinforce deterrence at the borders through the Smart Border System. As a result, the EU's balancing act between irregular migration



control and protection of refugees and human life clearly tips towards the former, even if it pays lip service to the latter. More options for mobility across the Mediterranean and more cooperation for growth are essential ingredients of a sustainable migration management policy on the EU's southern borders. In addition asylum management could benefit from EU level humanitarian visas issued at countries of origin.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34104>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

'Reform, counter-reform and the politics of citizenship: local voting rights for third country nationals in Greece'

Journal of international migration and integration, 2014, OnlineFirst

Greece has experienced significant economic immigration during the last 20 years without having been prepared for it. Greek migration management and migrant integration policies have been slow to develop and, despite rapid demographic change, native Greeks have largely retained a predominantly mono-ethnic and mono-religious view of the nation. Indeed, until recently, Greece had one of the most restrictive citizenship regimes in Europe. The situation changed in March 2010 when the socialist government passed a new citizenship law that has facilitated the access to citizenship of both first and second generation migrants. The same law also introduced local voting rights for third-country nationals that reside in Greece legally for 5 years or more. This paper discusses this new law and in particular, the issue of local voting rights in the Greek social and political context. It analyses who spearheaded the drive for change, who opposed the law and the concession of local voting rights and on what grounds. The paper reviews parliamentary debates, policy documents, data from the last local elections and the recent decision of the Greek State Council which annulled the law by deeming it unconstitutional. The analysis places developments in Greece in the context of relevant theoretical debates in the field of citizenship studies reviewing briefly the overall trends on the issue of local political participation of noncitizens in Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31572>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

'Multi levelling and externalising the governance of migration and asylum: lessons from the southern European islands'

Island studies journal, 2014, Vol. 9, No.1, pp 7-22

Southern European countries have come to constitute the most vulnerable external border of the European Union (EU) over the last decade. Irregular migration pressures have been acutely felt on the EU's southern sea borders, and particularly on four sets of islands: Canary Islands (Spain), Lampedusa and Linosa (Italy), Malta, and Aegean Islands (Greece). This quartet is, to a large extent, used as stepping stones by irregular migrants and asylum seekers to reach the European continent. This paper studies the role of these islands as 'outposts' of a framework of externalization. It starts by discussing the notion of externalization and its different facets. It considers how externalization is linked to both fencing and gate-keeping strategies of migration and asylum control. The second part of the paper focuses on the special role of the island quartet with respect to the externalization web cast by national and EU-wide migration policies. It concludes with a critical reflection on the multi-level character of externalization policies and practices that occur both within the EU and between the EU and third countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31571>



TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
**'Greek migration policy in the 2010s:
Europeanization tensions at a time of crisis'**
Journal of European integration, 2014, Vol. 36, No. 4, pp. 409-425

During the past two years Greek migration policy has seen important developments concerning the legislative framework for irregular migration/asylum management and migrant integration. Given that several among these developments are related to the transposition of related EU directives, one obvious answer might be that of Europeanization: these developments had less to do with the Greek government's plans about migration, rather they were the direct impact of Europeanization; Greece simply transposed relevant EU directives. I am arguing here for a more careful reading of the Europeanization effect which not only distinguishes the differential impact of Europeanization on policies and discourses, but also actually shows how Europeanization tendencies at different level can contrast one another. The findings of this paper contribute to a better understanding of Europeanization processes. They highlight that Europeanization involves also resistance to Europe especially at times of crisis.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31573>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, KOUKI, Hara
'Naturalizing racism in the center of Athens in May 2011: lessons from Greece'
Journal of immigrant and refugee studies, 2014, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 418-436

In Greece, the neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn entered parliament in 2012 after receiving 7% of the national vote; at the same time, anti-migrant rhetoric and racist violence was transformed into an everyday phenomenon, tolerated by the authorities, and mainstreamed in official political and media discourse. Departing from a series of racist attacks in the center of Athens (May 2011), this article examines how far-right ideology became normalized in terms of public discourse. Speaking on behalf of the 'average citizen' and against the political establishment, the actors interviewed feel free to castigate immigration and naturalize racism.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34110>

TRIPKOVIC, Bosko
'Judicial comparativism and legal positivism'
Transnational legal theory, 2014, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 285-313

The article explores the relationship between the use of foreign law in courts and legal positivism. The point of departure is Jeremy Waldron's notion that foreign consensus is our law; such law exists outside of a legal system, depends on its moral merits and hence brings some of the central positivist commitments into question. The article maintains that even if foreign consensus were our law, this would not undermine legal positivism, and—moreover—that foreign consensus is actually not our law. In so doing, it advances an account of foreign law as a facultative theoretical authority that is best explained by the positivist idea of judicial law making.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33791>

TRIVENTI, Moris
**'Does working during higher education affect
students' academic progression?'**
Economics of education review, 2014, Vol. 41, pp. 1-13



This paper examines the effect of working during higher education on academic progression, in terms of number of credits acquired by first-year university students in Italy. We discuss different contrasting hypotheses on the role of employment during university on academic outcomes: the zero-sum perspective, the reconciliation thesis, the positive and the negative selection to work hypotheses. In the empirical part we analyze data from the Eurostudent survey, which collected data on a representative sample of university students who were enrolled in the academic year 2002/03, after the implementation of the 'Bologna Process'. We use a negative binomial regression model considering work experience as an endogenous multinomial treatment. Results indicate that, conditional on observed covariates (socio-demographic variables, school-related and university-related variables), there is a positive self-selection into employment, especially for low-intensity work. Traditional multivariate regressions show a penalty in academic progression only for high-intensity workers, but once accounted for unobserved heterogeneity also the low-intensity work experience appears to negatively affect academic progression.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34021>

TRIVENTI, *Moris*

**'Le disuguaglianze di istruzione secondo l'origine sociale:
una rassegna della letteratura sul caso italiano'**

Scuola democratica, 2014, Vol. 2, pp. 321-342

In this article I review the literature on educational inequalities according to social background in Italy, with a focus on quantitative empirical research conducted in the last twenty years. In the first part I briefly discuss the main methods which are used to measure and analyse social inequalities in education. In the second part, I present the empirical results on the relationship between social origin and educational attainment (vertical inequalities) and how this association changed over time. Moreover, I briefly discuss those studies focusing on school dispersion, with an attention on the social gradient in the risk of dropping out. At the end, in the last part I focus on two main ways that can be viewed as ways of inequality reproduction in educational attainment: the choice of school track in upper secondary education and the development of cognitive competences in the earlier stages of educational career.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34901>

TRIVENTI, *Moris*

**'Higher education regimes: an empirical classification of higher
education systems and its relationship with student accessibility'**

Quality & quantity, 2014, Vol. 48, No. 3, pp. 1685-1703

This article proposes a multidimensional empirical classification of higher education systems on the basis of several institutional characteristics, which are likely to affect student participation and social inequality (tracking, expenditures, structural differentiation, institutional autonomy and accountability, affordability for students, graduates' occupational returns). We develop a theoretical framework in which higher education systems are related to four main institutional domains: school system, State, labour market, students and their families. In the second part, an empirical analysis of the institutional profiles of higher education systems of 16 Oecd countries is performed. An empirical classification of higher education systems is elaborated applying hierarchical cluster analysis and multidimensional scaling on macro-indicators. The analyses identify four clusters, that have been labelled the Continental, Nordic, Anglo-Saxon and North-American



regime. Fuzzy cluster analysis is used to assess the robustness of the results and to identify systems with an hybrid institutional configuration, which are difficult to classify. At the end, a detailed description of the four higher education regimes is provided and the relationship with student access is analysed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34900>

ULASIUK, Iryna

'What can migration policymakers learn from legal frameworks on national minorities?: national minorities and migration in Armenia and Belarus'

International migration, 2014, Vol. 52, No. 5, pp. 68-81

The dissolution of the USSR resulted in massive depopulation of the republics and unprecedented migration flows, including national minorities. Citizens of a once indivisible country were suddenly divided into 'those of our kind' (natives) and 'outsiders' (national minorities/ immigrants). The latter were often not guaranteed citizenship and were denied basic rights. Many national minorities became forced migrants and refugees, leaving neighbouring states because of discrimination or fearing violence. This article focuses primarily on the interconnection of minority and migration issues, two topics which are often discussed separately. It investigates the interrelation between migration and the minority regimes adopted by Armenia and Belarus, and the extent to which certain policies and rights for national minorities can be meaningfully extended to new migrant minorities. It also asks what lessons can be learnt from the treatment of national minorities as far as future migration legislation is concerned.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33701>

VALBRUZZI, Marco

'Is trasformismo a useful category for analysing modern it politics?'

Journal of modern Italian studies, 2014, Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 169-185

The it vice, a historic stain, national character or simply a system of government? For many years and certainly since the founding of the it state, transformism/trasformismo has been one of the concepts most used and abused by scholars to describe the (mal)functioning of it political institutions and the low yields of its political system. This essay reconstructs the entire political and historical trajectory of transformism in Italy, from the coming to power of the liberal Left under Agostino Deprestis in the 1870s to the so-called Second Republic of today which, precisely because of its transformist tendencies, seems to be facing yet another new crisis of the 'system'. But is the concept of transformism really applicable only to Italy, although this was certainly where it was first born, grew and was exported to the rest of the world? These questions are addressed in the concluding sections of the essay.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33702>

VAMPA, Davide

'The sub-state politics of welfare in Italy: assessing the effect of territorial mobilization on the development of region-specific social governance'

Regional and federal studies, 2014, Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 473-491



This article demonstrates that the political mobilization of regional identities through the creation of regionalist parties has positively impacted on the development of region-specific models of welfare governance in Italy. This means that, in a decentralized country, the 'centre-periphery' cleavage may significantly influence the sub-state politics of welfare.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33703>

VAN GESTEL, Rob, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang
'Why methods matter in European legal scholarship'
European law journal, 2014, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 292-316

Both in the United States and in Europe, there is a debate on methodology in legal research. Doctrinalists and multidisciplinaryists appear to be in different camps fighting over the true nature of legal scholarship. We wonder where this renewed attention for methodology is coming from and what is behind it. Should European legal scholars follow certain colleagues in the United States who believe that doctrinal research is dead and should we all engage in law and ... research now? If not, does this imply that there is nothing wrong with mainstream European doctrinal legal scholarship? We believe the latter is not the case. Our hypothesis is that an ongoing instrumentalisation of law and legal research decreases the attention for methodology, for theory building, and for keeping enough professional distance to one's object of research. This threatens to result in a creeping process of herd behaviour, in copy pasting the methodology of judicial lawmaking to legal scholarship and in a lack of transparency and methodological justification in scholarly legal publications. What is desperately needed is more reflection on methodology and theory building in European legal scholarship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34023>

VAZQUEZ, Samuel, RODILLA, Pablo, BATLLE, Carlos
'Residual demand models for strategic bidding in European power exchanges: revisiting the methodology in the presence of a large penetration of renewables'
Electric power systems research, 2014, Vol. 108, pp. 178-184

In the deregulated framework in place in most power systems, a significant part of the energy is traded through auctions on day-ahead markets where agents submit bids to either buy or sell energy. When defining a bidding strategy, generators usually resort to models that anticipate and simulate agent interactions. The residual demand curve (RDC), a well-known approach to representing competitor behaviour, enables generators to formulate effective oligopolistic strategies. One way to estimate and build an RDC is to use information available about other agents' bids on previous and comparable days as a reference. This basic approach to market modelling has proven useful in the past in European power exchanges. In the current context, however, characterised by substantial market penetration on the part of non-dispatchable renewable resources, the suitability of this method of RDC building may need to be tested. This paper first analyses how the results of day-ahead auctions on European power exchanges have been affected by the growing penetration of renewable energy. It then questions both the use of RDC as an approach in this changing context and the aforementioned simplified estimation method to compute these curves. The discussion is illustrated with empirical evidence from the Iberian market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34026>



VELLA, Eugenia, DIOIKITOPOULOS, Evangelos V.,
KALYVITIS, Sarantis
**'Green spending reforms, growth, and welfare with
endogenous subjective discounting'**
Macroeconomic dynamics, 2014, FirstView Article, pp. 1-21

This paper studies optimal fiscal policy, in the form of taxation and the allocation of tax revenues between infrastructure and environmental investment, in a general-equilibrium growth model with endogenous subjective discounting. A green spending reform, defined as a reallocation of government expenditures toward the environment, can procure a double dividend by raising growth and improving environmental conditions, although the environment does not impact the production technology. Also, endogenous Ramsey fiscal policy eliminates the possibility of an 'environmental and economic poverty trap'. In contrast to the case of exogenous discounting, green spending reforms are the optimal response of the Ramsey government to a rise in the agents' environmental concerns.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31140>

VENNESSON, Pascal
**'War under transnational surveillance:
framing ambiguity and the politics of shame'**
Review of international studies, 2014, Vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 25-51

'Naming and shaming' those accused of abuse and misconduct is one of the most common strategies of transnational activists. Yet both qualitative and quantitative studies show that the policy and behavioural effects of naming and shaming are often contradictory. Named and shamed actors do respond at least partially by adjusting their policies and behaviour to some extent, but the actions challenged publicly as human rights violations may not cease and can even become more widespread. This ambivalent outcome is usually explained by the uneven capacity of the target to reform or by its 'strategic' response to escape the consequences of naming and shaming. By contrast, I show that naming and shaming can be brought to a standstill when the frame used by transnational activists is ambiguous. I trace the role of framing ambiguity during the Human Rights Watch (HRW) 'naming and shaming' campaigns against the Israel Defence Force (IDF) in the course of the July-August 2006 Israel-Hezbollah war (Lebanon war), and the December 2008-January 2009 Israel-Hamas war (Gaza war). I argue that HRW's use of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) as a frame led to an argumentative deadlock (frame implication contest). This legal frame, and the process of legal framing, did genuinely constrain the IDF, affecting its operations and behaviour. However, the ambiguity of the frame also provided the IDF with a range of material and ideational assets that gave it scope to claim that its actions were actually in conformity with applicable law, and to justify continuing to use force in densely populated areas.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34027>

VILLATORO, Daniel, ANDRIGHETTO, Giulia, BRANDTS, Jordi,
NARDIN, Luis Gustavo, SABATER-MIR, Jordi, CONTE, Rosaria
**'The norm-signaling effects of group punishment: combining
agent-based simulation and laboratory experiments'**
Social science computer review, 2014, Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 334-353

Punishment plays a crucial role in favoring and maintaining social order. Recent studies emphasize the effect of the norm-signaling function of punishment. However, very little attention has been paid so far to the



potential of group punishment. We claim that when inflicted by an entire group, the recipient of punishment views it as expressing norms. The experiments performed in this work provide evidence that humans are motivated not only by material incentives that punishment imposes but also by normative information that it conveys. The same material incentive has a different effect on the individuals' future compliance depending on the way it is implemented, having a stronger effect when it also conveys normative information. We put forward the hypothesis that by inflicting equal material incentives, group punishment is more effective in enhancing compliance than uncoordinated punishment, because it takes advantage of the norm-signaling function of punishment. In support of our hypothesis, we present cross-methodological data, that is, data obtained through agent-based simulation and laboratory experiments with human subjects. The combination of these two methods allows us to provide an explanation for the proximate mechanisms generating the cooperative behavior observed in the laboratory experiment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34030>

VONK, Olivier, VINK, Maarten Peter, DE GROOT, Gerard-René
**'Benchmarking the protection against statelessness
in Europe: comparative findings'**

Tilburg law review, 2014, Vol. 19, No. 1-2, pp. 294-302

This contribution presents the comparative findings of the 'Protection against Statelessness Database', developed by the European Union Democracy Observatory on Citizenship in collaboration with UNHCR. Using the most important international standards as a benchmark, the database provides a normative assessment of the extent to which citizenship laws in 36 European states provide sufficient protection against statelessness. While Section 2 explains the methodology developed by the Observatory in collaboration with UNHCR, and in particular the 17 'modes of protection against statelessness' that have been devised, Section 3 draws some comparative conclusions. This is based on a fourfold distinction — that is, whether the countries provide more protection than required by the standards; act in line with the standards; provide a limited safeguard against statelessness; or provide no safeguard at all. Concluding that a serious attempt is generally made to avoid cases of statelessness from arising, the contribution also feels there is room for improvement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30180>

WAGNER, Benjamin
**'The politics of internet filtering: the United Kingdom
and Germany in a comparative perspective'**

Politics, 2014, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 58-71

Debates around appropriate regulation of Internet content have become increasingly common in liberal democracies, despite the fact that relatively little is known about the actual processes of Internet content regulation. The following article studies the institutional development of content regulatory institutions in the United Kingdom and Germany to explore this phenomenon. It will be argued that the divergent paths of Internet filtering in both countries can be understood by looking at the development of the relevant regulatory institutions. As most Internet filtering and content regulation is implemented through private actors, the article will explore the relationship between public and private actors in both countries in the evolving regulatory debate. In this context it can be argued that the ability of the UK and Germany to enforce



their own policy goals depends primarily on the ability of the state to make credible regulatory and legislative threats towards private actors. In conclusion it is suggested that the coercion of private sector actors is a key regulatory practice not just in online content regulation but in the wider field of Internet governance.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33704>

WEILER, Joseph H. H.

'Guest editorial: ten years of ESIL — Reflections; European hypocrisy: TTIP and ISDS; Masthead changes; Roll of honour; In this issue; Christmas reading? Christmas gifts? Some suggestions from the Editor-in-Chief'

European journal of international law, 2014, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 961–975

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34298>

WEILER, Joseph H. H.

'Van Gend en Loos: the individual as subject and object and the dilemma of European legitimacy'

I·CON: international journal of constitutional law, 2014, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 94–103

This essay examines, first, the reasons for the extraordinary impact and iconic status which are attached to Van Gend en Loos. It argues that the explanation lies in a confluence of structural factors and not in the 'direct effect' doctrine simpliciter. It then looks at the 'darker' side of the case—a proxy for governance—its contribution to a European narrative of efficiency which disregards the traditional mechanism of democratic legitimacy.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34034>

WEILER, Joseph H. H.

'Sleepwalking again: the end of the Pax Americana 1914–2014; After Gaza 2014: Schabas; Peer Review Redux; In this Issue'

European journal of international law, Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 635–644

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34299>

WEINAR, Agnieszka

'A look at migrations in the post-Soviet space: the case of Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Russian Federation'

International migration, 2014, Vol. 52, No. 5, pp. 47–51

CPost-Soviet space is a fascinating area for migration scholars. It offers a wealth of research possibilities as regards magnitude and characteristics of migration flows, effects of migration and migration policy development. Over the last 25 years, this big geographical area covering about 15 per cent of the world has been a scene of abrupt changes in mobility and migration patterns of a small share of global population (just below 5%). After 70 years of strictly controlled internal and external mobility, which on the one hand kept vast parts of the population in place and on the other forced many groups to move, the collapse of the



USSR liberated massive migration flows. Countries like Armenia or Georgia experienced over one third of population loss due to emigration (Chobanyan, 2012; Tukhashvili and Shelia, 2012). Ukraine and Russia had a huge exchange of population, with for example 10 million people coming to Russia and almost the same number leaving it for the newly created states. People who had moved (or were forcefully moved) internally, sometimes decades ago, became international migrants. These international migrants in many cases decided to move back (or emigrate, in case of the second generation) to their ancestral homelands that had gained independence. The massive population movements lasted throughout the 1990s and to some extent they continue today (Bara et al., 2013a; Bara et al., 2013b; Iontsev and Ivakhnyuk, 2012) in the form of late ethnic migrations: e.g. ethnic Russians still return to Russia under the resettlement program. Most importantly, the ethnic minorities, once rightful citizens of Soviet republics, found themselves again in disadvantaged positions, with their rights not necessarily granted. Discrimination and ethnic prejudice still drive part of the people-mobility in the post-Soviet space today. Migration flows in Eastern Europe and South Caucasus, notably Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, differ enormously nowadays but everywhere are predominantly of circular character (Di Bartolomeo et al., 2012). They concentrate along the main two axis: migrations towards the European Union (mainly Italy, Poland, Spain and Germany) and towards the Russian Federation, the biggest attraction poll in the region. Armenians go prevalently to Russia (over 70% of the flow). Until late 2008, 50 per cent of Georgian labour migrants would also choose Russia, while nowadays, due to travel restrictions to Russia, they prefer Turkey. Belarussians also choose Russia as the dominant destination (almost 80%), as they enjoy de facto freedom of movement within the Eurasian Union.¹ In the case of Moldovan and Ukrainian migrant workers this share is lower: 58 per cent and 43 per cent respectively (Di Bartolomeo et al., 2012). Notwithstanding these figures, one has to be aware that circular labour migration to Russia originates mainly in Central Asia (notably Tajikistan and Kirgizstan): almost 55 per cent of work permits were issued to citizens of Central Asian countries in 2010. Also their share in immigration to Russia has grown considerably over the last 10 years, from 24 per cent in 2004 to 40 per cent in 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33705>

ZGLINSKI, Jan
'Editorial: on failure'

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 1-3

It is probably as much a trait of the academic profession as a mirror of the times we live in that the contributions featured in this issue circle around one theme: failure. Failure has many faces. It can be personal as in the case of Dimitrios Pachtitis, a young Greek who missed out on being short-listed for the second stage of an EPSO competition by just 3 points (discussed in: Jaime Rodriguez Medal, 'Transparency in the Staff Selection Procedure of the EU Institutions: Comments on the Pachtitis Case'). It can also be institutional. Sergii Shcherbak's article on Bitcoin, very timely in light of the latest warnings issued by the European Central Bank, the Banca d'Italia and the French police, is both a plea for the regulation of the virtual currency as well as a demonstration of the EU's and Member States' apathy in this field ('How Should Bitcoin Be Regulated?').

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32294>



ZGLINSKI, Jan

'Editorial: on age and legal genius'

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 1-4

Science's most famous cat was an oddity. Not only did she have the formidable capacity to be both dead and alive when put in a box with radioactive material, her master Erwin Schrödinger was, even at the tender age of 38, thought much too old to have 'created' her in the first place.¹ Theoretical physics was a young man's game at the beginning of the 20th century. Heisenberg was 25 when formulating the uncertainty principle, Einstein published his work on the photoelectric effect at 26, Bohr proposed the model of the hydrogen atom when 28. Quantum mechanics lived by the maxim: 'a person who has not made his great contribution to science before the age of thirty will never do so.'

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34392>

ZILLMANN, Doreen, SCHMITZ, Andreas,

SKOPEK, Jan, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter

**'Survey topic and unit nonresponse evidence
from an online survey on mating'**

Quality & quantity, 2014, Vol. 48, No. 4, pp. 2069-2088

Survey topic as a factor influencing participation rates is becoming increasingly important, as there is a growing trend in social science research for surveying specific populations about specific topics. Previous research has shown that respondents with high topic interest (often referred to as salience) are more likely to participate in surveys. However, the identification of mechanisms that affect respondents' interest in a survey topic has been largely neglected in research literature. We present an explanatory model of participation that conceptualizes topic interest as a function of an actor's relational position in a particular social setting. To illustrate the relationship between survey topic and participation behavior, we use an online survey on mating conducted on the user population of an online dating site. For our nonresponse analysis we use web-generated process data, consisting of profile and interaction data, which describe all units of the sample frame. Thus, comprehensive information is available for both participants and non-participants of the online survey on an individual level, enabling a particularly accurate analysis of nonresponse. Results show that the probability of participation varies according to a user's chances of success on the mating market. Users who can be described as less attractive (e.g. older people, less educated men, overweight women) show a higher probability of participation, which we explain with the mechanism of topic salience. We conclude with general implications regarding (1) the relationship between survey topic and survey participation and (2) the potential of web-generated process data for (online) survey research.

The work for this article is based on the project 'Das Internets Partnermarket' (The Internet as a Partner Market), which is supported by the German Research Foundation (DFG). We would also like to thank our cooperation partner for making the data available for scientific purposes. We thank Thorsten Schneider, Markus Zielonka and Melanie Scholz for helpful comments and suggestions as well as William Tayler for native speaker advice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34035>



ZUCCOTTI, Carolina V.

'Do parents matter?: revisiting ethnic penalties in occupation among second generation ethnic minorities in England and Wales'

Sociology, 2014, OnlineFirst

The article studies the role of the class of origin in the occupational outcomes of second generation ethnic minorities and white British in England and Wales. In so doing, it reconsiders the relationship between 'ethnic penalties' and intergenerational social reproduction (or the reverse: intergenerational social mobility) by combining approaches from the migration and social stratification literatures. Two main hypotheses are tested. The first states that the class of origin, or parental social background, helps explain differences in occupational outcomes between ethnic minorities and white British; the second says that intergenerational social reproduction processes vary between groups. Based on data from the United Kingdom Housing Longitudinal Study (UKHLS: 2009–2010), the article finds partial evidence for both hypotheses. In particular, it reveals that the lower social reproduction of Pakistani, Caribbean and African men has particularly negative consequences for higher educated minorities, who do not gain — as the white British do — from more advantageous origins.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33792>

ZYGIMANTAS, Juska

'Obstacles in European competition law enforcement: a potential solution from collective redress'

European journal of legal studies, 2014, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 125–153

The primary focus of this article is to review the main obstacles in competition law enforcement in the European Union and to investigate how the development of collective redress could effectively facilitate enforcement of EU competition law. Arguably, antitrust enforcement remains sub-optimal due to the insufficient deterrent effect of EU antitrust fines and obstacles facing victims of competition law infringements in bringing damages actions. Central to my work, therefore, is the belief that collective actions constitute an attractive vehicle to solve, or at least diminish, the inefficiencies of antitrust enforcement. The paper explores some options as to how to design collective redress mechanisms in order to influence the ability to bring successful collective claims. This would, in turn, consider the advantages of opt-out collective actions in tackling the issues related to low participation rates, lack of funding and sub-optimal deterrence. From this perspective, the article moves on to propose collective actions as a potential remedy to facilitate access to justice, to deal with a wide range of legal and economic issues and to mitigate dysfunctional compensatory mechanism of EU antitrust enforcement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32274>





ABBATE, Angela, THALER, Dominik
Monetary policy effects on bank risk taking
EUI ECO, 2014/07

The contribution of this paper is twofold. First, we provide empirical evidence on the existence of a risk-taking channel in the US economy. By identifying a Bayesian VAR through sign restrictions, we find that an expansionary monetary policy shock causes a persistent increase in proxies for bank risk-taking behaviour. We then develop a New Keynesian model with a risk-taking channel, where low levels of the risk free rates induce banks to extend credit to riskier borrowers. Conditional on calibration values, the simulated responses of key banking sector variables is compatible with the transmission mechanism observed in the data.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31403>

ÁRPÁD, Ábrahám, KOEHNE, Sebastian, PAVONI, Nicola
Optimal income taxation with asset accumulation
EUI ECO, 2014/14

Several frictions restrict the government's ability to tax assets. First, it is very costly to monitor trades on international asset markets. Second, agents can resort to nonobservable low-return assets such as cash, gold or foreign currencies if taxes on observable assets become too high. This paper shows that limitations in asset taxation have important consequences for the taxation of labor income. Using a dynamic moral



hazard model of social insurance, we find that optimal labor income taxes become less progressive when governments face limitations in asset taxation. We evaluate the quantitative effect of imperfect asset taxation for two applications of our model.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33861>

ÁRPÁD, Ábrahám, LACZÓ, Sarolta

Efficient risk sharing with limited commitment and storage

EUI ECO, 2014/11

We extend the model of risk sharing with limited commitment (Kocherlakota, 1996) by introducing both a public and a private (non-contractible and/or non-observable) storage technology. Positive public storage relaxes future participation constraints and may hence improve risk sharing, contrary to the case where hidden income or effort is the deep friction. The characteristics of constrained-efficient allocations crucially depend on the storage technology's return. In the long run, if the return on storage is (i) moderately high, both assets and the consumption distribution may remain time-varying; (ii) sufficiently high, assets converge almost surely to a constant and the consumption distribution is time-invariant; (iii) equal to agents' discount rate, perfect risk sharing is self-enforcing. Agents never have an incentive to use their private storage technology, i.e., Euler inequalities are always satisfied, at the constrained-efficient allocation of our model, while this is not the case without optimal public asset accumulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33091>

ADDA, Jérôme, MCCONNELL, Brendon, RASUL, Imran

Crime and the depenalization of cannabis possession: evidence

EUI ECO, 2014/05

We evaluate the impact on crime of a localized policing experiment that depenalized the possession of small quantities of cannabis in the London borough of Lambeth. Such a policy can: (i) impact the demand for cannabis in Lambeth as users move there to purchase cannabis; (ii) enable the Lambeth police to reallocate effort towards other types of crime. We investigate whether the depenalization policy impacts the level and composition of crime, using administrative records on criminal offences by drug type, and for seven types of nondrug crime. We find that depenalization in Lambeth led to significant increases in cannabis possession offences that persisted well after the policy experiment ended. We find evidence that the policy caused the police to reallocate effort towards crimes related to the supply of Class-A drugs, as well as reallocating effort towards non-drug crime: there are significant reductions in five types of non-drug crime, and significant improvements in police effectiveness against such crimes as measured by arrest and clear-up rates. Despite the overall fall in crime attributable to the policy, we find the total welfare of local residents likely fell, as measured by house prices. These welfare losses are concentrated in Lambeth zip codes where the illicit drug market was most active. Finally, we shed light on what would be the impacts on crime of a citywide depenalization policy, by developing and calibrating a structural model of the market for cannabis and crime, accounting for the behavior of police and cannabis users. This highlights that many of the gains of the policy can be retained, and some of the deleterious consequences ameliorated, if all jurisdictions depenalized cannabis possession. These results provide new insights for the current policy debate on the regulation of illicit drug markets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31225>



ADRAOUI, Mohamed-Ali

Radical milieus and Salafis movements in France: ideologies, practices, relationships with society and political visions

EUI MWP, 2014/13

This paper deals mainly with the issue of radical Islam within French society over recent decades. More particularly, this study illustrates evolutions and the radicalization processes among some militant Islamic groups in this country since the end of the 1970s. Focusing on connections between geopolitical issues born in the Arab world and their implications within a predominantly non Muslim society, enables highlighting the centrality of some actors and currents that have been the impulse for the emergence of a radical and militant activism in France. Some specific attention is paid to Salafist movements, whether they are primarily interested in political protest or whether they desire first to break with the rest of society in order to purify their beliefs and social relations. This paper has to do with the political vision, strategies, history and sociology of Islamic radical militancy in France.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31911>

AGOSTINIS, Giovanni, PALESTINI-CESPEDES, Stefano

Constructing regionalism in South America: the cases of transport infrastructure and energy within UNASUR

EUI RSCAS, 2014/73, Global Governance Programme-117

This paper seeks to contribute to the study of contemporary South American regionalism focusing on the emergence and development of sectoral cooperation and policy coordination within the Union of South American Countries (UNASUR). To do so the paper analyzes two policy areas—transport infrastructure and energy integration—from the inception of cooperation in 2000 until 2014, addressing two questions: (i) why regional cooperation has emerged despite the absence of economic interdependence and market-driven demand for economic integration, and (ii) why policy outcomes are evident in some areas (i.e., transport infrastructure) while limited in others (i.e., energy). Bringing together insights from rationalist and constructivist approaches in IR and IPE, it is argued that the emergence of regional cooperation as well as the sharp variation in policy outcomes between areas can be largely explained by the articulation of a regional leadership and its effect on the convergence of state preferences. The paper shows how the Brazilian leadership, incentivized by the effects of the US-led FTAA negotiations and the financial crises that hit the region in the late 1990s, made state preferences converge towards a regionalist project encompassing all South American countries by making visible the mutual benefits of cooperation on transport infrastructure and energy. Furthermore, the paper illustrates how in spite of significant changes in South American states' cooperation preferences the Brazilian leadership was able to adapt the cooperation process in the transport infrastructure sector to the new circumstances of regional politics permitting not only the institutionalization of sectoral cooperation, but also the implementation of several infrastructure transnational projects. In the case of energy, instead, the emergence of a second regional leadership project—pursued by Chávez's Venezuela—and the deep divergence of state preferences led energy cooperation into a gridlock.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31752>



AHNER, Nicole, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
In search of a 'platform' for Mediterranean renewables exchange: 'EU-style' system vs. a 'corridor-by-corridor' approach
EUI RSCAS, 2014/39, Florence School of Regulation

Recent years have seen increasing efforts in Europe to win the Southern Mediterranean countries as new suppliers of energy from renewable sources (RES-E). Massive amounts of green electricity that is generated in the Middle East and the North Africa (MENA) regions might someday be consumed in the EU. However, beyond the stark invocation of an Euro-Mediterranean RES-E exchange, less attention has been given to its actual implementation. This article takes stock of the applicable EU regime that governs the transfer of green electricity via Maghreb-EU corridors. In our investigation, centre stage is given to Article 9 of Directive 2009/28/EC (RES Directive), which introduced the opportunity for the EU Member States to receive credit towards their 2020 targets for clean power generated in third countries, provided that it is consumed inside the EU. We will argue that the EU, in practice, is moving towards a 'corridor-by-corridor' approach, rather than towards a fully-fledged 'EU-style' system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31018>

ALBRIZIO, Silvia, LAMP, Stefan
The investment effect of fiscal consolidation
EUI ECO, 2014/10

This paper investigates the relationship between fiscal consolidation, business plans and firm investment. Based on a detailed narrative of tax changes in Germany covering 40 years of fiscal adjustments, we define and exploit the exogenous variation of tax bills to quantify the effect of tax changes on firm future investment plans as well as on realized investment. We find that firms in the manufacturing sector revise downwards their planned investment by about 4% subsequently to a tax increase equal to 1% of the value added in the total manufacturing industry. On the contrary realized investment growth drops by around 8% at impact. Furthermore we find that income and consumption taxes are most harmful to investment and that firms base their investment plans considering laws currently under discussion, anticipating future tax changes. Not taking into account this anticipation effect would lead to strongly biased estimates.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32878>

ALI, Merima, SERIC, Adnan
Diffusion of labor standards from origin to host countries: cross country evidence from multinational companies in Africa
EUI RSCAS, 2014/22, Global Governance Programme-86

This study empirically examines diffusion of labor standards from origin to host countries by investigating whether better labor standards of MNCs' origin countries are correlated with higher wages of workers in host countries in Africa. MNCs originating from countries with more rights of association and collective bargain and those coming from countries with unions that have strong wage bargaining power are found to pay significantly higher wages to their workers in host countries. These findings highlight that, although domestic policies and institutions may be important determinants of labor-related standards, they do not operate in isolation from external influences coming from origin countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29958>



AMENDOLAGINE, Vito, CONIGLIO, Nicola D.
Economic enclaves or bridges to the global economy?: foreign and diaspora investments in developing countries

EUI RSCAS, 2014/10, Global Governance Programme-76

This paper examines the main determinants of linkages between foreign and domestic firms in developing countries. Based on existing evidence, we highlight the relevance of linkages generated by MNEs in developing countries and then we discuss the factors which boost or hamper the interactions between foreign and domestic firms and draw some policy implications. A particular attention is given to diaspora investments—i.e. investments carried out by members of the diaspora or return migrants—that represent a potentially powerful engine of growth and structural change in poor countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29659>

AMER, Mona, FARGUES, Philippe
Labour market outcomes and Egypt's migration potential

EUI RSCAS, 2014/55, Migration Policy Centre

Will the radical political changes Egypt has gone through since early 2011 have an impact on emigration from the country? This all depends on young Egyptian adults, who are the potential migrants of tomorrow. In order to understand the consequences of the Egyptian revolution might for migration, a questionnaire survey was conducted amongst Egyptian youth in 2013. The objective of this paper is to analyse the Egyptian labour market together with Egyptian migration to see whether changing conditions in the labour market, in particular after the revolution of 25 January 2011, may affect migration. This study is divided into three parts. The first analyses recent trends—from 2007 to 2011—of the labour market and in particular the evolution of the labour force in terms of participation rate and unemployment rate according to gender, age group and educational level. The second part outlines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Egyptian migrants, in general, and according to region of migration (Gulf Cooperation Countries and other Arab countries as opposed to OECD countries). It also presents an analysis of unemployment against the education and skill levels of Egyptian migrants. Finally, the last part presents the findings of a survey on orientation towards migration of Egyptian youth. This survey was designed by the Migration Policy Centre and was conducted through phone interviews by the Egyptian Centre for Public Opinion Research (Baseera) in 2013.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31384>

ANGERER, Silvia, GLÄTZLE-RÜTZLER, Daniela,
LERGETPORER, Philipp, SUTTER, Matthias
Donations, risk attitudes and time preferences: a study on altruism in primary school children

EUI ECO, 2014/04

We study with a sample of 1,070 primary school children, aged seven to eleven years, how altruism in a donation experiment is related to children's risk attitudes and intertemporal choices. Examining such a relationship is motivated by theories of reciprocal altruism that provide a cornerstone to understand human social behavior. We find that higher risk tolerance and patience in intertemporal choice increase, in general, the level of donations, albeit the effects are non-linear. We confirm earlier results that altruism increases with age during childhood and that girls are more altruistic than boys. Having older brothers makes subjects less altruistic.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31224>



ARCURI, Alessandra

The coproduction of the global regulatory regime for food safety standards and the limits of a technocratic ethos

EUI RSCAS, 2014/97, Global Governance Programme-131

Several socio-legal scholars have studied how the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) was empowered by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and how, under this transition, its standards became quasi-binding. What has gone less studied is how the WTO has transformed the very modus operandi of Codex. In particular, it has been argued that the WTO has infused Codex with a technocratic ethos. Building on this scholarship, this article investigates the dynamic relationship between the WTO and Codex and the evolving role of expert knowledge in the global regime for food safety standards. The article's main thesis is that technocracy (as the rule of the knowers) is an unsustainable regulatory paradigm in the field of global food safety standards, as evidenced by the controversial ractopamine case, discussed in the article. The article concludes by arguing that the global food safety regime is turning towards a paradigm that marries science with democratic values.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32833>

AUGENSTEIN, Daniel

The crisis of international human rights law in the global market economy

EUI RSCAS, 2014/18, Global Governance Programme-144

The article argues that the facticity of the human rights impacts of economic globalisation increasingly undermines the normativity of the state-centred conception of international human rights law. The exposure of the international legal order of states to the operations of global business entities leads to a collusion of sovereign state interest and globalised corporate power at the expense of protecting the rights of victims of human rights violations. The article scrutinises two prominent attempts to address this lacuna of protection: transnational tort litigation and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. It is argued that both approaches are not only an expression of the present crisis of international human rights law but also risk contributing to its perpetuation. While the 'escape into tort' results in the privatisation of public human rights in the global market economy, the UN Guiding Principles entrench their territorialisation in the state legal order in the face of global economic challenges. The concluding section reflects on the future pathways of international human rights law by positing a choice between, on the one hand, a more radical departure from human rights' state-centred heritage and, on the other hand, a transformation of the international legal order of states by virtue of human rights. It highlights the importance of extraterritorial human rights obligations in recovering the state's legal accountability for human rights violations committed in the course of global business operations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33781>

AZOULAI, Loïc

The (mis)construction of the European individual: two essays on Union citizenship law

EUI LAW, 2014/14

European Union law has developed a concept of Union citizenship based on a right of exit from one's country and a consequential right of entry in another Member State of the Union. 'Empowering' European citizens and enabling them to integrate into other Member States' territories is its main purpose. If we seek to analyse



further the concept of Union citizenship, it is almost inevitable that we inquire into the social background of this construction, the individual skills and resources it entails, the state structures and collective goods it affects. This is the puzzle with which the most acute commentators engage. Looked at this way, Union citizenship is about integration of Union citizens into national communities, financial solidarity with other Member States' nationals and recognition of their personal identities. Ultimately it is about transnational integration and new forms of social justice within the Member States. There is, however, another way to engage with the concept. The focus on social integration is replaced by a somewhat more ambitious project: to empower the Union citizens to connect with Europe as a whole. This approach assumes that a proper regime of Union citizenship constitutes not only a right to free movement but a right to enjoy a common way of living. It would allow Union citizens to live, at least partially, in social and moral conditions which denote a far-reaching European society. If we take this project seriously, the problem, then, is as follows: how are we going to shape this project within a conceptual framework based on transnational integration? What does it mean practically to create ties between individuals who have been allowed to disaffiliate from their country of origin? To which 'whole' shall we refer that is not a structured state and yet does not boil down to a mere sphere of individual interests and particular social interactions? The essays presented here suggest two ways to approach this problem. The first explores the concept of 'the territory of the Union' enshrined in the EU legal discourse as a possible venue for this shift in understanding the project of European citizenship. The second approach tells the story of an individual who feels strongly about being a 'European' with the right to be recognized everywhere in Europe without being part of any definite community. The first paper is an academic article which was commissioned by Dimitry Kochenov for a forthcoming edited volume on EU Citizenship and Federalism: The Role of Rights (CUP, 2015). The second is more of a narrative or a tale and is written in French. The first essay builds upon the second. The reason for bringing them together is to show that the literary form may contribute to an understanding of complex legal issues simply by showing a state of legal affairs in its most stylised form.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33293>

BALAFOUTAS, Loukas, BECK, Adrian,
KERSCHBAMER, Rudolf, SUTTER, Matthias
*The hidden costs of tax evasion: collaborative tax evasion in markets for
expert services*
EUI ECO, 2014/01

In markets where transactions are governed by contractual incompleteness, revealed intentions to evade taxes may affect market performance. We experimentally examine the impact of tax evasion attempts on the performance of credence goods markets, where contractual incompleteness results from asymmetric information on the welfare maximizing quality of the good. We find that tax evasion attempts—independently of whether they are successful or not—lead to efficiency losses in the form of too low quality and less frequent trade. Thus, shadow economies induce an excess burden not only by hampering the collection of tax revenues, but also by reducing market efficiency.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29568>



BALLARINO, Gabriele, BARONE, Carlo, PANICHELLA, Nazareno
Social background and education in occupational attainment in 20th century Italy
EUI SPS, 2014/03

The paper addresses four research questions concerning the intergenerational occupational association in Italy. First, is there a direct effect of social background on occupational outcomes over and above the effect of education? Second, has the direct effect declined over time? Third, does it vary depending on the level of education achieved and, more precisely, is it weaker among more educated individuals? Finally, have returns to education changed over time in contemporary Italy? These questions are addressed using the Indagine nazionale sulla mobilità sociale (INMS, 1985), the Indagine longitudinale sulle famiglie italiane (ILFI, 1997-2005) and the Indagine sui bilanci delle famiglie italiane (SHIW, 1992-2008). Many measures of success in the labour market (LM) are considered: a) ISEI score of the first job; b) ISEI score of the current job; c) net earnings of the current job. Moreover, we also look at class attainment in terms of d) the probability to enter the service class (EGP I-II) in the first job; e) the probability to enter the service class in the first or the current job; f) the probability to avoid the working class (EGP IIIb, V-VI-VIIab) in the first job; g) the probability to avoid the working class in the first and in the current job. The main findings of the paper are as follows. First, there is a considerable effect of social origins on LM success. When controlling for education, this effect decreases substantially, but it still remains pronounced. Second, this direct effect is largely stable over time. Third, it shows some variation conditioned on the education, but the sign of the interaction depends on the specific measure of LM success: in the case of social class it is negative, while in the case of income it is positive. Finally, there is strong evidence of credential inflation, involving both secondary and tertiary titles.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32396>

BALTER, Janine, RANCAN, Michela, SENYUTA, Olena
Truncation in the matching markets and market inefficiency
EUI RSCAS, 2014/07

In this paper, we study the Ph.D academic job market. Based on the Gale and Shapley algorithm, we analyse whether a social planner can improve market efficiency by truncation, i.e., exogenously imposing a limit on the number of possible applications. Using simulations, we derive the optimal truncation level which balances the trade-off between being unmatched and gaining a better match in the aggregate. When graduates apply to their most preferred positions, we find that aggregate efficiency can be improved by limiting the number of applications. In particular, the limit can be considerable if the graduates' preferences over the positions are not very correlated. The derived limit is still the best one when graduates respond strategically (applying to universities which are at least individually most preferred at the expenses of those most preferred commonly) in a conservative sense: given the strategic behaviour of the graduates, the market efficiency can be further improved by choosing an even lower limit on the number of applications. Overall, this paper suggests a direction to improve the matching market for Ph.D. candidates by improving the quality of their matches and lowering the hiring costs for universities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29520>

BARRIENTOS, Stephanie
Gender and global value chains: challenges of economic and social upgrading in agri-food
EUI RSCAS, 2014/96, Global Governance Programme-130



Supermarkets and agri-food companies increasingly dominate the production and retailing of food across the global south and north. They operate through global value chains (GVC) within which trade is coordinated by consumer-focused lead firms. This is generating jobs and incomes for workers and smallholders, a significant proportion female. Women contribute to enhancing productivity and quality in GVCs, but outcomes for improving their well-being appear to be mixed. The paper develops a gendered global value chain analysis as a frame for analysing processes of economic and social upgrading and downgrading in GVCs. It draws on case studies from African traditional and high value agro-exports to highlight three scenarios where: i. economic and partial social upgrading have gone together (floriculture); ii. upgrading and downgrading outcomes are mixed (horticulture); and iii. economic and social downgrading have gone together (cocoa). It considers the intersection of GVCs and gender embeddedness in shaping gender dynamics, and the role of private, civil society and public governance in promoting more gender equitable economic and social upgrading.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32897>

BASER, Bahar

Diaspora politics and Germany's Kurdish question

University of Kent Diasporas and Security CARC Working Papers, 2014

The political sway of diaspora groups has increased over the last few decades due to the rise of a new pattern of conflict, the rapid increase of the number of war refugees and the heightened speed of communication and mobility (Demmers 2002: 86). A number of other factors have also played a role, such as the new policies pursued by host countries in terms of integrating immigrants by encouraging multiculturalism rather than through assimilation, or the home states' own interest in creating expatriate communities abroad (Safran 1991, Østergaard-Nielsen 2003). These changes paved the way for the diaspora groups to become one of the most influential non-state actors in the global arena and through their efforts; conflicts in today's world are no longer confined to within the homeland's borders as they diffuse to the diasporic space.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32691>

BAUER, Gretchen

'A lot of headwraps': innovations in a second wave of electoral gender quotas in sub-Saharan Africa

EUI RSCAS, 2014/92, Global Governance Programme-128

Over the last more than two decades, political parties and governments across sub-Saharan Africa have adopted electoral gender quotas for parliament at an astonishing rate—and with remarkable success as many sub-Saharan African countries have catapulted to the top in terms of women's representation in a single or lower house of parliament. During a first wave in East and Southern Africa, quotas were adopted in the aftermath of conflicts and in the course of political transitions as mobilized national women's movements, influenced by an international women's movement and international norms, took advantage of political openings to press for the adoption of quotas through new constitutions or new electoral laws. In some cases a clear diffusion effect was at play between political movements that closely influenced one another. During a second wave mostly, though not only, in West Africa, quotas are again being adopted as women's movements, in collaboration with regional, continental and international organizations, similarly press for an increased representation of women during constitutional reform processes or through revisions to electoral laws. During this second wave, creative quota designs have emerged as parties and governments have sought



to strengthen existing electoral gender quotas or adopt them for the first time. This paper examines some innovations in quota design and quota use in three sub-Saharan African cases that are part of the second wave, including the move to gender parity and the possibility of an only 'temporary' special measure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32752>

BECK, Adrian, KERSCHBAMER, Rudolf,
QIU, Jianying, SUTTER, Matthias
*Car mechanics in the lab: investigating the behavior of real experts on
experimental markets for credence goods*
EUI ECO, 2014/02

Credence goods, such as car repairs or medical services, are characterized by severe informational asymmetries between sellers and consumers, leading to fraud in the form of provision of insufficient service (undertreatment), provision of unnecessary service (overtreatment) and charging too much for a given service (overcharging). Recent experimental research involving a standard (student) subject pool has examined the influence of informational and market conditions on the type and level of fraud. We investigate whether professional car mechanics—as real sellers of credence goods—react in the same way to changes in informational and institutional constraints. While we find qualitatively similar effects in the fraud dimensions of undertreatment and overcharging for both subject pools, car mechanics are significantly more prone to supplying unnecessary services in all conditions, which could be a result of decision heuristics they learned in their professional training.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29569>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), STAIGER, Uta (ed/s)
The Eurozone crisis and the democratic deficit
UCL European Institute, 2014

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34300>

BEN ZEEV, Nadav, PAPPA, Evi
*Chronicle of a war foretold: the macroeconomic effects of anticipated
defense spending shocks*
CEPR Discussion Paper, 2014/9948

We identify US defense news shocks as shocks that best explain future movements in defense spending over a five-year horizon and are orthogonal to current defense spending. Our identified shocks are strongly correlated with the Ramey (2011) news shocks, but explain a larger share of macroeconomic fluctuations and have significant demand effects. Fiscal news induces significant and persistent increases in output, consumption, investment, hours and the interest rate. Standard DSGE models fail to produce such a pattern. We propose a sticky price model with distortionary taxation, variable capital utilization, capital adjustment costs and rule-of-thumb consumers that replicates the empirical findings.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34316>



BERNARDI, Fabrizio, BOERTIEN, Diederik, POPOVA, Daria
*Differential effects of parental separation on child outcomes: are children
from higher social backgrounds affected more?*

EUI MWP, 2014/06

The consequences of high divorce rates for intergenerational mobility depend on two factors. The first has been widely studied and regards the differing incidence of divorce according to socio-economic background. The second has been studied less and is the heterogeneity in the effects of divorce according to parental background. This paper investigates whether signs from earlier research that children from higher social backgrounds suffer more from divorce can indeed be interpreted as such. We follow a cohort of British children born in 1970 (N = 11,073) and look at how educational and occupational outcomes differ depending on family structure, socio-economic background, and the interaction between them. We improve on earlier studies by including a rich set of pre-divorce characteristics and are able to show that heterogeneity in the effects of divorce indeed exists and is not likely to be due to selection effects. Children whose parents are more highly educated have a larger 'divorce penalty' when it comes to educational and occupational attainment. A large part of the heterogeneity can be explained by the parents' income at age 16, parental monitoring, the child's participation in extra-curricular activities and his or her views regarding the benefits of education at age 16. The results suggest that, in contrast to the emphasis put in much recent research, divorce seems to have been a factor contributing to increased intergenerational mobility in the period under study. The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement no. 320116 for the research project Families and Societies.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31324>

BETTIZA, Gregorio, DIONIGI, Filippo
*Beyond constructivism's liberal bias: Islamic norm entrepreneurs in a post-
secular world society*

EUI MWP, 2014/10

This paper aims to broaden the scope of constructivist theory on norms diffusion by considering the case of religious normative action by non-Western international actors. Drawing on Habermasian normative debates about the post-secular, the paper conceptualizes world society as a post-secular global public sphere where the process of institutional translation acts as a social mechanism of norm contestation and international diffusion. Institutional translation is empirically investigated through two case studies in the normative activity of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) at the United Nations (UN). The first case looks at the dialogue of civilizations norm promoted by the OIC. This norm, after going through a successful process of translation into the secular liberal language, garnered international support and was finally institutionalized in the UN's Alliance of Civilizations. The second case focuses on the principle of defamation of religion. This norm, facing ample translation barriers, was largely opposed by international actors at the UN and eventually failed to become an internationally recognized norm. We conclude that the mechanism of institutional translation is central to explaining how norms diffuse internationally across different cultural and normative contexts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31692>



BETTIZA, Gregorio
Empty signifier in practice: interrogating the 'civilizations' of the United Nations alliance of civilizations
EUI RSCAS, 2014/95, RELIGIOWEST

This working paper investigates the reasons underpinning the growing use and widespread resonance of the concept of 'civilizations'—defined by cultural and religious markers—in scholarly, policy and public discourses, since the end of the Cold War. Such an inquiry is made all the more relevant since the concept of civilizations has not only remained at the level of language. It has, in fact, become embedded, instantiated, and operationalized within the global governance architecture, most prominently with the creation of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) in 2005. The UNAOC represents a remarkable development in the way international order is being understood and upheld within global governance institutions, as no longer solely dependent on states, or on the advancement of individual rights and economic opportunities, but also on what occurs between and within civilizations. Why have discourses and practices about civilizations acquired the political salience they have in international society at this historical juncture? This paper argues for an understanding of the concept of civilizations as a particular kind of 'empty signifier', underpinned by three overarching logics: a logic of interpretation centered on identity, a logic of critique towards liberal 'end of history' narratives and projects, and a logic of practicality that matches the interests of multiple state and non-state actors. This argument is empirically illustrated through an analysis of how these three logics, which explain the contemporary power and authority of the signifier of civilizations, also structure the mission, bureaucratic apparatus, and operations of the UNAOC.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32834>

BEUKERS, Thomas
Flexibilisation of the Euro area: challenges and opportunities
EUI MWP, 2014/01

This working paper explores the challenges and opportunities of a possible euro area flexibility clause. Such a clause, if introduced through a limited revision of the current EU Treaties, could be used to partially respond to one of the institutional challenges exposed by the Eurozone crisis, namely that member states (permanently) outside the euro area can block change desired by the member states within the euro area. It would provide an alternative to a comprehensive treaty revision and to going outside the treaties by concluding additional intergovernmental treaties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29697>

BEYERS, Jan, VOLLAARD, Hans, DUMONT, Patrick
European integration and consensus politics in the Low Countries: observations on an under-researched relationship
EUI SPS, 2014/04

The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg are well-known cases of consensus politics. Traditionally, decision-making in the Low Countries has been characterized by broad involvement, power sharing and making compromises. These countries were also founding member states of the European Union (EU) and its predecessors. However, the relationship between European integration and the tradition of domestic consensus politics remains unclear. In order to explore this relationship this paper presents the conceptual framework and a short summary of the recently published book *European Integration and Consensus*



Politics in the Low Countries (edited by Hans Vollaard, Jan Beyers and Patrick Dumont; Routledge). The authors discuss how consensus politics would shape the impact of European integration. They also analyse whether European integration may undermine the fundamental characteristics of consensus politics in the Low Countries. Drawing on consociationalism and Europeanization research, they provide a comprehensive overview of Europeanization in the three Low Countries as well as a better understanding of the varieties of consensus politics across and within these countries. In doing this they refer to a wide range of in-depth studies on a variety of political actors such as governments, parliaments, political parties, courts, ministries and interest groups as well as key policy issues such as the ratification of EU treaties and migration policy. Their most important observation is that European integration has changed the substance of consensus politics in some policy-areas, but barely the domestic political practice itself.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32491>

BHUTA, Nehal, MALITO, Debora Valentina, UMBACH, Gaby
*Interdisciplinary perspectives on producing, using and debating
corruption indicators*

EUI RSCAS, 2014/37, Global Governance Programme-96

While, in the last decades, the proliferation of corruption indicators has stimulated an increasing sophistication of both data collection and management, academics and policy-makers have been confronted with significant challenges and criticisms over their efforts to elaborate anti-corruption strategies. Both theoretical and methodological issues related to the use of corruption indicators highlight the need to better consider the narrative emerging from the use of numbers; in particular by evaluating both policy context and implications involved in the construction of corruption through governance indicators. The present working paper promotes the idea of approaching corruption indicators from a broader multidisciplinary and multifocal perspective. It addressed three core dimensions of the analysis of key governance indicators: the construction of corruption indicators and their use as well as the discourse about them.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30582>

BHUTA, Nehal, MALITO, Debora Valentina, UMBACH, Gaby
*Representing, reducing or removing complexity: indicators of sustainability
and fiscal sustainability*

EUI RSCAS, 2014/78, Global Governance Programme-121

During the last two decades numerous indicators measuring sustainability and its different dimensions have been created. The 2007 economic crisis led to increased scrutiny of public sector fiscal imbalances, and efforts to create more sophisticated measures of fiscal sustainability. The literature on this recent formulation and use of sustainability indicators is broad and contested. It however largely tends to focus on fiscal components, while wider meanings of sustainability are accounted for to a lesser degree. This working paper examines the conceptual and empirical questions relating to the production of indicators of sustainability, both in the sense of fiscal sustainability and sustainable development. It also discusses the uses of sustainability indicators.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31914>



BISIN, Alberto, GOTTARDI, Piero, RUTA, Guido
Equilibrium corporate finance and intermediation
EUI ECO, 2014/09

This paper analyzes a class of competitive economies with production, incomplete financial markets, and agency frictions. Firms take their production, financing, and contractual decisions so as to maximize their value under rational conjectures. We show that competitive equilibria exist and that shareholders always unanimously support firms' choices. In addition, equilibrium allocations have well-defined welfare properties: they are constrained efficient when information is symmetric, or when agency frictions satisfy certain specific conditions. Furthermore, equilibria may display specialization on the part of identical firms and, when equilibria are constrained inefficient, may exhibit excessive aggregate risk. Financial decisions of the corporate sector are determined at equilibrium and depend not only on the nature of financial frictions but also on the consumers' demand for risk. Financial intermediation and short sales are naturally accounted for at equilibrium.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32017>

BLANCHARD, Emily J.
A shifting mandate: international ownership, global fragmentation and a case for deeper integration under the WTO
EUI RSCAS, 2014/111

This paper reviews several key implications of international investment and global supply chain fragmentation for the multilateral trading system. Based on existing economic research, I identify a two-fold challenge for policy makers: first, to leverage the trade-liberalizing potential of global fragmentation at the multilateral level; and second, to counter the potential for opportunistic manipulation of behind-the-border policy instruments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33651>

BRENDON, Charles, ELLISON, Martin
Time-consistent institutional design
EUI MWP, 2014/21

We propose a new normative approach to designing institutional commitments in environments that are subject to a time inconsistency problem, à la Kydland and Prescott (1977). This approach captures the idea that institutions should be chosen in a way that is time consistent: if a commitment is found to be best in some sense today, it should remain best in the same sense tomorrow. This property is not satisfied by the usual Ramsey plan, but it can be achieved by placing appropriate restrictions on the choice set of possible commitments. Using a canonical capital tax problem as a laboratory, we consider the implications for institutional design of restricting choice to sets that exhibit this form of time consistency. We show that any optimal plan within a time-consistent choice set must converge to a steady state that differs from the long-run outcome under Ramsey policy. In particular, this outcome exhibits positive long-run capital taxes. This occurs because a time-consistent policy cannot have both high initial capital taxes and zero long-term rates. A policymaker who discounts the future will always be willing to accept long-run distortions in order to tax the inelastic initial capital stock.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32832>



BRESSANELLI, Edoardo, HÉRITIER, Adrienne,
KOOP, Christel, REH, Christine
*The informal politics of codecision: introducing a new data set on early
agreements in the European Union*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/64, EUDO - European Union Democracy Observatory

One of the most important developments in the history of the EU's codecision procedure has been the steep rise in 'early agreements' since 1999, and the shift of legislative decision-making from public inclusive to informal secluded arenas. As part of a wider research project on 'The Informal Politics of Codecision', this working paper launches a new data set on all 797 legislative files concluded under codecision between 1999 and 2009. The paper discusses the process of data collection and coding; explains and justifies the operationalisation and measurement of key variables; and elaborates on the methodological challenges of capturing informal political processes. The paper offers rich descriptive statistics on the scale and scope of early agreements across time, and explores how key characteristics of the legislative file (legal nature, policy area, complexity, salience, policy type, duration) and of the main negotiators (priorities of the Council Presidency, ideological distance between Parliament's rapporteur and national minister, Presidency's workload) co-vary with decision-makers' choice to 'go informal'. Demonstrating that early agreements are not restricted to technical, urgent or uncontested files but occur across the breadth of EU legislation, and increasingly so with time in use, the data strongly underline the relevance of informal decision-making for scholars and policy-makers alike.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31612>

BRICEÑO-RUIZ, José
*Regional dynamics and external influences in the discussions about the
model of economic integration in Latin America*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/11, Global Governance Programme-77

This paper analyses the current scenario of regional economic integration in Latin America. Thus, it is argued that economic integration in this region is currently developing in three axes: an open integration axis (represented by the Pacific Alliance); a revisionist axis (symbolized by the Southern Common Market — Mercosur) and an anti-systemic axis (represented by the Bolivarian Alliance for the People of our America — ALBA). In each of these initiatives, diverse models of regional economic integration have been adopted. The relation between the current regionalist axes and the diverse models of economic integration in Latin America is discussed in the paper. Similarly, the paper evaluates the extent to which extra-regional initiatives, such as the European Union, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have also influenced on the models of economic integration in Latin America.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29870>

BRIGHT, Jonathan, GARZIA, Diego,
LACEY, Joseph, TRECHSEL, Alexander H.
Trans-nationalising Europe's voting space
EUI RSCAS, 2014/02, EUDO - European Union Democracy Observatory

Building on MEP Andrew Duff's proposal to create a limited pan-European constituency for electing representatives to the European Parliament, this paper argues that there are good reasons for believing that such an institution would better be built around national parties rather than Europarties as they currently exist. Using



data from a Voting Advice Application (VAA), the EU Profiler, we demonstrate that the overwhelming majority of individuals who used this device would be better represented in the European Parliament, in terms of their policy preferences, if they could vote for a party from a different member state than their own. Furthermore, we find that there is significant active demand to be able to vote in this manner, and that such demand is positively correlated with citizens who found that they would be better represented given the opportunity to vote transnationally. Ultimately, we argue that a transnational electoral constituency administered by a VAA that could match individuals with the closest partisan offer in Europe would not only improve the level of representation in the EP but also contribute to forging deeper transnational links in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29657>

BRILLI, Ylenia, TONELLO, Marco
Rethinking the crime reducing effect of education: the role of social capital and organized crime
EUI MWP, 2014/19

This paper estimates the causal effect of education on adolescent crime by exploiting a compulsory education reform implemented in 1999 in Italy. To identify the causal relation we use the reform as an instrument for adolescent high school enrollment, and compare the offending rates of the cohorts affected by the reform with the ones not affected. We find that one percentage point increase in the enrollment ratio reduces adolescent crime by 2.47 percent, and that the effect is highly heterogeneous across areas and mostly influenced by the degree of social capital and by the presence of organized crime. In areas characterized by pervasive organized crime, preventing adolescents from staying on the streets, by keeping them at school, is not enough to ensure the same crime reduction effect as in areas where organized crime is not pervasive.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32233>

BRINCA, Pedro, HOLTER, Hans A.,
KRUSELL, Per, MALAFRY, Laurence
Fiscal multipliers in the 21st Century
EUI RSCAS, 2014/119, Pierre Werner Chair Programme on Monetary Union

The recent experience of a Great Recession has brought the effectiveness of fiscal policy back into focus. Fiscal multipliers do, however, vary greatly over time and place, between wealth inequality and the magnitude of fiscal multipliers. To explain this finding, we develop a life-cycle, overlapping generations economy with uninsurable labor market risk. We calibrate our model to match key characteristics of a number of OECD economies, including the distribution of wages and wealth, social security, taxes and debt and study the effects of changing policies and various forms of inequality on the fiscal multiplier. We find that the fiscal multiplier is highly sensitive to the fraction of the population who face binding credit constraints and also negatively related to the average wealth level in the economy. This explains the correlation between wealth inequality and fiscal multipliers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33771>

BROGI, Elda, PARCU, Pier Luigi
The evolving regulation of the media in Europe as an instrument for freedom and pluralism
EUI RSCAS, 2014/09, Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)



European regulation of the media is influenced by the economic regulation of networks, contents, and e-commerce, to which it is very close. However, media regulation has one peculiar differentiating characteristic: it cannot concentrate only on market competition, as the rest of modern economic regulation does, but has to pursue other fundamental values. In particular, media pluralism and media freedom emerge as policy goals that are essential for democracy and human rights in Europe. In this paper, we discuss the EU's search for a point of equilibrium in Member States' resistance to the relinquishing of their power in the sector; we describe the current debate, and suggest some possible directions for development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29923>

BRUNARSKA, Zuzanna

Regional out-migration patterns in Russia

EUI RSCAS, 2014/56, Migration Policy Centre

Russian society has been perceived by many scholars as relatively immobile. Migration abroad is indeed not as common in Russia as it is, for example, in Ukraine or Moldova, whose citizens migrate abroad in large numbers to improve their living standards. Leaving aside the deliberations whether Russians are less mobile than other big world populations this text concentrates on differences between Russian regions in patterns of mobility focusing on migration outflows. Given the size of the country and socio-economic diversity of its regions, Russia constitutes an interesting object of investigations. The analysis of regional diversity of migration outflows was performed using several sources of migration data—the official Population Registry data, Labour Force Survey (LFS) data and the results of Russian population censuses. The paper examines regional differences of different types of migration outflows (intra-, interregional and international). Spatial diversity has been presented by means of choropleth maps based on values of a complex index constructed separately for each migration type. Cluster analysis which was used to identify different types of regions in terms of diverse mobility patterns has shown that there is quite a clear division into European and Asian part of Russia. The paper ends with a brief discussion of implications of out-migration and shortly touch upon migration policy issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31382>

BUNEA, Adriana

Evaluating pluralism: diversity of interest groups' policy demands and preference attainment in the European Commission's open consultations: evidence from the eu environmental policy

EUI MWP, 2014/03

How is the EU interest group system structured in terms of the aggregate distribution of interests groups' policy preferences and levels of preference attainment? And, when examined from this perspective, to what extent should we adjust the commonly held view that the EU is a pluralist system in terms of interest representation and intermediation? The study addresses these questions by proposing a systematic, empirical investigation of the pluralist accounts based on two dimensions. The first dimension looks at policy issue characteristics and captures the plurality of preferences articulated by interest groups across issues. The second dimension captures levels of achieved preferences across different advocate types, with the aim of identifying any potential bias in terms of influence over policy outcomes in favour of some type of interests. The study examines EU lobbying in the context of EC environmental open consultations and develops three indexes measuring plurality within the EU interest group system. The empirical analysis shows that, at least in the area of environmental policy, the EU interest intermediation system does not fit a classic pluralist



approach, but it is best described by what the study identifies as a constrained pluralist view. The findings indicate on average rather moderate levels of diversity of preferences articulated on issues, low to moderate levels of heterogeneity of policy preferences within interest type and a pattern of significantly higher levels of preference attainment on behalf of organizations representing business interests.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31263>

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio

A comparative analysis of transnational private regulation: legitimacy, quality, effectiveness and enforcement

EUI LAW, 2014/15

Transnational private regulation (TPR) is a growing phenomenon. It creates new markets and dissolves old ones. TPR contributes to the regulation of existing markets, it increases the protection of fundamental rights and it enables or disables communities to participate in global rule making. The standing of TPR and its role regulatory control continues to grow. TPR presents new characteristics departing from more conventional forms of domestic self-regulation. It reflects a transfer of regulatory power from the domestic to the transnational and from the public to the private sphere with significant distributional consequences. The Report addresses the development of transnational private regulation in three macro-areas: financial markets, consumer protection and fundamental rights. It encompasses 11 case studies focusing on four dimensions: legitimacy, quality, effectiveness and enforcement. These case studies have been conducted in the context of the research project Transnational Private Regulation: Constitutional Foundations and Governance Design (co-financed by The Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33591>

CALABRIA, Felipe A., SARAIVA, Tome J., GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
Enhancing flexibility and ensuring efficiency and security: improving the electricity market in Brazil via a virtual reservoir model

EUI RSCAS, 2014/85, Florence School of Regulation

The Brazilian electricity market has certain particularities that contribute to considerably distinguish it from other markets. With a continental interconnected transmission system in which around 70% of the total installed capacity comes from hydropower plants, this electricity market recently passed through two large institutional reforms and it currently contains a number of special features together with other usual market instruments. Nevertheless, the conciliation between the commercial commitments of the market participants and the physical dispatch is not smooth. Moreover, the Brazilian short-term market is a mechanism to settle differences rather than a market, and the electricity short-term market price and the schedule dispatch are not determined through the interaction between market participants. This paper focuses on these problems, discusses some dilemmas that have to be faced if a more conventional market oriented approach is to be adopted, and proposes a solution in order to address these issues. Pointing towards the enhancing of the flexibility for market participants to bear their contracts, while still ensuring the efficient use of the energy resources and maintaining the current level of the security of supply, this new framework was designed based on a virtual reservoir model.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32457>



CALO, Zachary R.

Constructing the secular: law and religion jurisprudence in Europe and the United States

EUI RSCAS, 2014/94, RELIGIOWEST

This paper compares the law and religious jurisprudence of the U.S. Supreme Court and the European Court of Human Rights across three legal areas: individual religious freedom, institutional religious freedom/freedom of the church, and religious symbols/church-state relations. Particular focus is given to the manner in which this jurisprudence reveals the underlying structure and meaning of the secular. While there remains significant jurisprudential diversity between these two courts and across these different legal areas, there is also emerging a shared accounting of religion, secularity, and moral order in the late modern the West. These legal systems will increasingly be defined by their similarities more than their differences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32792>

CECCORULLI, Michela, LUCARELLI, Sonia

Security governance: making the concept fit for the analysis of a multipolar, global and regionalized world

EUI RSCAS, 2014/41, Global Governance Programme-98

Recently introduced in the academic and political debate, the concept of 'security governance' still needs to be clarified. In particular, to make the concept more useful for an assessment of current security dynamics, four main shortcomings need to be overcome: in the first place, attention has been devoted more to 'governance' than to 'security', while greater attention should be paid to how security is understood and perceived by the actors involved in the governance system. Second, the literature is divided in two main branches, one looking at security governance predominantly by/through governmental organizations and one dealing with non-state actors: attempts should be made to give sense of coordination efforts (or lack thereof) among different actors and layers of governance, even when focussing attention predominantly on one type of actor (e.g. regional state powers). Third, the literature (with notable exceptions though) has predominantly focused on Europe and the transatlantic area: an effort should be made to look at extra-European dynamics, also with an aim to evaluate the relationship between political/security culture and security governance, as well as between political/economic development and security governance. Finally, the literature on security governance has been too often detached from reflections over regionalism, while it would be useful to explore further the relationship between cognitive definitions of regional and security dynamics. This is all the more important when considering the progressive emergence of non-European regional powers, possibly interpreting security challenges in different terms and displaying different likelihoods and modalities to arrange coordination patterns and solve security problems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31282>

CHARNOVITZ, Steve, FISCHER, Carolyn

Canada – renewable energy: implications for WTO law on green and not-so-green subsidies

EUI RSCAS, 2014/109, Global Governance Programme-139

In the first dispute on renewable energy to come to WTO dispute settlement, the domestic content requirement of Ontario's feed-in tariff was challenged as a discriminatory investment-related measure and as a prohibited import substitution subsidy. The panel and Appellate Body agreed that Canada was violating



the GATT and the TRIMS Agreement. But the SCM Article 3 claim by Japan and the European Union remains unadjudicated, because neither tribunal made a finding that the price guaranteed for electricity from renewable sources constitutes a 'benefit' pursuant to the SCM Agreement. Although the Appellate Body provides useful guidance to future panels on how the existence of a benefit could be calculated, the most noteworthy aspect of the new jurisprudence is the Appellate Body's reasoning that delineating the proper market for 'benefit' analysis entails respect for the policy choices made by a government. Thus, in this dispute, the proper market is electricity produced only from wind and solar energy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33775>

CHARNOVITZ, Steve
Green subsidies and the WTO

EUI RSCAS, 2014/93, Global Governance Programme-129

This paper provides a detailed explanation how the law of the World Trade Organization regulates environmental subsidies with a focus on renewable energy subsidies. The paper begins by discussing the economic justifications for such subsidies and the criticisms of them and then gives examples of different categories of subsidies. Next the paper provides an overview of the relevant WTO rules and caselaw, including the recent Canada-Renewable Energy case. The paper also makes specific recommendations for how WTO law can be improved, and discusses the existing literature discussing reform proposals. The study further finds that because of a lack of clarity in WTO rules, for some clean energy subsidies, a government will not know in advance whether the subsidy is WTO-legal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32791>

CHI NGUYEN, Tu, RIEGER, Matthias
*Community-driven development and social capital:
evidence from Morocco*

EUI MWP, 2014/02

Community-driven development programs rest on the principle of development aid through active community participation. Their demand-driven and bottom-up nature of decision making is expected to promote pro-social behaviors. This paper studies the impact of one such program in rural Morocco on social capital. We use behavioral experiments in the field to measure social capital among households living in communes with and without the policy intervention. Using a regression discontinuity framework, we find that community-driven development has a positive but weak impact on public goods contribution. This public responsibility increases with treatment intensity as proxied by the amount of total project spending. While the program has no effect on altruism, evidence seems to suggest that it reduces interpersonal trust. These mixed results signal that social capital responds rather slowly, if at all, to a shift from a centralized to a more localized decision-making process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31037>

CHRISTENSEN, Skye, BARDALL, Gabrielle
Gender quotas in single-member district electoral systems

EUI RSCAS, 2014/104, Global Governance Programme-134



Conventional knowledge on the effectiveness of gender quotas for enhancing women's political participation has, to date, been unanimous on the superiority of quotas in proportional representation (PR) systems. Yet this view overlooks the many possible alternatives to implementing gender quotas in single-member district (SMD) systems. This paper studies gender quotas (or temporary special measures, TSMs) in SMD electoral systems. Drawing on case examples from Uganda, France, India and elsewhere, we refute the myth of the incompatibility of quotas in SMDs. Our research investigates and presents multiple ways in which quotas can be successfully implemented in SMDs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33772>

CLOSA, Carlos (ed/s)

Troubled membership: dealing with secession from a member state and withdrawal from the EU

EUI RSCAS, 2014/91, Global Governance Programme-127

This paper summarizes the debates held at a Round Table in the European University Institute on withdrawal from the Union and secession from an EU member state. The approach is not to look at domestic debates but to seek a European view on the topic. Four issues articulated the discussion: the normative arguments for and against secession/independence within the EU, withdrawal and its effects, the effects of secession/independence for EU member states and the impact for EU citizens of both processes of withdrawal and secession. The paper seeks no final conclusion but rather it aims at conveying different standpoints on the issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32651>

CLOSA, Carlos, KOCHENOV, Dimitry, WEILER, Joseph H.H.

Reinforcing rule of law oversight in the European Union

EUI RSCAS, 2014/25, Global Governance Programme-87

This paper provides a critical overview of options available to the EU to deal with the Rule of Law crisis in some of the Member States. The options it engages with were offered and discussed by a handful of the leading experts in the field and drawing on the critical EUI discussion, the first part of the paper tackles the following questions: 1. Why should the EU reinforce the oversight of Member States' Rule of Law performance? 2. Are there sufficient legal bases for such oversight — should a reform of the Treaties be required? 3. What kind of procedure could be designed to meet the need of such oversight? 4. Which body should be entrusted with the oversight function? The second part provides a word of caution warning of the possible problems related to the EU's involvement with the constitutional core of the Member States.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30117>

CONCONI, Paola, PERRONI, Carlo

Special and differential treatment of developing countries in the WTO

EUI RSCAS, 2014/60, Global Governance Programme-109

Rules on special and differential treatment (SDT) constitute the centerpiece of the WTO's strategy for integrating developing countries into the world trading system. We examine the theoretical rationale for



SDT when trade liberalization in developing countries is impeded by a policy commitment problem. We show that SDT rules, if reconciled with the principle of reciprocity, can help developing countries to reduce trade barriers and improve their trading prospects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31424>

CORDUNEANU-HUCI, Cristina

Autocratic accountability: transparency, the middle class, and political survival in non-democracies

EUI MWP, 2014/17

Are autocratic leaders accountable to any constituencies? Does fiscal transparency play a role in relation to accountability? Simply put, do authoritarian executives have to 'show the bill' of taxes raised and expenditure allocated to their political coalition of support in order to stay in power? What are the dimensions of transparency that matter? The main hypothesis is that the impact of transparency on autocratic accountability depends on the costs and benefits of the fiscal contract perceived by a pivotal constituency—the middle class. In one-party and personalistic regimes where this group is not incorporated into the network of privileges, being transparent about its high costs but low redeemable benefits endangers regime survival. By contrast, autocratic regimes with limited multiparty competition that include the middle class into their coalitions of support are more likely to be transparent about the fiscal costs and benefits of investment in regime longevity. This openness translates into accountability, since autocratic leaders who do not enact it have, on average, a shorter political tenure. I use cross-national measures of fiscal transparency and test the theoretical implications with several survival models of political tenure in autocracies across time and space.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32192>

COSBEY, Aaron, MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

A turquoise mess: green subsidies, blue industrial policy and renewable energy: the case for redrafting the subsidies agreement of the WTO

EUI RSCAS, 2014/17, Global Governance Programme-82

Canada-Renewable Energy presented the WTO Panel and Appellate Body (AB) with a novel issue: at the heart of the dispute was a measure adopted by the province of Ontario whereby producers of renewable energy would be paid a premium relative to conventional power producers. Some WTO Members complained that the measure was a prohibited subsidy because payments were conditional upon using Canadian equipment for the production of renewable energy. The AB gave them right only in part: it found that a local content requirement had indeed been imposed, but also found that it lacked evidence to determine whether a subsidy had been bestowed. The report is, for the reasons explained below, incoherent and could hardly serve as precedent for resolution of similar conflicts in the future. The facts of the case though, do raise legitimate questions both with respect to the specifics of the case, as well as of more general nature regarding the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM Agreement), and the role of the judge when facing legislative failure. In this paper, we provide some responses to these questions in light of the theory and evidence regarding industrial policy in the name of environmental protection.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29924>



CREMONA, Marise, TAKÁCS, Tamara (ed/s)
Trade liberalisation and standardisation: new directions in the 'low politics' of EU foreign policy
EUI AEL, 2014/01

The present Working Paper collects the contributions presented at a conference co-organised by the European University Institute (EUI) and the Centre for the Law of EU External Relations (CLEER) in June 2012. The conference brought together leading academics and practitioners to explore whether and to what extent trade liberalisation and harmonisation can be regarded as successful 'low-politics' areas in EU foreign policy and what the challenges are that the EU is and will be facing in these areas. The papers look at current developments in the EU's trade policy from three perspectives: (i) the legal and policy objectives that the EU applies in its preferential trade arrangements, with particular attention to interregional approaches, the linking of trade to development and conciliation with multilateral efforts in market liberalisation; (ii) the role of and applied practices in the Union's efforts to promote standardisation within the WTO and with regard some particularly important trade partners, such as the US and China; and (iii) challenges and EU strategies for reconciliatory efforts in investment policy within the context of trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29640>

CREMONA, Marise
The internal market and private international law regimes: a comment on Case C-533/08 TNT Express Nederland BV v AXA Versicherung AG, judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 4 May 2010
EUI LAW, 2014/08

In case C-533/08 TNT Express, the Court of Justice interpreted Article 71 of Regulation 44/2001 (the Brussels Regulation) which provides that the Regulation 'shall not affect any conventions to which the Member States are parties and which in relation to particular matters, govern jurisdiction or the recognition or enforcement of judgments'. The Court held that the provision must be interpreted as including the implied condition that the specialised conventions referred to can only apply to the extent to which they do not undermine the 'underlying principles' of the Brussels Regulation, including the principles of mutual trust and free movement of judgments. The Court also found that it had no jurisdiction to interpret the specialised convention at issue in this case. The judgment is important for the development of private international law in the EU and for the EU as a locus for the development of private international law, regionally and globally. The Court has effectively decided that certain principles which underlie the policy field are constitutional in nature and non-derogable even where the legislature has chosen to limit the scope of harmonisation and thus the degree of uniformity in the Union system and to leave space to an international regime. Thus certain choices in the creation of the area of freedom, security and justice are removed from the political agenda. This paper offers a critique of the Court's approach on a number of points, the aim being to try to tease out the implications of the ruling and to offer a different perspective.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31896>



CRESPO, Aranzazu, SEGURA-CAYUELA, Ruben
Understanding competitiveness
EUI MWP, 2014/20

Using firm level data, we analyze the factors that drive the evolution of the aggregate Unit Labor Costs—the main European competitiveness indicator—in France, Germany, Italy and Spain. The evolution of the aggregate Unit Labor Cost is not driven by the evolution of the firm level Unit Labor Costs, but rather by an important factor for the competitiveness of a country: the reallocation of resources among the firms of the economy. Using the methodology of Hsieh and Klenow (2009), we show the importance of an efficient allocation of resources for productivity gains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32232>

DAVIES, Gareth
Internal market adjudication and the quality of life in Europe
EUI LAW, 2014/07

The cases decided by the Court of Justice concerning free movement of goods and services are often seen in terms of a difficult balance between trade and consumer protection. This paper suggests that their major consequences are not for the consumer at all, but for quality of life in European societies. Legislation which restricts what can be sold, and who can sell it, has consequences for equality, autonomy, social cohesion, and identity which are greater in importance than any consumer-protective effect. That the Court's focus is so unbalanced—it ignores these social concerns—is to do with several factors. Firstly, the Court has a transactional fixation, seeing contracts as essentially private matters which are of no concern to wider society. This view point is common in economic law, but unrealistic, and embodies some very controversial implicit political standpoints. Secondly, when the Court approaches the judicial review of national measures which restrict free movement it does not in fact engage in balancing at all, but seeks to reconcile interests, and to push integration forward. The ability of a national community to determine its own quality of life and express its values is something which evades easy reconciliation with a single market. On the contrary, integration brings unavoidable costs in autonomy and social concerns, and denial of this fact is harmful to both Europe and the EU. This argument proceeds by an examination of the case law concerning free movement, and the process of judicial review found within that law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31951>

DE GROOT, Gerard-René, VINK, Maarten Peter
A comparative analysis of regulations on involuntary loss of nationality in the European Union
CEPS Paper in Liberty and Security in Europe, 2014/75

This paper deals with loss of citizenship of the European Union (EU) due to the loss of nationality of an EU member state. Only the nationals of a member state possess European citizenship; the loss of nationality of a member state thus also implies the loss of European citizenship. Member states are in principle autonomous in nationality matters, which means that their rules on loss of nationality, and loss of EU citizenship, differ considerably. But member states must respect international law and the general principles of European law when dealing with loss of nationality. This report aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic comparative analysis of existing regulations and procedures in EU member states with regard to the involuntary loss of nationality. These rules are also assessed in light of international and European standards, in particular



with regard to the prevention of arbitrary deprivation of nationality, the principle of proportionality and procedural guarantees. The report offers recommendations for policy-makers, judges and other authorities dealing with this issue.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34163>

DE GROOT, Gerard-René, VINK, Maarten Peter
Best practices on involuntary loss of nationality in the EU
CEPS Paper in Liberty and Security in Europe, 2014/73

This policy brief deals with loss of citizenship of the European Union (EU) due to the loss of nationality of a Member State. To hold nationality of an EU Member State is the master key to European citizenship. Only the nationals of a Member State possess European citizenship. Consequently, the loss of nationality of a Member State also implies the loss of European citizenship. Due to the fact that Member States are in principle autonomous in nationality matters, their rules on loss of nationality, and implicitly loss of the citizenship of the European Union, differ considerably. However, Member States have to respect international law and general principles of European law when dealing with loss of nationality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34165>

DE LOMBAERDE, Philippe, LIZARAZO RODRÍGUEZ, Liliانا
International regionalism and national constitutions: a jurimetric assessment
EUI RSCAS, 2014/72, Global Governance Programme-116

This paper considers a large global sample of constitutional texts (i.e. 171 constitutions from 153 countries) and assesses to what extent and how they refer to the increasingly important phenomenon of international regionalism (or regional integration) and how they deal with potential sources of tensions and contradictions between the national legal systems and the emerging regional regulatory universes. A typology of clauses is therefore proposed. In addition, some evidence is presented on the evolution of constitutional references over time, and on the relationship between constitutional referencing and the depth of the (de facto and de jure) regionalization processes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31892>

DECREUX, Yvan, FONTAGNE, Lionel
What next for the DDA?: quantifying the role of negotiation modalities
EUI RSCAS, 2014/61, Global Governance Programme-110

Negotiators have reached a deal on a limited series of issues WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali (3-6 December 2013), one of these being trade facilitation. Based on a quantitative assessment taking into account the detail of the last proposals circulated, we argue however that due to the design of the negotiation, achievements of the DDA will eventually be limited. This is due to a lack of ambition making it difficult for negotiators to compensate their own concessions. Such feebleness is induced by the way negotiations were organized—in separate groups, without much consideration for, or understanding of, how the different elements added up to more than the sum of the parts. Our quantification of these issues is performed with a dynamic computable general equilibrium model of the world economy, while liberalisation of tariffs is taken into account at the product level in order to address exceptions, flexibilities as well as the non-linear design



of the formulas. A reduction in domestic support and the phasing out of export subsidies in agriculture are taken into account, as well as trade facilitation. Our conclusion is that negotiators will have to re-bundle the bits of the negotiation and shift efforts towards the neglected issue of services to make progress towards the objectives agreed on in Bali.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33876>

DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, BONFANTI, Sara
Calling into question the link between educational achievement and migrant background
EUI RSCAS, 2014/44, Migration Policy Centre

In EU societies, the role that immigrants' children play in the educational system is fiercely debated. There exists a consensus that immigrants' children show, on average, lower educational performances than children of natives in all EU states, regardless of grade level, type of school, age, etc. This awareness has led to the perception that the concentration of immigrants' children negatively affects overall school educational performances. This note aims to disentangle the link between educational performance and migration background showing how the reality is much more complex. Specifically, two questions are answered. First, given that immigrants' children represent a heterogeneous group in terms of parents' origin, age at arrival, etc., does a multicultural background bring any kind of advantage to school performance compared with a 'mono-cultural' one? Second, what is the effect of attending schools with a high percentage of immigrants' children in terms of average school performance, once controlled for school socio-economic resources?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31207>

DO PAÇO, David
The Ottoman empire in early modern Austrian history: assessment and perspectives
EUI MWP, 2014/07

This paper discusses the over-focalisation on the Mediterranean area of historians of the early modern Euro-Ottoman relationship and it offers a critical assessment of the numerous studies conducted by historians of the Habsburg Monarchy over thirty years. It shows that the histories of the Austrian monarchy and of the Ottoman Empire were interdependent and that war is a marginal element in their relationship. This paper emphasises the political use of the Ottoman history by Austrian scholars from Hammer-Purgstall's essential enterprise to the violent contestation of Samuel Huntington and his civilizational pattern. Cultural history, trade and diplomacy appear as the three ways of the Austrian historiographical shift, which nevertheless calls nowadays for a more pragmatic approach.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31652>

DO PAÇO, David
Viennese delights: remarks on the history of food and sociability in eighteenth-century Central Europe
EUI MWP, 2014/23

This paper aims to connect Franco-Italian and Anglo-American historiographies on the history of food thanks to a focus on sociability in a cross-cultural context. As an original case-study, eighteenth century



Vienna allows us to develop an ecological approach to food, diet and food supply, contrasting interactions between the social actors and their intellectual, natural, economic, social and cultural environments. The history of food is an intellectual history and a history of science of the German Enlightenment, since studying cookbooks fits in with the history of books and statistics. The history of Viennese food also highlights the vibrant urban economy of supply as a key-element to understand the gentrification of the city and the reconfiguration of its markets as places of sociability. Contrary to both the London and Parisian models, the presence in Vienna of numerous foreigners also contributed to the emergence of taverns and coffeehouses as selective and private social places allowing moral transgression and the strengthening of social bonds within the different groups of newcomers, making up the new social elite of the city. Finally, the Viennese history of food is also a history of power; the circulation of food between social actors provides historians with a better understanding of the nature of social bonding and the different possible ways to strengthen, maintain, adjust or contest it.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33473>

DOBBERNACK, Jan

*Sovereignty, security and muscular liberalism:
debating 'Sharia courts' in Britain*

EUI RSCAS, 2014/103, Global Governance Programme-133

The working paper considers the political rhetoric of 'muscular liberalism'. Following David Cameron, 'muscular liberalism' is understood as a paradigm of assertive policy-making in lieu of 'state multiculturalism'. While this orientation has achieved some prominence, its origins as well as its political effects have not been convincingly explored. A 'stimulus-response model', which points towards the Muslim presence in European states as the trigger for the muscular stance, fails to capture the phenomenon. It is furthermore unclear in what relevant sense the requirements that muscular rhetoric levels towards Muslims can be said to qualify as 'liberal' or how the reference to tensions within the 'liberal tradition' would illuminate the muscular position. The purpose of the paper, then, is to work towards a definition that allows considering political functions and situational potentials, in particular the projection of a desired muscular identity. It draws on the mobilization against 'Sharia Courts' in the UK, and the attempt to curtail their operation with the Arbitration and Mediation (Equality) Services Bill, to clarify such potentials.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33172>

DOMÍNGUEZ, Roberto

Mexico: a reluctant regional security provider

EUI RSCAS, 2014/51, Global Governance Programme-105

This paper analyses the role of Mexico as security provider or source of insecurity through the analysis of regional security governance. It argues that in contrast with other countries in the region such as Brazil, which has displayed policies aimed at building a node of regional security, Mexico has become a reluctant regional security provider as a result of its traditional historical inward looking roots and the inherent state weaknesses augmented by the current instability in the area of security. This paper looks into four categories of security governance (assurance, prevention, protection and compellence) in order to evaluate the role of Mexico in the context of regional security. Part of the task of this paper will be to explore the extent in which Mexico carries out one or more of these dimensions and the extent in which it contributes to regional (collective) security governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31383>



DOMURATH, Irina, COMPARATO, Guido,
MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang (ed/s)
The over-indebtedness of European consumers: a view from six countries
EUI LAW, 2014/10, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-08)

Six years into the global economic and financial crisis, many European countries have suffered profound economic, political, and social repercussions. Governmental and constitutional crises, high levels of public debt, the adoption of austerity measures, unprecedented levels of unemployment, and the spreading of poverty have marked many European societies. While the EU is in the process of re-examining the whole design of the banking system with far-reaching political and institutional consequences, the impact of the economic crisis on indebted consumers, and specifically those with mortgages, has been much less discussed. The Working Paper presents the result of a research on the effects of the financial and EURO crisis in six European countries within and outside the Eurozone (Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Portugal, Romania, and Spain) having in common that they received international bailout loans under the condition of implementing intrusive austerity measures. In those countries consumers are still facing increasing levels of (over-)indebtedness and struggle with the effects of the crisis, both in financial and social terms. In this light, the studies pay attention to both the social reality and the legal change which is undergoing as triggered by legislative reforms and judicial decisions. The studies also lay open the shortcomings of a EU consumer policy which is largely based on the image of the reasonably circumspect consumer who is supposed to be autonomous, self-reliant, and reasonably well informed. In this regard, the EU suffers from a clear internal market bias that promotes and requires easy access to consumer and mortgage credit, without paying sufficient attention to the possible drawbacks in terms of social exclusion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32451>

DONNELLY, Michael J.
Competition and solidarity: Union members and immigration in Europe
EUI MWP, 2014/08

In this paper, I address an under-studied question in the comparative political economy of migration. How have trade unions shaped the attitudes of their members toward immigration? Unions are at the core of left wing politics in most European countries, and support for immigration is usually a left-wing position. However, many of the core constituents of unions are those whose interests are most adversely affected by an increase in the supply of labor. I show that the pattern of of European trade union leaders becoming supportive of open immigration policies (identified in previous literature) has solidified over the past decade. After discussing how unions have overcome the key economic dilemma in their rhetoric, I provide evidence that this rhetoric has shaped the attitudes of union members, that the effect has become stronger over time, and that the effect is (mostly) robust to the exclusion of countries where self-selection into unions on the basis of ideology is likely to be strongest.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31611>

DUMAV, Martin, RIEDEL, Frank
Continuous-time contracting with ambiguous information
EUI MWP, 2014/16

This study examines the contracting problem in continuous time with ambiguous information. A problem of this nature arises, for example, in an employment relationship where there is limited knowledge, or ambiguity,



about the technology that governs the performance. To address this problem, we connect the models of contracting problem in continuous time with the models of decision making under ambiguity in continuous time. The connection uses the continuous-time techniques and preserves the tractability in analysis. By means of computed examples we show that the consideration of ambiguity results in compensation schemes that are less sensitive to performance relative to the classical case. This answers to a criticism leveled at the extant theories of contracts that predicted compensation schemes that are unrealistically too sensitive to performance. Our work provides one possible rationale for simpler contracts through ambiguity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32195>

ELGSTRÖM, OIe

Legitimacy, credibility and coherence: perceptions of EU roles in global climate change negotiations

EUI RSCAS, 2015/06, Global Governance Programme-155

The European Union's leadership capacity on the international arena is not decided only by the EU itself. It is also influenced by external actors' perceptions of the EU's roles and by their reactions to EU initiatives. The aim of this paper is to present a conceptual foundation for the study of external perceptions, and especially their effectiveness, and to apply this framework on the EU's involvement in global climate change negotiations. The first task necessitates a discussion of links between the study of perceptions and other theoretical constructs, such as credibility and legitimacy, and the study of EU coherence. I apply this conceptual apparatus to the EU's performance in global climate change negotiations by describing in what ways perceptions of the Union's credibility, legitimacy and coherence in this field have impacted upon its effectiveness, operationalized as perceived influence and leadership, and how this has changed over time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34320>

ELLERMAN, A. Denny, MARCANTONINI, Claudio, ZAKLAN, Aleksandar
The EU ETS: eight years and counting

EUI RSCAS, 2014/04, Climate Policy Research Unit

This paper provides an introduction to the EU's Emissions Trading System. As such it provides a discussion of the historical and legal context in which the EU ETS developed and now operates, a presentation of the key performance indicators for the first eight years through the end of the second phase in 2012, and some concluding observations on the system's future. The paper is purposively descriptive to provide background for more analytically oriented articles, as well as to provide a matter-of-fact presentation for readers who wish to learn about or be updated on the progress of the EU ETS.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29517>

ERSBØLL, Eva

Biao v. Denmark: discrimination among citizens?

EUI RSCAS, 2014/79, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

On 25 March 2014 the European Court of Human Rights delivered a controversial judgment in a case on family reunion in Denmark, the Biao case. The applicants were a Danish national, Mr Ousmane Ghanian Biao, and his wife, a Ghanaian national, Mrs Asia Adamo Biao. They alleged that a refusal by the Danish authorities to grant them family reunion was in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights



(ECHR) article 8, alone and in conjunction with article 14. The Danish authorities had refused the application for family reunion because the spouses did not fulfil the requirement that their aggregate ties to Denmark be stronger than their aggregate ties to any other state where they could live together—in this case Ghana (‘the attachment requirement’). They submitted that the decision breached their rights under article 8 of the ECHR since it did not pursue a legitimate aim on the ground that it was introduced to target Danish citizens of non-Danish ethnic or national origin. Alternatively, if the refusal was not deemed to be contrary to article 8, they claimed that it was contrary to the prohibition against discrimination, cf. ECHR article 14 read in conjunction with article 8, since particular groups of Danish citizens were treated differently in relation to family reunion in Denmark. In analogous circumstances, those who were born Danish citizens would be exempted from the attachment requirement according to the so-called ‘28-year rule’ which states that the requirement does not apply in cases where the resident person applying for family reunion has been a Danish citizen for 28 years cf. the Aliens Act section 9(7). The complaint regarding the attachment requirement’s conformity with article 8 will not be dealt with here. This paper will primarily deal with the question whether a state lawfully can treat its citizens differently solely on the basis of how and when they acquired their citizenship. In this context the significance of the European Convention on Nationality (ECN) article 5(2), will be analysed. Article 5(2) states that in matters of nationality, state parties shall be guided by the principle of non-discrimination between their citizens, whether they are citizens by birth or have acquired their citizenship subsequently.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32015>

FARGUES, Philippe

The fuzzy lines of international migration: a critical assessment of definitions and estimates in the Arab countries

EUI RSCAS, 2014/71, Migration Policy Centre

Since emigration and immigration plug into the highly sensitive and subjective issues of nationhood and identity, the definition of what a migrant is and is not, and the dissemination of knowledge about international migration are themselves intrinsically subjective matters. Since statistics are produced out of data routinely collected by state administrations and because international migration moves individuals from one state to another, data on international migration are by their very nature difficult to collect and require international harmonisation of statistical procedures. The paper reviews and discusses the various criteria that states use to define a migrant: the country of birth and the country of citizenship of individuals and, by cases, those of their parents, as well as their duration of stay. It shows that in migration matters, truth is not unique, and different points of view can produce contrasted, but not contradictory, estimates.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31695>

FASONE, Cristina

Constitutional courts facing the Euro crisis: Italy, Portugal and Spain in a comparative perspective

EUI MWP, 2014/25

This paper aims to analyse whether and to what extent Euro-crisis law—a mix of international, European and national measures adopted in reaction to the Eurozone crisis—has affected constitutional case law in three Eurozone countries receiving financial support or assistance and provided with a Constitutional Court: Italy, Portugal, and Spain. The paper identifies elements of continuity and innovation in the rulings of the three Courts compared to the pre-crisis period by looking at how constitutional judges ‘manage’ social rights



and regional autonomy, and how they develop their constitutional reasoning. It is argued that, contrary to expectations because of the new fiscal constraints and although with some remarkable differences, Euro-crisis case law is usually in continuity with the past rulings of these Constitutional Courts and this is due both to legal elements—like access to the Court, its composition, the appointment of judges, the effects and timing of decisions, and the standards for review—and non-legal elements—like the economic situation and changes occurring in the political context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33859>

FORET, François

Democratic representation and religion: differences and convergences between the European parliament and the US house of representatives

EUI RSCAS, 2014/58, RELIGIOWEST

It is common to oppose a secular Europe to a religious America. As representatives of cultural diversity and popular sovereignty, Parliaments are the best illustrations of mutual arrangements between politics and religion. Little data is available on religion at the EP, in contrast to the rich scholarship on the Congress. Relying on the first survey of its kind on members of the European Parliament (MEPs), the article analyses what they believe and what they do with these beliefs. The purpose is to understand how religion interacts with representation and political socialization of MEPs within and outside the assembly. The American House of Representatives is used as a reference case study. Overall, there are significant differences between European and American legislators, mainly due to their distinct social, cultural, political and institutional environments. However, several common logics may also be seen at work, suggesting that the EU is not as exceptional as is often thought.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31404>

GANS, Chaim

Jewish/Palestinian self-determination and citizenship in Israel/Palestine

EUI RSCAS, 2014/35, Global Governance Programme-94

The paper presents a distinction I worked out in great detail in my book *A Political Theory for the Jewish People: Three Zionist Narratives* (Hebrew, 2013, submitted for publication in English) among three versions of Zionism. Mainstream Jewish and Israeli politics are based on Zionism under two conceptions of this ideology. The first is proprietary. According to this conception, Zionism initiated the physical repossession of a land and of a political entity which the Jews had owned since antiquity. This ownership has allegedly not lapsed despite the physical separation between the Jews and their land. The second mainstream conception of Zionism is hierarchical. It is based on a hegemonic interpretation of the universal right that peoples have to self-determination. According to this conception, the right to self-determination is a right to 'a state whose institutions and official public culture are linked to a particular national group [and which...] puts those citizens who are not members of the preferred [group...] at a disadvantage.' [Ruth Gavison, 'the Jews' Right to Statehood: A Defense,' *Azure* 15 (2003), 74-75.] The paper explains the main arguments which the proponents of these two versions of Zionism invoke in order to support their interpretation of this ideology and explicate their implications regarding citizenship and self-determination in Israel/Palestine. It then proposes a third interpretation of Zionism, an egalitarian one. This version of Zionism, which I argued for in *A Just Zionism*, falls between the two mainstream conceptions mentioned above, and on the other hand, the post-Zionist critique of the notion of 'a Jewish and democratic state'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30857>



GEDDES, Andrew
Relationships between research and policy on migration in the European Union: a practice-based analysis
EUI RSCAS, 2014/06, Migration Policy Centre

This paper analyses relationships between research and policy at European Union (EU) level about international migration by drawing from the perspectives of migration policy practitioners and their practices. By practitioners is meant those who seek to influence, shape or make migration policy at EU level including officials from EU institutions, national officials, academic researchers and representatives of international organisations, think tanks and NGOs. By practice is meant the socially recognised competence of practitioners. A particular focus is on the relationship between research and policy, or put another way, between the production of knowledge about international migration and the use of this knowledge in policy-shaping and policy-making. Questions include: how are relationships structured between researchers and policy-makers at EU level? How do policy-makers gather and process information? Is there risk of information overload and, if there is, how does this affect the relationship between researchers and policy-makers? Do policy-makers actually listen to researchers? If they do, what do they want to hear? And, do they actually hear it? Is there evidence that research has contributed to the development of shared understandings at EU level? If so, do these confirm or challenge existing policy orientations?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29519>

GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, MARVASI, Enrico, SANFILIPPO, Marco
Supply chains and the internalization of SMEs: evidence from Italy
EUI RSCAS, 2014/62, Global Governance Programme-111

This paper explores the impact of being part of a supply chain on the internationalization of firms. We show that even small and less productive firms, if involved in production chains, can take advantage of reduced costs of entry and economies of scale that enhance their probability to become exporters. The empirical analysis is carried out on an original database, obtained by merging and matching balance sheet data with data from a survey on over 25,000 Italian firms, largely SMEs, which include direct information on the involvement in supply chains. We find a positive and significant impact of being part of a supply chain on the probability to export and on the intensive margin of trade. The number of foreign markets served (the extensive margin), on the other hand, does not seem to be affected. We also investigate whether being in different positions along the chain, i.e. upstream or downstream, matters and we find that downstream producers tend to benefit more. Our results are robust to different specifications, estimation methods, and to the inclusion of the control variables typically used in heterogeneous firm models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31454>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, HALLACK, Michelle, VAZQUEZ, Miguel
Gas network and market diversity in the US, the EU and Australia: a story of network access rights
EUI RSCAS, 2014/33, 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 and Australia. We will show that this is explained by key choices made in the primary liberalization process. This primary liberalization is based on a definition of network access rights, which leads to different regimes for the transmission services, as well as for the gas commodity trade, as



commodity trade 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 institutional costs of coordinating the actual transmission services through certain market arrangements.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30578>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

Governance in network industries: lessons learnt from new institutional economics

EUI RSCAS, 2014/67, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Institutional economics provide a useful frame to navigate the fuzzy world of governance structures. Of course markets, firms and relational contracting (or Hybrid Forms) are alternative tools which can complement or substitute each other to frame transactions made among economic agents. However, firms are not a single piece of governance structure as they might handle different transactions very differently. Either inside the firm, such as the day-to-day operational workflow, the hazards of R&D discovery and trials, the long term production of skills and knowledge through organized definition and allocation of tasks, the coordination between today's and tomorrow's operations e.g. between the various levels of management and the interactions with the stockholders, or outside the firm in the interactions with suppliers, customers bankers and the social or professional communities. Truly, those firms are all conglomerates of several governance sub-structures. So are the markets conglomerates of several governance mechanisms. It is why we are able to think about designing/redesigning the markets we have and to move to get the markets that we would like to have. Knowing all that: how to apply it to the existing Network Industries?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31973>

GOTTARDI, Piero, KAJII, Atsushi, NAKAJIMA, Tomoyuki

Optimal taxation and debt with uninsurable risks to human capital accumulation

EUI ECO, 2014/08

We consider an economy where individuals face uninsurable risks to their human capital accumulation, and study the problem of determining the optimal level of linear taxes on capital and labor income together with the optimal path of the debt level. We show both analytically and numerically that in the presence of such risks it is beneficial to tax both labor and capital income and to have positive government debt.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32016>

GUIDI, Mattia, KARAGIANNIS, Yannis

Communication effects, ethnicity, and support for secessionism in stateless nations: results from a survey experiment in Catalonia

EUI RSCAS, 2014/43

Over the past twenty years or so, economic and cultural interdependence has gone hand in hand with the rise of nationalism, particularly in stateless nations. For example, Catalan politics has increasingly focused on the issue of secession from the rest of Spain. As in Flanders, Quebec, Scotland, and elsewhere, the ensuing polarization of opinion creates two questions of paramount importance for social scientists: (a) How strong are individual preferences? and (b) what determines these preferences? To answer these questions, we use



a custom-designed survey experiment (N = 913) which allows us to estimate the effect of frames net of confounding effects, and to determine other determinants of preferences. We find that frames matter even in polarized political times and when voters have had enough time to form their judgement on a given issue. We also detect a strong role for ethnicity, measured as the number of Catalan-speaking grandparents and language spoken at home, as well as for the geographical scope of professional activity. Our findings help challenge the economic approach to politics, whereby agents hold well-defined and constant preferences, and give support to the view that both short- and long-run constructivist elements play a crucial role in centrifugal political movements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31873>

HAASTRUP, Toni, LOPEZ, Eliza-Lucia

Nigeria and regional security

EUI RSCAS, 2014/49, Global Governance Programme-103

In this paper, we consider the development of Nigeria as a regional security actor, and the extent to which it shows security leadership in two dimensions: the sub-region West Africa, and in the whole of Africa. Whereas we contribute to studies that show, this paper provides a more nuanced assessment of the perceptions of Nigeria's regional role. We argue that Nigeria's dual regional role is a carefully constructed narrative that is central to its foreign policy objectives, and indeed its identity as an African state. The implication of this is that on the one hand borne out in Nigeria's regional performance vis-à-vis the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), which we explore in nuanced detail. On the other hand, however, we also consider how Nigeria's sub-regional performance, the usual focus of academic discourse unfolds in the context of its pan-African commitments. In doing so, we highlight the various tensions that underscore and challenge Nigeria's role as a regional (African) leader. In particular, we examine claims of hegemonic ambitions, the impact of on-going national security challenges, the potential competition between Nigeria and others for leadership, and the role of external actors in discourses around who is a regional actor.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31311>

HAKELBERG, Lukas

The power politics of international tax cooperation: why Luxembourg and Austria accepted automatic exchange of information on foreign account holders' interest income

EUI RSCAS, 2014/26

Theories of tax competition predict that small countries competing with large countries benefit, as they find it relatively easy to substitute revenue lost in a tax cut with revenue gained from incoming foreign tax base. If small countries can only lose from tax co-operation, why are Luxembourg and Austria bound to agree to a revised EU Savings Tax Directive that will oblige them to automatically provide information on foreign account holders' interest income to residence countries? Putting emphasis on the neglected issue of power, I show that Luxembourg and Austria were first coerced into bilateral agreements on automatic exchange of information by the United States, which then activated a most-favored nation clause contained in the EU Directive on Administrative Co-operation in Tax Matters. As a result, the two countries were under a legal obligation to also extend greater co-operation to EU partners.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30414>



HARNISCH, Sebastian

Germany's role in regional and global security governance

EUI RSCAS, 2014/53, Global Governance Programme-107

Providing regional and global security governance is both increasingly common and controversial in Germany. The paper addresses the sources of current controversies in three areas: First, legal limits that emanate from the delegation of competences in regional and international institutions. Secondly, financial limits which have become even more prevalent since the inception of the Euro-Crisis. And thirdly, political limits which refer to the erosion of the cross-partisan consensus in German coalition governments that the country must play a prominent, if not a leadership role in European security governance and beyond.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31306>

HENG, Pek Koon

The 'ASEAN Way' and regional security cooperation in the South China Sea

EUI RSCAS, 2014/121, Global Governance Programme-145

The ASEAN Way of security cooperation—based on principles of sovereignty, non-intervention, peaceful resolution of conflict, and consultation and consensus decision-making—has maintained intra-ASEAN harmony since the grouping's formation in 1967. It has also enabled ASEAN to play a central role in regional integration by successfully engaging external major powers in an overlapping regional network of ASEAN-led organizations such as the ASEAN Regional Forum, East Asia Summit and ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus. However, exercising decisive influence within the wider Asia-Pacific environment is beyond ASEAN's limited strategic resources. Moreover, the consensus-seeking, shallowly institutionalized ASEAN Way approach has seemed poorly equipped to handle Chinese assertive divide-and-rule diplomacy that has accompanied its power projection in the South China Sea. As China mounts its maritime claims and seeks to expand its regional influence relative to the United States, ASEAN is challenged to maintain intra-ASEAN unity, deepen intra-ASEAN integration and effectively engage the United States, China and other powers in safeguarding peace and stability in the region. Despite shortcomings in the ASEAN Way of security cooperation, it is argued that, given the inability of China and Japan to provide cooperative leadership in establishing an alternative multilateral security mechanism, ASEAN will continue to serve as the 'default instrumentality' for maintaining a modest level of multilateral security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33878>

HENRIOT, Arthur, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

Capacity remuneration mechanisms in the European market: now but how?

EUI RSCAS, 2014/84, Florence School of Regulation

This article addresses the functioning of capacity remuneration mechanisms (CRMs) in an integrated European electricity market featuring a high share of intermittent renewable energy sources. We first highlight the close ties between flexibility provision and generation adequacy, and explain why these two issues must be considered concomitantly when developing CRMs. We then show that while Member States have different needs, addressing security of supply in a purely national way will be expensive. We finally



identify three prerequisites for a workable Europeanization of national generation adequacy mechanisms: a consistent assessment of adequacy needs and cross-border resources, a dedicated method to allocate risks and remuneration of cross-border resources contribution, and a definition of rights over the system resources at times of extreme scarcity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32456>

HENRIOT, Arthur

Economic curtailment of intermittent renewable energy sources

EUI RSCAS, 2014/57, Florence School of Regulation

In a power system featuring a large share of intermittent renewable energy sources (RES) and inflexible thermal generators, efficiency gains on generation costs could be achieved by curtailing the production of RES. However, as RES feature very low variable production costs, over-curtailment can be costly. In this article, we use a stylised analytical model to assess this trade-off. We show that while curtailing RES when their variability is high and the system flexibility is low can reduce generation costs, the different stakeholders (consumers, dispatchable generators, RES) will not necessarily benefit from such measures. As a consequence, generators will opt for a sub-optimal level of curtailment, and this level of curtailment should rather be set by the TSO. Either incentive to provide the TSO with accurate forecasts of RES availability, or alternatively centralised forecasting by the TSO, should then be put into place to solve the resulting problem of asymmetry of information.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31402>

HERRERO, Carmen, VILLAR, Antonio

Ranking distributions of monotone attributes

EUI ECO, 2014/06

This paper refers to the ranking of densities that describe the distribution of an attribute in a given set of populations. The key elements of the problem are: (i) The distributions refer to ordered categorical data (e.g. health statuses, educational achievements, prestige positions, satisfaction levels); (ii) The evaluation of each distribution is relative to the others with which it is compared. We propose an evaluation method that is cardinal, complete and transitive, which based on the consistent application of the 'willingness to pay' principle and the likelihood of getting better results when making a random extraction. A characterization of this method, in terms of simple properties, is provided.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31223>

HERVIEU-LEGER, Danièle, BENNION, Janet

The meanings of marriage in the West: law, religion and 'nature'

EUI RSCAS, 2014/38

What are the different understandings of marriage, family, and rights that have been developed during recent debates regarding same sex marriage, and polygamy in France and in North America? What modes of justification and repertoires are used today in order to define marriage and claim the rights it entails? What changes in the anthropological conception of marriage in Western societies do the present disputes imply? These two papers examine these questions from different angles and contexts. They both address the new tension between law, the reference to nature, and the Church. Law now seems to accept the idea of



the homosexual family, and it even equates it to the biological family. This legal evolution deconstructs the assumption of an 'order of nature.' It is leading in several Western States to a redefinition of the marriage institution and to its opening to same sex partners (Netherlands in 2001; Belgium in 2003; Spain and Canada in 2005; Sweden and Norway in 2009). Whereas law rejects the relevance of the reference to nature, the Catholic Church has sought for several years to base its opposition to same sex marriage on the need to respect a natural order.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31078>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., SHEPHERD, Ben
Services productivity, trade policy, and manufacturing exports
EUI RSCAS, 2015/07, Global Governance Programme series-156

This paper analyzes the linkage between services and manufacturing productivity performance, using firm-level data for over 100 developing countries. We find strong evidence for such a linkage, although the effect is small: at the average rate of services input intensity, a 10% improvement in services productivity is associated with an increase in manufacturing productivity 0.3%, and a resulting increase in exports of 0.2%. Services trade restrictiveness indices (STRI) are found to be a statistically significant determinant of manufactured exports performance, a finding that is robust to the inclusion of the overall level of trade restrictiveness that is applied against manufactured exports directly. The main channel through which services trade restrictions negatively affect manufactured exports is through FDI, a finding that is consistent with the stylized fact in the literature that FDI is a key channel for trade in services and an important vehicle through which services technology and know-how is transferred across countries. At the sectoral level, restrictions on transport and retail distribution services have the largest negative impact on exports of manufactures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34305>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
*Supply chains, mega-regionals and multilateralism:
a road map for the WTO*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/27, Global Governance Programme-88

At the 9th Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Bali it was agreed to develop a work program to conclude the long-running Doha round. This report argues that any work program should recognize that goods and services are increasingly produced in international supply chains. Many of the policies impacting on supply chain trade are on the negotiating table; others are not. The WTO takes a 'silo approach,' addressing policy areas in isolation. This may reduce the relevance of WTO agreements as the marginal effect of agreement on one policy instrument may be minimal if the cost-raising effects of others are not addressed in parallel. Complementing market-access and rule-making negotiations with a supply chain framework may help to construct an overall package spanning the different policy areas that are on the table, and to identify policy areas that are not, but should be discussed. Greater use of the WTO for deliberation on trade policy matters and learning from the experience of regional trade agreements, complemented by an effort to create greater space for new plurilateral agreements among groups of WTO Members, could help bolster the relevance of the WTO as a forum for multilateral cooperation on trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30198>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

The Bali Trade Facilitation Agreement and rulemaking in the WTO: milestone, mistake or mirage?

EUI RSCAS, 2014/102, Global Governance Programme-132

The Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) embodies the first set of new multilateral rules to have been negotiated under auspices of the WTO since the launch of the Doha Development Agenda, part of a small package of decisions centering on matters of interest to developing countries that was 'harvested' from the broader Doha round. This paper analyzes the outcome of the trade facilitation talks, assesses the role of the epistemic community that provided information to negotiators and reflects on the lessons and possible implications of the TFA experience for the prospects for new rule-making and cooperation on regulatory matters in the WTO. The TFA illustrates both the potential and the difficulty of negotiating generally applicable stand-alone agreements in the WTO and demonstrates the importance of issue linkage in achieving cooperation in trade policy matters.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33031>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Trade agreements and international regulatory cooperation in a supply chain world

EUI RSCAS, 2015/04, Global Governance Programme-154

Many of the policies that affect international supply chains and associated trade flows are regulatory in nature. Governments generally do not pursue domestic regulation or design trade agreements with a view to support the 'trade as production' model by reducing regulatory differences that have the effect of impeding trade. This paper proposes several mechanisms to help make policy more supportive of regulatory cooperation initiatives that are aimed at reducing excess costs that negatively affect supply chain trade and investments, and that can be incorporated into trade agreements. While the analysis and suggestions are general, specific context and examples are provided by recent trade agreements and regulatory cooperation initiatives involving Canada, the EU and the US.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34207>

HUBER, Jürgen, KIRCHLER, Michael,
KLEINLERCHER, Daniel, SUTTER, Matthias

Market vs. residence principle: experimental evidence on the effects of a financial transaction tax

EUI ECO, 2014/03

While politically attractive in order to generate tax revenues, the effects of a financial transaction tax (FTT) are scientifically disputed, not the least because seemingly small details of its implementation may matter a lot. In this paper, we provide experimental evidence on the different effects of a FTT, depending on whether it is implemented as a tax on markets, on residents, or a combination of both. We find that the effects of a tax on markets are different from a tax on residents, with negative effects of a market tax on volatility and trading volume. The residence principle shows none of these undesired effects. In addition to studying aggregate



market outcomes, we investigate how individual traders react to different forms of a FTT and whether their risk attitude is related to these reactions. We find no such relationship, meaning that a FTT affects traders with different risk tolerances similarly.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30077>

HUGHES, Melanie M.

Quota design and the political representation of women from indigenous and tribal groups

EUI RSCAS, 2014/105, Global Governance Programme series-135

Quotas in politics are almost always designed to advance the legislative representation of a single group, for example, women or indigenous peoples. Even in countries with quotas aimed at more than one group, policies are almost always structured differently and implemented separately. By addressing inequalities by gender and indigeneity in piecemeal, indigenous women may be at particularly high risk of continued political marginalization. In this paper, I investigate the ways that quotas targeting women and indigenous groups—in particular, the use of single or dual policies—shapes the legislative representation of indigenous women. I also consider the politics of ‘nested quotas’ that specifically address within-group diversity. I focus, in particular, on the case of Jordan, which adopted a nested quota for Bedouin women in 2012. Overall, I find scant evidence of the political empowerment of women from indigenous tribal groups—even in countries explicitly promoting their political representation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33292>

HULIN, Adeline

Statutory media self-regulation: beneficial or detrimental for media freedom?

EUI RSCAS, 2014/127

In the wake of the British phone hacking scandal of the News of the World, which proved some limits to the model of media self-regulation, a growing number of experts have suggested a statutory recognition of this model by law to improve its performance. At first sight a statutory recognition seems an oxymoron, as the model of media self-regulation—a voluntary system of media regulation independent from public authorities—was originally developed by media professionals themselves to limit state interference in the field of media. Hence, the article explores how statutory recognition is compatible with the concept of media self-regulation. After clarifying the relationships between media regulation, self-regulation and media freedom, the article investigates whether statutory recognition is beneficial or detrimental for media freedom. To answer it, this article draws a distinction between democratic countries and countries in democratic transition. It is argued that statutory media self-regulation in non-democratic countries is problematic because of the risks of transforming self-regulation into a compulsory system controlled by political interests. In democratic countries, statutory media self-regulation can make this voluntary system more effective, for instance by limiting the number of media outlets that decide to abstain from it. However, when statutory recognition is used by state authorities not as a reward but as a punishment for media, it leans towards a two-speed protection of media professionals according to their respect for professional standards or a lack thereof, which is not compatible with the universal nature of freedom of expression.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34047>



IOSIFIDIS, Petros, KATSIREA, Irini
Public service broadcasting in Greece in the era of austerity
EUI RSCAS, 2014/42, Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)

In 2013 the Greek government closed down public broadcaster ERT and made its employees redundant as part of the latest public spending cuts imposed to meet the terms of the country's bailout deal. In effect, this has left the commercially dominated Greek broadcasting landscape without a public channel and its citizens dependent on the private media sector for the provision of information, entertainment and education. One can rightly accuse ERT of lacking clear public interest objectives, overstaffing, bureaucracy, wastefulness and over-rewards for senior management, but its abrupt closure without consultation and a strategic plan is an attack on free speech and public space by the Greek government. ERT required restructuring, but not closing down. Public service broadcasters play a crucial role in producing and disseminating public service output that brings citizens together and enhances the educational and cultural aspect. This paper is concerned with analysing the reasons behind, and consequences of seizing a public service broadcaster such as ERT. After providing a background of the historical role and remit of ERT, the article focuses on the legal questions surrounding the Council of State decision regarding ERT's closure. The final part examines the legality of ERT's closure from the EU and ECHR perspective. The central argument is that the closure of a public channel limits pluralism and freedom of speech in a market-driven Greek economy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31872>

ITÇAINA, Xabier
Catholicism, social economy and local welfare in times of crisis: comparing Spanish and Italian territories
EUI SPS, 2014/02

Interactions between politics and religion are frequently reduced to mediatized and politicized ethical and civilizational issues. Focusing instead on the role of religious—here Catholic—actors in the local experience of the social economy and welfare provision in times of economic crisis helps instead to highlight the discrete interactions between politics and religion. In particular, the strong involvement of religious actors, beyond their traditional charity-oriented activity, also concerns more solidarity-oriented socioeconomic experiences as well as political advocacy. These articulations generate new forms of politicization with respect to both social movements and policy makers. These issues are addressed here comparatively in a Spanish region (the Basque Autonomous Community) and an Italian region (Emilia-Romagna).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32219>

JAAG, Christian, TRINKNER, Urs, YUSOF, Jeffrey
Assessment of EU postal sector policy during the Second Barroso administration (2010–2014)
EUI RSCAS, 2014/117, Florence School of Regulation

This paper assesses the EU postal sector policy of the second Barroso Commission from 2010 to 2014. The main goal of the Commission is to achieve a single European market for postal services. The paper distinguishes between the following three objectives, whose implementation should lead to the achievement of an internal postal market: implementation of the Third Postal Directive; fostering e-commerce and parcel delivery; and enforce its State aid framework in the postal sector. The analysis shows that almost all Member States have transposed the Directive into national law and fully liberalized their markets, but

nevertheless competition in all Member States has only developed to a limited extent. While there is strong growth of the e-commerce sector, a consistent alignment of State Aid policy with USO and full market opening is still under development. The current design of the USO and its financing may not be appropriate in times of fast changing technology and consumer needs. Therefore, the paper presents new approaches, suggesting to include new technologies or even proposing to establish an intermodal USO for postal and telecommunication services.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33780>

JAUNAUX, Laure, LEBOURGES, Marc
Economic replicability tests for next-generation access networks
EUI RSCAS, 2014/75, Florence School of Regulation

This paper discusses the relevant cost standard for the economic replicability test for Next-Generation Access (NGA) networks, described in the Recommendation on Costing and Non-discrimination adopted by the European Commission. According to the Recommendation itself, in order to reconcile investment and competition, wholesale prices should have nonlinear characteristics and be only partly variable with the number of accesses. We demonstrate that a cost standard for the economic replicability test that implies fully fixed and variable cost recovery for the access seeker, including the total wholesale price, would be incompatible with the economics of NGA networks and that such a test would deter NGA investment. Therefore the cost standard for the economic replicability test should include only the variable part of the wholesale prices. However, we underline that during a transition phase, until competitors have secured access to NGA infrastructure, a temporary second test called the ‘competition migration test’ should be added to ensure incumbent NGA retail prices do not foreclose copper-based efficient entrants. The tests we propose surpass the limits of the ‘ladder of investment’ theory by including the ‘business migration effect’ developed by Bourreau et al. (2012).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31972>

JOHANSSON-NOGUES, Elisabeth
The European Union’s external representation after Lisbon: from ‘hydra-headed’ to ‘octopus’?
EUI RSCAS, 2014/15, Global Governance Programme-80

A longstanding critique of the European Union has been its ‘hydra-headed’ external representation whereby multiple EU actors intervene to speak on the Union’s behalf in international organizations. Expectations were therefore raised as the 2009 Lisbon Treaty created a simplified regime of external representation whereby in essence the representation is left in the hands of the President of the European Council, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission and, finally, the President of the Commission. The question explored in this Working Paper is whether the 2009 Lisbon Treaty reform has since given rise to that cohesion and clarity of expression (‘single voice’) for which the EU and its member states allegedly strives. We survey this topic by ways of the EU’s external representation in the United Nations system and related conferences. Our main findings are that while it can be said that the ‘new’ troika has gained in formal representative ‘authority’, it has not been accompanied by greater independence of action or ‘autonomy’ from member states or by significant gains in terms of overall simplification of the Union’s external representation so far.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29921>



JOHNSON, Lise

The impact of investment treaties on governance of private investment in infrastructure

EUI RSCAS, 2014/32, Global Governance Programme-92

Governments are increasingly turning to the private sector to provide the capital, resources and/or know-how necessary for development and operation of infrastructure. In some cases, the involvement by the private sector will trigger coverage by an international investment treaty that overrules, and can override, the domestic law and contract that would otherwise be applicable to the project. This paper discusses the circumstances affecting when an investment treaty will apply and also highlights some of the ways that investment treaties can impact governance of infrastructure development and operation. While focusing on the relationship between investment treaties and investments in infrastructure, this paper is also relevant for the connections between investment treaties and other activities involving investor-state contracts (or quasi-contractual relationships) such as investments in the extractive industries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30499>

JONG, Thijs, ZEITLBERGER, Alexander C.M.

EU emissions trading by energy firms

EUI RSCAS, 2014/99, Climate Policy Research Unit

This paper aims to identify what determines the allowance transactions of energy firms on the European carbon market (EU ETS). We develop measures of their 'autarky' regarding the carbon market, their allowance hedging, and the allowance holdings which ensure optimal EU ETS compliance. Although under-allocated over Phase I, energy firms held more allowances than needed. By selling allowances, only the non-autarkic firms followed their optimal compliance holdings and, hence, actually behaved autarkical. Autarkic firms, conversely, purchased more allowances than they needed. Moreover, and unlike non-autarkic firms, their allowance trades were responsive to energy demand and indicative of carbon hedging. Finally, all energy firms utilized the carbon market's abatement potential, which affirms that the EU ETS leads to relative cost savings. As especially autarkic energy firms utilized this potential, and may have reaped additional savings from their active hedging, they behaved least autarkical regarding the carbon market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32938>

KALYVITIS, Sarantis, VELLA, Eugenia

On the productivity effects of public capital maintenance: evidence from U.S. States

EUI MWP, 2014/04

This paper assesses the productivity effects of infrastructure's operations and maintenance (O&M) spending by state and local governments in the 48 contiguous U.S. states over the period 1978-2000. We explicitly account for transboundary spillovers of capital and O&M spending and follow a semiparametric methodology that allows us to estimate state-specific output elasticities. We find strong evidence that in all 48 states the cross-state spillover effects of O&M outlays on productivity exceed their within-state impacts and are substantially higher than the spillover effects of capital expenditures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31331>



KAREEM, Olayinka Idowu
*The European Union sanitary and phytosanitary measures
and Africa's exports*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/98, Global Governance Programme-137

Changes in tastes and preferences in importing countries as well as the need to keep the environment safe, especially in developed markets, has contributed to a rising trend in the demand for sanitary and phytosanitary measures for quality products. However, the stringency and the preponderance of these measures have effects on trade, particularly for the developing and least developed countries in Africa. The effects often influence the attainment of the development aspirations of these Africa countries, especially employment, poverty reduction and sustainable growth. To this end, this study investigates the export effects of the EU standards for Africa. It uses the two-step Helpman et al. (2008) extensive and intensive trade margins model for two high-value foods and two traditional products. The EU standard requirements for each product are called the 'hurdle to pass' before the product can gain access to the EU market. In all, 52 African countries are considered in an empirical analysis covering the period 1995 to 2012. The study finds that product standards for fish and cocoa are trade-enhancing at the extensive margins, but this is not the case at the intensive margins. However, the standards are trade-inhibiting at both the extensive and intensive margins of exports for vegetables, while the standards are trade-restrictive at the extensive margins and trade-enhancing at the intensive margins for coffee. Thus, the findings suggest that the impacts of standards on exports are commodity-specific due to the significant differences in the costs of compliance, the size of the exporting firms or countries, access to development assistance and the commodity-specific interests of countries. The study recommends development partnerships and alliance policies on the part of Africa, with the development of institutions that can improve the level of standard-compliance in all African exporting markets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33311>

KARREMANS, Jan
*Why not solve the democratic deficit within the EU through genuine
transnational political conflict?*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/107, EUDO - European Union Democracy Observatory

The last European elections of 2014 were characterized by a concrete effort to increase public participation to the European political debate. However the overall electoral turnout remained disappointingly low. In this paper I deal with the problem of the formation of a European electorate and argue that a better representation on the European integration dimension should substantially contribute to the formation of a transnational electorate. Often, there is the fear that European political conflict framed on this dimension would lead to a radical bipolar conflict between pro- and anti-EU parties. In this paper I show that, if citizens' preferences are properly represented, this does not have to be the case. What I show is that citizens' preferences on European integration are distributed in three roughly equivalent blocs: pro-EU, anti-EU and a neutral position. The point I make is that a proper representation of the neutral position should ensure that the conflict does not become too radical, as the parties representing the neutral position would be the necessary coalition partners of both pro- and anti-EU parties. An important shortcoming of the current European parliament, I argue, is that the neutral position on European integration is not represented and that consequently there is a disproportionate high presence of pro-EU parties. This misrepresentation in the long run may increase the public appeal of Euro-sceptic parties. The data on which my argument is based are from the 2014 Eurobarometer survey.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33402>



KILPATRICK, Claire, DE WITTE, Bruno (ed/s)
Social rights in times of crisis in the Eurozone: the role of fundamental rights' challenges
EUI LAW, 2014/05

Although often neglected by legal and policy analysis of the Eurozone crisis, an increasingly central dimension of that crisis and its management is dramatic changes to a very broad range of social rights and entitlements. These include rights relating to work as well as rights relating to a wide range of welfare entitlements such as rights to housing, health, food and social assistance. The aim of this research project is accordingly two-fold. It analyses, firstly, what has happened to social rights in a number of the Eurozone Member States most affected by the crisis: Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Secondly, it looks at the content, location and background of any fundamental rights' challenges made to crisis-imposed changes to work and welfare rights in those state.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31247>

KILPATRICK, Claire, DE WITTE, Bruno
A comparative framing of fundamental rights challenges to social crisis measures in the Eurozone
Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies (SIEPS), European Policy Analysis,
2014/7epa

The Eurozone crisis and its management prompted dramatic changes to social rights and entitlements, specifically in the Member States which were most severely affected by the economic downturn. Fundamental rights, including fundamental social rights, from different sources can be a means to contest those crisis-imposed changes. In this European Policy Analysis, Claire Kilpatrick and Bruno De Witte provide a comparative framing of fundamental rights challenges to social crisis measures in the Eurozone. The analysis provokes difficult yet central questions of the role of the EU as a human rights actor, the attitude of the courts in fundamental rights cases, as well as the significance of the Charter as a guarantor of fundamental social rights in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34061>

KINGAH, Stephen
Flockless shepherd: is South Africa's performance in African Security governance marginal?
EUI RSCAS, 2014/47, Global Governance Programme-101

The year 2014 is a milestone for South Africa. It marks twenty years of the end of apartheid. The moment is right to reflect on how far the country has come. This article focuses on South Africa's external influence in Africa. Based on the variables of compellence, assurance, prevention and protection, it is argued that the country has been punching well below its weight. Examples are drawn from its actions in the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and even Zimbabwe to show that the country is underperforming in the realm of ensuring African security governance. To meet the expectations ascribed to it as an anchor state in Africa the country's leaders will first need to confront the mammoth domestic problems bedevilling South Africa.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31283>



KIRCHNER, Emil J.
Theoretical debates on regional security governance
EUI RSCAS, 2014/40, Global Governance Programme-97

It is the aim of this paper to explore the role pivotal states play as security providers and what impact they have in particular on regional security governance. The choice to base the analysis at the regional level is due to the relative stability some regions have been able to achieve and the way regional (in)stability can be seen as a subset of global governance. The paper will make use of the concept of security governance. Given the growing interaction between national and regional actors in the decision making of regional security governance, a state-centric approach is insufficient as a framework of analysis. Security governance covers threats that have to do with potential or actual violence: terrorism, war and counter insurgency, ethnic cleansing, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, massive human rights violence, and organised crime, as well as issues that have to do with natural disasters: famines, pandemics, cyber warfare, and even financial crises.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31117>

KOCHAROV, Anna
This time it's different?: constitutional complexities of the Spitzenkandidaten arrangement

Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin e-Working Papers on European Law, 2014/95

The paper analyzes the shift from a politically neutral European Commission to a Commission whose President is nominated by the political party that wins most seats in the elections to the European Parliament. In the course of 2014 EP elections, the main European political parties nominated their candidates for president of the European Commission (the so-called Spitzenkandidaten) with the promise and the expectation that this linking of Presidency of the Commission with the outcome of EP elections would increase democratic legitimacy of the European Union. Consequently, the first part of the paper outlines the problem of legitimacy in the EU: the many meanings associated with the phrase and the institutional and constitutional setting that gives rise to the problem. It is argued that the actual problem of legitimacy is situated at the national rather than EU level, making the Spitzenkandidaten arrangement not only useless for enhancing legitimacy but directly harmful in this regard. The second part of the paper focuses on the factors that could undermine EU legitimacy as a direct result of politicization of the Commission. First, constitutionality of this innovation is scrutinized. Second, the institutional balance of Union institutions is considered. Third, the effects of the new arrangement on representation of Union citizens in the European political process are analyzed. Finally, an alternative solution for enhancing democratic legitimacy in the Union is presented. This solution lies with the European Parliament. Only real policy-setting powers of the European Parliament could shift the policy-setting power from national level to the EU. Accountability without power only obscures democratic legitimacy further.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31653>

KOVACIC, William E., MAVROIDIS, Petros C., NEVEN, Damien J.
Merger control procedures and institutions: a comparison of the EU and US practice

EUI RSCAS, 2014/20, Global Governance Programme-84

The objective of this paper is to discuss and compare the role that different constituencies play in US and EU procedures for merger control. We describe the main constituencies (both internal and external) involved



in merger control in both jurisdictions and discuss how a typical merger case would be handled under these procedures. At each stage, we consider how the procedure unfolds, which parties are involved, and how they can affect the procedure. Our discussion reveals a very different ecology. EU and US procedures differ in terms of their basic design and in terms of the procedures that are naturally associated with these alternative designs. On the one hand, there is a single investigator and decision maker operating under a symmetric mandate in the EU and on the other hand, an investigation and settlement operating under the threat of a court decision in case of challenge only in the US. The EU has developed numerous procedures and has granted extensive rights to the parties in the context of these procedures in order to provide some guarantee that the Commission's role as investigator and decision maker at first instance is not abused. By contrast, the US procedures appear to be rather informal, the balance in the investigation and evaluation of the merger being provided by the credible threat of a court decision. With a strong federal government that has extensive competences for regulation, merger control on competition grounds is subject to the additional public interest test of regulators in the US. Such additional control is weak in the EU, which has more limited competences for regulation. In addition, both the executive and the legislative powers are more fully developed at the federal level in the US. Both the executive power and the legislative seem to be in position to wield greater influence on enforcement in the US than is the case in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29938>

KUDRYAVTSEV, Andrey A.

A systemic view of the soft power

EUI RSCAS, 2014/16, Global Governance Programme-81

Soft power is a useful concept of political theory and sociology developed by J.S. Nye Jr. in 1990. However, this concept can be overly abstract and hence somewhat artificial. In particular, this concept has been criticized by other sources and points of view. This paper develops a more complex and systemic approach to the concept of soft power targeted to the field of international relations and aimed at being useful for decision-making. Such an approach could be used in other fields and provides alternative analytic possibilities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29922>

KYMLICKA, Will

The essentialist critique of multiculturalism: theories, policies, ethos

EUI RSCAS, 2014/59, Global Governance Programme-108

One important critique of multiculturalism is that it promotes 'essentialism', reifying the identities and practices of minority groups. In Anne Phillips' words, multiculturalism 'exaggerates the internal unity of cultures, solidifies differences that are currently more fluid, and makes people from other cultures seem more exotic and distinct than they really are'. Multiculturalism has therefore become a 'cultural straitjacket' rather than a 'cultural liberator', and requires 'radical overhaul' if it is to serve emancipatory goals. In this paper I challenge this claim. The phenomenon of essentialism surely exists, but is multiculturalism really to blame? I argue that the essentialist critique conflates different issues, jumping from critiques of academic theories of multiculturalism to critiques of government policies to critiques of everyday street-level discourses of ethnic difference. Once we distinguish these different targets, the essentialist critique is less damning to multiculturalism than initially supposed. Indeed, we may find that the theories and practices of liberal multiculturalism, far from being the cause of the problem of essentialism, are a remedy to them.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31451>



LANG, Jr., Anthony

Constructing equal and vigorous citizens: the role of legislative politics

EUI RSCAS, 2014/36, Global Governance Programme-95

This paper proposes a ‘constitutional’ alternative to the current conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. Through an engagement with a particular branch of liberal political theory—Richard Flathman’s ‘wilful liberalism’—the paper proposes how strengthening legislatures rather than relying on judiciaries is central to the conflict. This proposal seeks to ensure that the nature of equality is protected in the region by encouraging citizens to be more actively engaged in their political lives through the creation of robust legislatures. Rather than seek to reinforce the existing legislative structures alone, however, the paper proposes how a transnational legislative structure might not only protect and empower individuals it might also help to lessen the conflict in the region. The paper is largely one of constitutional theory rather than empirical detail, though by setting out this alternative, it hopes to contribute to those seeking alternatives to the currently stalemated conflict <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31452>

LARIK, Joris

Constitutional ‘world views’, global governance and international relations theory

The Hague institute for global justice Working Papers, 2014/03

This paper addresses the constitutional entrenchment of foreign policy preferences, or ‘world views’, from the vantage point of International Relations theory. Empirically, norms that sketch out certain visions of global governance have become a popular feature of constitutional design. The paper expounds both their potential, as well as pitfalls to avoid, with a particular focus on Constructivist scholarship. In terms of their merits, they can serve as evidence of a ‘normative basis’ for foreign policy and as parameters for legitimacy. Furthermore, they represent both evidence of, and fuel for, processes of socialization in foreign policy. However, Constructivists tempted to draw on such constitutional worldviews should heed three main caveats. Firstly, while the constitution is supreme in the legal realm, it is only one of many possible expressions of normative preferences from a political science perspective. Secondly, they should avoid confusion between domestic constitutional standards and universal ones. Thirdly, they should be aware of the problematic of the ‘dead hand of the past’, i.e., while constitutional entrenchment may lend norms particular gravitas, it also makes them prone to become out-dated. By staying clear of these pitfalls, Constructivist theorists can embrace contemporary constitutions in their quest to elucidate which principles and ideas shape the international order and its maturing legal framework.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35024>

LAUKYTE, Migle

Three factor model: some ideas about the relationship between law, science and technology

EUI MWP, 2014/14

This paper argues that the relation between law, science and technology cannot be understood without taking into account a number of intervening factors, identifying which makes it necessary to approach the question from the standpoint of disciplines other than law and science themselves. Understanding this relationship would help us to explain why the law takes some scientific and technological advances into account while



discounting others. I present three such intervening factors, namely (a) paradigm shifts, (b) socioeconomic consequences, and (c) public debate, which I package into a model that brings out their interrelations: the more a particular technology goes through the stages described by these factors, the likelier it is to become the subject of regulation by law. In the second part of this paper I address the role that law plays once a public debate on specific technology is underway: I postulate the view that the law seeks as far as possible to retain its old forms in implementing the view or policy forged, tending to pour new wine into old bottles rather than find new bottles for the new wine. A number of reasons account for this, but the one I focus on is law's specific mode of reasoning, that is, law reasons from analogy and metaphor, tending to preserve continuity with the past rather than breaking with it. I illustrate these ideas with the help of different cases related to IT law, in particular patent law and copyright law as they evolved in the US.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32193>

LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe, MICHEL, Elie

Exclusive solidarity?: radical right parties and the welfare state

EUI RSCAS, 2014/120

Radical right parties in Western Europe have traditionally shown little support for redistributive policies and have thus been typically classified as economically right wing. Yet, they are contesting the votes of a (formerly) key electorate of the social democratic parties: the working class, who supports welfare redistribution. In this study, we argue and empirically demonstrate that radical right parties have adapted their programmatic preferences to this key segment of electorate by progressively promoting redistributive policies. For our analyses we use mixed methods and rely on a combination of data sources. Firstly, we assess the salience of welfare issues in the manifestos of major West European radical right parties over the last three decades based on CMP data. Secondly, we examine their positions on welfare issues based on recent euandi data. Thirdly, we analyse the most recent manifestos of two successful radical right parties (Austrian FPÖ and French FN) qualitatively. Our findings show that for a majority of radical right parties welfare state expansion has become a salient issue, and that they do not position themselves anymore on the right regarding redistributive issues; however, these parties promote a specific kind of solidarity: exclusive solidarity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33877>

LEINO, Päivi

Transparency, participation and EU institutional practice: an inquiry into the limits of the 'widest possible'

EUI LAW, 2014/03

The recent years have witnessed a growing concern in the EU institutions for the ways in which openness and citizen participation are believed to distract efficient decision-making. Various examples of such attitudes can be easily identified, demonstrating how the EU institutions still fail to possess a deeper understanding of the role of transparency in legitimate governance. This paper discusses the ways in which the right of public access often turns into institutional politics with the institutions and the Member States in fact buttressing their own interests. This has serious consequences for the understanding of citizens' rights to participate in democratic decision-making. These questions are examined in the areas of legislative matters and international relations. The problems identified are then placed in the context of wider administrative culture



in the relevant EU institutions, reflected in their responses to the citizens' concerns. The paper concludes with a few remarks on the wishes of the European Council to create greater legitimacy for the Economic and Monetary Union, and the role of openness in that discussion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30580>

LENZ, Tobias, BEZUIJEN, Jeanine, HOOGHE, Liesbet, MARKS, Gary
Patterns of international organization: task specific vs. general purpose
EUI RSCAS, 2014/128, Global Governance Programme-150

This paper surveys fundamental contrasts in the articulation of international authority using a new dataset, constructed by the authors, that estimates the composition and decision-making rules of 72 international organizations from 1950 to 2010. We theorize that two modes of governance—general purpose and task specific—represent distinctive ways of organizing political life, and this has stark implications for the exercise of international authority. We engage theoretical perspectives that bridge rational and constructivist approaches to examine how general purpose and task specific international organizations exhibit systematic differences in their institutional configuration, delegation, pooling, and development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34050>

LEPENIES, Robert
Economists as political philosophers: a critique of normative trade theory
EUI MWP, 2014/11

Economists are political philosophers. This claim is defended based on an investigation of normative arguments made in economics textbooks. The paper aims to explain, reconstruct and contest the neoclassical vision implicit in mainstream economic trade theory. Analyzing arguments made by international economists from the perspective of political philosophy, I show how the contemporary defence of free markets and trade liberalization is linked to a specific normative ideal of the political and social good.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31894>

LEVY, Philip I., REGAN, Donald H.
EC – seal products: seals and sensibilities (TBT aspects of the panel and appellate body reports)
EUI RSCAS, 2014/108, Global Governance Programme-138

The EC-Seals case stemmed from complaints by Canada and Norway against European Union regulations that effectively banned the importation and marketing of seal products from those countries. The EU said it had responded to European moral outrage at the killing of seals. Canada and Norway challenged the regime under various provisions of the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement and the GATT. This analysis looks primarily at the WTO panel decision and considers issues such as whether there is any bright line to be drawn between legitimate and illegitimate purposes in regulation and the proper legal meaning of a 'technical regulation.'

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33774>



LORENZO RODRÍGUEZ-ARMAS, Magdalena
*Coeducation versus single-sex education in Spain: does the election
between these models have a repercussion on the transmission of the
democratic value of gender equality at school?*
EUI LAW, 2014/06

This study aims to address, from a legal-constitutional and gender perspective, a political and scholarly legal debate that is currently at the forefront in Spain concerning two opposing educational models: coeducation versus single-sex education. It will be explained the terms of the debate now concerning single-sex education in Spain, related more to the recruitment stage than to a different pedagogical model or curriculum to be given. While this debate has been wide spread in the Anglo-American context, it has nevertheless not been developed extensively in the Spanish legal scholarly literature nor in the political sphere. Even so, as will be shown, some relevant studies have been undertaken regarding the issue of defending one or the other model and adopting a certain position with regard to the suitability or not of supporting single-sex schools with public funds. In this paper it will be examined who defends or rejects single-sex or coeducation in the legal scholarship and political debate and on what grounds. The main question I will attempt to answer in these pages is the following: does the election between these models in Spain have a repercussion on the transmission and achievement of constitutional/democratic values, such as the real and effective equality between men and women?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31552>

MALAMUD, Andres, ALCANIZ, Isabella
*Managing security in a zone of peace: Brazil's soft approach
to regional governance*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/50, Global Governance Programme-104

Brazil's home region has two peculiarities: first, it is essentially fuzzy as its extension and membership have changed overtime; second, regardless of its limits, its inner core has been characterized by a long period of interstate peace. These factors have led to two outcomes: first, high politics has been conducted through diplomatic rather than military means; second, region-building has remained under the strictest control of the governments rather than becoming self-sustaining. Regional public goods have been mostly defined on the negative, especially as the avoidance of negative externalities, and only recently has Brazil started to invest in the creation of a governance framework that keep extra-regional powers away. Yet, structural limitations and instrumental constraints have limited Brazilian efforts and turned South America into a still peaceful but increasingly divergent sub-region. Through an analysis of institutional overlap and policy networks, especially regarding nuclear energy and the environment, this paper shows that Brazil's low, late and soft investment in regional security governance is explained by a combination of low regional risks, scarce domestic resources, a legalistic culture of dispute settlement, and transgovernmental networks that substitute for intense interstate cooperation and deep regional institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31312>

MALGOUYRES, Clément
*Chinese imports competition's impact on employment and the wage
distribution: evidence from French local labor markets*
EUI ECO, 2014/12



The rapid rise of Chinese exports over the past two decades has raised concerns for manufacturing employment in high-income countries. Spill-overs beyond manufacturing are an important issue given the large size of the non-traded sector in modern economies and household imperfect spatial mobility. In this paper, I follow the methodology developed by Autor et al. (2013a) to estimate the impact of Chinese imports competition onto French local labor markets, with an emphasis on the spill-overs effects beyond manufacturing. I consider a wide array of labor market outcomes, notably the distribution of wages, thus shedding light on the impact of low wage country imports competition on the local degree of wage inequality. I find that local employment and total labor income in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing are negatively affected by rising exposure to imports. Overall the number of jobs displaced by Chinese imports competition is larger outside than within the manufacturing sector. Jobs destructions are concentrated among low and medium-skill occupations in both traded and non-traded sectors. Hourly wages are negatively affected in both sectors in the middle part of the distribution. Local labor markets strongly exposed to Chinese competition did not experience a rise in the dispersion of hourly wages, with even a reduction of lower-tail inequality in the non-tradable sector. I find evidence suggesting that a high-minimum wage explains this reduction in lower-tail inequality, thus providing a striking illustration of how labor market institutions mediate the effect of globalization-induced shocks to labor demand

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33453>

MALITO, Debora Valentina

Measuring corruption indicators and indices

EUI RSCAS, 2014/13, Global Governance Programme-78

The development of more sophisticated corruption measures has been stimulated by consistent and compelling demands for more effective action against corruption. However, the production of these indicators has rarely been addressed as a 'technique of governance' (Davis et al., 2012), or an instrument of 'governance without government' (Rosenau & Czempiel, 1992). The first section (1) reviews the major existing measures of corruption, by focusing on different categories of indices and indicators. The second part (2) pays particular attention to the major ontological and methodological criticisms, constraints and pitfalls, connected with these indicators. The third part (3) presents a comparative analysis of two of the most widely used indicators of corruption: the World Bank's Control of Corruption indicator (CC) and Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI). The fourth section (4) evaluates the policy implications embedded in the construction and employment of indicators, while the last part of the paper (5) concludes by summarizing the most important questions raised by this analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29872>

MALITO, Debora Valentina

Measuring sustainability: benefits and pitfalls of fiscal sustainability indicators

EUI RSCAS, 2014/77, Global Governance Programme-120

The concept of sustainability emerged on the global governance agenda during the 1970s, when, the economic crisis put the spotlight on environmental and social risks associated with economic growth. Although much has been written about it, the literature on pillars, dimensions and measures of sustainability has developed quite independently from the discussions on the idea of sustainability as a set of interlinked and interdependent concentric thematic circles (that is its environmental, social, economic and institutional dimensions). Beginning with this conceptual debate, the present paper argues that indicators of fiscal sustainability are



caught between demands of a solvency criterion and the principles of inter- and intra-generational equity. Bypassing their function as a mere representation of reality, these indicators have played a key role in de facto regulating the current fiscal crisis and in eclipsing the other dimensions of sustainability. To discuss this argument, the paper's first section explores the literature on sustainability indicators and composite indices of sustainable development. Its second part focuses on indicators of fiscal sustainability evaluating concepts, measures and demands. The third part gives insight into two measures, the United Nations' (UN) Debt to GNI ratio and the European Union's (EU) fiscal sustainability gap indicators. The fourth part concludes by summarising conceptual, normative and ontological questions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31913>

MARCANTONINI, Claudio, ELLERMAN, A. Denny
The implicit carbon price of renewable energy incentives in Germany
EUI RSCAS, 2014/28, 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 in the power sector through the promotion of renewable energy, specifically, wind and solar. A carbon surcharge and an implicit carbon price due to the renewable energy incentives for the years 2006–2010 are calculated. The carbon surcharge is the ratio of the net cost of the renewable energy over the CO₂ emission reductions resulting from actual renewable energy injections. The net cost is the sum of the costs and cost savings due to these injections into the electric power system. The implicit carbon price is the sum of the carbon surcharge and the EUA price and it can be seen as a measure of the CO₂ abatement efficiency of the renewable energy incentives. Results show that both the carbon surcharge and the implicit carbon price of wind are relatively low, on the order of tens of euro per tonne of O₂, while the same measures for solar are very high, on the order of hundreds of euro per tonne of CO₂.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30200>

MARCHETTI, Sabrina, SCRINZI, Francesca
Gendered and racialised constructions of work in bureaucratised care services in Italy
EUI RSCAS, 2014/123, Global Governance Programme-147

Scholarship on migrant care work argued that we need to broaden our understanding of the international division of reproductive labour by incorporating into the analysis other agents of social reproduction besides the household such as the non-profit sector, the market and the State. In response to these debates, the article focuses on migrant labour within the bureaucratised care sector, by comparing Latin American and Eastern European women employed in social cooperatives providing home-based elderly care services in Italy. Ethnographic data are used to show how both the workers and the cooperatives' managers negotiate racialised and gendered constructions of care work and skill. We argue that the dominant gendered and racialised perceptions of paid care as non-skilled 'feminine' work, which are at play in private employment, are activated in specific ways in the bureaucratised sector too. Bureaucratised care thus comes into sight as being in strong continuity with the traditional forms of care work, as far as the social construction of the job is concerned. However, it does represent a general improvement for migrant workers in so far as it allows them to achieve better living and working conditions if compared to live-in domestic service.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33879>



MARCHETTI, Sabrina

Black Europe?: some views from Afro-Surinamese migrants in the Netherlands

EUI RSCAS, 2014/08, Global Governance Programme-75

Today, when comes to racism and ethnicity-based discriminations, the attention of European media and policymakers is predominantly on discriminations against Muslims, Roma and other minorities. Instead, the preoccupation of people who consider they are oppressed because of their skin colour generally remains without a response. This paper thus contributes to the discussion around the specificities of discrimination based on people's skin colour, and what this means for society in general and, especially, for the people who experience it in person. These are also the concerns of the scholars who have elaborated the notion of a 'Black Europe' that I am choosing as reference framework with the aim of drawing attention to the question of blackness and to the way it affects the experience of migration to Europe. In order to do this, I will refer to the subjective experience of a group of women who migrated from Suriname to the Netherlands during the 60s and 70s. As I will show, this group shares the common self-identifications of Blacks and at the same time of postcolonial migrants—as was the case for many of those who migrated to Europe from former colonies. Moreover, these women have in common the fact that they found employment in the domestic work sector in the city of Rotterdam. Their memories are a small and yet significant example of the negotiations that Black migrants in Europe have made in order to resist the race-based discriminatory attitudes they encountered after their arrival.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29658>

MARJOSOLA, Heikki

Case C-270/12 (UK v Parliament and Council): stress testing Constitutional resilience of the powers of EU Financial Supervisory Authorities: a critical assessment of the Advocate General's opinion

EUI LAW, 2014/02, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-06)

This paper takes a critical look at the conclusions and reasoning of the Opinion of the Advocate General in the case C-270/12 UK v Council and Parliament that, at the time of writing this paper, is pending before the Grand Chamber of the Court of Justice of the European Union. In his Opinion delivered on 12 September 2013, Advocate General Jääskinen found, in agreement with the UK, that the Article 114 TFEU was not an appropriate legal basis for the powers granted to the European Securities Markets Authority under Article 28 of the Regulation 236/2012 on Short Selling and certain aspects of Credit Default Swaps. This paper has three aims: first, to underline the 'systemic' importance of the case for the nascent system of EU financial supervision; second, to point out certain neglected dimensions in the Opinion, especially the insufficient attention paid to ex ante (political and procedural) safeguards and the problematic relationship between financial stability and financial integration; and third, to emphasise the need of the Court to find a second-best solution in order to ring-fence the damage that could be caused to the supervisory system in the event the Court were to agree with the Advocate General's findings.

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/1814/29219>



MARKS, Gary, LENZ, Tobias, CEKA, Besir, BURGOON, Brian
Discovering cooperation: a contractual approach to institutional change in regional international organizations

EUI RSCAS, 2014/65, Global Governance Programme-113

This paper offers a fresh perspective on institutional change drawing on recent advances in the economic theory of contracting. Contractual incompleteness enhances organizational flexibility, but only at the cost of perceptual ambiguity. We hypothesize that the willingness to engage in a highly incomplete contract depends on shared understandings which reduce the cost of perceptual ambiguity. These claims are evaluated using a new dataset on delegation of state authority to non-state actors in 35 regional international organizations from 1950 to 2010. We are able to confirm across a wide range of models and specifications that reform is guided by contractual incompleteness and that contractual incompleteness is rooted in shared historical experience.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31551>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Reaching out for green policies: national environmental policies in the WTO legal order

EUI RSCAS, 2014/21, Global Governance Programme-85

The WTO does not squarely address the issue of jurisdictional ambit of national policies (affecting trade). And yet, absent some agreement as to what trading nations can and cannot do, the WTO loses much of its effectiveness. In the absence of explicit regulation of the issue in the WTO contract, one would reasonably expect WTO Members to behave in line with the postulates governing allocation of jurisdiction embedded in public international law. WTO practice evidences neither an explicit acceptance nor a refusal of these rules.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29925>

MCKINNON, Alan C.

Options for reducing logistics-related emissions from global value chains

EUI RSCAS, 2014/31, Global Governance Programme-91

The additional freight movement generated by the growth of world trade carries a significant environmental penalty. This paper examines the nature and scale of this penalty and assesses the opportunities for reducing it. It focuses on the various ways of cutting carbon emissions from international freight movement by sea and air. Assuming that the total value of trade continues to expand, efforts could be made to reduce the ratios of trade value to freight tonne-kms and tonne-kms to emissions. There is currently greater potential to depress the second of these ratios by deploying new transport technologies and operating practices. Many of the 'decarbonisation' measures will cut costs as well as carbon and be self-financing in the short- to medium-term. Internalisation of the environmental costs of international freight transport and / or the application of emissions trading would reinforce the adoption of these measures though the prospects of this happening in the foreseeable future seem limited.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31058>



MEEUS, Leonardo

Offshore grids for renewables: do we need a particular regulatory framework?

EUI RSCAS, 2014/24, Florence School of Regulation

Onshore, generators are connected to the transmission grid by TSOs. This regulatory model could simply be extended to offshore (i.e. Germany), but the connection of offshore wind farms to shore is also an opportunity to test alternatives, i.e. the third party model (i.e. the UK) or the generator model (i.e. Sweden). In this paper, we argue that the third party and generator models are indeed better suited to support the evolution towards larger scale offshore wind farms that are increasingly developed farther out to sea, while the TSO model is better suited to support the evolution towards cross-border offshore grid projects. In other words, an important trade-off needs to be made because none of the existing regulatory models can fulfill all the expectations in the current context in Europe. And, the trade-off has to be made at the regional or EU level because the different national regulatory frameworks are incompatible when applied to a cross-border offshore grid project.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30078>

MEMISOGLU, Fu1ya

Between the legacy of nation-state and forces of globalisation: Turkey's management of mixed migration flows

EUI RSCAS, 2014/122, Global Governance Programme-146

Turkey, at the crossroads of Europe, Middle East and Asia, has confronted with mounting pressures of mixed migration flows in recent decades. This paper aims to explore Turkey's contemporary approach to migration management by focusing on the adoption of the country's first comprehensive immigration law (Law on Foreigners and International Protection) and the signing of the readmission agreement with the European Union in 2013. This incorporates an analysis of both policy continuities and changes in migration management in Turkey, while also providing an understanding of the interplay between internal and external factors, namely internationalisation and Europeanisation processes and the responsiveness of domestic actors to such pressures. The paper argues that migration policies driven solely by state-centric concerns are becoming increasingly inefficient in responding to the challenges caused by interlinked pressures of globalisation and multi-layered migratory flows. As Turkey's role as a transit and receiving country grows, issues of international migration, and irregular migration in particular, are becoming dynamic topics in defining its role in a globalised world and as well as the trajectory of its relations with the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33862>

MESSERLIN, Patrick

Negotiating mega-agreements: lessons from the EU

EUI RSCAS, 2014/112, Global Governance Programme-142

One of the stated objectives of recent 'mega' preferential trade agreements (PTAs) being negotiated by large trading powers is to address the trade-impeding effects of differences in national regulation. Past experience demonstrates there are serious limitations in what can be achieved in PTAs even in instances where there is a high level of trust among the countries involved. The disappointing results of the European Union's 'Internal Market' illustrate the challenge of using PTAs to integrate markets. This paper argues that some systemic errors were made in the way the EU Internal Market was negotiated. The two main instruments



used to build the EU Internal Market—harmonization and mutual recognition—are of limited usefulness for integrating modern economies. An alternative instrument—mutual equivalence—is a much more promising instrument not only for the EU but also for the mega-PTAs currently under negotiation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33776>

MEUNIER, Sophie

Integration by stealth: how the European Union gained competence over foreign direct investment

EUI RSCAS, 2014/66, Global Governance Programme-114

How are policy competences allocated between different actors? This paper contributes to the literature on institutional development through an in-depth case-study of the conditions under which the competence over the negotiation of agreements on foreign direct investment (FDI) was transferred from the national level to the European Union (EU) in the 2009 Lisbon Treaty. Most analysts assume that this competence shift was a rationally designed delegation, intended to maximize European bargaining power in international investment negotiations, and conceived as an important element of a teleological drive to make the EU a meaningful external actor. This paper tells a different story—one where the competence shift happened by stealth as a result of a combination of Commission entrepreneurship and historical accident, against the preferences of the Member States. The paper also assesses whether the conditions under which the competence was transferred have implications on the implementation of the new policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34161>

MICHALOWSKI, Ines

What is at stake in military chaplaincy when Muslims join the ranks?: an international comparison

EUI RSCAS, 2014/126, RELIGIOWEST

This paper analyzes the ‘strategic action field’ (Fligstein and McAdam 2013) evolving in five European countries (and the U.S.) around the inclusion of Muslims into military chaplaincy. The paper shows that cross-national institutional differences in particular with regard to the state-religion relationship have an influence on the accommodation of Muslims in military chaplaincy: countries with a strong focus on equality in their state-religion relationship are more advanced in setting up a Muslim military chaplaincy, whereas countries whose state-religion relationship explicitly allows for the differential treatment of religious groups lag behind, in particular if Muslims are among the groups for whom official cooperation with the state is impossible since they have not acquired the requested legal status. At the same time, the paper shows that organization-specific arguments that push for religious accommodation and equal treatment in the military lead to a convergence of practices across the different European countries. Similar things are ‘at stake’ in the strategic action field that evolves around the inclusion of Muslims into military chaplaincy: the distribution of scarce chaplaincy positions, training and education of chaplains, security and control of religion, attracting new recruits and assuring social cohesion as well as being in line with principles of equality and religious liberty. France stands out in this comparison because it reached a high level of Muslim accommodation in military chaplaincy that stands in stark contrast with the limited accommodation of religion reached in public schools. All European countries in the study differ fundamentally from the U.S. where the distribution of chaplaincy positions is organized along a relatively easy market-based system that does not depend on the European institutionalization of faith-specific military chaplaincies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33880>



MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, SVETIEV, Yane,
COMPARATO, Guido (ed/s)
European regulatory private law: the paradigms tested
EUI LAW, 2014/04, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-07)

The working paper collects the research presented in the second annual external workshop of the ERPL Project that took place on 16 and 17 May 2013 at the EUI in Florence. The second year of the project was devoted to the collection of empirical evidence in the various sub-projects, as well as in further elaboration of the theoretical and conceptual parameters that frame the project research. The theoretical parts of the working paper collects contributions on the relation between private autonomy and regulation (in Part I) as well as on the transformation of private law, including the drivers of the transformation in the public/private divide that in turn affects the purview of private law, as well as the transformation in the form and function of contract law and tortious liability (in Part III). The empirical part of the working paper contains contributions investigating the topics of remedies, standardisation of services, and telecommunications, analysed from the perspective of the parameters of hybridization, convergence and self-sufficiency, as elaborated in the previous working paper of the project LAW 2012/31 ERPL-01.

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/1814/31137>

MONTERO-PASCUAL, Juan J.
Rail transport: a balance sheet
EUI RSCAS, 2014/115, Florence School of Regulation

The creation of a single European railway area is the overall policy objective of the European Union for the railway industry. Rail infrastructure management is seen as a natural monopoly to be operated at a national scale. Competition is possible downstream in the provision of rail transport services. A European-wide market of rail transport services would benefit from larger economies of scale, and competition would ensure such efficiencies are passed down to European citizens and businesses. However, the reform process has been set back by Member States that disagree with the full vertical separation of infrastructure management and transport service provision, as well as by Member States that want to delay the full liberalization of the industry. As a consequence, inconsistent national models are emerging and non-sustainable asymmetries between Member States are creating tensions. The Fourth Railway Package is the opportunity to conclude the European railway reform process, both for commercial services and for public contract services. Imaginative solutions are necessary to reach a workable consensus.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33778>

MONTI, Giorgio, PARCU, Pier Luigi (ed/s)
*European networking and training for national competition enforcers
(ENTrANCE 2012) selected case notes*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/68, 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 2012). The training program was organized by the RSCAS between September 2012 and June 2013 with the financial contribution



of DG Competition of the European Commission. The case notes included in the working paper summarize judgments of new EU Member States and candidate countries 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/1814/31771>

MONTI, Giorgio

*Independence, interdependence and legitimacy:
the EU Commission, National Competition Authorities, and the European
Competition Network*

EUI LAW, 2014/01

It is nearly ten years that the EU's antitrust enforcement has been decentralised by Regulation 1/2003. This paper is a small contribution taking stock of how this process has fared. After setting out a position on the discussion of two oft used benchmarks for assessing competition agencies (independence and legitimacy), we turn to evaluate the Commission and national competition authorities. While the Commission is now a well established enforcer, a number of channels serve to oversee national competition authorities: measures adopted in response to the economic crisis allow the Commission to recommend modifications to competition law statutes; the case law of the ECJ, in particular by reference to the principle of effectiveness, reduces the scope for national policy choices; and the European Competition Network appears focused on securing convergent outcomes and procedures. Perhaps the ultimate paradox of these centralising tendencies is how local national antitrust enforcement has remained.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29218>

MORISI, Davide

*Shaping voting intentions: an experimental study on the role of
information in the Scottish independence referendum*

EUI RSCAS, 2014/88, EU DO - European Union Democracy Observatory

In a context of expanded media choice, understanding how voters select and interpret information to make voting decisions acquires substantial relevance. Drawing on former research in political psychology and political behaviour, the present study explores how provision of information affects voting intentions in the context of the Scottish independence referendum, by adopting a between-subjects experimental design. Results show that provision of information a) reduces indecision about how to vote, especially when voters are able to select the arguments to read; b) increases the likelihood to vote Yes, especially when voters are confronted with a balanced set of arguments; c) interacts with individual-level elements and increases the likelihood to vote Yes especially among those who are more politically active and more emotionally involved in the issue of independence. Provision of information also slightly increases the likelihood to vote No, but this occurs in general only when voters are able to select the arguments to read and in very few sub-groups. At the theoretical level, results provide further evidence supporting the mechanism of selective exposure and the occurrence of a 'prior attitude effect', but contradict the general tendency in the literature to interpret these mechanisms as unidirectional. The findings of the experiment reveal that effects of information are not linear since voters react differently to the provision of the same arguments, thus highlighting the need to take into account individual-level mediating factors, such as the level of indecision about how to vote.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32411>



MOVSESIAN, Mark L.

Defining religion in American law: Psychic Sophie and the rise of the Nones

EUI RSCAS, 2014/19, RELIGIOWEST

The most important recent development in American religion is the dramatic increase in the number of people who claim no religious affiliation—the rise of the Nones. In this Working Paper, I discuss the social factors that explain the rise of the Nones—demography, politics, family, technology, a distrust of institutions generally—and explain what this development might mean for the definition of religion in American law. I focus on a recent federal appeals court case involving a self-styled spiritual adviser, ‘Psychic Sophie,’ who claimed that following her ‘inner flow’ constituted a religion meriting constitutional and statutory protection. I argue that the case is a close one. Protecting Nones as a religion would promote the important goals of state religious neutrality and personal autonomy. On the other hand, religion has always been understood in terms of community. Indeed, as Tocqueville saw, it is precisely religion’s communal aspect that makes it so important to liberal democracy. Granting Nones the status of a religion would fail to capture this important social benefit.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30018>

MÜFTÜLER-BAÇ, Meltem

Turkey as an emerging power: an analysis of its role in global and regional security governance constellations

EUI RSCAS, 2014/52, Global Governance Programme-106

Since 2007, there seems to be a re-shuffling of economic and political strength between the great powers of the previous period and the challengers, altering the global landscape. One such player aspiring to be one of the new global powers is Turkey. This does not seem a far fetched goal given Turkey’s impressive economic clout, as the 15th largest economy in the world, its military capabilities and its geostrategic position. This paper proposes that even though, China, India, Russia, Brazil are counted upon as the main challengers to international status, Turkey acquired a new position within this group of newly emerging global players. This paper investigates whether Turkey has become one of the key actors in reshaping global dynamics, and if so what kind of an impact it would have on global and regional balances of power.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31325>

NAKAGUMA, Marcos Y., RESTREPO, Brandon

Unintended benefits of election day alcohol bans: evidence from road crashes and hospitalizations in Brazil

EUI MWP, 2014/18

We analyze the impact of Election Day alcohol bans on road traffic accidents, traffic-related injuries, and alcohol-related hospitalizations. Our analysis focuses on the 2012 Municipal Elections in Brazil, during which 11 out of 27 states imposed on its 2,733 municipalities the decision to implement alcohol bans. Using daily-level data on municipalities, we find that alcohol bans caused substantial reductions in road crashes (15%), traffic-related injuries (30-70%), and traffic-related hospital admissions (18%). An analysis of the hospitalization costs associated with traffic accidents reveals that banning the sale of alcohol saved Brazil’s healthcare system \$150,000 per day, which is likely to be a lower bound of the total societal cost savings. Using this figure as a benchmark, we estimate the total cost savings to be up to \$1 million for a one-day ban on alcohol.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32214>



NECHIPORUK, Dmitry
*Redesigning maritime space: EU multi-level governance and
environmental issues of the Baltic sea*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/23

The aim of this paper is to study the current state and the prospects of ecological collaboration activities to protect the Baltic Sea including both the EU and Russia. The researchers, studying the EU environmental policy in the Baltic Sea region often ignore Russia since this country has separate environmental policy concerning the Baltic Sea area. However, Russia is a member of Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) a supranational body which was established forty years ago to safeguard the marine environment of the Baltic Sea strengthening interstate cooperation. The main focus is the investigation of new patterns of interaction on environmental issues that influence the allocation of space and meaning of societal time in the Baltic Sea region. Relying on multi-level governance theory, three dimensions of space (natural, national and trans-boundary) and five levels of societal time (regional, EU, national, municipal, cross-border) are analyzed. While space is regarded as a politico-social object, which should be subjected to transformation, the societal time is used to plan required environmental changeovers. Both aspects encompass not only area of the EU littoral members in the Baltic Sea region but all states of the Baltic Sea catchment area (Belarus, Czech Republic, Russia, Slovak Republic and the Ukraine).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30415>

NELSON, Douglas R.
Prospects for constitutionalization of the WTO
EUI RSCAS, 2014/63, Global Governance Programme-112

The WTO is regarded as one of the few successes of (proto-) constitutionalism in response to globalization. However, the rapid deepening of economic integration that has occurred in recent decades has meant that the relevant civil society is less obviously well-represented by nation-state representatives, while the expansion in WTO membership and its coverage implies a constitutional claim that neither the WTO process nor the resulting structure supports. This paper characterizes the challenges confronting the WTO through the lens of constitutionalization. It discusses the link between globalization and interest in the WTO; what constitutionalization might mean for the WTO; and considers two models of constitutionalization in the WTO: an 'English' model of court made law without a discrete constitutional moment; and an 'American' model of a constitutional convention.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31455>

NOLTE, Detlef
*Latin America's new regional architecture: a cooperative or segmented
regional governance complex?*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/89, Global Governance Programme-126

In Latin America the repercussions of the proliferation and overlapping of regional organizations are discussed widely. This article examines the opposing views on this process. Some authors postulate that an exhaustion of integration in Latin America will end up in segmented regionalism and hemispheric disintegration. Others endorse a variable geometry of integration that facilitates intraregional cooperation and minimizes the risk of veto players and zero-sum politics. The article takes Latin America as a vantage point to analyse the topic of interacting and overlapping regional organizations from a more general perspective. It asks



about the conditions under which the proliferation and overlapping of regional organizations might have positive or negative effects (on regional integration and cooperation). Additionally, it advocates broadening the analytical focus and replacing the analytical concepts of regional integration and cooperation with the analytical concept of regional governance. Regional governance more adequately captures and integrates different patterns of regional cooperation and different regional projects that result in overlapping regional organizations. Instead of looking at the proliferation of regional organizations from a perspective of fragmentation, this article contends that the focus should be redirected to analysing how different regional organizations interact. Regional interaction patterns can vary between synergistic, cooperative, conflictive, or segmented regional governance (complexes). In an initial application of this analytical scheme, the article summarizes the changing regional cooperation patterns in South America since 1990. In the conclusions it outlines some preliminary ideas for a future research agenda on regional governance (complexes).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32595>

NUNO-SILVA, Sebastiao

The pathology of faith

EUI MWP, 2014/15

Portuguese republican ideology gained strength during the last decades of the nineteenth century. The medical community played a decisive role in the definition of this ideology. The republican medical community's main concern was to treat the country as a doctor treats a patient, using the language of science to align Portugal with the last stage of human development, as defined by August Comte or Herbert Spencer. This article focuses on the development of a medical discourse that supported the anti-religious actions of the first Portuguese republican governments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32194>

ODELL, John S.

How should the WTO launch and negotiate a future round?

EUI RSCAS, 2014/110, Global Governance Programme-141

To reduce the serious information problems they face and prepare the way, advocates should commission an independent research team to produce a comprehensive negotiation analysis before they decide to move further. Reaching an agreement on an agenda will depend on the procedural rules that apply in the agenda negotiation and the subsequent Round. They should consider four rules that seem legitimate today and most likely to help members find a joint-gain agenda. Reaching an agenda agreement could also depend in part on decisions by WTO chairs during this negotiation. Experience illustrates the potentials and possible pitfalls for them to avoid.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33631>

OLANIKE KAREEM, Fatima, IDOWU KAREEM, Olayinka

Specification and estimation of gravity models: a review of the issues in the literature

EUI RSCAS, 2014/74, Global Governance Programme-118

The gravity model has become an efficient tool in the analysis of international economic relations due to its theoretical derivation and ability to explain these relationships. The contending issue now is the appropriate



specification and estimation techniques. This paper presents a review of current controversy surrounding the specification and estimation of gravity model with zero trade data, which we called 'gravity modeling estimation debate'. Different positions in the literature were enunciated with the view of bringing the readers to the frontier of knowledge in this area of empirical strategies revolving on the gravity modeling in the presence of zero trade. By and large, the identification of the most appropriate estimation technique in the presence of zero trade is still an empirical issue. This paper deduced that the choice of the estimation technique should largely be based on the research questions, the model specification and the choice of data to be used for the analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31893>

OLIVEIRA, Alvaro Castro, GONDEK, Michał
Women on company boards: an example of positive action in Europe
EUI RSCAS, 2014/34, Global Governance Programme-93

In the last decade there has been a rising pressure in Europe to increase the number of women in the boards of large companies. Starting with Norway in 2003, several countries adopted legislation for this purpose. Building on this evolution, in November 2012 the European Commission presented a proposal for a Directive applicable to big companies listed on the stock exchange. After describing these developments, the paper examines the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union on positive action for women in employment. On that basis, it is suggested that the Court could accept the Commission's proposal, once adopted, as compatible with the principle of equality. Finally, the paper puts the measures in favour of women in company boards, as an example of positive action, in the context of other national measures in favour of women and of other groups—such as persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32251>

PALOMBELLA, Gianluigi
The EU's sense of the rule of law and the issue of its oversight
EUI RSCAS, 2014/125, Global Governance Programme-149

The chapter addresses the much debated role of the European Union in defending its Treaty art. 2 values even inside the Member states' borders. The nature of the EU as a two-level systems is admittedly the first reason for a peculiar complexity of the issue. But some common places are discussed that might still foreclose an appropriate approach to the problem. To the forefront are brought questions, often overlooked in this context, concerning the meaning of the Rule of law that the EU upholds and practices, the possibility of a transitive notion of that normative ideal, its relation to democracy, both in the conceptual sense and in the EU contextual frame.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33857>

PALOMBELLA, Gianluigi
The law's two sides and their benefits: domestic to international context
EUI RSCAS, 2014/14, Global Governance Programme-79

This chapter maintains that when the law lives up to the ideal of the rule of law, it is organized so to display two internal sides, that are in a mutual tension and concurring with different contents in the legal order as a whole. Thus, as history and comparative institutional analysis show, there is a part of the law that is not under



the jurisgenerative power of the sovereign. This feature of law as duality (in the same sense as the medieval *jurisdictio* and *gubernaculum* couple) represents a scheme that prevents domination from being perpetrated through the monopoly of law. Such an essential aspect of law—if it has been realized in the concrete reality of a legal order—has a normative import that can be measured also beyond the State. It means that sheer exercise of democratic sovereignty is not a sufficient reason for justifying infringement of international law. But in as much as the rule of law is not reducible to compliance to whatever rules, it means as well that the sovereign exercise of rule-making power by the UN Security Council cannot per sé unconditionally oblige State legal orders to infringing, say, fundamental rights. Even in the beyond-the-State setting, a recurrent struggle between the supremacy of sources and the substance of legal contents—available in the relevant system of norms—takes place. Different patterns have been under scrutiny: from Hamdan case at the US Supreme Court to Al Jeddah at the European Court of Human Rights. And only the latter seems to suggest a new way of reasoning, one that reinstates the Rule of law as a notion actually controlling a reflexive and balanced legal answer, beyond the imperative of compliance with the will of the most powerful source of law. Finally, being a notion different from sheer respect for human rights or democracy, and one that deals with a peculiar configuration of law, it would be even too narrow the assumption that the rule of law simply boils down to benefit individuals (against States that should not ‘be entitled’ to its ‘benefits’).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29877>

PALOMBELLA, Gianluigi

The principles of international law: interpretivism and its judicial consequences

EUI RSCAS, 2014/70, Global Governance Programme-115

Principles are part of international law as much as of other legal orders. Nonetheless, beyond principles referred to the functioning of IL, or the sector related discipline in discrete fields, those fundamental principles identifying the *raison d'être*, purpose and value of the legal international order, as a whole, remain much disputed, to say the least. In addressing such a problem, one that deeply affects interpretation and legal adjudication, this article acknowledges the limits and weakness of legal positivism in making sense of the inter- and supra-national legal order(s). It appraises also the novel from the late Ronald Dworkin, concerning IL, and its consequence for interpretivism in the international environment, so different from State political communities and their ‘integrity’. Finally, some recent cases before international Courts shall be considered, that expose difficulties stemming from traditional legal positivist strictures, and explain how judicial reasoning actually profits from asking further questions of principles. All the more so, if the issues at stake happen to be covered by two or more diverging legal regimes, that would, per sé, lead to opposite outcomes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31575>

PANT, Harsh V.

India as a regional security provider: from activism to forced diffidence

EUI RSCAS, 2014/81, Global Governance Programme series-123

India’s economic rise and concomitant expansion of its military capabilities has engendered calls for New Delhi to assume greater responsibility in the management of regional security, especially in its immediate vicinity. But while India’s growing role as a security provider in East and South-east Asia as well as in the larger Indian Ocean region is garnering a lot of attention, it is in India’s immediate neighbourhood that New Delhi finds itself constrained to an unprecedented degree. This paper examines India’s role as a regional



security provider by looking into four categories of security governance (assurance, prevention, protection and compellence). It argues that India's role as a regional security provider will remain circumscribed by the peculiar regional constraints India faces.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32032>

PAWLAK, Patryk

The United States as a regional security actor

EUI RSCAS, 2014/46, Global Governance Programme-100

The purpose of this paper is to explore the U.S. role as a regional actor along three dimensions: intra-regional, inter-regional and trans-regional. The paper investigates to what extent these three dimensions are present within the U.S. strategic thinking and discusses briefly different dimensions of the U.S. role as a security provider. The paper demonstrates that despite the extensive interdependence between the United States and its North American neighbours, the political and analytical significance of their relationship is overshadowed by its international commitments in other parts of the world, including in the Middle East or Asia. The paper concludes that the roles that the United States plays as a regional security provider are in constant evolution which results in a varied geometry of U.S. engagement within North America and globally.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31425>

PHELAN, William

Supremacy, direct effect, and dairy products in the early history of European law

EUI LAW, 2014/11

As the ECJ's two most famous decisions, Van Gend en Loos and Costa v. ENEL, which established the direct effect and supremacy of European law, are commemorated on their fiftieth anniversaries, attention has also turned to another of the ECJ's early decisions. On 13th November 1964, in Commission v. Luxembourg & Belgium, the Dairy Products case, the ECJ rejected the use of 'self-help' countermeasures in the Community legal order, and therefore marked the fundamental distinction between European law and general international law. Drawing on writings by Robert Lecourt, Paul Reuter, and Paul Kapteyn, this paper demonstrates that a direct causal link between these three cases was recognized by ECJ judges and legal scholars as early as 1965. The historical evidence presented here therefore supports previous comparative analysis that has argued that these three decisions—Van Gend, Costa, and Luxembourg & Belgium—should be acknowledged as profoundly inter-connected, in that national court application of European obligations should be understood as a substitute for the enforcement of European obligations through inter-state countermeasures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32393>

PINFARI, Marco

Of cats and lions: Egypt and regional security governance in the Middle East

EUI RSCAS, 2014/48, Global Governance Programme-103

The paper assesses the role of Egypt as a regional security provider since its readmission into the Middle Eastern system in the 1990s. It introduces the main security threats in the region as perceived by both regional and extra-regional actors and it discusses the five main sources of power and status of contemporary Egypt,



before addressing in detail its contribution to regional security. The paper argues that, despite its 'leadership identity', Egypt at best contributes as a power sharer in some areas of regional security but is largely unable (and arguably unwilling) to act as single security provider.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31342>

PISCOPO, Jennifer M.

Rights, equality, and democracy: the shift from quotas to parity in Latin America

EUI RSCAS, 2014/87, Global Governance Programme-125

Seven Latin American countries—Ecuador, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama—have recently shifted from quota laws to parity regimes. This paper offers the first scholarly examination of the discourses underlying this parity shift, exploring how proponents frame and justify the measure in these seven cases. I find that Latin America's parity advocates appeal to universal human rights and the equality of outcomes (rather than the equality of opportunities); in doing so, they establish parity as a prerequisite of the democratic state. This framing is further legitimated by court decisions validating the constitutionality of affirmative action. I conclude by arguing that these discourses have significant policy implications: parity will continue to diffuse rapidly across Latin America.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32652>

PIZZINI-GAMBETTA, Valeria

Red Brigades and their mimics: Italy 1969–1980

EUI SPS, 2014/01

This paper investigates group-identity signalling among violent extremists in Italy between 1969 and 1980—with particular focus on the left-wing urban guerrilla organisation known as Brigade Rosse. Other groups both from the left and right end of the political spectrum will be taken into account for comparative purposes. Starting from the definition of political violence as propaganda by the deed this paper focuses on how underground groups manage their communicative purposes. It addresses how groups designed their claiming signature, the threat posed by unauthorized use of those signatures, and the strategies to protect them from deceptive mimics of various sorts (criminals, political adversaries and competitors). Drawing theoretical insights from the concept of mimicry in evolutionary biology and signalling theory the paper analyses equivalent strategic behaviour among the actors of the Italian political struggle and identify who mimics what model and to the damage of whom. The analysis is based on a mixed method approach (Creswell 2003) using both quantitative and qualitative sources. Quantitative data—based on a collation of the START-GTD and an original collection of data from Italian newspapers and biographical sources—are used to present a substantive picture of detected mimic behaviour and available signature designs. Qualitative data are analyzed thematically to offer contextual depth to the quantitative patterns identified. Biographies of former militants and judicial papers are used to illustrate the steps and the constraints that lead to the design of unique signatures or their failure to mimic proof the identity signal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31323>



PLÜCKEBAUM, Thomas, JAY, Stephan, NEUMANN, Karl-Heinz
Benefits and regulatory challenges of VDSL Vectoring (and VULA)
EUI RSCAS, 2014/69, Florence School of Regulation

VDSL Vectoring is a transmission technology over copper access line pairs enabling the transmission of higher bandwidth to the end customers, but harms the infrastructure based competition using physical unbundled copper lines. Thus regulators have to decide between infrastructure based competition of physical unbundling against earlier broadband rollout meeting the DAE goals in time and bandwidth, while pure fibre based broadband networks will require more time and investment for serving whole areas, but then provide higher bandwidth. Thus VDSL Vectoring is an interim solution. This paper highlights the benefits of such solution and the regulatory challenges and options being faced. The Virtual Unbundled Local Access (VULA) is one regulatory tool forming a compromise between the advantages of physical unbundling and the need to early satisfy higher bandwidth supply targets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31712>

PODKORYTOVA, Olga, RASKINA, Yulia
Former Soviet Union countries and European Union: overcoming the energy efficiency gap
EUI RSCAS, 2014/03, Global Governance Programme-74

This paper evaluates convergence of energy intensity for the former USSR countries during 1995–2010. We divide these countries into three clubs and show convergence in income and in energy intensity for each club. We also demonstrate that rate of convergence is higher in countries with a low level of development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29353>

PRUSA, Thomas J., VERMULST, Edwin
China: anti-dumping and countervailing duty measures on broiler products from the United States: how the chickens came home to roost
EUI RSCAS, 2014/129, Global Governance Programme-151

The WTO panel report on China — Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Broiler Products from the United States was circulated to Members on 2 August 2013. In the report the Panel examined a variety of issues challenged by the United States under various provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994, the Anti-dumping Agreement and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. The Panel upheld the United States' claims on the majority of the issues, which covered certain procedural aspects of the anti-dumping and countervailing investigations such as the right to disclosure of 'essential facts', as well as the substantive determinations including costing issues, the imposition of the 'all others' rate on the basis of 'facts available', the price effects' analyses, the sufficiency of the public notices and others. Notably the costing issues that came up in the case, although decided mostly on procedural grounds, provide food for thought and are likely to feature again in future disputes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34049>



RAPOPORT, Hillel, FERNÁNDEZ-HUERTAS MORAGA, Jesus
*Tradable refugee-admission quotas: a policy proposal to reform the EU
asylum policy*

EUI RSCAS, 2014/101, Migration Policy Centre

The current EU Asylum policy is widely seen as ineffective and unfair. We propose an EU-wide market for tradable quotas on both refugees and asylum-seekers coupled with a matching mechanism linking countries' and migrants' preferences. We show that the proposed system can go a long way towards addressing the shortcomings of the existing system. We illustrate this claim using the recent problems regarding relocation faced by the European Relocation from Malta (EUREMA) program.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33097>

REGAN, Donald H.
*Explaining trade agreements: the practitioners' story and
the standard model*

EUI RSCAS, 2014/113, Global Governance Programme-143

There are two widely accepted explanations of why politically-motivated governments make trade agreements. There is an informal explanation, which I shall call the 'practitioners' story', even though it is most economists' informal view as well. And there is a formal explanation in the economics literature, which I shall call the 'standard model', referring to the basic structure shared by the Bagwell-Staiger and Grossman-Helpman models. Unfortunately, the practitioners' story and the standard model contradict each other at every crucial point. For example, in the practitioners' story, trade agreements are about reducing politically-motivated protectionism; and getting an agreement depends on political support from exporters. But in the standard model, trade agreements never reduce such protectionism; and politics plays no role in securing an agreement. This paper expounds the contradictions between the practitioners' story and the standard model, which have gone largely unremarked. It refutes suggestions by defenders of the standard model that the contradictions are illusory. It identifies the different assumptions made by the two explanations that generate the contradictions. It gives reasons for skepticism about the standard model. And it discusses why all of this matters.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33777>

RENARD, Thomas
The European Union: a new security actor?

EUI RSCAS, 2014/45, Global Governance Programme-99

Security considerations were at the heart of the European project, but the European Union has started to develop fully-fledged security policies only in recent years. At this stage, the EU is a fledgling security actor, with limited capabilities and strategic clout. This paper analyses the EU's contribution across four key security functions. It concludes that in spite of global ambitions stated in various documents, the EU remains first and foremost a regional security player.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31267>



RESTREPO, Brandon, RIEGER, Matthias
*Trans fat and cardiovascular disease mortality: evidence from bans in
restaurants in New York*
EUI MWP, 2014/12

This paper analyzes the impact of trans fat bans in restaurants on cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality rates. Evidence from the medical community indicates that even low levels of artificial trans fat consumption increases the incidence of CVD such as heart disease. New York City and six New York State county health departments have responded to this public health concern by mandating that all food service establishments limit the amount of trans fat contained in their food products. Our analysis exploits the within-county variation over time in the trans fat content in the local food supply resulting from the policy mandate and the differential timing of its rollout across counties to estimate the mortality effects of reducing the amount of artificial trans fat in food away from home. The results indicate that trans fat bans cause a 4% reduction in CVD mortality rates, which translates into a reduction of about 12 CVD deaths per 100,000 persons per year. Using recent estimates of the Value of a Statistical Life-Year, we estimate that the fatal heart attacks prevented by trans fat bans, even if they extend life by only one year, can be valued at about \$3 million per 100,000 persons annually.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31898>

RESTREPO, Brandon
*Calorie labeling in chain restaurants and body weight:
evidence from New York*
EUI MWP, 2014/05

This study analyzes the impact of mandatory calorie labeling on body weight and shows that implementation of the policy caused reductions in body mass index and the probability of obesity. The analysis also uncovers evidence of heterogeneity in the policy's impact on body weight. First, the policy had larger impacts in the upper half of the BMI distribution. Second, the impact of calorie labeling is concentrated among individuals with high propensities to eat fast food and to use nutrition information at restaurants. Heterogeneity in sensitivity to calorie information may explain the mixed evidence in previous studies on the policy's effectiveness.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31332>

RIGGIROZZI, Pía
*Regionalism and health policy in south america: tackling germs, brokering
norms and contesting power*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/83, Global Governance Programme-124

Since the creation of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), health became a strategic driver in regional politics in South America in two ways: by redefining trans-border practices through health policies and institutions within the region; and by projecting (regional) health policies through global interventions. The paper explores these dynamics in relation to UNASUR's policies towards access to medicine, inclusion, and demands for better governance at the World Health Organisation. It argues that regional organisations like UNASUR are significant actors in on-going attempts to address and mitigate trans-border social harms, contributing with innovative regulatory frameworks and different mechanisms of socialisation and engagement that can significant impact national policy making and management in health. But it is also

argued that the significance of regional health governance as promoted by UNASUR has to be seen not only as a framework for the promotion of 'regulatory regionalism' (Hameiri and Jayasuriya 2009) in public health, but also for 'regional health diplomacy' brokering new norms and revising the terms of global health governance. This analysis hopes to contribute directly to the literature in IPE and regionalism by offering a more nuanced discussion about the links between regionalism and social policy, and new forms of regional diplomacy beyond traditional goals of trade and financial markets expansion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32392>

ROSENBLUM, Darren

Equality regimes compared: France's political and corporate quotas

EUI RSCAS, 2014/106, Global Governance Programme-136

This article differentiates parity, the French political quota from the French Corporate Board Quota. Further, the article articulates how an examination of political quotas after the corporate board quota was passed could be beneficial in reexamining and reformatting political quotas. Both share the goal of increasing representation of women. The French political quota preceded the Corporate Board Quota and was relatively unsuccessful, which may have led to the difference in the implementation of the Corporate Board Quota. The paper concludes that the Corporate Board Quotas is both more modest and stronger than the political board quotas. More modest because the focus of the remedy is on the board and not the executive committee, which is a less powerful institution within the corporate governance structure. The Corporate Board Quota is stronger because they mandate seats and not merely candidacies. There are advantages to the focus within the corporate context of different sites of governance and different ways to affect governance which suggest other mechanisms for political equality regimes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33773>

ROUSAKIS, Michael

The length of patents and the timing of innovation

EUI MWP, 2014/24

This article evaluates the effects of patent rights on the timing of innovation. As in Shleifer (1986), firms in different sectors receive cost-saving ideas exogenously and sequentially, from which they can make temporary monopoly profits. In the presence of sectoral demand externalities, firms might opt to postpone the implementation of their ideas so that they innovate together with firms from other sectors. I show that a prolongation of patent rights limits the appeal of this possibility, and, for ideas which are not too radical, it can lead to a welfare improvement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33611>

ROY, Suryapratim

*Privileging (some forms of) interdisciplinarity and interpretation:
methods in comparative law*

EUI LAW, 2014/13

How should comparative law scholars engage with other disciplines? Which social sciences are relevant for the purpose of comparison? Such questions are important for the process of comparison, as disciplinary self-regulation (and interaction between disciplines) is not a neutral and objective process, and is always informed



by embedded political, ideological, ethical preferences. Or, the act of selecting ways of reading, thinking and writing in the service of any task requires the explicit or implicit endorsement of epistemic and hermeneutic authority. In this essay, I review three recent volumes on comparative law—a companion volume, a book of practice-oriented reflections by scholars who engage in comparative legal scholarship, and a region-specific contribution on Comparative Constitutionalism in South Asia. The approaches adopted in the volumes—concentrating on the science of comparative law, finding a middle way between too much complexity and too little, concentrating on region-specific complexities—do not address the issue of negotiating epistemic and hermeneutic authority posed above. Such negotiation may be facilitated by concentrating on what I suggest is the organising principle of the discipline of comparative law: identifying the construction, perpetuation and functionality of the internal authority of law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33251>

RUBINI, Luca

'The wide and the narrow gate': benchmarking in the SCM agreement after the Canada: renewable energy/FIT ruling

EUI RSCAS, 2015/09, Global Governance Programme-157

This paper is about the future of benchmarking in the SCM Agreement after the Canada — Renewable Energy/FIT dispute. This case left us with bad law. The author claims that WTO dispute settlement organs are now faced with two options. After outlining the risks that a normalization-and-expansion of this ruling may pose, the paper speculates on how the much-preferable clarification-and-narrowing of the law could be done. In so doing, it draws on the significant EU experience in State aid law with respect to the use and relevance of 'price-discovery mechanisms', which is one of the intriguing undercurrents of the dispute. This exercise, however, exposes many challenges and difficulties, many of them already occurred in EU law. The conclusion is thus that the amount of helpful clarification the WTO judicature could offer is limited. This leads to suggest, once again, that the only solution is law reform.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34402>

RUBINI, Luca

What does the recent WTO litigation on renewable energy subsidies tell us about methodology in legal analysis?: the good, the bad, and the ugly

EUI RSCAS, 2014/05

Through the use of the recent litigation on renewable energy subsidies in the World Trade Organization ('WTO') as case-study, this paper highlights the importance of methodology in legal analysis and, in particular, of integrity, coherence and legitimacy. Reference is made to those cases where, in presence of pressing policy considerations, the adjudicator is led to commit serious errors in order to reach what is perceived as a just and desirable outcome. It is sometimes the case that adjudicators are called to distinguish a 'good' policy from a 'bad' one, and, if the regulatory framework is not sufficiently responsive to such distinctions, the act of accommodation of law and policy may lead to 'ugly' constructions of the law. The twist of this course of conduct is that the effects of legal interpretation tweaking might not be easily confined to the case at hand and may have broader, negative implications for the legal system at large. Rather than resolving into a simple criticism of adjudicating bodies, the paper argues that the ultimate responsibility for dispute settlement mistakes caused by policy pressures is that of law-makers and their inability to take the lead and reform the law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29518>



RUDIGER, Jesper, VIGIER, Adrien
Pundits and quacks: financial experts and market feedback
EUI MWP, 2014/22

By choosing whether or not to follow a financial expert's advice, a privately informed trader implicitly screens the ability of this expert. We explore the performance of the resulting feedback mechanism. In the medium run, feedback may altogether break down, enabling experts of low ability to maintain a lasting reputation and affect prices durably. Yet in the long run, the market almost always learns experts' true type. While prices get stuck in the medium run, they thus converge in the long run to the asset's correct valuation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32831>

SANFILIPPO, Marco, SERIC, Adnan
Spillovers from agglomerations and inward FDI: a multilevel analysis on SSA domestic firms
EUI RSCAS, 2014/76, Global Governance Programme-119

This paper adopts multilevel analysis to analyse the agglomeration-performance nexus for domestic firms in Sub-Saharan Africa. We show that contextual factors such as country, city and industry together explain up to 30% of the variance in firms' productivity. Our results show also that African firms can take advantage from agglomeration externalities when they locate in cities more densely populated by firms specialized in different sectors (urbanization economies), while their performance worsen when they face direct competition from firms in the same industry. These effects are similar in the services and the manufacturing industries, even if in the latter positive spillovers are found to be conditional to the presence of backward and foreign linkages with nearby firms. Finally, we are also able to show that these effects are magnified when domestic firms locate close to foreign multinationals, especially those coming from the South.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31895>

SCHLEIFER, Philip
Let's bargain!: setting standards for sustainable biofuels
EUI RSCAS, 2014/124, Global Governance Programme-148

This paper studies the contested nature of new modes of governance two decades after the 'participatory paradigm' was announced at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. With a focus on private multi-stakeholder initiatives, it conducts an in-depth analysis of business-civil society interaction in the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels, a scheme created to define an internationally accepted standard for biofuel production. Through its highly inclusive and transparent design, the roundtable provides what could be called ideal institutional scope conditions for participatory governance. However, falling far short of the participatory ideal of open-minded and consensus-oriented deliberation, the analysis uncovers how stakeholder interaction in the roundtable frequently collapsed into power struggles and interest group bargaining. Inquiring into the causes of this deliberation failure, the article identifies the high level of politicization in the biofuels arena as well as the background role of the state as the main explanatory factors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33858>



SCHOELLER, Magnus G.
*Explaining political leadership: Germany's role in shaping the
fiscal compact*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/82

This paper explores the origins and the impact of political leadership: Why and how do political leaders emerge? And, once in charge, how do these leaders influence outcomes? What determines their success or failure? In order to answer these questions, the paper presents a theory of political leadership which takes into account both the structural and the behavioral aspects of the concept. More precisely, it argues that the emergence and the impact of leadership represent two different analytical steps. A leader emerges if there is a supply of and demand for leadership. While the supply depends on a leader's expected benefits, the demand is determined by the followers' status quo costs. Both demand and supply are also influenced by the relevant institutions' capacity to manage situational challenges. The second step, in contrast, concerns a leader's impact. Since leadership as a process consists in the use of strategies, there can be an impact only if the intensity of the strategies employed by the leader is greater than the intensity of the strategies required by the situational circumstances. While a leader's capacity to employ strategies is determined by the material, institutional and 'soft' power resources at disposal, the intensity of strategies actually needed to influence outcomes depends on the heterogeneity of preferences and on the adaptability of the institutional setting to be changed. The theory is applied within the scope of the current Euro-crisis by conducting a qualitative analysis of Germany's role in shaping the European Fiscal Compact. Although the empirical findings corroborate the theory, the case study reveals that further comparative research on political leadership is needed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32191>

SHACHAR, Ayelet, BAUBÖCK, Rainer (ed/s)
Should citizenship be for sale?
EUI RSCAS, 2014/01, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

On 12 November 2013 the Maltese Parliament decided to offer Maltese and European citizenship at the price of € 650,000, but implementation of the law has been postponed due to strong domestic and international critiques. On 23 December, the Maltese government announced significant amendments, including a higher total amount of € 1,150,000, part of which has to be invested in real estate and government bonds. Several other European states have adopted 'golden passport' programmes. Should citizenship be for sale? In November 2013 EUDO CITIZENSHIP invited Ayelet Shachar of the University of Toronto Law School to open a debate on these controversial policies. Twelve authors have contributed short commentaries, most of which refer to the initial law adopted by the Maltese Parliament. An executive summary by Rainer Bauböck provides an overview over the main questions raised in our forum.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29318>

SHAKHNOV, Kirill
The allocation of talent: finance versus entrepreneurship
EUI ECO, 2014/13

The rapid growth of the US financial sector has driven policy debate on whether it is socially desirable. I propose a heterogeneous agent model with asymmetric information and matching frictions that produces a tradeoff between finance and entrepreneurship. By becoming bankers, talented individuals efficiently match investors with entrepreneurs, but do not internalize the negative effect on the pool of talented entrepreneurs.



Thus, the financial sector is inefficiently large in equilibrium, and this inefficiency increases with wealth inequality. The model explains the simultaneous growth of wealth inequality and finance in the US, and why more unequal countries have larger financial sectors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33454>

SHERRY, Lance

Modernizing the U.S. air navigation service

EUI RSCAS, 2014/116, Florence School of Regulation

The modern Air Navigation Service (ANS), also known as Air Traffic Control (ATC), is one of the largest networked socio-technical systems developed and operated by humankind. The ANS ensures safe and efficient flight operations 24 hours a day, 365 days a year across continents and oceans for upwards of 15 million flights per year. Since Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSP) operate under the legal framework of a public utility (or quasi-public utility) and are subject to a range of externalities, productivity improvements and modernization initiatives are not efficiently driven by market forces and require government mandates. This paper describes the ANS modernization initiatives underway in the United States. The enabling technologies, concepts-of-operations, and challenges to modernization are discussed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33779>

SWINNEN, Johan

Global agricultural value chains, standards, and development

EUI RSCAS, 2014/30, Global Governance Programme-90

Understanding the development implications of agri-food value chains is crucial as they are a fundamental component of developing countries' growth potential and could increase rural incomes and reduce poverty. This note reviews some of the implications of these global agri-food value chains for developing countries and global poverty reduction. I focus on five aspects: (a) smallholder inclusion in value chains; (b) impacts on smallholder income and food security; (c) technology transfer and access to inputs; (d) labor market effects and impacts on gender and rural poverty; and (e) the interaction between liberalization policies and value chains.[1] I summarize key insights and provide references to a rapidly growing literature. [1] One important issue which I do not discuss here is the use (or effect) of standards as non-tariff barriers for global trade. I refer to Beghin (2013) and special issues of the World Trade Review (guest edited by Heckelei and Swinnen in 2012) and the World Economy (guest edited by Beghin and Orden in 2012).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31334>

TIEZZI, Silvia, VERDE, Stefano F.

Overreaction to excise taxes: the case of gasoline

EUI RSCAS, 2014/54, Climate Policy Research Unit (CPRU)

In this paper we contribute new results on the different consumers' reaction to tax or price changes. we separately compute the compensated gasoline retail price elasticity and the gasoline tax elasticity and show that consumers overreact to taxes as compared to price variations. a novel element in our analysis is that we compare reactions to tax-inclusive retail prices to reactions to information on excise taxes that is made available to consumers. we estimate a complete system of demand for the U.S. population of households using quarterly data from the consumer expenditure survey from 2007 to 2009. relying on a complete system of demands rather than on



single equations avoids imposing an implausible separability restriction, thus allowing estimation of accurate elasticities that take behavioral responses into account, i.e. that account for the way in which consumers reallocate their expenditure on a bundle of goods after a price/tax change in one of the goods. our analysis shows that the reaction to a gasoline tax change is, on average, about 20% stronger than the reaction to a corresponding price change. we discuss the implications of our findings for the design of energy policies.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31365>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, DIMITRIADI, Angeliki
*Governing irregular migration and asylum at the borders of Europe:
between efficiency and protection*
Imagining Europe, 2014, No. 6, pp. 1-34

This paper investigates recent developments in EU policy on controlling irregular migration and managing asylum at the EU's southern borders. The paper focuses on the (im)balancing act between efficiency and protection in EU policies. Beginning by expounding the notion of governance of irregular migration and asylum, we turn to critically discuss current European border control practices with a focus on the agencies and policies in place (including the Common European Asylum System). The paper concludes by showing how the EU's balancing act between irregular migration control and asylum management tips clearly towards the former even if it pays lip service to the latter as well as to the need of preventing the loss of human life.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31576>

TUSICISNY, Andrej
*Is ethnic diversity a poverty trap? a complex relationship between ethnicity,
trust, and tax morale*
EUI MWP, 2014/09

Much research indicates that ethnic diversity leads to suboptimal public goods provision and hinders economic development. However, similar levels of ethnic diversity are often associated with very different outcomes. This paper specifies under what conditions ethnic differences undermine tax compliance in multiethnic societies. Based on multilevel modeling of survey data from 70 countries, the paper shows that people belonging to small ethnic minorities in countries with a high level of ethnolinguistic fractionalization are also those the most willing to accept tax evasion. However, generalized trust and trust in the government moderate the relationship between ethnic fractionalization and tax morale among small ethnic groups. The analysis suggests that ethnic diversity is not a poverty trap because its effect can be largely offset by measures increasing interpersonal trust across ethnic lines and trust in political institutions. The paper uses a new dataset that identifies World Values Survey respondents' membership in politically relevant ethnic groups.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31613>

ULASIUK, Iryna
*To segregate or not to segregate?: educational rights of the Roma children
in the case law of the European Court of Human Rights*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/29, Global Governance Programme-89

For years, Roma children have been put into special, segregated classes or schools where they have been taught a limited, low-level curriculum. The experience has left these students unqualified for all but the most

basic jobs and has trapped generations of people of Roma ethnicity in a cycle of poverty and hopelessness. Since 2007 the European Court of Human Rights has examined six cases which addressed the compatibility of segregated education of Roma children with the rights enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights. This working paper illustrates the approach the Court has adopted in this recent case-law and its possible repercussions for future litigation and development both for Roma children but also for those who have experienced discrimination in education and in other areas protected by the European Convention.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30399>

VAN DER LOO, Guillaume, Van ELSUWEGE, Peter, PETROV, Roman
The EU-Ukraine association agreement: assessment of an innovative legal instrument
EUI LAW, 2014/09

This paper analyses the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement (AA). It argues that this new legal framework, which has the objective to establish a unique form of political association and economic integration, is characterised by three specific features: comprehensiveness, complexity and conditionality. After a brief background of the EU-Ukraine relations, the following aspects are scrutinised: legal basis and objectives, institutional framework and mechanisms of enhanced conditionality and legislative approximation. In addition, constitutional challenges for the effective implementation of the EU-Ukraine AA are discussed. Based upon a comparison with other EU external agreements, it is demonstrated that the AA is an innovative legal instrument providing for a new type of integration without membership.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32031>

VAN KOTEN, Silvester, ORTMANN, Andreas
Self-regulatory organizations under the shadow of governmental oversight: an experimental investigation
EUI RSCAS, 2014/114

Self-regulatory organizations (SROs) can be found in education, healthcare, and other not-for-profit sectors as well as in the accounting, financial, and legal professions. DeMarzo et al. (2005) show theoretically that SROs can create monopoly market power for their affiliated agents, but that governmental oversight, even if less efficient than oversight by the SRO, can largely offset the market power. We provide an experimental test of this conjecture. For carefully rationalized parameterizations and implementation details, we find that the predictions of DeMarzo et al. (2005) are borne out.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33632>

VAUCHEZ, Antoine
The international way of expertise: the first World Court and the genesis of transnational expert fields
EUI RSCAS, 2014/80, Global Governance Programme-122

The article argues that ‘international expertise’ is not just a mere continuation of national forms of expertise ‘at the international level’, but has a distinct social and professional pattern (defined as constitutive of a ‘weak expert fields’), one that needs to be considered in order to account for the definitional power of experts in global governance. The paper tracks the genesis of this specificity in the case of international legal expertise,



arguably the template against which other forms of expertise have historically built their own professional projects. Getting back to the immediate post-WWI period and the League of Nations as the inaugural scene for the power-knowledge nexus at the international level, the paper analyses the drafting of the first World Court in 1920 as a critical formative moment for the definition of the 'international expert'. While drafters agreed on the creation of the first permanent and professional court, they simultaneously renounced to define who the permanent professionals of that court would have to be, therefore depriving international law of any strong supranational governance unit. The paper argues that this initial uncoupling between the autonomy (of the court) and the heteronomy (of the international lawyer) has shaped the enduring 'weak' structure of transnational expert fields.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34048>

VIDIGAL, Geraldo

Awarding damages or demanding performance? A performance-oriented approach for international investment law

São Paulo Law School of Fundação Getulio Vargas,

Direito SP Research Paper Series; 2014/109

This paper examines two different approaches to judicial protection of entitlements in international economic law. One of them, 'performance-oriented', is applied by WTO adjudicators. Performance-oriented remedies focus on inducing wrongdoers to resume compliance with the underlying substantive rules. The other, 'reparation-oriented', is applied overwhelmingly in international investment law. Reparation-oriented remedies aim at offsetting the injury caused to private parties by the wrongful conduct. This paper discusses the utility of performance-oriented remedies within WTO law, and assesses the possibilities for otherwise reparation-oriented investment tribunals to have recourse to these remedies. It examines a number of decisions that, it is argued, favor performance over pecuniary compensation. From the viewpoint of the state found in breach, compensation then appears as a threatened sanction for non-compliance with the performance obligations determined.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35020>

VINK, Maarten Peter, LUK, Ngo Chun

Mapping statistics on loss of nationality in the EU: a new online database

CEPS Paper in Liberty and Security in Europe, 2014/76

Statistics can provide a useful perspective when assessing the practical relevance of varying rules and practices on the involuntary loss of nationality across EU Member States. Yet while much progress has been made in the EU in recent years with regard to the collection of comparable and reliable information on the acquisition of nationality, statistics on the loss of nationality are hard to find and, where available, difficult to interpret. In this comparative report, the authors explore the landscape of existing statistical data on loss of nationality in the European Union. The report identifies challenges to the existing methods of data collection and data interpretation and introduces an online statistical database, bringing together all existing statistical data on loss of nationality in the EU. These data are summarised in tables and graphs and discussed with reference to the relevant national and European sources. The authors conclude with some recommendations for policy-makers on how to improve data collection in this area.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34164>



VINK, Maarten Peter, LUK, Ngo Chun
Statistics on loss of nationality in Europe
CEPS Paper in Liberty and Security in Europe, 2014/70

This paper was prepared as a Policy Brief for discussion at the final conference of the project on Involuntary Loss of European Citizenship: Exchanging Knowledge and Identifying Guidelines for Europe, 11-12 December 2014. Co-funded by the European Commission's DG for Justice, Citizenship and Fundamental Rights, the ILEC project has aimed to establish a framework for debate on international norms on involuntary loss of nationality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34166>

VOORHOOF, Dirk
The right to freedom of expression and information under the European Human Rights system: towards a more transparent democratic society
EUI RSCAS, 2014/12, Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)

Article 10 of the European Convention of Human Rights has become a crucial instrument to stimulate and compel the national authorities of the 47 member states not only to abstain from interferences restricting media freedom and investigative journalism, but also to promote transparency, media pluralism and internet freedom. This paper explores some of the characteristics and developments of the European Court's case law regarding media, journalism, internet freedom, newsgathering, whistleblowing and access to information. The perspective of the analysis is that effectively guaranteeing the right to freedom of expression and information helps developing the quality of democracy, the protection of other human rights and ultimately contributes to realise a more sustainable, and hence a better, world to live in.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29871>

WAGNER, Benjamin, GOLLATZ, Kirsten, CALDERARO, Andrea
Internet & Human Rights in foreign policy: comparing narratives in the US and EU internet governance agenda
EUI RSCAS, 2014/86, Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)

The intricate relationship between Internet, on the one hand, and Human Rights, on the other, is increasingly becoming relevant in foreign policy. Discussions are animated by different actors, providing contributions from multiple perspectives, yet the debate on Internet and Human Rights is still fragmented and has not evolved into a unified agenda. This paper explores this on-going debate over competing perspectives, and frames the current discussion on Internet and Human Rights in foreign policy by providing an overview of the key governmental conferences addressing the Internet and Human rights over the first 3 years (2010-2012) since the beginning of the debate. It then proceeds to analyze key narratives, stakeholders and agendas within these conferences, as well as questions of power and legitimacy. Finally, it argues that the conferences draw from a common discourse and language, but are also representing divergent agendas between stakeholders and states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32433>



WARWAS, Barbara Alicja

ADR in B2B disputes in the EU telecommunications sector: where does the EU Stand and what does the EU stand for?

EUI LAW, 2014/12, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-09)

This paper analyses the application of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms to disputes arising between telecommunications undertakings under the EU Telecommunications Package, as revised on November 4, 2009. The new rules aimed at facilitating the development of the EU common telecommunications market, and were designed to increase the powers of national regulatory authorities (NRAs) across the Member States in the imposition of regulatory obligations in a coherent manner. One key reform concerned the centralisation of the dispute resolution functions of NRAs. Within the new dispute resolution prerogatives, NRAs were empowered with a right to determine their appropriateness for handling regulatory disputes between telecommunications undertakings or to decline their jurisdiction should other ADR means be available and more suitable for the resolution of regulatory disputes. This paper examines the mere development of ADR in telecommunications disputes in the UK, Ireland and Poland following the revision of the EU Telecommunications Package. Moreover, the paper analyses the effectiveness of the recent European Union (EU) policy on promoting ADR within the EU legal order against the background of the fragmented national approaches to ADR, as examined in the selected jurisdictions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33131>

WITTE, Nils

Legal and symbolic membership: symbolic boundaries and naturalization intentions of Turkish residents in Germany

EUI RSCAS, 2014/100, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

The lasting disenfranchisement of foreign residents presents democratic countries of immigration with a problem of legitimacy. The urge to open access to citizenship has been omnipresent in the academic debate since Walzer's Spheres of Justice. But what if immigrants do not want to naturalize in spite of liberal access? While many researchers studied the costs and benefits of naturalization little is known about the role of symbolic membership. This paper goes beyond past approaches. Next to pragmatic reasons of citizenship acquisition it considers the relation of immigrants to the majority group. The theoretical framework is developed from empirical findings and draws on the concept of symbolic boundaries. The analysis is based on a survey of Turkish residents in the German city of Hamburg. This group gains few additional rights through naturalization. Hence, symbolic aspects of membership become vital in the decision-making process. Results confirm the relevance of rights-oriented motives connected to the legal status. Moreover, symbolic aspects of membership are shown to be crucial for naturalization intentions. This insight offers an interpretation also for the non-naturalization of eligible immigrants. The paper is embedded in a larger project, where qualitative follow-up interviews explore variant perceptions of and responses to symbolic boundaries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33073>



ZALNIERIUTE, Monika, SCHNEIDER, Thomas
*A Council of Europe analysis on ICANN's procedures and policies in the
light of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democratic values*
Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 2014, CoE, 2014, DGI(2014)12

This report focuses on the meaning of ICANN's global public interest responsibilities from an international human rights perspective. The report aims at clarifying the role and responsibilities of states in securing human rights in ICANN mechanisms and procedures; and how States can support this multi-stakeholder model in a way that better guarantees to serve the global public interest. The concept of serving the global public interest is vague, providing neither clear guidance nor constraint on ICANN's action. It is therefore important to flesh it out in order to strengthen accountability and transparency in ICANN's multi-stakeholder model.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34780>

ZIEGLER, RUVI, SHAW, JO, BAUBÖCK, RAINER (ed/s)
*Independence referendums: who should vote and
who should be offered citizenship?*
EUI RSCAS, 2014/90, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

In this EUDO CITIZENSHIP Forum Debate, several authors consider the interrelations between eligibility criteria for participation in independence referendum (that may result in the creation of a new independent state) and the determination of putative citizenship ab initio (on day one) of such a state. The kick-off contribution argues for resemblance of an independence referendum franchise and of the initial determination of the citizenry, critically appraising the incongruence between the franchise for the 18 September 2014 Scottish independence referendum, and the blueprint for Scottish citizenship ab initio put forward by the Scottish Government in its 'Scotland's Future' White Paper. Contributors to this debate come from divergent disciplines (law, political science, sociology, philosophy). They reflect on and contest the above claims, both generally and in relation to regional settings including (in addition to Scotland) Catalonia/Spain, Flanders/Belgium, Quebec/Canada, Post-Yugoslavia and Puerto-Rico/USA.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32516>





RESEARCH
REPORTS - RSCAS

ALUCHNA, Maria, FINGER, Matthias,
BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David (ed/s)
Business groups in network industries

Network Industries Quarterly, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 3; [Florence School of Regulation]

The 2014 Winter issue of the Network Industries Quarterly is dedicated to the topic of ‘Business Groups in Network Industries’. Business groups are generally understood as collections of heterogeneous companies tied together by formal and informal links and are distinguished in the management literature as the unique organisational form differing from stand-alone companies. Business groups can be holdings, conglomerates or corporate groups and are particularly widespread in the network industries. This issue of the Network Industries Quarterly presents three articles discussing functioning of business groups in the specific conceptions of network industries. Its goal is to provide the theoretical framework on business groups indicating the dimensions of their functioning as well as to confront the theory with some practical illustrations and cases. The issue also intends to open a wider discussion on the role, benefits and shortcoming of business groups operating in Europe and worldwide. In the first article Maria Aluchna using the examples of four cases from Poland discusses the characteristics of business groups and indicates the potential benefits they offer to network industries. The second contribution is delivered by Jana Pieriegud who analyses the evolution and organizational forms of corporate groups in the rail freight sector in Poland focusing on the strategies of PKP Cargo Logistics Group and CTL Logistics Group are discussed. Finally Miroslav Stojisavljevic in the third article presents the example of Serbian water management companies acting as a specific business group addressing the functioning of public companies dealing with natural resources and showing the complexity of this form of economic activity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34257>



ANDERSSON, Ruben, WEINAR, Agnieszka

Integration policies: Sweden country report

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/14

Since new rules on labour migration came into force in 2008, Sweden's migration policy has been recognised as being among the most open and liberal in the OECD countries (OECD 2011). Sweden also has a generous asylum system compared with other EU countries, taking large numbers of refugees from countries in conflict such as Iraq and Somalia. Integration is a political priority in Sweden, and is high on the political agenda. The goal of Sweden's integration policies is to 'ensure equal rights, obligations and opportunities for all, irrespective of their ethnic and cultural background'. The country report provides a very brief overview of Swedish integration policies with a special emphasis on cooperation with the States and communities of origin. Particular attention is given by the author to developments that are relevant for the main INTERACT countries of origin. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32656>

ANGELI, Danai, DIMITRIADI, Angeliki, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Assessing the cost-effectiveness of irregular migration control policies in Greece

Global Governance Programme, MIDAS Report, October 2014

[no abstract available]

The MIDAS Project is funded by a grant by the Open Society Foundations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33431>

ANGELI, Danai, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Is the indiscriminate detention of irregular migrants a cost-effective policy tool?: a case-study of the Amygdaleza Pre-Removal Center

Global Governance Programme, Midas Policy Brief, May 2014

The purpose of this new policy is straightforward: to secure that all irregular migrants—unless granted international protection—will be returned to their home countries. Faced with the deprivation of their liberty and without the hope of a timely release, the Greek authorities believe that migrants will be forced to co-operate and accept a so called 'voluntary' [assisted] return or indeed a forced return to their country of origin. Greece will thus succeed in reducing the overall size of its irregular migrant population. At the same, this new policy is expected to act as a deterrent since it will 'send a strong signal to third-country nationals willing to illegally enter Greece' and 'warn all immigrants who do not fall under the status of international protection that they will be arrested, detained and returned to the countries of origin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31574>

APSITE-BERINA, Elna

Latvia's integration policies

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/17

This report contributes of the understanding of current integration processes in Latvia. Its main aim is to highlight political and public debate about integration in Latvia, which is currently a low-immigration



country. The report aims to identify integration processes for third-country nationals. Besides third-country nationals residing in Latvia, there are also a number of non-residents living in the country, which creates a backdrop for integration issues. The report also aims to recognise the main third-country national groups residing in Latvia and to identify tools for integration measures as well as assessing the success of policy implementation. In addition, it aims to show the main activities that exist for third-country nationals' integration in Latvia as well as to shed light on the mechanisms within integration processes in Latvia. As a result of EU funding, integration activities—both practical and informative—have been successfully implemented and serve as a key tools for local society to cope with third-country national integration. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32658>

ARRIGHI, Jean-Thomas

Access to electoral rights: France

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2014/01, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31855>

AULAQI, Arwa

Saudi Arabian investor class visas: an overview

GLMM, Explanatory note, 6/2014, Migration Policy Centre

Currently, the Saudi Arabian government, through the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA), offers an investor-class visa to facilitate and encourage foreign investment in the country. However, while many countries offer similar investment-based visas as a pathway to permanent residency and eventual citizenship as a selling point to foreign investors, the Saudi Arabian investment class visa offers only limited residency (through a residency permit known as an iqama). This note examines the unique aspects of this immigrant visa class.

The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32147>

AWUMBILA, Mariama, BENNEH, Yaw,
TEYE, Joseph Kofi, ATIIM, George

Accross artificial borders: an assessment of labour migration in the ECOWAS region = Traverser des frontières artificielles: une évaluation des migrations professionnelles dans la région CEDEAO

Migration Policy Centre, ACP Observatory on Migration Research Report, 2014/05

This study aims to improve the evidence base for programmes and policies seeking to facilitate labour mobility for development within the ECOWAS region. The study is based on secondary data collected from available administrative data sources, surveys and censuses in all 15 ECOWAS countries and is complemented by interviews with key informants such as policymakers, immigration officials and statistical offices. The



ACP Observatory on Migration is an initiative of the ACP Secretariat, funded by the European Union, implemented by IOM and with the financial support of Switzerland, IOM, the IOM Development Fund and UNFPA.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32213>

AWUMBILA, Mariama, TEYE, Joseph Kofi
*Diaspora and migration policy and institutional frameworks Ghana
country report*

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/31

International migration, especially to European destinations, is an age old phenomenon for many Ghanaians. While at their various destinations, the Ghanaian Diaspora continues to foster close ties with the country and leverage on opportunities that policies and programmes present to them. There is no known recognised migration governance framework in the country, although a draft migration policy is currently under review. Despite these shortfalls, the Ghanaian state recognises its diaspora as agents for co-development. Non-state actors have equally engaged in activities which are anchored on facilitating dialogue between the diaspora and Ghana. This paper reviews the various state and non-state level policies and programmes which facilitate the participation of the Ghanaian Diaspora in development activities. The paper concludes that while Ghana has very robust laws, which seek to facilitate the participation of the diaspora in development, many of the laws also limit their full involvement in some aspects of socio-economic development of the country. It is recommended that the State hastens the process for the passage of the national migration policy, which will comprehensively deal with migration in its entirety.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33403>

BACCHI, Alessia
*The Contributions of highly-skilled migrants to the development of their
country of origin: highly-skilled Egyptian migrants in the OECD countries*
Migration Policy Centre, Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2014/02, Best Participants'
Essays, Summer School 2013

This paper studies the potential impact of Egyptian highly-skilled migrants (HSMs) residing in the OECD countries on the development of Egypt, their country of origin. The paper discussed the following questions: a) is Egyptian highly-skilled migration to OECD countries a case of brain drain? b) Could it generate brain gain? c) What is the overall potential impact of Egyptian HSMs on the development of their homeland?

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31978>

BARRAL, Stéphanie
Policy and institutional framework of Indonesia

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/09

In Indonesia, migrations are mainly oriented towards middle-term low-skilled labour flows to the Middle East and the neighbouring countries such as Singapore or Malaysia. Historically, the Indonesian government was late in addressing policies in regards to the specific issues that migrants face. Nowadays, specific national

institutions have been created in order to do so, but their lack of means and of coordination lead to a relative inefficiency of migrant support. In spite of this, the Indonesian government is also invested in the definition and implementation of various cooperation networks with the main destination countries in order to cope with exploitation and mistreatment problems that migrants face.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32248>

BARSOVA, Andrea

Country report: Czech Republic

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2014/02, Country Reports

[no abstract available]

Research for the EUDO Citizenship Observatory Country Reports has been jointly supported, at various times, by the European Commission grant agreements JLS/2007/IP/CA/009 EUCITAC and HOME/2010/EIFX/CA/1774 ACIT and by the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (both projects co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33840>

BONGARDT, Annette, SANTOS NEVES, Miguel

The Chinese business community at a crossroads between crisis response and China's assertive global strategy: the case of Portugal

Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2014/02

This paper assesses the transformation of the Chinese business community in Portugal in result of the interaction between China's 'Go Global' policy and the impact of the 2008/2009 global crisis. It analyses the small-business community's coping strategies; the impact of recent large-scale Chinese direct investments; and changes to Portuguese immigration laws. It concludes that the small-business community adopted pro-active coping strategies and re-assessed its insertion patterns in the local and global economy. Within the large-scale business segment, a dualistic community structure emerged. The community became more heterogeneous and complex, less cohesive, and more internationalised beyond the single European market. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33142>

BOONYOPAKORN, Rananan

Policy and institutional frameworks on emigration and diasporas in Thailand

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/11

This report aims to answer questions concerning emigration policy and institutional frameworks in Thailand. It identifies the different types of measures taken by the Thai Government since the introduction of the first constitution in Thailand. The government currently has three departments working extensively with emigrants and diasporas, namely: (i) the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare — the Thailand Overseas Employment Administration; (ii) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs — the Protection of Thai Nationals Abroad Division, and (iii) the Office of the Attorney General — the Office of International People's Rights Protection (OIPP)—the Department of Peoples' Rights Protection and Legal Aid. In summary, the report highlights



the fact that the roles and functions of existing migration departments are designed primarily for labour emigrants. In the end, the organised nature of labour migration (which is handled recruitment agencies) facilitates a higher volume of migrants to be assisted and protected. Unfortunately, such a policy makes others—who are less prepared or more isolated—more vulnerable to unsafe migration situations.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32653>

CALABRIA, Felipe A., SARAIVA, Tome J., GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
Enhancing flexibility and ensuring efficiency and security: improving the electricity market in Brazil

Florence School of Regulation, 2014/07, Policy Briefs

- Electricity industries have evolved to ensure fair competition, higher efficiency, declining prices and reliability of operation. The Brazilian electricity market is characterised by having around 75% of installed capacity coming from renewables, and has gone through two reforms in recent years. Nowadays, it contains certain particularities that distinguish it from other markets.
- Nevertheless, the conciliation between commercial commitments and the physical dispatch is not smooth. There is a lack of ‘trading opportunities’ to encourage participants to comply with their contracts. Moreover, the Brazilian short-term market acts as a mechanism to settle differences rather than a true market and, neither the short-term price nor the dispatch schedule is determined by the market.
- If a more market-oriented approach is to be adopted, certain dilemmas have to be faced. This brief describes a new market framework, aimed at enhancing flexibility to enable participants to sustain their contracts, while ensuring the efficient use of the energy resources and maintaining the current level of the security of supply.
- In this new market design, two worlds would coexist: the real one, associated with the power system and with physical effects; and the virtual one, related to the settlement system and with commercial effects. By doing so, the ISO can physically operate the power system in an optimised way, and generators can manage their contracts strongly supported by their level of risk perception.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33881>

CAMILLERI, Carla
A report on national integration policies in Malta

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/04

This paper gives an outline of existing national and political discourse pertaining to integration policies and actions in Malta. We will show how, although the number of migrants residing in Malta has increased and doubled over the past decade, the same cannot be said of national integration actions or the implementation of a holistic national integration policy. In this regard, the author is not aware of any specific integration tools used in-country, nor of any tools or agreements used prior to departure in the country of origin. The paper also examines the role and position of non-state actors in Malta. Much of the public and political discourse relating to the integration of migrants is driven by international organisations present in Malta and locally registered non-governmental organisations (NGOs). However, an absence of migrant-led NGOs has also been noted. Finally, a brief overview of the existing bilateral and multilateral international agreements signed by Malta that may have an impact on the integration of migrants is also given.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32018>



CANEVA, Elena

The integration of migrants in Italy: an overview of policy instruments and actors

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/05

Despite the 2008 economic crisis and the increase in emigration flows, immigration to Italy has continued, albeit to a lesser extent than in previous years. In 2013 immigrants stood at 7.4% of the country population. Nevertheless, immigration is still considered a problem, even an emergency: political and public attention is often focussed on illegal migration, whereas a well-structured integration policy discourse is nowhere to be seen. This paper offers an insight into this issue, giving an overview on integration policies in Italy: which social actors are involved in the formulation and implementation of these policies, and how the issue is discussed in public and political discourses. Mapping the main policy tools and social actors in migrant integration, the paper highlights how Italian integration policies are mostly concentrated on economic integration, whereas social and cultural policies remain marginal. The paper also shows that a gap between policies and practices may occur, due to failed or absent policies, which is largely compensated for by the intervention of non-state actors.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32019>

CASSARINO, Jean-Pierre (ed/s)

Reintegration and development

Return Migration and Development Platform (RDP), CRIS, Analytical Study, 2014

Why do some return migrants reintegrate back home better than others? Why do patterns of reintegration vary so much? To what extent does gender impact on reintegration? Which factors shape the ability of some migrants to transfer their skills and social rights after return? Which resources (e.g. human capital, financial capital, networks and social capital) sustain returnees' reintegration processes; and to what extent? In sum, what do we know about post-return conditions and how returnees' aspirations, subjectivities and prospects back home can be analyzed and understood.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30401>

CRUZ BEJA ORRICO HORTA, Ana Paula,

GONCALVES DE OLIVEIRA, Maria Paula

Integration policies: Portugal country report

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/18

In the last decades Portugal has become a new receiving country of international migration flows. This report seeks to provide an overview of immigrant integration policies in Portugal. Special focus is given to evolving integration policy tools and to the role of state and non-state actors in the promotion of migrants' integration. Furthermore, the report also addresses local-level policies stressing new forms of governance and good practices. The implementation of a policy of inclusion and interculturality has brought major changes to immigration phenomena in Portugal, though the present-day economic and social crisis constitutes a major challenge to be dealt with, especially in a European context of rising anti-immigration discourses and xenophobia.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32659>



DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Demography, migration and labour market in Saudi Arabia
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 1/2014

Saudi Arabia is a prime destination and source of remittances from workers for many countries in Asia and the Arab world. As of mid-2013, expatriates made up 32 percent of the Kingdom's population, most of them coming from South Asia. They accounted for 56.5 percent of the employed population and 89 percent of the private sector workforce. Since September 2011, and in spite of a spurt in foreign labour recruitment starting in the mid-2000s, a voluntary policy called Nitaqat aims at 'Saudising' the Kingdom's workforce. The most recent data also show the scale of the irregular migration phenomenon in Saudi Arabia: the amnesty campaign which started in April 2013 allowed 4.7 million foreign workers to regularise their status, while an ongoing crackdown on illegals forced one million to leave the Kingdom in 2013 alone, of which (as of November 30, 2013) 547,000 were deported.

The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32151>

DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Demography, migration, and labour market in Qatar
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 8/2014

In 2013, Qatar ranked second worldwide in terms of per capita GDP. This is due to its huge endowment in hydrocarbons and the small size of its national population, the smallest in all GCC countries. Exploiting the resources and channeling them into ambitious development policies required massive imports of foreign labour. The country's total population has quintupled since the mid-1980s; moreover, foreign nationals made an estimated 85.7 per cent of all residents and up to 94.1 per cent of all employed population in 2013. The awarding of the 2022 FIFA World Cup to Qatar in December 2010 turned the spotlight on the country's dilemma regarding the 'number vs. rights trade-off' issue: Qatar has one of the most constraining kafala systems in the region. Paradoxically, however, demographic data also indicate that a growing share of foreigners live with their families, give birth in the country, and intermarry with Qataris. The strict separation between nationals and migrants could thus start slowly eroding.

The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32431>

DESIDERIO, Maria Vincenza, WEINAR, Agnieszka
Supporting immigrant integration in Europe?: developing the governance for diaspora engagement

Washington: Migration Policy Institute, 2014,

Migration Policy Institute, Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report

The governance of immigrant integration in European Union Member States is a complex process involving actors across multiple policy areas at national, local, and supranational levels of administration. In addition, origin-country actors are now increasingly involved in immigrant integration, mostly through engaging their diasporas in destination countries. As EU-level institutions become more involved in the governance of immigrant integration, this report offers a timely and systematic analysis of the wide range of institutional



actors and structures involved in the integration process. Covering different levels of governance in destination and origin countries, the report assesses the design and implementation of initiatives affecting immigrant integration in multiple policy areas.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32146>

DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, MAKARYAN, Shushanik,
WEINAR, Agnieszka (ed/s)

Regional migration report: Russia and Central Asia

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Russian Federation has become one of the most important destinations for immigration in the world. It is also a very particular case of a destination country in which two types of flows have shaped the character of immigration. Massive waves of Russians returning to their ancestral (or actual) motherland from other republics dominated throughout the 1990s, diminishing in 2000s. At the same time, the growing Russian economy started to attract immigrant workers from other parts of the post-Soviet space, especially from less developed central Asian countries, namely Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Nowadays, they are the main working migrant group, whose presence is contested on cultural grounds. The Eurasian migration system is thus a central theme for migration research in the region. This report proposes a deep comparative analysis of the place of Russia and Kazakhstan (Russia's emerging economic rival) in the Eurasian migration system. The analysis is accompanied by an analysis of data collection in Russia and the development of Russia's migration policy.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31245>

FARGUES, Philippe (ed/s)

Is what we hear about migration really true?: questioning eight stereotypes

Migration Policy Centre, 2014

Immigration has polarised European politics for decades. There have been defenders and opponents of migration into Europe, and it has often been the matter of acrimonious debate. In recent years, however, the dispute between the two groups often seems to have largely vanished. If the opinion that migration is a threat rather than an asset prevails, there is a risk that European States will forego the benefits of immigration. In doing so, it will undermine Europe's recovery from the crisis and, ultimately, its position of importance in the world. However, if the consensus shifts and European societies come to see migration as a dynamic and positive force, then migration and migrants can and will help these societies better prepare for future challenges. In order to ground the debate in current evidence, and to counteract populist stereotypes, the MPC's experts re-think eight migration stereotypes in the light of MPC's research and broader academic scholarship.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31731>



FARGUES, Philippe, BONFANTI, Sara
When the best option is a leaky boat: why migrants risk their lives crossing the Mediterranean and what Europe is doing about it
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2014/05

The Mediterranean Sea is the most porous border between Europe and its neighbours and the world's most dangerous border between countries that are not at war with each other. Three facts emerge: sea routes to Europe are anything but new; places of embarkation and disembarkation have changed in relation to controls; and the risk of dying at sea has considerably increased over the last decade. Two key questions for designing responses must be addressed: to what extent do the root causes of clandestine migration across the Mediterranean lie in the Mediterranean region itself; and how many in these flows are irregular labour migrants and how many are refugees? The Mare Nostrum operation launched by Italy will be discussed in terms of: rescues; compliance with European legislation; and possible pull effects on unauthorised migration. In conclusion, other possible responses will be brought up such as combatting the smugglers and pre-voyage intervention.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33271>

FARGUES, Philippe, LUM, Kathryn
India-EU migration: a relationship with untapped potential
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2014/01

The rise of India as an increasingly important economic and strategic partner brings a range of potential benefits to the European Union. However, while the EU is currently negotiating a Free Trade Agreement with India that will potentially open up India's burgeoning market, many of its Member States are 'missing the boat' when it comes to exploiting the full potential of Indian migration to the EU. Indian migration to Europe has a long history: a number of EU member states have historical colonial links with India, including Portugal, France, the Netherlands and the UK. These early Indian migrants settled successfully into their respective countries, and many have played leading roles in contributing to EU national economies. The current migration situation is much more complex, in large part because India is still not viewed as an important migration source country. Yet, as this report highlights, India constitutes the fourth largest country of origin for migration to the EU. The Indian student market is the second largest in the world after China's, and represents great potential for European universities seeking to internationalise their student intake. Highly skilled workers from India, particularly from the IT industry, have made Indian nationals the largest recipient of highly skilled visas in Germany and the Netherlands. Among low-skilled workers, there are also success stories to be told. Contrary to the common migration myth that low-skilled workers are not needed, and even worse, steal jobs from native citizens, this report shows how low-skilled workers from India have successfully integrated into local economies without threatening local jobs. Finally, this report on Indian migration to the EU provides a roadmap for future strategic directions for the India-EU relationship. Given the growing importance of EU-India relations, it is vital that migration issues are also on the table. With political will, finding migration solutions that satisfy both India and the EU can hopefully be negotiated over the next five years.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31305>



FARGUES, Philippe
Europe must take on its share of the Syrian refugee burden, but how?
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2014/01

While peace talks between Syria's government and opposition entered into deadlock in Geneva, battles rage on the ground, and the death toll and the refugee wave rise. Europe wanted its voice to be heard in the talks, but can it keep its eyes—and borders—closed to the men, women and children fleeing Syria? How can Europe better respond to the human and political disaster looming on its external border?

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29919>

FERNANDEZ, Bina
Essential yet invisible: migrant domestic workers in the GCC
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 4/2014

This paper presents an overview of the labour market for migrant domestic workers in the Gulf Co-operation (GCC) countries. It discusses how current recruitment practices and working conditions contribute to the vulnerability of these workers to exploitation and abuse. The paper shows that although international conventions of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation could provide frameworks for improved national legislation to protect the rights of domestic workers, GCC countries appear reluctant to ratify or implement conventions specific to migrant workers or domestic workers. Public pressure has led to alternative national legislation in some GCC countries, which is an improvement from a situation of limited or no legislative protection for MDWs; however there are several gaps that render this legislation weak. The paper concludes with policy recommendations to ensure more robust protection is extended to MDWs in the GCC. The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32148>

FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David (ed/s)
Regulating railways
Network Industries Quarterly, 2014, Vol 16, No. 2; [Florence School of Regulation]

This issue of Network Industries Quarterly will look at different issues of rail regulation with examples from in and outside the European Union. The rail sector in Europe like other network industries is in a process of organizational restructuring that is part of different forms of liberalisation as well as de- and re-regulation. In this process many approaches to railway regulation are reassessed. Achieving more, better and more cost efficient rail services for freight and passengers is a commonly shared goal, but there are different opinions on the right policies to achieve this goal. This issue of the Network Industries Quarterly will look at different aspects of rail regulation with examples from in and outside the European Union. On the example of the Swiss rail reform Desmaris looks at the relationship between competition and performance. Kuligowska describes the recent reforms that the Polish rail regulator had to undertake when dealing with open access provision. Laroche discusses the issue of congestion of railway lines and how saturation of rail infrastructure can be modelled. Thiebaud & Amaral look at how prices influence coordination in the rail sector. Peña-Alcaraz et al. present an alternative view on capacity pricing in open access rail systems on the case of Tanzania.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32671>



FINGER, Matthias, DE MASI, Sara,
BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David (ed/s)
Corporate governance of public utilities

Network Industries Quarterly, 2014, Vol. 16, No. 3; [Florence School of Regulation]

In recent years, corporate governance has been one of the most discussed issues among authorities, politicians, business people, scholars and commentators. Although this attention is particularly due to well-publicized governance failures and subsequent regulatory changes, this topic is an area of longstanding interest. OECD (2004) defined it as a set of relationships between a company and its stakeholders. Corporate governance provides the structure through which the objectives of the company are set, and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance are determined. In public utilities corporate governance assumes a much more complex and relevant role than in other companies: market regulation, public-private ownership, political connections and multiple agency relationships may change the company's objectives and relationships, arising critical and interesting questions. This issue of the Network Industries Quarterly will look at different aspects of corporate governance of public utilities. De Masi and Paci analyze the role of independent directors, focusing on corporate governance codes and independent directors' influences over corporate objectives. Menozzi and Vannoni discuss the issue of politically connected directors, their role and their value for firms dominated by state shareholders. Smith, Thompson and Wright instead, debate the role of the governance mechanism 'Say on Pay', comparing UK utilities and non-financial companies. Cambini, Gugler and Rondi examine the dividend policy of EU telecommunications and electricity industries, showing differences between the sectors. Miriello and Castelnovo study the mergers and acquisitions (M&A) activities in energy networks, looking at the effects of different owners on investment propensity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32874>

FISCHLER, Fenya
Integration policy: Netherlands country report

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/15

This paper describes the policy framework regarding the integration of migrants in the Netherlands. The Dutch government has not enacted a specific integration policy but instead has a strategic focus on participation and social diversity in general, with a particular focus on the importance of shared core national values in the integration of migrants. Two particular policy tools are discussed, starting with the compulsory civic integration system, which includes language and cultural elements and is compulsory. Civic integration tests are arranged in the countries of origin and since 2013, migrants have been required to cover the costs of their own courses and examinations. Second, the so-called 'participation agreements' are described and discussed, which, in line with the Dutch emphasis on shared national values, aim to enforce acceptance of particular fundamental norms of Dutch society on newcomers. Finally, the report concludes with a brief discussion of the role of domestic organisations in supporting migrants, followed by a succinct overview of the current popular debates concerning migration in the Netherlands.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32657>

GARCIA, Lila
Policy and institutional frameworks: country report Argentina

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/23



This report offers a brief overview of current Argentine migration policy as it relates to its emigrants. In 2003, a law that recognizes the human right to migrate (law 25,871) was issued and included a section addressing Argentines abroad. What has been the impact, if any, of this framework? Has this recognition re-oriented state actions? By providing a review of the bibliography in Argentina, some programs and isolated actions, the current framework, agreements and actors, the report concludes that the legal framework has had little impact on public policies.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33136>

GARDNER, Andrew M.

*Ethnography, anthropology and migration to the Arabian peninsula:
themes from an ethnographic research trajectory*

Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 10/2014

This paper provides an overview and evaluation of ethnography's contribution to our understandings of labor migration to the Gulf States of the Arabian Peninsula. It posits ethnographic research as a complementary research method that helps discern complexities and relations that can be quantitatively explored, but also suggests that ethnographic research has distilled a set of themes and issues that are best ascertained and pursued with qualitative methods. Based largely on the author's own research agenda and experience, this paper focuses on four primary ethnographic themes that thread through more than a decade of work: theorizing and framing the kafala, labour migration as an industry, migration and structural violence, and the household basis of labour migration.

The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34578>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, RIOUS, Vincent, SAGUAN, Marcelo,
DOUGUET, Sébastien, GENTZOGLANIS, Emmanuela

Regimes for granting rights to use hydropower in Europe

Florence School of Regulation, 2014, Research Reports

This report describes and scrutinizes hydropower regimes through a unified analysis framework to ensure their comparison on an equal basis. This framework is structured around 4 blocks: (1) the institutional framework of hydropower regimes (e.g. type of rights to use hydropower, authorities granting rights to use hydropower, etc.); (2) the framework for granting right to use hydropower (duration of rights and procedure, competitive process and existence of a possible EC infringement procedure); (3) the obligations of the hydropower operator (environmental and investment obligations and royalties); and (4) small hydro characterisation and support schemes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33653>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, RIOUS, Vincent,
SAGUAN, Marcelo, DOUGUET, Sébastien
For a harmonisation of hydropower regimes in Europe
Florence School of Regulation, 2014/06, Policy Briefs

- The study of hydropower regimes in European countries reveals the considerably variable terms of hydropower usage rights, in their joint obligations and the degree to which the competition processes for granting these rights is open.
- The environmental and economic stakes and liabilities, associated with the use of hydropower, account for the in-depth public controls in granting these rights. Nevertheless, the noted differences among hydropower regimes in Europe cannot be explained by rational environmental or economic criteria, and could introduce competition distortion within the European common electricity market.
- Over the last decade, the European Commission has opened several infringement procedures to prompt the implementation of competitive processes, but they have not been undertaken with a 'Europeanised' approach, which would ensure a similarity of efforts throughout Member States to open competition to access hydropower. The current diversity amongst Member States creates obstacles for the countries that have engaged in a competitive renewal process, as they are faced with the lack of a level playing field and a coherent reference framework.
- Thus, the fragmented state of European hydropower regimes requires significant efforts from the European Commission, and the institutional stakeholders, to stimulate harmonisation. The actions of the Commission and its Directorates-General must be coordinated and delineated, and new, clear steps must be taken to urge national and regional authorities to harmonise their rules of attribution and mitigate competition distortions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32991>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, SAGUAN, Marcelo,
RIOUS, Vincent, DOUGUET, Sébastien
*Harmonizing electricity TSO regulation to ensure financeability of massive
transmission investment plan: the case of North-West EU*
Florence School of Regulation, 2014/01, Policy Briefs

- The study of five EU regulatory regimes for electricity TSOs (Belgium, Germany, Great-Britain, France and the Netherlands) suggests that their designs encompass strong tensions and trade-offs. Four main economic properties are at stake: the capability to (a) sufficiently remunerate TSO investments, (b) reduce the risk borne by TSOs, (c) incentivise TSO cost reduction, and (d) transfer efficiency gains to final users. No regulatory regime can simultaneously reach the highest level of performance for each of these properties.
- The existing national regulatory regimes show a significant heterogeneity of intrinsic trade-offs. This can be understood as a legitimate heritage from the past, and a consequence of the previous paths of network and regulatory regimes in an 'isolated country' manner giving absolute priority to a particular set of local economic properties.
- However, these isolated national contexts should no longer be valid as the European Union is pushing more than ever to prompt for wider integration and increasing interactions between power networks and power systems. In any regional EU market, the economic properties of national regulatory regimes must consequently be realigned and harmonized so as to contribute more to the EU common good.
- This harmonization of regulatory regimes should take into account the TSOs' capability to finance the investments required for projects of pan-European significance. In our new EU paradigm, incentives for

'national only' cost reduction should be ranked second in favor of 'Pan EU' key issues such as reducing cost of capital, minimizing investment risk, and guaranteeing investment financeability. The 'coalition of the European willing' should push the entire zone to a more favorable environment for regional TSO investments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29678>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

An EU-wide survey of energy regulators' performance

Florence School of Regulation, 2014, Research Report

Should we assess the performances of regulators? Of course yes. How could we? Of course we might have models, data base and econometrics. Why not to also collect evidences from the regulated companies? How do they rank their national regulator for 'capability', 'management & governance', 'Effectiveness', and 'Social Benefits'? Do they all rank all their national regulators the same? Are 'single-sector' ranked the same than 'multiple-sector' regulators? Are the 'small' ranked the same than the 'large' regulators. Collecting such evidence is key to open new questioning, new thinking, new reasoning. This study, in cooperation with Price WaterHouse Coopers, covers 18 countries through an online questionnaire open to regulated grids. In addition eight European bodies (from European Commission to Industrial Energy Consumers) are interviewed to enlarge the evidence collection.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34757>

GLYNN, Irial

An overview of Ireland's integration policies

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/10

Ireland has undergone a remarkable demographic transition in the last twenty years. In the early 1990s, it was a largely homogenous state. By 2011, however, some 12 percent of the Irish population were nationals of other countries. This paper provides a concise summary of the Irish state's attempts to integrate its sizeable but relatively recent immigrant population. It first examines how the state reacted to the significant rise in asylum seekers that occurred in the late 1990s and the early 2000s. It then turns its attention towards the state's response to the arrival of hundreds of thousands of economic migrants, particularly after the enlargement of the EU in 2004. The state initiated several positive strategies in the 2000s but few resources have been dedicated to integration since late 2008, when Ireland experienced a serious economic recession. The impetus for integration has, instead, been left to local authorities and NGOs. Yet they have also suffered from severe state cuts to their budgets as a result of the crisis. Consequently, the outlook for the integration of Ireland's extensive immigration community remains uncertain.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32249>

GROPAS, Ruby, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, BARTOLINI, Laura

Conceptualising the integration-transnationalism nexus

Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Report, 2014

In this paper, we discuss the ways in which integration, transnationalism and the relationships between the two have been conceptualised. Given the diversity in scope and in intensity that characterises transnational



mobility, we suggest that there is a need to revisit the various facets of the interconnections between the two phenomena and take into account new variables to explain: under what circumstances migrants engage in transnational mobility; in what ways does their integration in the society of settlement influence this engagement; what sort of transfers are being made; and in what ways are the particular characteristics of each migration corridor relevant for the link between integration and transnational mobility. We thus define the boundaries of our research and critically analyse the available quantitative strategies for addressing the multidimensional nature of the integration-transnational mobility matrix.

ITHACA — Integration, Transnational Mobility and Human, Social and Economic Capital is funded by DG Home of the European Commission.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33654>

GROPAS, Ruby, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Integration, transnational mobility and human, social and economic capital: concept paper for the ITHACA project
Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Concept Paper, 2014

The ITHACA project aims to contribute to the rising research and policy interest on migrant transnationalism and its effects on countries of origin and destination as well as on migrants themselves (and their families). This concept paper sets out the research framework within which the ITHACA Project will develop. More specifically, in this paper we propose a working definition of integration and highlight the conditions of integration that may be relevant for migrants' transnational mobility. We then discuss transnationalism and physical mobility as one type, perhaps the most basic, of transnational activity. We connect our definition of transnational mobility to the wider field of transnationalism studies today. We subsequently focus on the types of transfers that may be triggered through transnational mobility. In the concluding sections we present the project's research design and the research questions to be explored.

Funded by DG Home of the European Commission.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31200>

GSIR, Sonia
Civic participation and integration: a country of origin perspective
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT, 2014/03, Position Paper

This paper offers an insight into how emigration countries influence immigrants in their host society. Its main objective is to explore the following questions: first, whether and how emigration countries can influence the civic participation of immigrants in immigration countries and second, whether transnational links, in particular political transnational activities, have an impact on civic participation in receiving countries.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31244>

GSIR, Sonia
Social interactions between immigrants and host country populations: a country-of-origin perspective
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT, 2014/02, Position Paper



This paper aims at exploring how countries of origin can affect migrants' socio-cultural integration in multicultural European societies. Socio-cultural integration is considered through the lenses of different kinds of social interactions between migrants and host society namely: intermarriages, interethnic friendship, interethnic relations in workplaces, and encounters in the neighbourhood. The literature review highlighted that these social interactions prove to depend on a multiplicity of factors related mainly to the destination country (such as residential segregation, degree of racism and acceptance, opportunities for encounters and neighbourhood effects) and of individual factors related to the migrant (such as demographic characteristics, migration trajectory and length of residence and work position). The impact of countries of origin and transnational links is more difficult to assess considering that little research has directly dealt with the issue. However, the paper shows that some non-state actors such as family members and some state-actors such as Ministries or consulates, may have an influence on the social interactions of emigrants abroad even though this influence can be indirect. The paper tries to map actors and related actions including very specific cases like family pressure to discourage intermarriage or broader ones through programmes targeting diaspora which may have an empowerment effect on emigrants and thus foster their socio-cultural integration. Finally, through the paper, some specific case studies on transnational ties and integration are presented and several hypotheses and questions for further research are highlighted.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31243>

HENRIOT, Arthur, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

Beyond national generation adequacy: Europeanizing the building of capacity mechanisms?

Florence School of Regulation, 2014/04, Policy Briefs

- Revenues of 'standard' power generation assets in the EU are strongly impacted by massive renewables. Due concerns have emerged on the ability of 'energy only' markets to ensure generation adequacy over the next decade. Some Member States are considering 'national only' generation adequacy mechanisms, conceived to address issues that are specific to each Member State. Therefore it is not obvious that a common 'regional' mechanism will spontaneously reach a consensus.
- 'National autarkical generation adequacy policies'—if not contradictory—are inevitably expensive. Significant benefits can be achieved when sharing resources and managing the stress events at a multilateral scale. To be efficient all national adequacy policies should acknowledge the multi-lateral dimension of the adequacy issue in the EU, and take into account (either 'explicitly' or 'implicitly') the actual contribution of cross-border resources.
- However Europeans do not seem ready for this demanding Europeanization. Today the set of tools that we need is still to be defined before thinking about any implementation. We still have to deliver a proper Europeanization of the national adequacy mechanisms.
- How to do any coherent assessment of the EU and each Member State actual generation adequacy without an EU harmonisation of methodology, data base and scenarios? How should we allocate among various players the responsibilities for energy delivery, while the true contribution of interconnections can only be known in real-time, and results from a conjunction of conditions in different systems? And how to allocate energy at times of scarcity, considering efforts made through heterogeneous adequacy mechanisms? Can we combine any set of compatible economic incentives with the needed spirit of solidarity embodied in our EU treaty?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32735>



HERTOG, Steffen

Arab Gulf States: an assessment of nationalisation policies

Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Research Paper, 2014/1

Gaps in labour rights and labour prices between nationals and migrant workers are the main causes explaining the low participation of GCC citizens in the region's private labour markets. Past policies of 'Gulfization' have not directly addressed these structural constraints but have rather attempted to impose higher nationalization quotas by fiat, with limited success. More recently, some of the Gulf governments have started to use taxes and subsidies to try to narrow the labour price gap; at the same time, some have improved the labour mobility rights of foreigners. This paper provides a preliminary assessment of these 'second generation' policies. It concludes with general observations on how the rights and price gaps could be closed more systematically and on the broader distributional reforms this might entail.

The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32156>

HINOJOSA GORDONOVA, Alfonso, DE LA TORRE AVILA, Leonardo

Bolivia: diaspora and emigration policies

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/12

Is immigration on the Bolivian political agenda? If we only analyze the official census figures and focus on laws, decrees and public policy initiatives, we should probably answer 'no'. However, as we shall see, we have to consider another reality after integrating various statistical estimates that increase official numbers and after acknowledging the work of some governmental departments as well as non-governmental social research and advocacy organizations and Bolivian migrants associations abroad. To understand the difference in the response to migration questions in Bolivia, we now present the policy and institutional foundations on which the immigration debate is held in Bolivia. Some public policy, civil right defense and research initiatives have been proposed and established, but these initiatives would be best judged after considering how much political and economic support they will receive in future.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32654>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Lowering trade costs: a key goal in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda

Global Governance Programme, 2014/03, Policy Briefs

The experience of countries in East Asia and an increasing number of developing nations in other regions illustrates the important contribution that lowering trade barriers can make to economic growth and poverty reduction. Firms in low-income countries tend to confront the highest trade costs. There is a rapidly expanding empirical literature that documents the negative effects of high trade costs on the competitiveness of firms in developing economies and on aggregate productivity. In the post-2015 era greater efforts are needed to help low-income countries benefit more from the trading system; trade barrier reform therefore remains a priority. Given that trade costs are generated by—and can be reduced through—a variety of policies, there is a strong case for the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to revisit business as usual and for governments to adopt a specific target that will provide an operational focal point for both national action



and international cooperation to reduce such costs. Not only will this ensure that the focus of the post-2015 agenda will be on an area where there is a high benefit-cost ratio, but it will also ensure greater accountability than has been the case with the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34206>

HONG, Ijin

South Korea country report

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/07

Emigrants from the Korean peninsula are one of the biggest migrant communities in the world, but yet little is known internationally about their characteristics or differences by geographic area. This explorative paper attempts to shed light on overseas Koreans and their classifications, and on the ways in which the state (mainly the South Korean government) deals with them. Generally speaking, it is possible to distinguish overseas Koreans into Kyopos (in the Western world and in Japan), Koryos (based in the ex-Soviet Union), and Chosuns (the Korean diaspora in China). While the South Korean state tends to only address their situation with a visa policy upon those returning to their homeland, NGOs and other private organizations are more active in addressing the needs of the Korean diasporas abroad.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32246>

HOOPER, Kate, GROVES, Susanna

A comparative analysis of the migration and integration of Indian and Chinese immigrants in the United States

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2014/32

Indian and Chinese nationals comprise two of the largest foreign-born nationality groups in the United States—and are growing rapidly. Indian and Chinese immigrants tend to enter the United States through skilled migration channels—either pursuing further education, or entering on temporary work visas for specialty occupations—and go on to enjoy higher employment rates and higher median household incomes than the US-born population. Despite these successes, these groups still face some integration challenges, like cultural integration and English language proficiency. Immigrant integration services in the United States are relatively decentralized, with crucial services provided by a wide array of actors. Federal funds are usually directed and supplemented by state and local government actors; who then work closely with civil society organizations, including Indian and Chinese diaspora groups, to provide support in areas like social services, language training, credential recognition, and naturalization assistance. Meanwhile, India and China are starting to expand their diaspora engagement activities to include integration services at destination.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33531>

JAKOBSON, Mari-Liis

Integration policy instruments in Estonia

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/21

This research report gives an overview of the context and tools of integration policies in Estonia. As the overview suggests, the sphere of integration policy is in tension and is partially securitised, particularly due



to conflicting goals with the Compatriot Policy of the Russian Federation. The field of integration is still dominantly focused on the Russophone population who immigrated to Estonia during the Soviet period. Estonian At the same time, integration policies are also beginning to deal with new immigrants, and the government institutions are starting to implement policies targeted to that particular group. There are also three distinct groups of nongovernmental organisations operating in the field of integration policy: the cultural associations funded by the government and in accordance with national integration policy goals, the political minority associations—among which several probably receive funding from Russia—, and NGOs providing services, which have rather different profiles. However, there are also a number of for-profit firms, public schools etc. that get funding from the state integration budget and provide services. This results from the outsourcing of integration-related activities by government institutions.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33134>

JUREIDINI, Ray

Arab Gulf States: recruitment of Asian workers

Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 3/2014

This paper addresses a neglected area in studies of migrant labor in the Gulf States showing that exploitation of migrant workers occurs before deployment. Evidence from interviews conducted in the five major labour sending countries to Qatar (Philippines, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and India) suggests that the recruitment procedures and corrupt practices by recruitment agencies and employing company personnel in the receiving country place unskilled workers in a highly vulnerable position prior to departure from their home countries. As a consequence of practices such as deception, false promises, substitute contracts, bribery, and extortion, there is evidence of debt bondage, forced labor, and trafficking within the normative framework of labor migration. Reform measures that are currently underway in Qatar include the banning of workers paying recruitment fees and charges to agents.

The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32149>

KAZAZ, Jana

Access to electoral rights: Slovakia

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2014/03, Electoral Rights Reports

[no abstract available]

Research for the EUDO Citizenship Observatory Country Reports has been jointly supported, at various times, by the European Commission grant agreements JLS/2007/IP/CA/009 EUCITAC and HOME/2010/EIFX/CA/1774 ACIT, by the European Parliament and by the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (both projects co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33863>

KEYAERTS, Nico, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

Cost-benefit analysis for gas infrastructure projects

Florence School of Regulation, 2014/03, Policy Briefs



- To reinvigorate the building of new gas infrastructure in Europe, the European Union has introduced 'projects of common interest' (PCI) in its Energy Infrastructure Package. These PCIs will be evaluated and selected on the basis of systematic cost-benefit analysis (CBA), a method that is novel for the European gas industry. A consistent gas-CBA method has to be designed by ENTSOG, who published a preliminary draft method for public consultation on 25 July 2013, followed by a formal draft CBA method on 15 November 2013.
- This Florence School brief summarizes our findings and recommendations for improvement of the CBA method.
- The time horizon of the CBA can be controversial. Projects can be evaluated against different time horizons and these horizon options affect the relative ranking of the projects. A single reference point for 20-25 years is best practice for the time horizon for infrastructure projects and should be used for gas CBA.
- Project interaction affects the net economic benefits of projects that are complementary or competing with other proposed infrastructure projects. Identification of interaction can be treated within the gas-CBA method, providing important information for ranking individual or clustered projects.
- The monetization model can and must be internally consistent with regard to physical and commercial relations that govern the European gas system. The model output needs to be aligned with a reduced list of significant effects and the model input needs to be monitored.
- Ranking should be primarily based on the monetization with transparent adjustments where justified; ENTSOG should provide guidance to the Regional Groups on how the CBA method has been conceived for selecting projects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29897>

KOSKELA, Kaisu

Integration policies – Finland country report

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/29

This report outlines Finnish integration policies. As a relatively new country of immigration with a small immigrant population, Finnish integration policies were developed in their current form only in the past decade. The latest Integration Act was put into action in 2012. Although the main groups of concern in public and political debate about immigration are humanitarian migrants from culturally distant countries, integration policies are primarily concerned with labour market inclusion. The central tool for integration is the Personal Integration Plan, a contract between individual migrants and the relevant state authorities. In addition to state policies, the third sector is seen as an important facilitator in aiding immigrant integration, especially in terms of training on cultural knowledge and language skills.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33215>

KUTI, Simona

Integration policies: country report for Croatia

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/13

The report provides a description of the main policy documents, initiatives and actors dealing with immigrant integration in Croatia. After introductory remarks concerning the context and recent migration flows to Croatia—which are composed mainly of citizens from the countries of former Yugoslavia—the report identifies main target groups and the focus of integration measures, as well as the main policy tools implemented thus far. The third section focuses on forms of engagement by civil society organisations concerning integration



—providing services and various forms of assistance, primarily to asylum seekers, refugees and persons under subsidiary protection. Given that the main policy measures are in the early stages of development or planned for upcoming periods, it is premature to fully assess their implementation. However, since most of the current measures target asylum seekers, asylum grantees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries it will be necessary to develop new integration instruments or extend the applicability of the existing ones to different categories of immigrants, to correspond to the envisaged future role of Croatia as an immigration country. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32655>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: January 2014

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/1814/29260>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: February 2014

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/1814/30017>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: March 2014

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/1814/30502>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
PANELLI, Francesca, STANZINI, Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: April 2014

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/1814/31097>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora,
MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: May 2014
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/1814/31472>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora,
MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: June 2014
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/1814/31753>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora,
MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: July-August 2014
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/1814/32141>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora,
MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: September 2014
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/1814/32793>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora,
MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: October 2014

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/1814/33291>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora,
MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: November-December 2014

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/1814/33652>

LIU, Guofu, DU, Zejun

***The people's Republic of China policy and institutional frameworks,
national report***

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/19

In 2012 there were approximately 50 million Chinese people living overseas across more than 100 countries (Wu 2011). By 2006, more than 30 million Chinese people had returned to China from abroad (Gao 2007). Both overseas Chinese nationals and those who had returned from overseas are regarded as important in China's modernization drive (Liu Z. 2005). The Chinese government values the rights and interests of the diaspora Chinese, Chinese returnees, and their family members, and the rights and interests of Chinese citizens abroad. To this end, it has promulgated laws and policies and established designated departments and offices, including the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and the Bureau of Emigration and Entry Administration in the Ministry of Public Security, to deal with matters relating to overseas Chinese and Chinese citizens abroad.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32660>

MANDIN, Jérémy

An overview of integration policies in Belgium

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/20

The objective of the paper is to provide a brief review of Belgian migrants integration policies and actors. Three issues are addressed in this paper: the question of public discourses and the political agenda on integration in Belgium; the question of the structuring of integration policies in the country; and finally the question of non-state actors and integration policies and practices. Because integration is also a competence



of subnational entities of the Belgian federal State, differences appear between integration conception and policies in Flanders (combining multiculturalist and more assimilationist stances) (Jacobs 2004), in the French community (more influenced by the French assimilationist approach), and in Brussels. However, several trends like the focus on language and socio-professional integration seems to be present in both Flemish- and French-speaking communities even if the policies to achieve those objectives are different. Finally, the paper will try to show the diversity of actors involved in integration practices in Belgium and more specifically the importance of local actors (cities, local associations, migrant associations, etc.).

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33133>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)

Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2014 and 2015

EFN Report, Spring 2014

- The recovery of the world economy starting by mid-2012 is now being consolidated. Although growth dynamics are currently less marked in emerging markets countries, the situation of the advanced economies has significantly improved. World trade is expected to grow again close to 5% during 2014 and 2015.
- The euro area economy has left the recession behind during 2013. Low interest rates in a context of price stability, the progressive improvement in fiscal policy and the slow recovery of confidence are the main drivers for this upturn. For 2014 and 2015, we expect a GDP growth of 1.2% and 1.6%, respectively.
- Confidence is improving as real incomes have stopped falling in 2013 and net wealth of private households has started rising again due to the upward trend of housing prices. However, euro area labour markets are still out of balance, although the unemployment rate is no longer increasing in most euro area countries
- Our inflation forecast for 2014 is 0.8%. In 2015 inflation will also remain subdued, at about 1.3%. However, the probability of an area wide deflation in the next year is very low.
- The main uncertainty for these forecasts is related to financing conditions of the euro area. Although external financing costs for firms are now at a record low for about a year, the volume of credit keeps declining and the situation could worsen depending on the outcome of the ECB Asset Quality Review and the way the single supervisory mechanism is implemented.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/30550>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)

Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2014 and 2015

EFN Report, Summer 2014

World growth disappointed at the beginning of the year, when in the US extremely cold weather caused production to contract, the recovery in the euro area stumbled and the slowdown of the Chinese economy continued. At present, however, confidence indicators and order books point to a moderate pickup of growth in most regions.

- Prices on markets for energy, real and financial assets have reacted little to recent bad news about rising geopolitical risks in the Middle East and Eastern Europe up to now. A sudden increase of risk aversion or a change of beliefs among investors could trigger a swift deterioration of financial conditions for the world economy.



- In the euro area, strong stimuli from abroad are not to be expected and private households continue to keep their real spending about constant. Investment has been expanding since summer 2013, but at a very moderate rate. In this context, our forecast for GDP growth is 1.1% in 2014 and 1.6% in 2015.
- For 2014 and 2015, we do not see any significant reduction of the unemployment rate, because employment dynamics will stay weak due to subdued growth and the still rising participation rate in the euro area.
- Our inflation forecast for 2014 is 0.6%. In 2015 inflation will also remain subdued, at about 1.0%. In this context of very low price dynamics, monetary policy keeps the recovery alive: official interest rates around zero and the search for yields on financial markets have depressed yields for government bonds; the fall in financing costs allows euro area governments to conduct fiscal policies that are much less restrictive than in the years before, with tax cuts in Italy, France, and Spain starting this year. Nonfinancial firms benefit from a shrinking burden of interest payments, and the availability of bank loans for small and medium enterprises has improved since 2012 in most countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32034>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)
Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2014 and 2015
 EFN Report, Autumn 2014

- In autumn 2014, world production continues to be expanding at a moderate rate, a bit faster than at the beginning of the year. A strong upswing of the world economy is, however, not in sight: the US upswing continues but is not probable to gain more pace, and the Chinese economy has to cope with severe problems in the financial and the housing sector.
- Important conditions for a stronger recovery are in place: the fall in financing costs allows euro area governments to conduct fiscal policies that are, on average, clearly less restrictive than in the years before, and nonfinancial firms benefit from a shrinking burden of interest payments. Interest rates for bank credit in the southern economies are now slowly going down. However, the recovery will stay sluggish as long as firms and households lack confidence in the economic policy of important member states. In fact, economic confidence in the euro area declined somewhat during summer in part due to news on the conflict between Russia and the west, although only about 5% of all exports leaving the euro area go to Russia or Ukraine.
- Production growth in the euro area slowed down to stagnation in the second quarter, mainly due to a decline in Germany related to a weather effect. Demand in the rest of the euro area continued to slowly expand. In this context, we forecast that the euro area economy will expand by 1.3% in 2015, after 0.9% in 2014. For 2014 and 2015, we do not see any significant reduction of the unemployment rate, because employment dynamics will stay weak due to subdued growth and the still rising participation rate in the euro area.
- Our inflation forecast for 2014 is 0.5%. In 2015 inflation will also remain subdued, at about 1.1%.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32937>

MEEUS, Leonardo, HE, Xian
Guidance for project promoters and regulators for the cross-border cost allocation of projects of common interest
 Florence School of Regulation, 2014/02, Policy Briefs

- At present, the common cross-border cost allocation practice is that each country pays for the assets on its territory. The recently adopted Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 on guidelines for the implementation

of European energy infrastructure priorities is an opportunity to improve this practice by introducing innovative cross-border cost allocation (CBCA) agreements. The Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) that will now be available for all so-called Projects of Common Interest (PCI) is a tool that can be used to design this type of agreements.

- The current practice can be improved in three dimensions, and for each we propose a minimum standard. The first way to improve CBCA agreements is to base them on the CBA results. The minimum standard that we propose is that if one of the involved parties in a project is likely to be a significant net loser, that loss should at least be compensated. The second way to improve the CBCA agreements is to enter into a formal contract. The minimum standard that we propose is that this contract at least include a reward/penalty for the commissioning date. The third way to improve the CBCA agreements is to agree on a set of projects rather than individual projects. The minimum standard that we propose is that strongly complementary projects be defined as a single PCI.
- We recommend ACER guarantee the minimum standards in its decisions, and we also recommend that project promoters and National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) consider going beyond these minimum standards in cases where this is opportune. There is indeed room for regulatory innovation in this context, and we illustrate that innovation in CBCA agreements is already happening by referring to the cases of Norway-Sweden and Italy-Greece.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29679>

MEEUS, Leonardo, KEYAERTS, Nico
*The role of the EU and ACER to ensure an adequate regulatory framework
for projects of common interest*

Florence School of Regulation, 2014/05, Policy Briefs

- Projects of common interest are important high-value projects for achieving EU energy and climate policy objectives. To the extent that these projects have higher risks, we need to make sure that the regulatory frameworks also incentivize investment at the high end of the risk spectrum.
- In this brief we discuss whether an adequate framework for projects of common interest implies moving towards a dedicated regulatory framework, concluding that this is not necessarily necessary.
- Some Member States might prefer to apply their default regulatory framework to projects of common interest. This approach avoids the additional costs of administering another framework. However, the conventional default framework provides the same return for all infrastructure investment, implying a risk of underpaying for high-risk investment and overpaying for low-risk investment.
- Other Member States might prefer to apply a dedicated regulatory framework for important infrastructure investment to projects of common interest. These dedicated frameworks allow dealing with underpaying for important investment as well as mitigating the risk of overpaying by adjusting incentives to the value and risk of a project.
- In both cases, the EU and ACER have important roles to play in ensuring that the regulatory framework applying to projects of common interest is adequate. Their roles could include assessing the applicable frameworks, assisting NRAs with multi-jurisdictional coordination, ensuring dedicated frameworks for investment of national importance apply also to projects of common interest, and assisting NRAs on a voluntary basis with performing case-by-case assessments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32851>



MOURITSEN, Per, HOVMARK JENSEN, Christine
Integration policy in Denmark

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/06

In Denmark immigration has been politically very salient, and since the mid-1990s immigration has been negatively associated with the rising numbers of Muslims in the population. Integration policies over the last fifteen years have become increasingly comprehensive and thickly textured, focusing not only on labour market participation and education, but also on the civic dimensions of social and political participation, liberal-democratic norms and substantial welfare-state egalitarianism, as well as identity and loyalty. Local municipalities are responsible for the implementation of most policies and generally adopt a pragmatic approach. Since 2011, when a social-democratic-led government came to power, integration policies have become less politicized. Various programs, hitherto collected in one designated Ministry of Integration have now been placed under different ministerial jurisdictions and are connected, more than previously, to existing programs that target vulnerable citizens.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32020>

NAUFAL, George S., GENC, Ismail H.
The story of remittance flows from the GCC countries

Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 5/2014

The GCC countries have positioned themselves as the highest remitters in the world, collectively beating the United States, the traditional top remitter. The aggregate official remittance outflows from the Gulf region crossed the \$75 billion mark in 2012 which is 50 per cent larger than the amount remitted from the United States for the same year. Remittance literature is large but mainly focused on remittance inflows. This paper summarizes the existing literature on remittance outflows. We use the literature findings to discuss the story of remittance outflows from the GCC countries. Remittance outflows in the region have been linked to local labor policies which determine the source of foreign labor. We explore the potential role of remittance outflows in the local economies and the receiving home countries.

The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32432>

O'DOWD, John, COUTTS, Stephen
Access to electoral rights: Ireland

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2014/02, Electoral Rights Reports

Electoral rights for Irish citizens abroad and for foreign residents have been a topic of political debate (less so of legislative reform) for at least fifty years. There is a long-standing demand that Irish emigrants be given some parliamentary representation, in either the upper house (Seanad Éireann) or the lower house (Dáil Éireann). The only electoral rights granted to Irish citizens not ordinarily resident in the State are the right to be elected to either house of parliament and, for graduates of certain universities within the State, a vote in the election of the Senators representing those universities. Elections to the European Parliament apart, in relation to the electoral rights of non-citizens ordinarily resident in Ireland, a sharp distinction exists between local elections (where all ordinarily resident in the State, irrespective of citizenship, have both active and passive electoral rights) and elections to Dáil Éireann, in which only Irish citizens have the right to be

elected and only Irish citizens, British citizens (and, potentially, citizens of other European Union member states) have the right to vote. Wide extension of electoral rights in local elections has been uncontroversial and there was little opposition to the constitutional amendment in 1984 providing for the possibility of noncitizens voting in Dáil elections. Issues concerning the extension of electoral rights generally appear to provoke relatively little public interest; extending a form of postal voting to all prisoners in the State, irrespective of their crimes or the duration of their sentences attracted little public attention.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32731>

PASETTI, Francesco

Country report: integration policies in Spain

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/30

It is only since the beginning of the XXI century, with Law 4/2000, that integration has been incorporated into political and social debates in Spain; still, the current institutional framework took place almost a decade later with Law 2/2009. This legal measure introduced a framework of multi-level governance of migration based on cooperation among central administration institutions, local governments and civil society. The integration model established by Spanish policymakers presents itself as diversified and responsive to the different dimensions related to integration. The main focus is on the areas of reception, education and employment, with employment representing the destination of most financial allocations. The main political tool is represented by the Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration (PECI), whose action is complemented by other measures addressing specific immigrant communities. The PECI proved to be a fruitful tool for integration and social cohesion, especially taking into account the context of the economic crisis and the intense growth of migration inflow that characterized this period of implementation. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33231>

PETRONIJEVIC, Vladimir

Policy and institutional frameworks: country report Serbia

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/25

In Serbia, migration, and particularly labour migration, has been of little importance to state institutions and the public. However, migration management has become important in the context of European integration. Unfortunately, Serbia still lacks independent migration studies at its universities. The lack of interest among the Serbian academic community has been reflected in a muddled national policy approach towards Serbian emigration and the diaspora. Although there have been improvements in the legal and strategic framework, the implementation of these acts and the results of these policies are still missing. In 2009, as part of the visa liberalisation between Serbia and the EU, the Serbian Government adopted the Migration Management Strategy. The Migration Management Strategy was followed by the Law on Migration Management, adopted in November 2012. The public debate in Serbia is now more focused on obstacles related to the recognition of foreign diplomas. Highly-skilled returnees are faced with very expensive and long procedures for diploma recognition. Although readmission has become very important during the EU integration process, returnees are still faced with obstacles in the reintegration process.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33138>



POUESSEL, Stéphanie

Report on Tunisian legal emigration to the EU modes of integration, policy, institutional frameworks and engagement of non-state actors

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/22

Tunisia has a long history of emigration to the European Union. The Tunisian state has progressively created and implemented a migration policy to protect Tunisian citizens abroad and to tighten ties with the country. This report presents the current policy concerning emigration—strengthening migrant ties with Tunisia and fighting against illegal migration—and policies that concern the diaspora—measures encouraging investment in Tunisia, protection of social rights abroad, new integration of the diaspora within political and civil Tunisian society. To this end, the report provides an update on the political and civil rights of emigrants (voting, plural nationalities, military duty), socio-economic rights (agreements on labor migration, custom/import incentives), social rights (family, social security) and cultural rights (languages, school, media). The report also presents the engagement of non-state actors from abroad. The collapse of the revolution has permitted the country to redefine the political participation of Tunisians abroad and their integration in politics in Tunisia. The demands of Tunisians abroad for rights to participate in politics at high levels (the right to become representatives in the Assembly; the right for a Tunisian with dual-nationality citizenship to become President) were ratified on January 2014.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33135>

RAMOS, Patricia, LARA, Ruth

Peruvian migration policies: policy and institutional frameworks

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/08

Peruvian migration policies can be analysed considering two key concepts: bilateral agreements between sending and receiving countries, and return policies promoted by countries of origin. On one hand, bilateral agreements show the existing power relationships between large and small countries, aiming to reduce migratory flows and control illegal migration in receiving states. On the other hand, origin countries have perceived migrants as passive beneficiaries, disregarding their capabilities and needs since only a few migrant groups are involved in consultation processes. The migration policies implemented by governments in states of both origin and destination represent a key aspect within the INTERACT project that can estimate the integration processes of migrants in receiving countries. This article examines the evolution of emigration policies implemented in Peru during the last thirty years and points out the importance of governments in strengthening linkages with its citizens living abroad.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32247>

RYAZANTSEV, Sergei

Chinese migration and Chinese diaspora in Russia

Migration Policy Centre, MPC Research Report, 2014/01

Russian Federation is the closest Northern neighbour of China. Relations with Russia are thus in the center of Chinese geopolitical and economic interests nowadays. In 1990–2010 socio-economic and political cooperation between the two countries got more dynamic and presented the following features: cross-border labor increased; the amount of investments and trade increased; new forms of migration appeared,

and intercultural exchanges between the populations intensified. The transformation of socio-economic and political relations changed also the style of living and infrastructure of the border regions of Russia and China. The objective of the present paper is to probe the links between the Chinese investments and migration of the Chinese to Russia in the period 1990-2012. The paper proceeds thus in the following four steps: brief description of investments and trade exchange between Russia and China; analysis of migration flows between China and Russia in the new economic context; categorization of Chinese migration to Russia and of economic activities of Chinese diaspora and their links to investment; analysis of specificities of socio-economic adaptation of Chinese migrants in Russia.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33141>

SANCHEZ BAUTISTA Consuelo

Policy and institutional frameworks: country report Ecuador

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/24

Although migration has long been a historical phenomenon in Ecuador, the country has increased its flow of migrants significantly since 1999. Ecuador is currently a source country for migration, as well as a receptor, transit, and return country. In the last decade, there has been a slowdown in departures from Ecuador to some destination countries, mainly European, and an increase in the return of Ecuadorian migrants to Ecuador. The mass migration that has occurred in the last decade has solicited multiple state responses. For instance, it became necessary to recognize and make the migration status of the country visible to the public and to adapt state institutions to deal with migration. The country's migration policy has undergone several changes over the past decade. The state's policy has focused its actions with the Ecuadorian population on migration as it relates to returnees and to relatives of migrants in the place of origin. Refuge or asylum, meanwhile, has been a major field of work for both national and international aid agencies. However, there are many factors that have reduced the policies' impacts on the migrant population, their families, and returnees.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33137>

SARLI, Annavittoria, CARRILLO, Daniela

Unasked questions and missing answers: the Italian national health system and Chinese migrants in Milan

Migration Policy Centre, Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2014/01, Best Participants' Essays, Summer School 2013

The Chinese population based in Italy is described, in the relevant literature, as: scarcely interacting with the receiving context; being capable of satisfying autonomously most of its needs; and of being closely linked to its country of origin. How does this inclusion model reflect in terms of health? This study is aimed at investigating the knowledge, perceptions and use of the Italian health system (SSN) by Chinese migrants living in Milan. It also attempts to identify weaknesses, strategic levers and challenges for effectively answering these users' needs.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31977>



SAWYER, Caroline, WRAY, Helena
Country report: United Kingdom
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2014/01, Country Reports

[no abstract available]

Research for the EUDO Citizenship Observatory Country Reports has been jointly supported, at various times, by the European Commission grant agreements JLS/2007/IP/CA/009 EUCITAC and HOME/2010/EIFX/CA/1774 ACIT and by the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (both projects co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33839>

SHAH, Nasra M.
Data discrepancies between the census and civil registration systems in Kuwait: reasons, implications and Solutions
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 2/2014

A comparison for 1995, 2005, and 2011 reveals large discrepancies in the two main sources of population data, the censuses and the civil registration system. Possible reasons and implications of the observed discrepancies are discussed, and suggestions are made for actions and policies that might help improve data quality. This analysis suggests that the numbers recorded by the Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI) are likely to be relatively more reliable and valid than the census. However, a conclusive statement about this requires additional objective analysis. A system of post-enumeration sample surveys may be established as a usual mechanism for checking the accuracy of census data. Also, special studies designed to ensure the accuracy of PACI data should be conducted periodically.

The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32150>

SHAH, Nasra M.
Recent amnesty programmes for irregular migrants in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia: some successes and failures
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 09/2014

Hardly any research is available on the patterns of irregular migration in the Gulf countries, home to about 23 million migrant workers and their families. The objective of this paper is to briefly document the volume and types of irregular migration in the region and to evaluate the response of irregular migrants to recent amnesty programmes in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for regularising their stay or facilitating their departure. Irregular migrants in Kuwait were defined as those overstaying their residence, visit, or other visa. In Saudi Arabia, they were defined as those overstaying their visa, working for someone other than their sponsor, or in an occupation that did not match their work permit. Of the 124,000 irregular migrants in Kuwait in 2011, only 37 percent departed or regularised their stay while the rest remained in the country illegally. Bangladeshis were the largest group among irregular migrants, followed by Egyptians and Indians. In Saudi Arabia in 2013, about one million irregular migrants availed the amnesty to depart while more than 4 million regularised their stay. The scale of regularisation was very large and is likely to have exerted major impact on the structure and functioning of the Saudi labour market. Some reasons for the low compliance with amnesty, especially in Kuwait, are discussed and suggestions are offered for increasing such compliance in future.



The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34577>

THAPAN, Meenakshi

Policy and institutional frameworks: India country report

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/28

The Indian government has developed a policy framework in relation to emigration, as well as to its diaspora. The government, indeed, has recognized the significant role played by its diaspora in several countries and has taken measures to integrate these with the country of origin. The attempts have been geared, inter alia, towards: encouraging foreign investment in India through its emigrants; extending voting rights to a certain category of emigrants; getting dual citizenship for Indian emigrants in many countries; organizing annual events such as Pravasi Bhartiya Divas to offer a formal platform for recognition of the achievements of men and women with Indian origins abroad; and setting up high level committees and advisory boards on the Indian diaspora. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33214>

THIBOS, Cameron

35 years of forced displacement in Iraq: contextualising the ISIS threat, unpacking the movements

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2014/04

This brief situates the astonishing rise of the group Islamic State of Iraq and as-Sham (ISIS) within Iraq's much larger history of violent displacement. Looking across the past 35 years, it argues that ISIS may be distinct inasmuch as it has taken and held territory from Syria and Iraq, its violence is 'non-state', and it espouses a radically retrogressive ideology. But it is neither unique in its level of brutality nor is it an unprecedented threat to the well-being of Iraqi citizens. This report further discusses the evolution of ISIS and the human displacement it has caused. It demonstrates that Sunnis, Christians and Yazidis are fleeing north into the Autonomous Kurdish Region, while Shi'a are heading toward their southern heartlands. The longer this keeps up, the more striking will be the changes to Iraq's ethnic and religious geography. Finally, it highlights the fatigue palpable among major donors today. It stresses that this must be overcome, for if Iraq is ever to know peace the full problem of IDPs in Iraq must be addressed and not just those scattered by the ISIS advance. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33151>

THIBOS, Cameron

One million Syrians in Lebanon: a milestone quickly passed

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2014/03

Lebanon received its one-millionth refugee from Syria on April 3rd, an event that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN's refugee agency, called a 'devastating milestone.' Unfortunately, markers such as these only show the distance travelled but not how far is left to go. This one was quickly passed and there is still no end in sight. In the eight weeks following that announcement another 90,538 Syrians made their way to Lebanon in order to escape the fighting that rages on in Syria.



With 1,090,538 Syrian refugees now on its territory, undoubtedly even more given the time it took for this article to come to print, Lebanon is home to nearly 40% of the 2.84 million Syrians now living in neighbouring countries. It has accepted an average of 53,000 people each month for the past 12 months, resulting in an incredible 25% population increase since fighting began three years ago. Without greater sharing of the human as well as the financial burden by rich world countries, Lebanon is at risk of paying the price for its hospitality with severe political and economic destabilisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31696>

THIBOS, Cameron; FARGUES, Philippe (ed/s)

Is what we hear about migration really true?: questioning eight stereotypes: core messages

Migration Policy Centre, 2014, Short Report

Immigration has polarised European politics for decades. There have been defenders and opponents of migration into Europe, and it has often been the matter of acrimonious debate. In recent years, however, the dispute between the two groups often seems to have largely vanished. If the opinion that migration is a threat rather than an asset prevails, there is a risk that European States will forego the benefits of immigration. In doing so, it will undermine Europe's recovery from the crisis and, ultimately, its position of importance in the world. However, if the consensus shifts and European societies come to see migration as a dynamic and positive force, then migration and migrants can and will help these societies better prepare for future challenges. In order to ground the debate in current evidence, and to counteract populist stereotypes, the MPC's experts rethink eight migration stereotypes in the light of MPC's research and broader academic scholarship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31832>

TOMA, Sorana

Policy and institutional frameworks: Senegal country report

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/16

This paper gives an outline of the policies adopted in Senegal for dealing with the emigration of its citizens and for engaging with its diaspora. It shows that the country does not have a coherent policy framework for managing this phenomenon, despite the long history and the high level of international out-migration. The managing of migration is done by different governmental departments and ministries, which have been criticized for their lack of coordination. Senegal is increasingly working with European states and has signed several bilateral agreements with France and Spain, whose objectives are reducing irregular flows, organizing legal channels of migration and offering public aid for infrastructure. Moreover, the government has been actively trying to engage Senegalese living abroad in the economic development of Senegal and of their origin communities, while also promoting the return and reintegration of the members of the diaspora. Other actors, such as international organization, private banks and particularly migrant associations have been involved in such efforts.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33213>



TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, ANGELI, Danai, DIMITRIADI, Angeliki
*Detention as punishment: can indefinite detention be Greece's main policy
tool to manage its irregular migrant population?*

Global Governance Programme, Midas Policy Brief, April 2014

The challenges that Europe faces with regard to controlling irregular migration and providing protection to people in need are complex. An effective policy for irregular migration control includes arrest and return (through voluntary, semi-voluntary or indeed forced return) and it may seem to be best served by regular detention of apprehended undocumented immigrants and asylum seekers whose case is pending. At the same time, if this policy is to be in line with international obligations and the European Charter of Fundamental Rights it must provide for adequate services and safeguards so that those apprehended are informed of their rights including the possibility to apply for asylum, and are not routinely detained.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31592>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, ISAAKYAN, Irina
EU management of high skill migration

Global Governance Programme, 2014/04, Policy Briefs

Developed industrialised economies have been competing for highly skilled migrants for over 50 years. First policies on the matter date from the 1960s in Canada and the 1970s in Australia while the USA selective migration programme dates back to the early 1950s. However, competition among developed industrialised countries for highly skilled migrants has taken up new urgency in the last 15 years with the onset of the knowledge based economy and society. The UK was the first European country to develop an open high-skill migration policy in the late 1990s already, but other EU countries like the Netherlands or Germany followed suit in the mid 2000s. Five years after the adoption of the EU Blue Card scheme, developed to attract the best and brightest of the world to the European Union countries, data on the usage of the Blue Card scheme in selected member states show that the Directive has failed to achieve its objectives. Many critiques so far have focused on the low level of mobility that the Blue Card grants. When adopted by a member state, the Blue Card does not offer access to the EU labour market as a whole and is still related to rather cumbersome bureaucratic procedures if the highly skilled worker wants to take up a job in another EU country. Studies on Australia and the USA have shown that temporary migration visas addressing highly skilled migrants may create best opportunities for migrants and employers who sponsor them, Having high employment outcomes and good salaries, such migrants are usually enabled to move on to permanent settlement schemes smoothly. This Policy Brief focuses on the limitations that the Blue Card has with regard to the path that it offers to long term stay and settlement if the highly skilled migrant wishes, alongside the limited intra EU mobility rights that it grants. This Policy Brief suggests that the European Commission should launch a consultation with member states and relevant stakeholders with a view to making the Blue Card more attractive both for member states and for prospective high skill migrants from third countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34706>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, ULASIUK, Iryna
*Managing complex cultural diversity in Europe:
the idea of diversity partnerships*
Global Governance Programme, 2014/02, Policy Briefs

At the wake of the European election of 25 May 2014, one main result is striking across Europe: the rise of populist and far right political parties. These parties tend to capitalise on citizens' economic insecurity and political discontent with national and European elites. Their campaigning strategies have been largely based on cultivating a climate of threat and a 'patriotic' desire for regaining 'control' over 'our country' against alien forces such as the European Union or indeed migrant populations and ethnic minorities. Such populations are suitable scapegoats whom to blame for rising unemployment, welfare cuts and urban decay in European metropolises. The response by progressive political forces or civil society is often defensive, seeking to prove that they are not 'favouring' minorities or migrants or that they are effectively tackling domestic unemployment or urban tensions through retraining or gentrification programmes. This policy brief proposes an analysis of the challenge, and an alternative strategy to make the most of cultural diversity as a positive factor for democracy and growth, through a participatory approach. In the brief the authors put forward the idea of developing local Diversity Partnerships and present some examples of what has been done or could be done with such initiatives, in particular in relation to the two groups that mostly attract negative attention in the public debate because of their presumed inability to integrate into mainstream European secular, modern, and democratic societies: the Muslims and the Roma.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32231>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Greece = Griechenland
Osnabrück: Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), 2014,
Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), Focus Migration,
Country Profile, 2014/30

Greece has traditionally been an emigration country. This changed in the 1970s when immigration started to outnumber emigration. However, Greece first started to create a legal framework for the management of immigration flows only in the 1990s. Yet, lacking perspectives to acquire and maintain a legal residence status continue to shape the situation of many immigrants from non-EU states until today. The first section of this country profile deals with the historical development of migratory flows to and from Greece since the 1970s. This is followed by a look at the main features of the migrant population in Greece particularly taking into account the question of irregular migrants and asylum seekers, as the three types of flows and stocks (legal, irregular and asylum) in the case of Greece are closely intertwined. Further sections then deal with the main migration management policies as well as citizenship and integration issues. The country profile concludes with a discussion of current and future challenges with regard to migration flows.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34150>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
*Managing migration and asylum in Europe: three proposals for
Europe 2020*
Global Governance Programme, 2014/01, Policy Brief



Asylum is a common concern for both Northern and Southern European countries, although they look at the problem from different perspectives. Southern countries are in fact exposed to pressures of irregular migration and asylum seeking because of their geographical proximity to zones of instability and conflict and have to find ways to effectively filter mixed flows, providing international protection to those who need it and managing irregular migration. On the other hand, Northern European countries are more 'protected' from irregular migration because of their geographical position but have been traditionally the preferred destinations of asylum seekers and hence face mostly the problem of properly processing applications rather than that of filtering them at their borders. There is an important gap, though, in the asylum acquis that needs to be addressed. While rejections are valid throughout the EU, hence if a member state rejects the application of an asylum seeker s/he cannot apply in another member state, positive decisions do not provide for an EU status nor member states are obliged to recognize such decisions. This policy brief presents the challenge and proposes three actions to address the issue.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31711>

TRIVIÑO, Juan Carlos

Immigrant organizations and the politicization of cultural diversity in the city

Migration Policy Centre, Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2014/03, Best Participants' Essays, Summer School 2013

The literature on the local political participation of immigrants has focused on how institutional actors shape their organization and mobilization; however, these studies have not sufficiently explored the role of specific institutional actors in opening or closing access to the political process. This is more evident when certain aspects of immigrant cultural diversity are politicized through restrictive discourses and policy actions. Based on this, I ask in the present paper: How do immigrant organizations relate to political parties during specific moments of the politicization of cultural diversity at the local level? I argue that the way both actors relate to each other under these circumstances is strongly influenced by the 'engagement strategies' used by political parties to seek support for their positions. Based on the literature related to the political participation of immigrants from a political opportunity approach, I analyze the anti-Romanian-Roma campaign in the city of Badalona and the burka ban in public buildings in the city of Lleida, both in Catalonia, Spain. Initial findings show how political parties instrumentalize immigrant organizations to either legitimize their position or to mobilize them against other political parties. They also show how local dynamics define the interaction between these actors during politicization.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31979>

UNTERREINER, Anne, WEINAR, Agnieszka

The conceptual framework of the INTERACT project

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT, 2014/01, Umbrella Paper

The research on migrants' integration to the date has examined in detail individual and group processes of integration on one hand, and the actions of the countries of destination and their societies in this regard on the other. One aspect missing from the analyses has been the role of the countries and communities of origin in integration processes at the destination. The INTERACT project defines integration as a



three-way, a three-scale, and a multidimensional process. Building on existing research, we investigate the impact of origin countries on the integration of migrants in the country of destination looking at policies, actors and actions at both ends of migration. The present paper is an introduction laying down the conceptual framework of the project. First, we examine overall approaches to integration in literature; then we present existing research in nine areas of integration (i.e. labor market outcome, education, political participation, civic participation, social interactions, access to nationality, language, religion, and residential integration) based on the nine deeper analysis (INTERACT position papers); finally, we identify the gaps in research that INTERACT primary research can cover.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29566>

UNTERREINER, Anne

What does language transmission within mixed families tell us about integration and multilingualism in the EU?

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2014/02

There is a gap between EU multilingual policies and language policies for migrants. In this context, migration is not seen as an asset. Rather it is a problem to be solved through assimilation. Migrants' multilingualism is, likewise, not considered an asset for society as a whole. In this context, research into the transmission of multiple languages within families is relevant for better understanding the processes under examination. 'Nationally mixed people,' that is to say people with parents born in two different countries, one country usually being the country of residence, have sufficient knowledge of the language of the country of residence. We think of people in plural language systems as having language issues. However, mixed families should be regarded as a social group allowing for the transmission of at least two languages. Are all mixed people bi- or multilingual? The explanatory factors of language transmission in mixed families, and especially the role of public policies and institutions on family language transmission have been under researched. However, a recent study has shown that since public policies and discourses affect both the migration and integration paths of the parents, they also indirectly influence the foreign language proficiencies of nationally mixed people.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31407>

WEINAR, Agnieszka

Country report Afghanistan

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/26

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan does not have concrete policies focussing on emigration and/or the diaspora. Despite the large numbers of Afghan nationals residing outside the country, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan does not have an overall policy-framework related to migration. This report describes the existing structures and laws that can have an impact on emigration from Afghanistan and on Afghanistan's diaspora.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33139>

WEINAR, Agnieszka

Emigration policies in contemporary Europe

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2014/01



The aim of the paper is to prioritise the missing side of European migration governance, that is its approach to emigration and diaspora. In order to fill the research gap and to start building a coherent knowledge base on emigration and diaspora policies in the EU, it proposes the mapping of the national responses to emigration over the last four years (mostly overlapping with the economic crisis and post-accession mobility). In this context it tackles two main questions. First, what do we know about emigration from the EU—who migrates and to where? Second, what are the main categories of response of the EU Member States to emigration? In other words, how can we categorize the existing European emigration and diaspora policies? The paper is based on commissioned reports written by 28 EU country correspondents provided in the framework of the project Carim East.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31208>

YELISEYEU, Andrei

Emigration and diaspora policies in Belarus

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2014/27

In the first half of the 1990s, Belarus saw large migration flows, which since then have become considerably more moderate. The main destination countries for Belarusian emigrants are Russia, Poland, Germany, the US, and Canada. Over the last decade, temporary labour migration of Belarusians to the European Union has remained rather limited. At the same time labour migration flows of Belarusians towards Russia have increased. Belarus is a highly centralized state with regional authorities playing a marginal role in elaborating state policies, including in emigration matters. In order to curb emigration, Belarus authorities have resorted to the adoption of laws that discourage mobility. Taking into account growing labour shortages, the state policy to attract immigrants has been largely ineffective. At the same time, by September 2014 Belarus had reportedly hosted more than 25,000 Ukrainian migrants as a result of the military conflict in the Donbass region. Diaspora policy in Belarus is largely incoherent and selective. The long-awaited diaspora law is set to be adopted soon, but it fails to take into account the aspirations of diaspora members.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33140>

ZAHRA, Maysa

The legal framework of the sponsorship systems of Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait: a comparative examination

Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 7/2014

The sponsorship system of the Arab Gulf countries comprises rules and regulations that tie the residence of a migrant worker to his/her sponsor in the country. This paper offers an in-depth examination of the legal framework of the sponsorship system of three countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)—Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. The paper looks at different aspects of the system starting with the requirement for sponsorship and ending with the rules on absconding and repatriation.

The GLMM programme is conducted by the Gulf Research Centre (GRC) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) and financed by the Open Society Foundations (OSF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32250>



ZAPATA-BARRERO, Ricard, GABRIELLI, Lorenzo,
SÁNCHEZ-MONTIJANO, Elena, JAULIN, Thibaut
*The political participation of immigrants in host countries:
an interpretative framework from the perspective of origin countries
and societies*

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT, 2013/07, Position Paper

The main goal of the present position paper is to create an interpretative framework for the role of origin countries and societies in influencing the political participation of immigrants. Considering that we are opening a new line of research within the literature on political participation of immigrants and integration, we first consider the more classic methodological approaches in this field: this is to understand better any gaps. Second we consider other fields in the literature, namely diaspora policies and transnational politics. This is to allow a deeper identification of the influence of the countries and societies of origin. Then, we map state and non-state actors implicated in the countries of origin, their strategies, and how they overcome difficulties in their actions. On the one hand, we consider state actors' strategies and interactions with emigrants, both in conventional and unconventional forms of political participation: as well as the issue of external voting, as a paradigmatic example of conventional political participation towards origin countries. On the other hand, we look at non-state actors and their strategies to influence migrant political participation, both towards origin and destination countries. In parallel, we introduce some relevant case studies underlining and exemplifying the role and the impact of origin countries' actors on the political participation of migrants, both in their host and home countries. Afterwards, we propose a framework to interpret the relations between the different actors in origin countries and migrants in the field of political participation. Finally, we identify gaps in scientific knowledge that deserve to be covered in the next steps of the Interact project, we point out the key factors influencing migrants' political participation that deserve more research, and we set out the specific questions to fill gaps in our knowledge of those interactions.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29565>





LECTURES &
POLICY PAPERS

AKSOY, M. Ataman, NG, Francis

*Increased export performance and competitiveness of developing countries:
mainly a China story?*

EUI RSCAS PP, 2014/07, Global Governance Programme

In manufacturing, developing economies have gained significant market share in both industrial countries and in each other's markets. This development have led many writers to argue that market share increases in industrial countries and expanding south-south trade could possibly drive future world trade. Analyzing the manufacturing import penetration in 5 industrial and 7 large developing countries, we show that during the 2000s, about three quarters of market share increases of all developing are due to China. The evidence also shows that market shares of all other developing countries in the Chinese market have decreased.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32033>

ALDOMONTE, Carlo, RUNGI, Armando

Global supply chains and international competitiveness

EUI RSCAS PP, 2014/04, Global Governance Programme

The emergence of global supply chains, that is the organization of production processes in factories that are part of a network of suppliers located in different countries and specialized in specific production phases, brings about a number of major changes in the way the global economy works and interacts. To explore more in detail this phenomenon from a microeconomic perspective, in this paper we provide evidence on Business Groups, that is network-like forms of hierarchical organization between legally autonomous firms spanning both within and across national borders. Exploiting a unique dataset of 270,474 headquarters



controlling more than 1,500,000 (domestic and foreign) affiliates in all countries worldwide, we find that business groups account for a significant part of value-added generation in both developed and developing countries, with a prevalence in the latter. In order to characterize their boundaries, we introduce an entropy-like metric able to summarize the hierarchical complexity of a group and its trade-off between exploitation of knowledge as an input across the hierarchy and the associated communication costs. When relating these metrics to the performance of affiliates across business groups, we find a robust (albeit non-linear) positive relationship between a group's hierarchical complexity and productivity which dominates the already known correlation between vertical integration and productivity. Results are in line with the theoretical framework of knowledge-based hierarchies developed by the literature, in which intangible assets are a complementary input in the production processes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31367>

ANGELI, Danai, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, DIMITRIADI, Angeliki
Assessing the cost-effectiveness of irregular migration control policies in Greece

Global Governance Programme, Midas Policy Paper, October 2014

Greece has been characterised by relatively high irregular migrant population stocks and flows during the past 25 years. Of particular concern have been the Greek Turkish land and sea borders that bear the brunt of irregular migration and asylum seeking pressures from neighbouring and far away Asian and African countries. Migration and asylum pressures at Greece's and the EU's external borders are strongly influenced by geopolitical developments in the region since the Arab spring in 2011 and particularly the implosion of the Libyan regime, the conflict in Syria as well as overall instability and conflict in the Middle East. Arrivals at the Greek Turkish sea borders had peaked in 2008-2009 but are dramatically rising again during 2014. The Greek Turkish land border by contrast was heavily under pressure in 2010-2011 but has now largely been abandoned. The flows are mixed in terms of composition; young men but also families and unaccompanied children, people who flee war and political unrest as well as people migrating mainly for economic reasons. Syrians have emerged as the largest nationality group arriving at the Greek Turkish border in 2013-2014 while Afghans occupied the top position in 2011-2012. Pakistanis have consistently been among the 5 largest nationality groups but their numbers have sharply declined from nearly 20,000 in 2011 to approx. 2,000 in 2014. Sadly, Greece has hit the headlines for illegal pushbacks of small vessels in the Aegean, and overnight refoulements across the Evros river, but also for grimy detention centers and violence that went unpunished (see ProAsyl 2007; Human Rights Watch 2009; MSF 2014; Convictions by the European Court of Human Rights).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33331>

ASHRAF, Nava, BANDIERA, Oriana, JACK, B. Kelsey
No margin, no mission?: a field experiment on incentives for public service delivery

EUI MWP LS, 2014/08

We conduct a field experiment to evaluate the effect of extrinsic rewards, both financial and non-financial, on the performance of agents recruited by a public health organization to promote HIV prevention and sell condoms. In this setting: (i) non-financial rewards are effective at improving performance; (ii) the effect of both types of rewards is stronger for pro-socially motivated agents; and (iii) both types of rewards are

effective when their relative value is high. The findings illustrate that extrinsic rewards can improve the performance of agents engaged in public service delivery, and that non-financial rewards can be effective in settings where the power of financial incentives is limited.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33860>

BHARGAVA, Rajeev

State and religious diversity: can something be learnt from the Indian model of secularism?

EUI RSCAS PP, 2014/03, Global Governance Programme

Over the last three decades, secular states, virtually everywhere, have come under severe strain. It is hardly surprising then that Political secularism, the doctrine that defends them, has also been subjected to severe criticism. Some scholars have concluded that this critique is ethically and morally so profound and justified that it is time to abandon political secularism. This paper rejects this conclusion. It argues that the criticism of secularism looks infeasible only because critics have focused on mainstream conceptions developed in largely religiously homogenous societies. It claims that our focus must be shifted away from doctrines underpinning some western secular states towards the normative practices of a wide variety of states, including the best practices of non-western states such as India. Once we do this we will begin to see secularism differently, as a critical ethical and moral perspective not against religion but against religious homogenization and institutionalized (inter- and intra-religious) domination. This helps to throw different light on religion-related issues in society and might generate different perspectives on the kinds of policies to be forged.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29920>

CADIET, Loïc

The emergence of a model of cooperative justice in Europe: horizontal dimensions

EUI LAW, Centre for Judicial Cooperation DL, 2014/04

The lecture deals with the horizontal dimensions of the model of cooperative justice emerging in Europe. This cooperation is largely considered: a) in the European space, through the new forms of direct cooperation between the different national legal systems, especially the court-to-court cooperation, instead of the traditional pattern of coordination, mainly diplomatic and indirect; b) in domestic systems, with the development of a cooperative model of procedure, transcending the distinction of accusatorial and inquisitorial types, parties and judges having the duty to cooperate in order to reach a fair and rapid solution of the case.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32632>

CORSTENS, Geert

Human rights and the rule of law

EUI LAW, Centre for Judicial Cooperation DL, 2014/03

This paper examines the role of the Courts in ensuring that human rights that exist on paper are 'practical and effective' in application. The author conducts this examination by considering the important role of the rule of law in the application of human rights. The author argues that the written law, which enshrines

human rights, only becomes legally enforceable if there exists a functioning and proper government structure. That structure includes an independent and impartial judiciary which is capable of ensuring proper implementation of the rule of law. In a democracy governed by the rule of law, the government is also bound by the law and that law contains safeguards protecting everyone's individual freedoms. The author sets out five developments which explain the great increase in the importance of fundamental rights in recent years—proliferation, horizontal effect, internationalisation and a broadening of perspective. The final part of the paper takes two topics which emanate from consideration of the first of these five developments, proliferation. The first topic is the scope for a national approach versus European uniformity and the second is the difference between destructive and constructive criticism of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. This paper concludes by again underlining the important role of the rule of law in ensuring government accountability and the implementation of human rights and argues that because of the acceptance by national Courts of the aforementioned developments, those Courts are better prepared to interpret human rights in the modern world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32732>

DE PRADO YEPES, Cesar

Prospects for the EU-Japan strategic partnership: a global multi-level and swot analysis

Brussels; Tokyo: EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation, 2014, EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation, 2014

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34141>

FISH, Stanley

Academic freedom and the boycott of Israeli universities

EUI MWP LS, 2014/06

The paper begins by observing that very different notions of academic freedom emerge depending on whether the word 'academic' is understood strongly. If it is, the freedom academics can claim is limited to the core duties they perform in accordance with a contractual or quasi-contractual understanding of the academic task. In most cases this will mean teaching and/or research activities. So limited, academic freedom is a professional privilege that follows from the unique nature of the academic job—the advancement of truth by means of disinterested techniques of investigation and inquiry. Academics do not enjoy that privilege if they are engaged in other activities even if they take place in a university setting. A more expansive notion of academic freedom will follow from an emphasis on the word 'freedom.' If academic freedom is thought to be either a subset of the doctrine of freedom of speech or of the general imperative to advance the cause of freedom, academics will conceive themselves as free to use their positions in an effort to further the causes—usually political—they are committed to. It is this expansive notion of academic freedom that leads, for example, to the academic boycott of Israeli universities. Those who favor the boycott resist the accusation that it violates academic freedom and argue instead that a proper understanding of academic freedom requires the boycott. I contend that one moves from a severely professional definition of academic freedom to a more global definition in five stages, which I call the five schools of academic freedom. A description and assessment of those schools is at the heart of the lecture.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33472>

GHOSH, Peter

Why should we read Max Weber today?: his conception of Wissenschaft

EUI MWP LS, 2014/07

In 1964 the question of Weber's present-day significance was an open one which was passionately debated, but in 2014 his canonical position is so secure that it seems superfluous. Nonetheless, the question should be asked, because if it is not, then any view of Max Weber as an integral thinker recedes into the distance, and he dissolves into a series of specialized fragments. The lecture suggests that Weber is important above all because he is a universalist thinker capable of operating under modern conditions, such as specialization and cultural difference, that are radically hostile to universalism. How could he do this? To answer this question, we should consider, first, the more obviously universalist areas of his thought (academic 'science' or Wissenschaft, religion, law) and then the one that is not (politics). However, this is matter for four lectures at least. So here we shall begin at the beginning: with Wissenschaft.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33817>

GUIDIKOVA, Irena

Cultural diversity and cities: the intercultural integration approach

EUI RSCAS PP, 2014/02, Global Governance Programme

Research has convincingly demonstrated that diversity of cultural backgrounds and associated differences in skills, education and abilities can be a rich resource for companies and creative teams but also for the social and economic development of societies. The challenge is to conceive and implement public policies and institutions that make it possible to realise the positive potential of diversity. The Intercultural integration policy paradigm which takes up this challenge has been developed and tested by the Council of Europe in a range of cities across the continent. The article introduces this paradigm as well as a series of examples of how it translates into different policy areas.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29358>

HEATH, Anthony

Affirmative action policies to remedy ethnic minority disadvantage in the labour market

EUI RSCAS PP, 2014/01, Global Governance Programme

Throughout Western Europe the children of immigrants continue to experience major ethnic penalties in the labour market in comparison with their peers from the majority group. Direct and indirect racial discrimination are undoubtedly part of the explanation for these penalties, but there are a range of other contributory factors too. Policy responses therefore need to be diverse in order to address the different barriers. The paper then reviews policies such as anti-discrimination measures, affirmative action policies specifying quotas, affirmative action policies specifying targets, and a legally-imposed duty to promote equality. Evidence of the effectiveness of the different sorts of policy is briefly summarized and the paper concludes with recommendations to stakeholders.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29357>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
*The G20 and the global trading system: leveraging the
Asia-pacific experience*
EUI RSCAS PP, 2014/09, Global Governance Programme

There is a growing disconnect between the need to bolster the multilateral trading system and the willingness of the world's major economies to cooperate to do so. Concerted action on trade reform can help to support the process of global rebalancing and improve growth performance. Rather than repeat past calls to complete the WTO Doha round talks and refrain from protectionist actions, the G20 should build on the experience of the East Asia and Pacific region and commit to a specific trade cost reduction target and support greater plurilateral cooperation on regulatory matters under the umbrella of the WTO.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32772>

LEIBFRIED, Stephan, WINTER, Wolfgang
*Ships of church and state in the sixteenth-century reformation and
counterreformation: setting sail for the modern state*
EUI MWP LS, 2014/05

Depictions of ships of church and state have a long-standing religious and political tradition. Noah's Ark or the Barque of St. Peter represent the community of the saved and redeemed. However, since Plato at least, the ship also symbolizes the Greek polis and later the Roman Empire. From the fourth century—the Constantinian era—on, these traditions merged. Christianity was made the state religion. Over the course of a millennium, church and state united in a religiously homogeneous, yet not always harmonious, Corpus Christianum. In the sixteenth century, the Reformation led to disenchantment with the sacred character of both church and state as mediators indispensable for religious and secular salvation. The alleged immediate relation of the individual to God led to a diverging of state and church in a long and conflictual process. Depictions of ships became of a denominational character. They mirrored conflicts over religious domination, the relationship between state and church and key dogmas. They strove to reassure the viewer of his allegiance to the respective faith and confessional state; at the same time, they tried to mobilise against the other denomination and its confessional state. Confessionalization therefore generated new (not always harmonious) religiously charged states and corresponding ships of (state-)churches. We found several on the Protestant side, while a Catholic ship set sail even without state protection. In the sixteenth century, a contradictory trajectory began that led to a religiously neutral, secular state in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, which challenged churches to refrain from all theocratic claims and to redefine their identity. Religiously neutral ships of state point to this development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33411>

LEPINARD, Eléonore
Gender quotas and transformative politics
EUI RSCAS PP, 2014/06, Global Governance Programme

Gender quotas have become the preferred tool to increase women's presence in decision-making bodies all over the world. Despite their uneven implementation and limited concrete outcomes, which depends on the context in which they are adopted, gender quotas have elicited and continue to elicit many hopes for gender equality, social change and, more broadly, social justice. Looking closely at the normative arguments upon which gender quotas' adoption rests, this paper asks whether gender quotas can contribute to social

transformation, and under which conditions. It investigates how current conceptualizations of gender quotas narrow their scope and their potential contribution to transformative politics, and proposes some venues to articulate gender quotas in the framework of a broader social justice project. In particular it stresses that institutions and complementary measures are an important factor in gender quotas' success in bringing effective social change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31302>

NOLAN, Mary

Human rights and market fundamentalism

EUI MWP LS, 2014/02

In the 1970s human rights and market fundamentalism gained prominence in the United States, Europe and Latin America. These were simultaneously discourses, ideologies, national movements and transnational networks, and policies that states and NGOs sought to impose. Human rights and market fundamentalism both claimed universal applicability and dismissed previous ideologies; they adhered to methodological individualism, critiqued the state, and marginalized the social. But despite striking affinities, there is no single relationship between human rights and market fundamentalism from the 1970s through the 1990s. This talk explores three cases where human rights were defined and new human rights policies developed, and where neoliberal policies were debated and implemented: in Eastern Europe, in Latin America and in the case of women's economic rights as human rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31206>

RIESEBRODT, Martin

Religion in the modern world: between secularization and resurgence

EUI MWP LS, 2014/01

For many decades the master narrative in the social scientific study of religion has been the secularization paradigm. Scholars firmly believed that religion would play an increasingly marginal political and social role in modern societies. However, the global resurgence of religions and their politicization since the 1980s led to sudden conversions. Many argued that secularization had nothing to do with Western modernity but only with religious market conditions. Presently, scholars hotly debate whether we witness secularization or a resurgence of religion. In my view, we are witnessing both: secularization and the resurgence of religion, and we should analyze them not as contradictions but as interrelated processes. In order to do so, we should revisit two basic concepts: religion and secularization. We need to break down the mega-concept of secularization into empirically observable trends and conceptualize religion in a way that helps explaining its resurgence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/29698>

ROTHSTEIN, Bo

Human well-being and the lost relevance of political science

EUI MWP LS, 2014/03

Recently, a public debate has started questioning the relevance of political science. In the United States, public funding for political science research is under attack in the Congress and major newspapers have carried articles about this issue. In this talk, this problem is discussed from a standpoint arguing that most human misery in today's world, by standard measures of human wellbeing, is caused by the fact that a majority of

the world's population lives under dysfunctional political institutions. It is argued that this is an issue that is ignored in most political science research. This analysis concludes by listing seven reasons (or sins) why political science does not realize the discipline's potential for being relevant for human well-being.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31262>

SAFJAN, Marek

Fields of application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and constitutional dialogues in the European Union

EUI LAW, Centre for Judicial Cooperation DL, 2014/02

This article is an extended version of a speech delivered during the Conference on Judicial Cooperation Techniques for the Protection of European Fundamental Rights: Past and Future Perspectives held in EUI on 9–10 May 2014. It deals with the possibility of maintaining coexisting national and Charter standards of fundamental rights and with the importance of cooperation between the ECJ and the national courts when fundamental rights protection is at stake. In this article, possible approaches to the relation between the constitutional and Charter standards of fundamental rights are discussed, and the implications of the approach adopted by the ECJ are examined. Furthermore, the current and potential importance of the constitutional identity of the Member States is analyzed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32372>

SKOCPOL, Theda

Making sense of the past and future politics of global warming in the United States

EUI MWP LS, 2014/04

Starting in the early 1990s, Republican and Democratic elites and legislators moved toward polar opposite stands on environmental and global warming issues, yet rank-and-file voters remained less divided and more open to environmental protections. In 2006, when it looked as if most of the public might support government action to deal with global warming, right-wing media moguls and free-market advocates mounted a successful campaign to convince rank and file conservatives that climate science is a hoax and new regulations would hurt the economy. By 2007, pressures from below and outside Washington made compromise impossible for GOPers. Oblivious to this shift, supporters of cap and trade kept trying to strike bargains with business leaders and Senate Republicans. They failed to build support across the country, and presented an anemic message that did nothing to counter worries that new carbon caps could leave families paying higher energy prices from shrinking incomes. Most supporters of carbon capping recognize that the post-2010 Congress will not act as long as Republicans wary of challenges from the right remain in charge. But what happens when another opening comes—for example, if Democrats take control in 2016 or 2018? To be prepared when the next opening arises in Congress, organizational efforts must reach far beyond the Beltway—to knit together alliances and inspire tens of millions of ordinary Americans to push for change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/33212>

TEIXEIRA, Nuno Severiano, SANTOS PINTO, Ana

European defence in times of austerity: the case of Southern Europe

EUI RSCAS PP, 2014/08, Global Governance Programme



The global economic and financial crisis, which broke out in 2008, had a significant impact on European countries and, consequently, on its fiscal and budgetary decisions in the various policy areas. Security and Defence were no exception. Although the fact that the international security context continues to require a proper response to a set of transnational and sub-national risks and threats, the European countries decided to adapt their budgets to an environment of economic crisis, namely by applying austerity measures to its defence structures. This article analysis the impact of these austerity measures in four southern European countries—Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece—arguing that, despite national particularities, there are some common trends regarding the Defence and Armed Forces sector: the decline in Defence expenditure; an overall reduction in manpower, both civilian and military; the decrease of investment, procurement and R&D; and a reduction of military peacekeeping deployments. In order to overcome the consequences that the economic crisis had in the European Union Defence dimension, this article argues that the current context should be taken as an opportunity. At the national level, through the promotion of structural reforms of the Defence and Armed Forces that allow to maintain the same level of ambition, but with optimizing resources. At the European Union level, Defence cooperation should be seen as the better way to improve capabilities in any level of spending, either through overall common instruments or through sub-regional security and defence cooperation mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32035>

TIMMERMANS, Christiaan

Will the accession of the EU to the European Convention on Human Rights fundamentally change the relationship between the Luxemburg and the Strasbourg Court?

EUI LAW, Centre for Judicial Cooperation DL, 2014/01

During the last decade the structure and scope of fundamental rights protection in the EU have dramatically changed. Ever-closer links have been established between the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the EU, and their respective jurisprudence. Moreover, the Lisbon Treaty has elevated the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights to the status of EU primary law and imposed an obligation on the EU to accede to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (Article 6 (2) EU). How will the accession impact on the relationship between the Courts? On the one hand, the ECHR and the case law of the Strasbourg Court have of course always been an important source of inspiration for the CJEU ever since it started to develop its case law on fundamental rights protection. The Convention as an instrument of international law did not directly bind the EC/Union. Yet, in practice the approach of the Luxemburg Court has come to be quite close to Strasbourg by way of increasing its acceptance and reference to the latter's case law. And this influence has been reciprocated. This judicial dialogue is not just a matter of judicial diplomacy. Often, the references to each other's case law reflect a real mutual impact. The CJEU has, on occasion, invoked the evolution of the case law of the Strasbourg Court to adapt its own interpretation of the scope of fundamental rights' protection. Also the Strasbourg Court has sometimes referred to an evolution of the Luxemburg Court case law as an argument to further develop its own interpretation of the Convention. There is more to be said about this mutually beneficial effect of the cooperation between both Courts through their case law. Indeed, both Courts have been instrumental to strengthening each other's legal system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31932>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, MARCHETTI, Sabrina
*Europe 2020: addressing low skill labour migration at times of
fragile recovery*
EUI RSCAS PP, 2014/05, Global Governance Programme

In the current context of deep recession since 2008, acute Eurozone crisis since 2009 and fragile recovery as of 2013, managing effectively labour migration is crucial and at the same time it may seem a balancing act between opposed concerns: why would we need immigration if domestic unemployment is high? Why don't we encourage more intra-EU mobility to deal with differences in member state labour markets and further restrict immigration from third countries? This policy paper argues that there are some labour market sectors where ethnicisation (these are 'migrant' jobs) persists and resists the crisis effects: natives do not want to take jobs in cleaning and caring even if they are unemployed. Moreover, to be unemployed does not make someone skilled for working in the cleaning and caring sector. Such sectors have been so far outside the scope of EU policy initiatives for managing labour migration and there is a gap there that needs to be addressed. We propose here an EU level sectorial approach, particularly looking at the domestic work sector.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/31222>

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