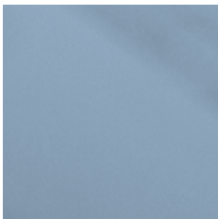
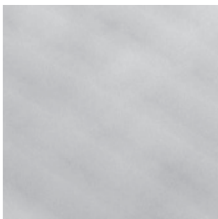
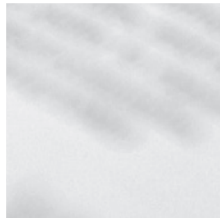
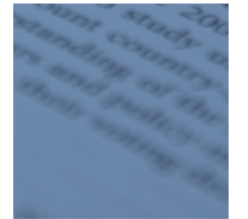
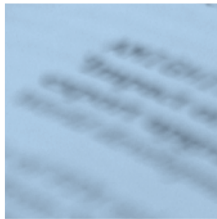
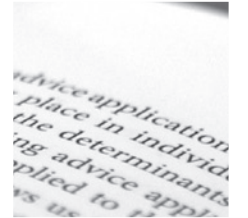
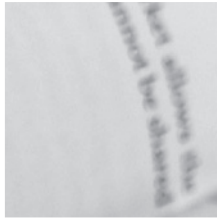
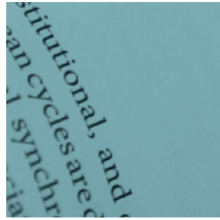
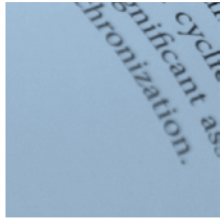
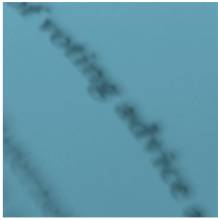
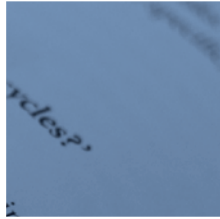
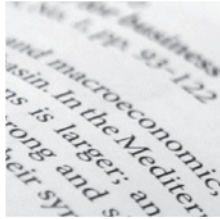




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FOREWORD



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

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

The publications emanating from these activities listed in this directory not only testify to the work and achievements of our academic community, but serve as well to make the EUI research output better known in both academic and non-academic milieus.

I am therefore very pleased to introduce the work of all those who have contributed by their publications to this eighth directory of the academic publications of the EUI and its members, covering the calendar year 2015. It contains the details of more than one thousand publications (102 books, 166 book chapters, 121 theses, 261 journal articles, 205 working papers and 188 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.

Joseph H. H. Weiler
EUI President

Florence, April 2016

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 2015. This is the eighth 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.

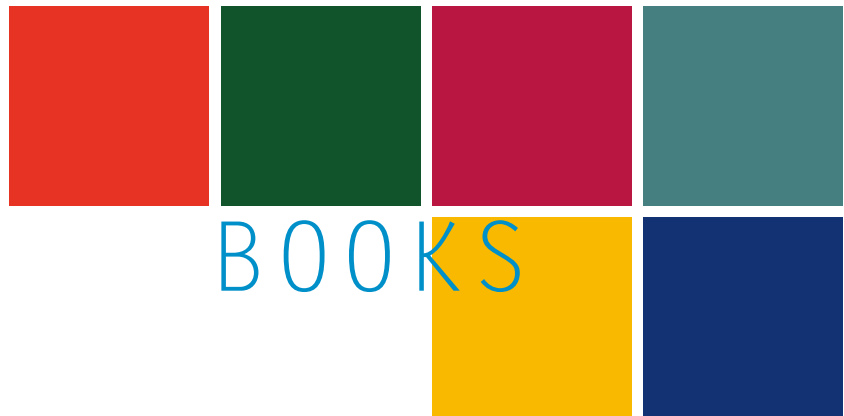
EUI working papers published by the EUI's four academic departments, the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies and the Max Weber Programme can be identified by the abbreviation in the working papers series title: ECO (Economics), HEC (History and Civilization), LAW (Law), SPS (Political and Social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

Josep Torn
EUI Library Director

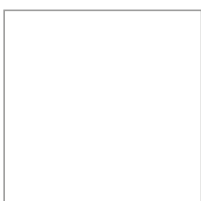
Florence, April 2016



ABBOTT, Kenneth W., GENSCHEL, Philipp,
SNIDAL, Duncan, ZANGL, Bernhard (ed/s)
International organizations as orchestrators
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015

International Organizations as Orchestrators reveals how IOs leverage their limited authority and resources to increase their effectiveness, power, and autonomy from states. By ‘orchestrating’ intermediaries — including NGOs — IOs can shape and steer global governance without engaging in hard, direct regulation. This volume is organized around a theoretical model that emphasizes voluntary collaboration and support. An outstanding group of scholars investigate the significance of orchestration across key issue areas, including trade, finance, environment and labor, and in leading organizations, including the GEF, G20, WTO, EU, Kimberley Process, UNEP and ILO. The empirical studies find that orchestration is pervasive. They broadly confirm the theoretical hypotheses while providing important new insights, especially that states often welcome IO orchestration as achieving governance without creating strong institutions. This volume changes our understanding of the relationships among IOs, nonstate actors and states in global governance, using a theoretical framework applicable to domestic governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38815>



ACHILLI, Luigi

Palestinian refugees and identity: nationalism, politics and the everyday

London: I.B. Tauris, 2015, [Migration Policy Centre]

After the creation of the State of Israel in 1948, Palestinian refugees fled over the border into Jordan, which in 1950 formally annexed the West Bank. In the wake of the 1967 War, another wave of Palestinians sought refuge in the Hashemite Kingdom. Today, 42 per cent of registered Palestinian refugees live in Jordan. In this historical context, one might expect Palestinian refugee camps to be highly politicised spaces. Yet Luigi Achilli argues in this book that there is in fact a relative absence of political activity. Instead, what is prevalent is a desire to live an 'ordinary life'. It is within the framework of the performing and creating everyday life—working, praying, leisure activities—that Achilli examines nationalism and identity. He concludes that it is through this focus on the everyday that these Palestinian refugees are able to assert their own meanings and understandings of national identity against the more inflexible interpretations provided by the political systems in Gaza and the West Bank.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37075>

ALBERTAZZI, Daniele, MCDONNELL, Duncan

Populists in power

Abingdon, Oxon ; New York: Routledge, 2015, Routledge studies in extremism and democracy ; 24

The main area of sustained populist growth in recent decades has been Western Europe, where populist parties have not only endured longer than expected, but have increasingly begun to enter government. Focusing on three high — profile cases in Italy and Switzerland — the Popolo della Libertà (PDL), Lega Nord (LN) and Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP) — *Populists in Power* is the first in-depth comparative study to examine whether these parties are indeed doomed to failure in office as many commentators have claimed. Albertazzi and McDonnell's findings run contrary to much of the received wisdom. Based on extensive original research and fieldwork, they show that populist parties can be built to last, can achieve key policy victories and can survive the experience of government, without losing the support of either the voters or those within their parties. Contributing a new perspective to studies in populist politics, *Populists in Power* is essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate students, as well as scholars interested in modern government, parties and politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35497>

ALIMI, Eitan Y., DEMETRIOU, Chares, BOSI, Lorenzo

The dynamics of radicalization: a relational and comparative perspective

New York, NY ; Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015

Why is it that some social movements engaged in contentious politics experience radicalization whereas others do not? *The Dynamics of Radicalization* offers an innovative reply by investigating how and when social movement organizations switch from a nonviolent mode of contention to a violent one. Moving beyond existing explanations that posit aggressive motivations, grievances or violence-prone ideologies, this book demonstrates how these factors gain and lose salience in the context of relational dynamics among various parties and actors involved in episodes of contention. Drawing on a comparative historical analysis of al-Qaeda, the Red Brigades, the Cypriot EOKA, the authors develop a relational, mechanism-based theory that advances our understanding of political violence in several important ways by identifying turning



points in the radicalization process, similar mechanisms at work across each case, and the factors that drive or impede radicalization. The Dynamics of Radicalization offers a counterpoint to mainstream works on political violence, which often presume that political violence and terrorism is rooted in qualities intrinsic to or developed by groups considered to be radical.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35039>

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

The new financial architecture in the Eurozone

Florence: European University Institute, 2015, RSCAS, Florence School of Banking and Finance

The logic, features and future shape of the new financial architecture of the Eurozone were discussed under Chatham House Rules on the occasion of a high-level conference hosted in Florence on 23 April 2015, by the European University Institute in cooperation with Imperial College London. The conference was attended by central bankers, EU policy-makers, members of the financial industry as well as by academics. The following key conclusions came out from the discussion: 1. Despite its incomplete nature, the Banking Union represents a great achievement in terms of financial stability control, thus ensuring a more resilient euro area. 2. By contrast, the exact objective, scope and institutional capabilities of the Capital Markets Union remain a puzzle to many participants. 3. Risks of regulatory fragmentation arising between the European Union and the Euro Area are somewhat exaggerated, it was overall felt. The existence of European platforms such as the European System of Financial Supervision (ESFS) acts as a safeguard to the integrity of the single market.

Based on a conference entitled “The New Financial Architecture in the Eurozone” organised by the European University Institute (EUI) and the Brevan Howard Centre, Imperial College London and held at the EUI in Florence, Italy, on 23 April 2015.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37478>

BARDI, Luciano, BARTOLINI, Stefano, TRECHSEL, Alexander H.

The role of parties in twenty-first century politics: responsive and responsible

Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge, 2015, West European politics series, [EUDO]

For a long time analyses of political parties were framed within the usual context of democracy and of the historical transformation of the forms of democratic government. More recently several authors, among which eminently Peter Mair, progressively began to question the relationship between the normative definition of democratic government and the actual operation of parties. These new concerns are well epitomized by the tension between “responsiveness” and “responsibility” that gives the title to this book. While classic democratic theory sees as desirable that parties in government (and in opposition, too) are sympathetically responsive to their supporters first and more generally to public opinion and, at the same time, responsible toward the internal and international systemic constraints and compatibilities, these two roles seem to have become more difficult to reconcile and even increasingly incompatible. The chapters of this book explore the tensions between responsiveness and responsibility decomposing the international sources from the domestic sources and discussing the options and the possibilities for political parties to continue to play the role of provider of political stability in rapidly changing domestic and international environments. This book was published as a special issue of West European Politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39365>



BARDON, Aurélie, BIRNBAUM, Maria, LEE, Lois,
STOECKL, Kristina, ROY, Olivier (ed/s)

Religious pluralism: a resource book

Florence: European University Institute, 2015, RELIGIOWEST

Human societies have always been diverse but the modern period is distinctive, shaped by new forms of communication, global migration and media that have given rise to more pronounced and more established forms of diversity and perhaps even to 'hyper-diversity'. This publication concentrates on religious diversity and it provides a set of conceptual and theoretical resources for approaching different discourses around religious diversity, highlighting in particular the distinctive approaches and sensitivities that emerge from different disciplinary engagements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37704>

BARRAL, Virginie

Le développement durable en droit international : essai sur les incidences juridiques d'une norme évolutive

Bruxelles : Emile Bruylant 2015, Organisation internationale et relations internationales

L'ouvrage montre que le développement durable prescrit un objectif que les États doivent s'efforcer d'atteindre à travers le respect de standards dont la relative indétermination tend à s'effacer. Élaboré essentiellement dans le cadre des Nations Unies et ayant fait l'objet, depuis sa consécration au Sommet de Rio en 1992, d'une large dissémination tant en droit conventionnel qu'en droit international général, le développement durable se pose en objectif général de la communauté internationale et requiert à cet effet l'intégration des considérations économiques, sociales et environnementales. Son caractère flexible et intrinsèquement évolutif lui permet de constamment s'adapter aux changements de circonstances et à la diversité des situations qu'il a vocation à régir. Destiné à permettre la réconciliation d'intérêts opposés ou contradictoires en exigeant leur intégration, une première fonction juridique du développement durable est de venir peser dans le processus d'interprétation. Il se révèle être un outil commode dont la souplesse et l'adaptabilité confèrent au juge une marge de manœuvre non négligeable. Le développement durable autorise ainsi, de par sa nature évolutive, à procéder à une interprétation dynamique des règles litigieuses, à leur mise en balance, et autorise parfois même la révision du traité. Cependant, s'adressant avant tout aux sujets de droit, le développement durable déploie en outre des effets directement contraignants. S'il ne pose pas aux États une obligation absolue de se développer durablement, il met cependant à leur charge une obligation relative. L'État est ainsi tenu de s'efforcer d'atteindre cet objectif. Pour ce faire, il devra mettre en œuvre certaines mesures définies comme nécessaires à sa réalisation en fonction des circonstances particulières de la situation. Le caractère variable et indéterminé des mesures en question tend en outre à se préciser au fil de développements jurisprudentiels dégageant peu à peu les traits essentiels d'un développement qui soit durable. Le juge dispose ainsi aujourd'hui de suffisamment d'éléments lui permettant, le cas échéant, de caractériser la violation de l'obligation de s'efforcer d'atteindre le développement durable.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2007.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38364>



BASER, Bahar

Diasporas and homeland conflicts: a comparative perspective diasporas

Farnham ; Burlington: Ashgate, 2015, Research in Migration and Ethnic Relations Series

As violent conflicts become increasingly intra-state rather than inter-state, international migration has rendered them increasingly transnational, as protagonists from each side find themselves in new countries of residence. In spite of leaving their homeland, the grievances and grudges that existed between them are not forgotten and can be passed to the next generation. This book explores the extension of homeland conflicts into transnational space amongst diaspora groups, with particular attention to the interactions between second-generation migrants. Comparative in approach, *Diasporas and Homeland Conflicts* focuses on the tensions that exist between Kurdish and Turkish populations in Sweden and Germany, examining the effects of hostland policies and politics on the construction, shaping or elimination of homeland conflicts. Drawing on extensive interview material with members of diasporic communities, this book sheds fresh light on the influences exercised on conflict dynamics by state policies on migrant incorporation and multiculturalism, as well as structures of migrant organizations. As such, it will be of interest to scholars of sociology, political science and international studies with interests in migration and diaspora, integration and transnational conflict.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35197>

BECCI, Irene, ROY, Olivier (ed/s)

Religious diversity in European prisons: challenges and implications for rehabilitation

Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2015

This book examines how prisons meet challenges of religious diversity, in an era of increasing multiculturalism and globalization. Social scientists studying corrections have noted the important role that religious or spiritual practice can have on rehabilitation, particularly for inmates with coping with stress, mental health and substance abuse issues. In the past, the historical figure of the prison chaplain operated primarily in a Christian context, following primarily a Christian model. Increasingly, prison populations (inmates as well as employees) display diversity in their ethnic, cultural, religious and geographic backgrounds. As public institutions, prisons are compelled to uphold the human rights of their inmates, including religious freedom. Prisons face challenges in approaching religious plurality and secularism, and maintaining prisoners' legal rights to religious freedom. The contributions to this work present case studies that examine how prisons throughout Europe have approached challenges of religious diversity. Featuring contributions from the UK, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Belgium and Spain, this interdisciplinary volume includes contributions from social and political scientists, religion scholars and philosophers examining the role of religion and religious diversity in prison rehabilitation. It will be of interest to researchers in Criminology and Criminal Justice, Social and Political Science, Human Rights, Public Policy, and Religious Studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36755>



BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), KRÖGER, Sandra (ed/s)
Representation and democracy in the EU: does one come at the expense of the other?

New York: Routledge, 2015, Journal of European integration special issues

This book explores the various ways in which citizens are represented in EU policy-making. Most accounts naturally focus on the European Parliament as the prime source of democratic representation. This collection focuses instead on four other channels that are as and often more important: namely, representation via governments, national parliaments, civil society organisations and directly, via referenda. Based on original research, the book combines democratic theory with detailed empirical analysis to provide an innovative, timely and up-to-date evaluation of the nature of representation in the EU.

Version of the Special Issue of Journal of European Integration, 2013, Vol. 35, No. 5

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35947>

BERAMENDI, Pablo, HÄUSERMANN, Silja,
KITSCHOLT, Herbert, KRIESI, Hanspeter (ed/s)
The politics of advanced capitalism

New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015

This book serves as a sequel to two distinguished volumes on capitalism: *Continuity and Change in Contemporary Capitalism* (Cambridge, 1999) and *Order and Conflict in Contemporary Capitalism* (1985). Both volumes took stock of major economic challenges advanced industrial democracies faced, as well as the ways political and economic elites dealt with them. However, during the last decades, the structural environment of advanced capitalist democracies has undergone profound changes: sweeping deindustrialization, tertiarization of the employment structure, and demographic developments. This book provides a synthetic view allowing the reader to grasp the nature of these structural transformations and their consequences in terms of the politics of change, policy outputs, and outcomes. In contrast to functionalist and structuralist approaches, the book advocates and contributes to a “return of electoral and coalitional politics” to political economy research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35641>

BILLIG, Erland, BILLIG, Ragnhild, WHITLING, Frederick
Dies Academicus: Svenska Institutet i Rom 1925–1950

Stockholm: CKM Förlag, 2015

Denna historik över det svenska Rominstitutets första kvartssekel, 1925-1950, skildrar framväxten i Sverige och i Italien av en institution med avgörande betydelse för svensk humanistisk forskning vid Medelhavet. I interaktionen mellan individer och institutioner har ett större antal personer lämnat tydliga avtryck på Rominstitutets verksamhet. Sådana avtryck är inte förbehållna institutets ledning — styrelse och föreståndare — utan har även lämnats av generationer av studenter och forskare som periodvis har haft institutet som hemvist. Till denna senare kategori hör även de tre författarna till denna bok: Erland Billig, Ragnhild Billig och Frederick Whitting.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38067>



BLONDEL, Jean

The presidential republic

Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire ; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015

This study presents the presidential republic as the most widespread form of government in the contemporary world and looks at the countries which pioneered that development. It assesses the development of presidential republics and looks at the variety of national arrangements and practices, whose common characteristics are to constitute 'presidential republics', and the positioning of this regime alongside monarchies and parliamentary republics. It also addresses the part played by presidential leadership in helping to legitimise the regimes of the new countries. Offering an insight into presidential republics across Latin America, Africa and the Ex-soviet union, this text is a seminal work on political regimes and essential reading for all students and scholars with an interest in political institutions and leadership world-wide.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35857>

BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, SKOPEK, Jan,

TRIVENTI, Moris, BUCHHOLZ, Sandra (ed/s)

Gender, education and employment: an international comparison of school-to-work transitions

Cheltenham ; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2015, eduLIFE Lifelong Learning series

For much of the twentieth century, women lagged considerably behind men in their educational attainment. However, in recent decades, young women have become an important source of human capital for labor markets in modern societies, as well as potential competitors to the male workforce. This book asks whether or not women have been able to convert their educational success into gains on the labor market. The expert contributors address the topic on a comparative level with discussions centred on gendered school-to-work transitions and gendered labor market outcomes. Thereafter they analyze the country-specific implications of the gender redress from a wide range of countries including the USA, Russia and Australia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38421>

BOER, Ben (ed/s)

Environmental law dimensions of human rights

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015, Collected courses of the Academy of European Law, AEL

How can we guarantee a right to life or a right to health without also guaranteeing a decent environment in which to exercise these rights? It is becoming increasingly obvious that a high quality environment is key to the fundamental human rights of life and health, and associated rights such as the right to clean water, adequate housing, and food. This book canvasses a range of law and policy issues concerning human rights and the environment. Each chapter examines an aspect of the links between environmental law and human rights in substantive and/or procedural terms, loosely falling into four themes: human rights and the environment in the context of the private sector; analysis of decisions of the European and Inter-American courts in respect of substantive and procedural aspects; human rights and the environment in the Asian region, including the issue of human displacement; and the future direction of human rights and environment law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39011>



BOSI, Lorenzo, Ó DOCHARTAIGH, Niall, PISOIU, Daniela (ed/s)
Political violence in context: time, space and milieu
Colchester: ECPR Press, 2015, Studies in European political science

Context is crucial to understanding the causes of political violence and the form it takes. This book examines how time, space and supportive milieux decisively shape the pattern and pace of such violence. While much of the work in this field focuses on individual psychology or radical ideology, Bosi, Ó Dochartaigh, Pisiu and others take a fresh, innovative look at the importance of context in generating mobilisation and shaping patterns of violence. The cases dealt with range widely across space and time, from Asia, Africa and Europe to the Americas, and from the Irish rebellion of 1916 through the Marxist insurgency of Sendero Luminoso to the 'Invisible Commando' of Côte d'Ivoire. They encompass a wide range of types of violence, from separatist guerrillas through Marxist insurgents and Islamist militants to nationalist insurrectionists and the distinctive forms of urban violence that have emerged at the boundary between crime and politics. Chapters offer new theoretical perspectives on the decisive importance of the spatial and temporal contexts, and supportive milieux, in which parties to conflict are embedded, and from which they draw strength.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38505>

CANARIS, Claus-Wilhelm, HABERSACK, Mathias,
SCHÄFER, Karsten, GRUNDMANN, Stefan (ed/s)
***Bankvertragsrecht 1: Organisation des Kreditwesens
und Bank-Kunden-Beziehung***
Berlin ; Boston: De Gruyter, 2015, Großkommentare der Praxis ; 10/1

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

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

CARAMANI, Daniele
***The Europeanization of politics: the formation of a European electorate
and party system in historical perspective***
New York ; Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015

In a broadly comparative, historical and quantitative analysis, this study reveals the unity of European electorates and party systems. Investigating thirty countries in Western and Central-Eastern Europe over 150 years of electoral history, the author shows the existence of common alignments and parallel waves of electoral change across the continent. Europeanization appears through an array of indicators including cross-country deviation measures, uniform swings of votes, the correspondence between national arenas and European Parliament, as well as in the ideological convergence among parties of the same families. Based on a painstaking analysis of a large wealth of data, the study identifies the supra-national, domestic and diffusion factors at the origin of Europeanization. Building on previous work on the nationalization of politics, this



new study makes the case for Europeanization in historical and electoral perspective, and points to the role of left-right in structuring the European party system along ideological rather than territorial lines. In the classical tradition of electoral and party literature, this book sheds a new light on Europe's democracy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38745>

CARRUTHERS, William (ed/s)

Histories of Egyptology: interdisciplinary measures

New York ; Abingdon: Routledge, 2015, Routledge Studies in Egyptology, 2

Histories of Egyptology are increasingly of interest: to Egyptologists, archaeologists, historians, and others. Yet, particularly as Egypt undergoes a contested process of political redefinition, how do we write these histories, and what (or who) are they for? This volume addresses a variety of important themes, the historical involvement of Egyptology with the political sphere, the manner in which the discipline stakes out its professional territory, the ways in which practitioners represent Egyptological knowledge, and the relationship of this knowledge to the public sphere. Histories of Egyptology provides the basis to understand how Egyptologists constructed their discipline. Yet the volume also demonstrates how they construct ancient Egypt, and how that construction interacts with much wider concerns: of society, and of the making of the modern world.

First published in 2014, but (c) 2015.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32591>

CASSIS, Youssef, COTTRELL, Philip L.

Private banking in Europe: rise, retreat, and resurgence

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015

Private bankers have been defined as owner-managers of their bank, irrespective of their type of activity, which could be in any field of banking, sometimes in conjunction with another one, especially commerce in the earlier periods. Analysing the experiences of European private bankers from the early modern period to the early twenty-first century, this book starts by examining the slow emergence of specialist private bankers, largely from amongst those who provided commercial credit. This initial consideration culminates in a focus upon the roles that they played, both during the onset of the continent's industrialization, and in orchestrating the finances of the emerging world economy. Its second theme is private banking's waning importance with the rise of joint-stock competitors, which became increasingly apparent in Britain during the mid-nineteenth century, and elsewhere within Europe some decades later. Lastly, attention is paid to the decline of private bankers in the twentieth century — a protracted and uneven decline, combined with the persistence and even the enduring success of some segments of the profession. It concludes with the revival of private banking in the late twentieth century as a response to the development of a new market — the management of personal wealth.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38308>



CHABROWSKI, Igor Iwo

Singing on the river: Sichuan boatmen and their work songs, 1880s-1930s

Leiden ; Boston: Brill, 2015, China studies, Vol. 32

Singing on the River by Igor Chabrowski, based on Sichuan boatmen's work songs (haozi), explores the little known world of mentality and self-representation of Chinese workers from the late 19th century until the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937). Chabrowski demonstrates how river workers constructed and interpreted their world, work, and gender in context of the dissolving social, cultural, and political orders. Boatmen asserted their own values, bemoaned exploitation, and imagined their sexuality largely in order to cope with their low social status. Through studying the Sichuan boatmen we gain an insight into the ways in which twentieth-century nonindustrial Chinese workers imagined their place in the society and appropriated, without challenging them, the traditional values.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2013.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37460>

COTICCHIA, Fabrizio, MORO, Francesco N.

The transformation of Italian armed forces in comparative perspective: adapt, improvise, overcome?

Farnham, Surrey: Ashgate, 2015, Military strategy and operational art, Global Governance Programme

European armed forces have undergone deep changes in the past two decades. Given the breadth of the debate and the size of transformations that took place, it is somewhat surprising that relatively few academic studies have directly dealt with changes in force structure of European militaries, and the Italian armed forces in particular. The focus of this book is the organizational dimension of the restructuring of armed forces through 3 different lenses: doctrine and strategic framework, budget and resource allocation, and force structure and deployment. The key issues addressed relate to how these factors interact in shaping transformation. Of particular interest is the theme of learning, which is how armed forces endogenize change in the short and long run. This study provides valuable insights into the extent to which armed forces manage to adapt to the emerging strategic and operational challenges they have to face and to illustrate the weight of institutional legacies, resource constraints and inter-organizational learning in shaping transformation. Focusing on the Italian case in comparative perspective and based on a large variety of military operations from airstrikes to peacekeeping and counterinsurgency, the book provides an innovative viewpoint on military transformation and significantly contributes to our understanding of contemporary security that is deeply shaped by the lessons learnt in Afghanistan, Lebanon, Iraq and Libya.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36538>

CREMONA, Marise, KLEIMANN, David,

LARIK, Joris, LEE, Rena, VENNESSON, Pascal

ASEAN's external agreements: law, practice and the quest for collective action

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015, Integration through law

ASEAN is coming of age as an international actor and international treaty-maker. To date, more than two hundred external agreements and other instruments have been concluded in the name of ASEAN. This book provides the first systematic account of the legal framework governing ASEAN's burgeoning external



relations practice. It focuses in depth on ASEAN's wide-ranging mandate to promote its values and principles in the wider region and beyond, as well as the highly intergovernmental, and at times haphazard, handling of the bloc's relations with the outside world. Furthermore, it reveals that there are two basic meanings of ASEAN in its international dealings, which have important implications under international law: ASEAN as an international organisation with its own legal personality and ASEAN as the collectivity of its member states.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38455>

CULPEPPER, Pepper D. (ed/s)

Structural power and the study of business

Special issue of *Business and Politics*, 2015, Vol. 17, No. 3

To promote a unified conversation between international and comparative political economy, structural power is best conceptualized as a set of mutual dependencies between business and the state. A new generation of structural power research is more attentive to how the structure of capitalism creates opportunities for some companies (but not others) vis-à-vis the state, and the ways in which that structure creates leverage for some states (but not others) to play off companies against each other.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37649>

DABROWSKA, Patrycja (ed/s)

Essays on global safety governance: challenges and solutions

Warsaw: Centre for Europe, University of Warsaw ; Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, 2015

This book presents an interdisciplinary collection of essays providing analyses of global governance of safety and security in various policy fields, ranging from financial crises to cyber-security. The volume offers essential insights about both European and international measures, normative frameworks and regulatory interventions aimed at controlling risks, preventing hazards and managing disasters. The book can attract attention of both academics and practitioners interested in global risk regulation and politics, public policy, as well as in EU and transnational governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38325>

DEL SARTO, Raffaella A. (ed/s)

Fragmented borders, interdependence and external relations: the Israel-Palestine-European Union triangle

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, Palgrave studies in international relations
[BORDERLANDS]

This edited volume investigates the complex relations between Israel, the Palestinian territories and the European Union. They are considered as three entities that are linked to each other through various policies, bonds and borders, with relations between any two of the three parties affecting the other side. The contributors to this study explore different aspects of Israeli-Palestinian-European Union interconnectedness, including security cooperation; the movement of people; trade relations; information and telecommunication technology; legal borders defining different areas of jurisdiction; and normative borders in the context of conflict resolution and international law. By assessing the rules and practices that



establish a web of interlocking functional and legal borders across this space, together with their implications, this volume adopts a novel perspective and sheds light on the complex patterns of interdependence and power asymmetries that exist across these fragmented borderlands.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36316>

DEL SARTO, Raffaella A., STEINDLER, Chiara (ed/s)

Uncertainties at the European Union's southern borders

Special issue of European security, 2015, Vol. 24, No. 3, [BORDERLANDS]

A multiplicity of legal and political arrangements regulate the European Union's external borders. With borders representing the intersection between national and international law and politics, the EU also acquired some legal competences in this realm. The resulting triple set of rules coincides with the growing disaggregation of the classical functions of borders. This state of affairs generates legal and procedural uncertainties and results in a growing ambiguity and lack of transparency, in terms of competences and accountability. Due to the EU's concerns with transnational terrorism, and the growing securitization of migration, the EU's borders with the states of the Middle East and North Africa are particularly relevant in this regard, with the resulting uncertainties touching upon fundamental rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39364>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, DIANI, Mario (ed/s)

The Oxford handbook of social movements

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015, Oxford handbooks in politics and international relations

The Oxford Handbook of Social Movements is an innovative volume that presents a comprehensive exploration of social movement studies, mapping the field and expanding it to examine the recent developments in cognate areas of studies, within and beyond sociology and political science. This volume brings together the most distinguished social and political scientists working in this field, each writing thought-provoking essays in their area of expertise, and facilitates conversations between classic social movement agenda and lines of research. The Oxford Handbook of Social Movements discusses core theoretical perspectives, recent contributions from the field, and how patterns of macro social change may affect social movements, as well as suggesting what contributions social movement studies can give to other research areas in various disciplines.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37987>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, HÄNNINEN, Sakari,
SIISIÄINEN, Martti, SILVASTI, Tiina (ed/s)

The new social division: making and unmaking precariousness

Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire ; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, Palgrave studies in European political sociology

This volume addresses issues of precariousness in a broad perspective, examining socio-economic transformations as well as the identity formation and political organizing of precarious people. Bridging empirical research with social theory, this interdisciplinary collection illustrates how structural constraints and agency combine in the struggles over precariousness. The book approaches precarization as a globally orchestrated process which has deep impacts on human socio-economic conditions, living experiences and



civic action. The category of the precariat is not taken as given but is comparatively problematized as an effect of processes of precarization which proceed in distinct patterns in different contexts. This contextual knowledge is important in order to understand the life experiences of people in precarious situations. The analysis of particular precarious situations, events and processes helps to capture the precariat's motives and aptitude for action. In the final section of the book, civic action by people in precarious positions is presented as a definite and novel political outcome of the precarization process. Linking these different analytic levels, The New Social Division offers both a detailed and a wide-ranging interpretation of precarization as a multifarious but unique process, which is too often either reduced to the static class notion of precariat or totally dismissed as a chimera.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37379>

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

Sosyal bilimlerde yaklasimlar ve metodolojiler

Fatih ; Istanbul: Küre Yayinlari, 2015, Sosyal Teori

Yüksek lisans ve doktora öğrencilerini sosyal bilimlerdeki baslica arastirma yaklasimlari ve metodolojilerle tanistiran çarpici bir ders kitabi. Seçkin bir akademisyen toplulugu tarafından yazilmis olan bu çalisma, öğrencilere kendi arastirma yaklasimlarini seçme, bu yaklasimi temellendirme ve onu disiplinin içinde bir yere oturtma gücü verecektir. Kitap, sosyal bilimin ontolojisi, epistemolojisi ve felsefesi gibi sorunlari ele aliyor ve sonra iyi bir arastirma önerisi üretmek için gerekli olan metodoloji ve arastirma tasarimi konularina geçiyor. Aynı zamanda arastirmacılara sosyal bilim metodolojisindeki baslica tartisma ve inanç konularini tanitiyor, ortak yanlari, tarihsel süreklilikleri ve benzersiz farklari saptiyor.

Turkish translation of 'Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences' URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/9348>.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36483>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella

I partiti politici

Bologna: Il Mulino, 2015, "Itinerari", 3rd revised and updated version

Attori fondamentali delle democrazie rappresentative, i partiti politici hanno vissuto trasformazioni importanti negli ultimi anni, per quanto riguarda sia la struttura organizzativa sia il funzionamento; trasformazioni che hanno finito per metterne in discussione il ruolo stesso. In questa utile introduzione basata su una ampia varietà di dati tratti da analisi empiriche recenti, l'autrice sottopone i partiti a una sorta di check-up in riferimento a una costellazione di problemi: burocratizzazione, rappresentatività, mediatizzazione, costruzione delle identità collettive.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37680>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella

Social movements in times of austerity: bringing capitalism back into protest analysis

Cambridge ; Malden: Polity press, 2015, [COSMOS]

Recent years have seen an enormous increase in protests across the world in which citizens have challenged what they see as a deterioration of democratic institutions and the very civil, political and social rights that form the basis of democratic life. Beginning with Iceland in 2008, and then forcefully in Egypt, Tunisia,



Spain, Greece and Portugal, or more recently in Peru, Brazil, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Ukraine, people have taken to the streets against what they perceive as a rampant and dangerous corruption of democracy, with a distinct focus on inequality and suffering. This timely new book addresses the anti-austerity social movements of which these protests form part, mobilizing in the context of a crisis of neoliberalism. Donatella della Porta shows that, in order to understand their main facets in terms of social basis, strategy, and identity and organizational structures, we should look at the specific characteristics of the socioeconomic, cultural and political context in which they developed. The result is an important and insightful contribution to understanding a key issue of our times, which will be of interest to students and scholars of political and economic sociology, political science and social movement studies, as well as political activists.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35684>

DO PAÇO, David

L'Orient à Vienne au dix-huitième siècle : volume 1

Oxford: Voltaire Foundation, 2015, Oxford University Studies in the Enlightenment

L'Orient joue un rôle essentiel dans l'histoire urbaine de Vienne au dix-huitième siècle: c'est une route commerciale, une communauté marchande et un outil de gestion administrative. Comment agit-il sur la transformation de la ville, de sa population et de son économie? David Do Paço analyse ici la place centrale qu'occupent les marchands et les diplomates ottomans dans la ville. Il adopte une approche administrative, sociale et urbaine qui replace les étrangers dans la diversité de leurs conditions sociales et de leurs identités religieuses. Rompant avec l'étude des diasporas et des différences, il privilégie l'analyse des interactions et de la continuité. Il montre comment les marchands ottomans parviennent à briser le monopole commercial de la bourgeoisie viennoise et à bénéficier du soutien des diplomates ottomans, devenus eux-mêmes acteurs à part entière de la cour impériale viennoise. Il dévoile aussi la guerre à mort livrée au sein d'une nouvelle élite de gouvernement pour le contrôle des 'affaires turques' et l'accès aux ressources offertes par le monde ottoman. Les oppositions entre la cour et la ville, le centre et les périphéries, les sujets naturels et les étrangers, se trouvent bouleversées. En pratiquant une histoire urbaine globale, David Do Paço démontre que la présence ottomane installe Vienne au centre de l'Europe du dix-huitième siècle.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35977>

DOLADO, Juan J. (ed/s)

No country for young people? Youth labour market problems in Europe

London: Centre for Economic Policy Research, 2015

Youth unemployment has been at the forefront of political and academic debate since the unfolding of the Great Recession in 2008, exploited to a greater or lesser extent by the contenders of most elections that have taken place across Europe since then. Edited by Juan Dolado of the European University Institute, this eBook takes into account the relevance of policy lessons from recent experience to provide a clear analysis of the factors that affect the impact labour-market policies have on youth unemployment. The contributors present a case-by-case analysis for a range of countries across Europe, spread both geographically and also by the divergent approaches taken. It covers countries with dual vocational training systems; dual labour markets; those where the ratio between youth and adult unemployment is notably high or low; and an overview of the recently launched Youth Guarantee programme.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38844>



DONG, Lisheng, KRIESI, Hanspeter, KÜBLER, Daniel (ed/s)
Urban mobilizations and new media in contemporary China
Farnham ; Burlington: Ashgate, 2015, The mobilization series on social movements,
protest, and culture

Popular protests are on the rise in China. However, since protesters rely on existing channels of participation and on patronage by elite backers, the state has been able to stymie attempts to generalize resistance and no large scale political movements have significantly challenged party rule. Yet the Chinese state is not monolithic. Decentralization has increased the power of local authorities, creating space for policy innovations and opening up the political opportunity structure. Popular protest in China — particularly in urban realm— not only benefits from the political fragmentation of the state, but also from the political communications revolution. The question of how and to what extent the internet can be used for mobilizing popular resistance in China is hotly debated. The government, virtual social organizations, and individual netizens both cooperate and compete with each other on the web. New media both increases the scope of the mobilizers and the mobilized (thereby creating new social capital), and provides the government with new means of social control (thereby limiting the political impact of the growing social capital). This volume is the first of its kind to assess the ways new media influence the mobilization of popular resistance and its possible effects in China today.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35327>

DUNYACH, Jean-François, THOMSON, Ann (ed/s)
The Enlightenment in Scotland: national and international perspectives
Oxford: Voltaire Foundation, 2015, Oxford University studies in the Enlightenment ; 8

What was the Scottish Enlightenment? Long since ignored or sidelined, it is now a controversial topic — damned by some as a conservative movement objectively allied to the enemies of enlightenment, placed centre stage by others as the archetype of what is meant by ‘Enlightenment’. In this book leading experts reassess the issue by exploring both the eighteenth-century intellectual developments taking place within Scotland and the Scottish contribution to the Enlightenment as a whole. The Scottish experience during this period forms the underlying theme of early chapters, with contributors examining the central philosophy of the ‘science of man’, the reality of ‘applied enlightenment’ in Scotland, and the Presbyterian hostility to the spread of ‘heretical’ ideas. Moving beyond Scotland’s borders, contributors in later chapters examine the wider recognition of Scotland’s intellectual activity, both within Europe and across the Atlantic. Through a series of case studies authors assess the engagement of European intellectuals with Scottish thinkers, looking at the French interpretation of Adam Smith’s notion of sympathy, divergent approaches to the writing of history in Scotland and Germany, and the variety of Neapolitan responses to Scottish thought; the final chapter analyses the links between the ‘moderate Enlightenment’ in Scotland and America. Through these innovative studies this book provides a rich and nuanced understanding of Enlightenment thought in Scotland and its impact in Europe and North America, highlighting the importance of placing the national context in a transnational perspective.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36735>



DZANKIC, Jelena, KACARSKA, Simonida, PANTIC, Natasa (ed/s)
***The governance of citizenship practices in the Post-Yugoslav states:
the impact of Europeanisation***
Special issue of European politics and society, 2015, Vol. 16, No. 3 [EUDO]

This special issue examines the governance of citizenship and citizenship-related issues in the context of complex and sometimes contested processes of Europeanisation in and across the new states of South East Europe. The basic premise for the research was the centrality of the construction and governance of its citizenship regime for each new state that emerged during the course of the progressive breakup of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) from 1991 onwards. Each new state established the laws and policies necessary to determine not only who were the initial citizenry of the state, but also how citizenship was acquired (and sometimes lost) at birth, through residence (or non-residence), via descent, and through other recognised connections such as 'special qualities'. However, the study of citizenship necessarily goes beyond these narrow boundaries, looking at other types of 'quasi' statuses such as permanent residency as well as informal ideational and ideological aspects of citizenship policies. And while the starting point for such citizenship studies may be the status elements of membership, it quickly becomes evident that the enjoyment of citizenship can never fully be dissociated from its rights and identitarian elements.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39366>

DZANKIC, Jelena
***Citizenship in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro:
effects of statehood and identity challenges***
Farnham, Surrey: Ashgate, 2015, Southeast European Studies

What happens to the citizen when states and nations come into being? How do the different ways in which states and nations exist define relations between individuals, groups, and the government? Are all citizens equal in their rights and duties in the newly established polity? Addressing these key questions in the contested and ethnically heterogeneous post-Yugoslav states of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro, this book reinterprets the place of citizenship in the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the creation of new states in the Western Balkans. Carefully analysing the interplay between competing ethnic identities and state-building projects, the author proposes a new analytical framework for studying continuities and discontinuities of citizenship in post-partition, post-conflict states. The book maintains that citizenship regimes in challenged states are shaped not only by the immediate political contexts that generated them, but also by their historical trajectories, societal environments in which they exist, as well as the transformative powers of international and European factors.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36697>

ELBASANI, Arolda, ROY, Olivier (ed/s)
The revival of Islam in the Balkans: from identity to religiosity
Basingstoke ; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, Islam and nationalism

This book challenges top-down analytical frameworks that view Islam in the Balkans as a repository of ethno-national identities and/or a potential 'depot' of conflict between and among nations. It outlines a new conceptual framework in which believers are endowed with the capacity to choose and resist broad classifications amidst the competitive market of religion following the fall of communism. Written by researchers with extensive and hands-on experience in the field, the book provides cross-country evidence



on the reconfiguration of state-organized religious fields and the emergence of new actors and forms of religiosity. Combining a fresh analytical perspective with rich empirical analysis, the book furthers the understanding of Islam particularly with regard to the relation between state and religion, the role of foreign influences, the diversity of actors who speak for Islam, the processes of individualization of faith, and the evolution and traits of Islam in the European context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36698>

FARGUES, Philippe, VENTURINI, Alessandra (ed/s)
Migration from North Africa and the Middle East: skilled migrants, development and globalisation

London: I.B. Tauris, 2015, International Library of African Studies,
[Migration Policy Centre]

The countries of the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEM) and those in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are crucial to the development of the world economy. Highly skilled migration to and from these regions is key to the recent socio-political transformations that have occurred across the world. Despite this, in the states concerned, skilled migration remains an underlying 'issue of concern', rather than at the top of political agendas, leading to a spectrum of unclear and uncoordinated legal and policy frameworks. Containing a series of thematic and country-specific overviews, this book highlights the specificity of each region, and identifies and analyses key demographic, economic, legal and political data - allowing for policy prescription. Skilled Migration, the 'brain drain', and its impact is an extensively debated phenomenon and this will be an essential companion for social scientists, policy-makers and development scholars.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36558>

FÉTEIRA, Lúcio Tomé
The interplay between European and national competition law after regulation 1/2003: 'united (should) we stand?'

Alphen aan den Rijn: Kluwer Law International, 2015, International competition law series, Vol. 64

If we can speak of the European Community's 'economic constitution', we can assert that competition rules, together with free movement rules, form its core. Notably, implementation of the competition rules enshrined in Articles 81 and 82 EC changed radically with the enactment of Regulation 1/2003, which in effect dispensed with mandatory prior notifications and allowed national authorities to apply Article 101(3) TFEU directly. Given that national legislations perceive certain types of unilateral conduct, even if adopted by a non-dominant undertaking, as a potential source of anticompetitive effects, an important question concerns the leeway enjoyed by national authorities under the exception to the convergence rule in Article 3(2) of Regulation 1/2003, and the consequent effect on both legal practice and policy issues. In this lucidly argued book, focusing on national competition provisions in Germany, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom that deal with such conduct, the author provides a detailed examination of how such considerations as the following are affected by Regulation 1/2003: - prohibition of abuse of economic dependence or superior bargaining power; - the particular susceptibility of long-term contracts; - prohibition of resale at a loss or below cost; - prohibition of boycott, unlawful pressures, threats, and other coercive tactics adopted by undertakings; and the role of unfair competition law. The analysis follows a functional method of comparative legal analysis, reviewing the most relevant norms in the selected jurisdictions, particularly in what concerns their goals and function in the context of their respective legal systems. Special



attention is paid to two specific sectors — the motor-vehicle and the retailing industries — which have most often triggered relevant legislation and case law in the jurisdictions covered. Legal scholarship in the field is also drawn upon. In its clarification of the meaning of Regulation 1/2003, this book allows practitioners to fully grasp its scope. The author's thorough, masterful analysis of the statutory framework of Article 3 of the regulation also reveals the variety of reasons why different Member States have different competition policies on the scope of the exception to the rule of convergence, and in this way provides lawyers, policymakers, and academics with welcome insights on how major EU jurisdictions apply European competition law. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38328>

FINGER, Matthias, MESSULAM, Pierre (ed/s)

Rail economics, policy and regulation in Europe

Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd, 2015

The European railway sector has gone through profound, yet mostly institutional, changes over the past 20 years, owing mainly to the initiatives of the European Commission. This book constitutes a first systematic account and assessment of the recent transformations of the European railway sector, whilst also covering the main segments such as passenger transport, high speed and freight. The expert contributors have been charting these developments over the past five years. They provide a critical analysis of relevant, yet contentious, issues such as competition, unbundling, regulation, access charging, standards and interoperability, and public-private partnerships. Practically-minded academics, as well as academically-oriented practitioners, interested in the railway sector and other public transport sectors will find this book to be a crucial read. It will also be of use to postgraduates studying infrastructure economics, policy and regulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37559>

FLORES, Jorge

Nas margens do Hindustão: o estado da Índia e a expansão Mogol, ca. 1570-1640

Coimbra: Coimbra University Press, 2015

Nascido em 1526 pela mão de Babur, dominando Agra e Deli, o império mogol haveria de crescer paulatinamente nos dois séculos que se seguiram. A sua dimensão máxima foi alcançada em 1689, quando chegou a dominar Jinji, no extremo sul da Índia. Nesse preciso momento, o espaço político do império quase se confundia com a própria geografia física do subcontinente. O encontro entre portugueses e mogóis representava, à partida, uma improbabilidade. Mas a expansão dos últimos, sistemática desde o último terço do século XVI, transformou a improbabilidade em inevitabilidade. Como é que em Goa, capital do Estado da Índia, se encarou tal fenómeno? Como é que, entre ca. 1570-1640, os portugueses lidaram com a avassaladora progressão do império mogol para sul e em direcção ao mar? É este o ponto nevrálgico da presente obra: esmiuçar o modo como o Firangistan enfrentou o alargamento do Hindustan, estudar como se estabeleceu, imaginou e evoluiu a fronteira entre ambos. Escorado num significativo conjunto de fontes da época, este livro constitui uma sólida investigação acerca das inesperadas relações de vizinhança entre mogóis e portugueses, no quadro das questões específicas que os estudos sobre a fronteira consagraram.

Digital version on <https://digitalis.uc.pt>.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36875>



FLORES, Jorge

The Mughal Padshah: a Jesuit treatise on Emperor Jahangir's court and household

Leiden ; Boston: Brill, 2015, Rulers & elites

In *The Mughal Padshah* Jorge Flores offers both a lucid English translation and the Portuguese original of a previously unknown account of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir (r. 1605-1627). Probably penned by the Jesuit priest Jerónimo Xavier in 1610-11, the *Treatise of the Court and Household of Jahangir Padshah King of the Mughals* reads quite differently than the usual missionary report. Surviving in four different versions, this text reveals intriguing insights on Jahangir and his family, the Mughal court and its political rituals, as well as the imperial elite and its military and economic strength. A comprehensive introduction situates the *Treatise* in the 'disputed' landscape of European accounts on Mughal India, as well as illuminates the actual conditions of production and readership of such a text between South Asia and the Iberian Peninsula.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38024>

FRANCOIS, Joseph, HOEKMAN, Bernard M. (ed/s)

Structural issues at the World Trade Organisation

Special issue of *World trade review*, 2015, Vol. 14, No. 1

If the Bali package cannot be saved, the WTO membership will be confronted even more starkly with the question as to whether new multilateral rule-making is still desired; and if so, looking forward, what the lessons are from the Doha experience for cooperation in the WTO. This question motivates the articles included in this Symposium issue, which focus on the 'legislative pillar' of the WTO, as opposed to analysis of specific policies that create international spillovers, or of the successful elements of the current WTO architecture such as its dispute settlement and transparency functions. The articles assess what research suggests regarding the reasons for the failure of the DDA and the design of modalities for negotiating new multilateral rules of the game for policies that affect international production and trade in goods and services. Published online 2 January 2015.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39066>

FROMAGE, Diane

Les parlements dans l'Union Européenne après le Traité de Lisbonne : la participation des parlements allemands, britanniques, espagnols, français et italiens

Paris: L'Harmattan, 2015, Logiques juridiques

Cet ouvrage étudie comment les parlements (nationaux et régionaux) allemands, britanniques, espagnols, français et italiens se sont adaptés aux changements préconisés dans le Traité de Lisbonne (2009) qui reconnaît leur importance et leur accorde de nouvelles prérogatives. Ces modifications ont-elles permis que les parlements cessent d'être en marge des affaires européennes tant dans leur propre Etat que dans le cadre de l'Union ?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38684>



GALL, Alfred, GREBOWIEC, Jacek, KALICINSKA, Justyna,
KONCZAL, Kornelia, SURYNT, Izabela (ed/s)
Interakcje: leksykon komunikowania polsko-niemieckiego
Wrocław: Oficyna Wydawnicza Atut, 2015

Bliskosc geograficzna, pokrewienstwa kulturowe i historyczne powiazania niekoniecznie ida w parze z wiedza na temat kraju sasiada, a umiejetnosc poslugiwania sie jezykiem obcym nie zapewnia skutecznego komunikowania. "Interakcje" to leksykon obejmujacy zagadnienia o kluczowym znaczeniu dla zrozumienia specyfiki polsko-niemieckich oddzialywan: zarówno tych, o których traktuja szkolne podreczniki do historii lub które pojawiaja sie na pierwszych stronach gazet, jak i tych, które dokonuja sie w malo spektakularnych, codziennych i prywatnych kontekstach. Zebranych w nim 75 tekstów dotyczy historycznego i współczesnego wymiaru spotkan miedzy Polakami i Niemcami, ich wzajemnej percepcji oraz kulturowych, społecznych, politycznych i gospodarczych uwarunkowan, które rzutuja na charakter i intensywnosc wzajemnego zainteresowania. Autorzy maja nadzieje, ze lektura tego kompendium umozliwi lepsze odczytanie niemieckich kodów kulturowych, polskiego postrzegania Niemiec i Niemców oraz dynamiki polsko-niemieckiej komunikacji.

2 volumes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39130>

GRUNDMANN, Stefan, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, RENNER, Moritz
Privatrechtstheorie
Tübingen: Mohr-Siebeck, 2015, XXXII

Das zweibändige Werk ist ein Lesebuch zu "Klassikern der Privatrechtstheorie" und zugleich ein Manifest für eine zeitgemäße Privatrechtstheorie, die den Pluralismus der Gesellschaft und der Gesellschaftswissenschaften reflektiert. Zentral für das Buch ist: Eine zeitgemäße Privatrechtstheorie muss sich für die Erkenntnisse anderer Disziplinen zu den Grundproblemen des Privatrechts öffnen und diese Erkenntnisse anhand privatrechtlicher Wertungen rekonstruieren. Vergleich bereichert die Theoriebildung. Daher werden die Theoriediskussionen anderer europäischer Länder, aber auch der Vereinigten Staaten, durchgehend mit einbezogen, und daraus wird in den umfangreichen Diskussionsteilen ein Gesamtbild entwickelt, gestützt auf einen Kernbestand an "Klassikern": Knapp 70 Leittexte der Privatrechtstheorie bringt das Buch zusammen — als Quintessenz einer langjährigen Diskussion mit Kollegen aus unterschiedlichen Ländern und Disziplinen. Damit liegt das Kernstück eines "Kanons" europäischer und US-amerikanischer moderner Privatrechtstheorie vor, der unsere heutige Sicht von den theoretischen Grundlagen des Privatrechts geformt hat.

2 volumes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39084>

GRUNDMANN, Stefan, MÖSLEIN, Florian, RIESENHUBER, Karl (ed/s)
Contract governance: dimensions in law and interdisciplinary research
Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press, 2015

This book introduces and develops Contract Governance as a new approach to contract theory. While the concept of governance has already been developed in Williamson's seminal article, it has, ironically, not received much attention in general contract law theory. Indeed, Contract Governance appears to be an important and necessary complement to corporate governance and in fact, as the second, equally important pillar of governance research in the core of private law. With this in mind, Grundmann, Moslein, and



Riesenhuber provide a novel approach in setting an international and interdisciplinary research agenda for developing contract law scholarship. Contract Governance focuses particularly on the ways in which a governance perspective leads to research questions that have been neglected in traditional contract law scholarship, and how, from a governance perspective, the questions are dealt with in a different manner and style. Combining substantive chapters and commentaries, this collection of essays addresses an array of topics, including: third party impact and contract governance problems in herd behavior; governance of networks of contracts; governance in long-term contractual relationships; contract governance and rule setting; and contract governance and political dimensions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39024>

GRUNDMANN, Stefan, THIESSEN, Jan (ed/s)

Recht und Sozialtheorie im Rechtsvergleich: interdisziplinäres Denken in Rechtswissenschaft und -praxis

Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck 2015, Rechtsvergleichung und Rechtsvereinheitlichung, 31

Das Zusammenspiel von Rechtswissenschaften, Rechtspraxis und Sozialtheorie bildet eine Gretchenfrage interdisziplinärer Forschung. Die Notwendigkeit und die Grenzen einer solchen Interaktion standen auf der Marburger Tagung der Gesellschaft für Rechtsvergleichung 2013 im Zentrum der Verhandlungen der Grundlagenabteilung. Zunächst wird rechtsvergleichend ein Blick auf die Praxis in den großen Zentren von den USA über Europa bis nach Japan geworfen. Hinzu treten exemplarische Quer- bzw. Längsschnitte: zum Kartellrecht als einem Gebiet gelebter Interdisziplinarität sowie zur historischen Entwicklung von Finanzmarktinstrumenten. Ein Generalreferat zieht aus deutscher und international-interdisziplinärer Perspektive die Summe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39059>

HANCHER, Leigh, DE HAUTECLOCQUE, Adrien,

SADOWSKA, Małgorzata (ed/s)

Capacity mechanisms in the EU energy market: law, policy, and economics

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015

Ensuring an adequate, long-term energy supply is a paramount concern in Europe. EU member states now intervene by encouraging investment in generation capacity, offering an additional revenue stream for conventional power plants in addition to the existing, heavily subsidised investments in renewable energy sources. These capacity remuneration mechanisms (or simply capacity mechanisms) have become a hot topic in the wider European regulatory debate. European electricity markets are increasingly interconnected, so the introduction of a capacity mechanism in one country not only distorts its national market but may have unforeseeable consequences for neighbouring electricity markets. If these mechanisms are adopted by several member states with no supra-national coordination and no consideration for their cross-border impact, they may cause serious market distortions and put the future of the European internal electricity market at risk. This book provides readers with an in-depth analysis of capacity mechanisms, written by an expert team of policy-makers, economists, and legal professionals. It will be a first point of reference for regulators and policy-makers responsible for designing optimal capacity mechanisms in Europe, and will be an invaluable resource for academics and practitioners in the fields of energy, regulation, and competition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37459>



HARBO, Tor-Inge
The function of proportionality analysis in European law
Boston ; Leiden: Brill Nijhoff, 2015, Nijhoff studies in EU law ; 8

The proportionality principle has become ever more important in European law and elsewhere. The career of the principle has attracted considerable attention from legal practitioners, legal theorists and political scientists alike, but the debate so far has been quite fragmented. In this new book the author offers a broad and systematic analysis of the proportionality principle. Discussing and comparing proportionality analysis as applied by European courts in part one of the book, the author proceeds to contrast proportionality analysis with alternative assessment schemes. In the third part of the book the author reaches beyond doctrinal reconstructions as he deciphers the functions of proportionality jurisprudence. In view of the various facets of proportionality analysis the author departs from the asserted infringement of a legally protected position by some regulatory act, proceeds to discuss the legitimacy of this intervention and undertakes an analysis of its suitability, appropriateness and necessity. According to the author, the safe grounds of proportionality means-ends rationality do not suffice where the legitimacy of an infringement has to be assessed, where conflicting values have to be balanced or where courts engage in a proportionality analysis *stricto sensu*. In the concluding remarks, the author proposes how proportionality analysis may be structured in order to better secure the legitimacy of the analysis.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35697>

HERMANN, Julia
On moral certainty, justification and practice: a Wittgensteinian perspective
Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015

On Moral Certainty, Justification and Practice presents a view of morality that is inspired by the later Wittgenstein. Hermann explores the ethical implications of Wittgenstein's remarks on doubt, justification, rule-following, certainty and training, offering an alternative to interpretations of Wittgenstein's work that view it as being intrinsically ethical. The book scrutinises cases in which doubt and justification do not make sense, and contrasts certain justificatory demands made by philosophers with the role of moral justification in concrete situations. It offers an account of moral certainty, which is linked to a view of moral competence. Contrary to the views propounded by philosophers who emphasise the importance of moral principles, it is argued that moral agency is first and foremost a matter of having certain capacities. The book takes an anti-intellectualist stance and remains close to concrete practices. The practice-based view of morality it endorses has implications for moral education, intercultural moral dialogue and the prospects for moral agreement, change and progress.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36576>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M. (ed/s)

The global trade slowdown: a new normal?

London: CEPR Press ; Florence ; European University Institute, 2015, VoxEU.org E-book

The post-Crisis decline in the growth rate of the ratio of global trade to GDP has been cause for some concern that global trade has peaked, and that we are now reaching a new normal in which trade levels will be weak in comparison to about a decade ago. Whether such a peak in trade was a defining moment in global trade or whether it is a cyclical phenomenon is one of the questions this eBook addresses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36275>

HUSSAIN, A. Imtiaz, DOMINGUEZ, Roberto

North American regionalism and global spread

New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015

With Canada, Mexico, and the United States independently searching trade-agreements outside North America, this volume examines the puzzle if the 1993 North American Free Trade Agreement was a means to other ends or an end in itself. A study of 20-years of NAFTA performances on trade, investment, intellectual property rights, dispute-settlement, as well as environmental and labor side-agreements confirms the means component of the equation. Couching this empirical dissonance within the integration-interdependence theoretical debate, permits us to propose the next research agenda: whether other regional economic arrangements also face the same NAFTA fate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35114>

KONCZAL, Kornelia, WAWRZYNIAK, Joanna (ed/s)

Stefan Czarnowski: listy do Henri Huberta i Marcela Maussa (1905-1937)

Warszawa: Oficyna Naukowa, 2015, Biblioteka Mysli Socjologicznej ; 11

Stefan Czarnowski (1879-1937), religioznawca, celtolog, współtwórca polskiej socjologii, związany z paryskim środowiskiem czasopisma „L'Année sociologique”. Niepublikowane dotąd listy Czarnowskiego z lat 1905-1937 do jego francuskich mistrzów - Henri Huberta i Marcela Maussa - pozwalają przesledzić wędrówkę socjologii durkheimowskiej w czasie i przestrzeni: z przedwojennego Paryża do międzywojennej Warszawy i z kosmopolitycznego przedwojnia do powersalskiej Europy. Korespondencja Czarnowskiego nie tylko dokumentuje historie intelektualnej przyjaźni, lecz także zachęca do reinterpretacji dziejów socjologii przez powrót do jej źródeł i do spojrzenia na polską humanistykę pierwszych dekad XX wieku w kontekście międzynarodowego tworzenia wiedzy.

Les lettres inédites que Stefan Czarnowski envoya à Henri Hubert et à Marcel Mauss de 1905 à 1937 permettent de suivre les évolutions de l'identité durkheimienne dans le temps et l'espace, du Paris de la Belle Époque à la Varsovie de l'entre-deux-guerres, du cosmopolite début du siècle à l'Europe du Traité de Versailles. Ces lettres font plus que documenter l'amitié intellectuelle entre Czarnowski, Hubert et Mauss, ou la transformation d'un élève en un maître. Elles nous incitent à réinterpréter l'histoire de la sociologie en renouant avec ses sources multidisciplinaires. Elles éclairent l'histoire des sciences humaines polonaises des premières décennies du XXe siècle en les replaçant dans le contexte plus large des transferts intellectuels internationaux.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38346>



KRIESI, Hanspeter, PAPPAS, Takis S. (ed/s)
European populism in the shadow of the great recession
Colchester: ECPR Press, 2015

This volume, covering twenty-five populist parties in seventeen European states, presents the first comparative study of the impact of the Great Recession on populism. Based on a common analytical framework, chapters offer a highly differentiated view of how the interplay between economic and political crises helped produce patterns of populist development across Europe. Populism grew strongly in Southern and Central-Eastern Europe, particularly where an economic crisis developed in tandem with a political one. Nordic populism went also on the rise, but this region's populist parties have been surprisingly responsible. In Western Europe, populism actually contracted during the crisis — with the exception of France. As for the two Anglo-Saxon countries, while the UK has experienced the rise of a strong anti-European populist force, Ireland stands out as a rare case in which no such a party has risen in spite of the severity of its economic and political crises.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36489>

KROTZ, Ulrich, SCHILD, Joachim
Shaping Europe: France, Germany, and embedded bilateralism from the Elysée Treaty to twenty-first century politics
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015

France and Germany have played a pivotal role in the history and politics of European integration. Yet, paradoxically, a study that systematically investigates the interrelated reality of Franco-German bilateralism and multilateral European integration has been conspicuously lacking. Formulating an approach the authors call “embedded bilateralism”, this book offers exactly that. It scrutinizes in empirical and historical detail the bilateral Franco-German order and France and Germany's joint role in shaping Europe over the past half century. The book addresses two key questions regarding France and Germany in Europe from the Elysée Treaty to the twenty-first century: Why have France and Germany continued to hang together in an especially tight relationship for over five decades amidst frequently dramatic domestic change, lasting differences, and fundamental international transformation? And why has the joint Franco-German impact on shaping Europe's polity and European policies, while fundamental, proved so uneven across political domains and time? In answer to the first question, *Shaping Europe* argues that the actions and practices of the Franco-German order—its regularized bilateral intergovernmentalism, symbolic acts and practices, and parapublic underpinnings—together have rendered this bilateral connection historically resilient and politically adaptable. Regarding the second question, the book holds that different combinations of a limited number of factors located at the bilateral, domestic, regional European, and international levels explain central aspects of variation. Together, these factors condition and modulate France and Germany's joint impact on Europe. In pursuing its research questions, theoretical work, historical reconstructions, and empirical analyses, *Shaping Europe* fruitfully combines the study of European integration, EU politics and policymaking, Franco-German affairs, and French and German politics with general theorizing and conceptual grounding in international relations and political science.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36315>



KROTZ, Ulrich

History and foreign policy in France and Germany

Houndmills ; Basingstoke ; Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015

Why do states similar in size, resources and capabilities significantly differ in their basic orientations and actions across major domains in foreign policy, security and defense? This book addresses this important question by analyzing the major differences between the foreign policies of France and Germany over extended periods of time. It investigates French and German foreign policy generally, as well as specific policies, attitudes and orientations towards international institutional orders, alliance politics, nuclear weapons and nuclear deterrence doctrines, military missions and deployment, arms procurement and arms production, and arms exports. In analyzing and explaining the formation of national interests and of foreign and security policies, the book stresses the importance of history, and, in particular, of dominant domestic interpretations of its meaning and political implications.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37400>

KUHN, Theresa

Experiencing European integration: transnational lives and European identity

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015

European integration has generated a wide array of economic, political, and social opportunities beyond the nation state. European citizens are free to obtain their academic degree in Germany, earn their money in London, invest it in Luxembourg, and retire to Spain. An early theorist of European integration, Karl Deutsch expected this development to promote a collective identity and public support for European integration: by interacting across borders, Europeans would become aware of their shared values and beliefs, and eventually acquire a common 'we feeling'. *Experiencing European Integration* puts these expectations under scrutiny by developing a comprehensive theoretical model that helps us understand how transnational interactions relate to orientations towards European integration. An extensive analysis of survey data covering the 27 EU member states provides a thorough empirical test of transactionalist hypotheses. Findings show that individual transnationalism indeed strongly and positively influences EU support, but that only a young, wealthy, and highly educated minority take part in cross-border interactions. The book further shows that the effectiveness of transnational interactions in generating EU support is contingent on a number of factors such as their purpose and scope. Importantly, increased transnational interactions result in negative externalities among those who do not become transnationally active themselves. By discussing the implications of transnationalism for the theoretical debate and current policy, this volume will provide a unique analysis of a key dynamic of European integration.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34720>

KUTZ, Christopher, RISS, Christopher, ROY, Olivier (ed/s)

Religious norms in the public sphere: proceedings of a conference held at UC Berkeley on May 6-7, 2011

Florence: European University Institute, 2014, RELIGIOWEST

The recent years have seen, in the West, an increasing debate on the presence of religious symbols in the public sphere (crucifix in Italy, minaret in Switzerland, veil and burqa in France, mosques, Ten Commandments and even Christmas trees in the USA, etc.). Most of the cases ended in court decisions, either local courts, supreme courts or the European Court of Human Rights, but with no clear results in terms of defining a



coherent management of religious signs in public sphere. Why this increasing tensions and criminalization of the debate on religion? Is this the consequence of a growing secularization that aims at eradicating any remnants of religion, or, on the contrary, a “return of the sacred” that tries to reconquer the public sphere? Are we witnessing a clash of civilizations, where traditional cultures fight against newcomers (Islam in the West) by re-asserting a religious identity more than a religious faith? Is this more a conflict of religiosities, that is of personal experiencing of faith, where new believers (converts and born-again) strive to exhibit their faith more than to insert it in inconspicuous social practices? In any case, the debate has far reaching consequences: if the courts have to decide about religious signs, they have also to define what a religious sign is, and by consequence what is a religion, although most national constitutions prevent the state to interfere with theology and internal organization of faith communities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35643>

LANGBEIN, Julia

Transnationalization and regulatory change in the EU's eastern neighbourhood: Ukraine between Brussels and Moscow

London: Routledge, 2015, Routledge/UACES Contemporary European Studies

Regulatory reforms in the EU's Eastern neighbourhood countries are not as sluggish as often perceived. Rule enforcement is happening despite the presence of domestic veto players who favour the status quo, the lack of EU membership perspective and the presence of Russia as an alternative governance provider. Using Ukraine as a primary case study, this book examines why convergence with transnational market rules varies across different policy sectors within the Eastern neighbourhood countries. It analyzes the drivers of regulatory change and explores the conditions under which post-Soviet economies integrate with international markets. In doing so, it argues that the impetus for regulatory change in the Eastern neighbourhood lies in specific strategies of domestic empowerment applied by external actors. Furthermore, through the study of the impact of Western and Russian transnational actors, the book concludes that Russia's presence does not necessarily hinder the integration of the EU's Eastern neighbours with international markets. Instead, Russia both weakens and strengthens domestic support for convergence with transnational market rules in the region.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34226>

LEBARON, Genevieve, HOWARD, Neil P. (ed/s)

Forced labour in the global economy: beyond trafficking and slavery short course. Volume 2

[S.L.], Open Democracy, 2015

There is a growing and sober awareness among international policymakers and within global civil society that human trafficking, slavery and forced labour are not anomalies perpetuated by a few ‘bad apple’ employers. Rather, such severe labour exploitation is an endemic feature of the contemporary global economy. This edited collection brings together some of the sharpest minds from the worlds of academia and activism to investigate and shed light on the root causes of this exploitation. Its essays analyse how business demand for forced labour manifests in certain industries, as well as how political and economic factors combine to generate a supply of workers vulnerable to abuse. Written in intelligent yet accessible prose, it represents a key resource for policy, activism and research.

This collection was published in 2015 under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 licence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38806>



LÉVÊQUE, François

The economics and uncertainties of nuclear power

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015 [Florence School of Regulation]

Is nuclear power a thing of the past or a technology for the future? Has it become too expensive and dangerous, or is it still competitive and sufficiently safe? Should emerging countries invest in it? Can we trust calculations of the probability of a major nuclear accident? In the face of divergent claims and contradictory facts, this book provides an in-depth and balanced economic analysis of the main controversies surrounding nuclear power. Without taking sides, it helps readers gain a better understanding of the uncertainties surrounding the costs, hazards, regulation and politics of nuclear power. Written several years on from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster of 2011, this is an important resource for students, researchers, energy professionals and concerned citizens wanting to engage with the continuing debate on the future of nuclear power and its place in international energy policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39619>

MAIR, Peter, CASAL BÉRTOA, Fernando, SCHERLIS, Gerardo (ed/s)

Partidos, sistemas de partidos y democracia: la obra esencial de Peter Mair

Buenos Aires: Eudeba, 2015

Este libro presenta por primera vez en idioma español una selección de la obra de Peter Mair, seguramente el autor contemporáneo más influyente entre los estudiosos de los partidos políticos. Las transformaciones organizativas de los partidos, la articulación entre cambio y persistencia en las dinámicas de la competencia inter-partidaria, y la situación actual de la democracia a la luz de aquellos cambios vertebran el recorrido del libro. En la mejor tradición de los grandes comparativistas europeos — como Giovanni Sartori, Arend Lijphart o Stein Rokkan —, Peter Mair articula la profunda reflexión teórica con la rigurosa observación empírica para ofrecer un aporte decisivo a la comprensión de lo que ha estado ocurriendo con los partidos y con la democracia en los últimos treinta años. Peter Mair (1951-2011) estudió Historia y Ciencia Política en University College de Dublín y en el Instituto Universitario Europeo de Florencia, y obtuvo su doctorado en la Universidad de Leiden, en 1987, por su tesis “The Changing Irish Party System”. Tras enseñar en diversas universidades europeas (Limerick, Strathclyde, Manchester), se desempeñó como profesor en Leiden entre 1990 y 2005; luego, retornó al Instituto Universitario Europeo, cuyo departamento de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales dirigió entre 2007 y 2010. Su extensa carrera dio origen a una vastísima obra, en la que destacan sus aportes a la comprensión de las transformaciones en las organizaciones partidarias, en la estructura de la competencia electoral y en el propio régimen democrático. Entre sus libros más influyentes se encuentran *Identity, competition and electoral availability: The stabilisation of European electorates 1885-1985*, escrito en colaboración con Stefano Bartolini; *How parties organize: change and adaptation in party organizations in Western democracies*, junto a Richard Katz; *Party system change: approaches and interpretations*; y *Representative government in modern Europe: Institutions, parties, and governments*, con Michael Gallagher y Michael Laver. Junto a Richard Katz publicó en 1995, en el número inicial de la revista *Party Politics*, el artículo sobre la emergencia del partido cartel, que les valdría a sus autores reconocimiento internacional más allá de los límites de la academia politológica. Desde 2001 se desempeñó como editor de la revista *West European Politics*. Por la riqueza de sus aportes, Peter Mair es, sin dudas, uno de los autores más influyentes en el campo de estudios de la política de partidos.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37701>



MARQUIS, Mel, CISOTTA, Roberto (ed/s)
Litigation and arbitration in EU competition law
Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2015

As courts and arbitrators function daily as front line decision-makers applying EU competition law, this book reflects on a variety of issues related to the litigation and arbitration of cases in this field. It provides expert analysis from perspectives of substance, procedure, fundamental rights, as well as inter-institutional dialogue and coherence. Featuring a range of scholarly contributions, the essays address topics including the 2014 EU 'Damages Directive'; the EU's approach to the 'collective redress' concept; a range of issues concerning state aid law; the arbitrability of competition law issues and other matters related to arbitration in this context such as judicial review of arbitral awards; and the interplay between arbitral proceedings and competition agency investigations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35279>

MARTINEZ D'ALOS-MONER, Andreu
Envoys of a human God: the Jesuit mission in Ethiopia, 1557-1632

Leiden ; Boston: Brill, 2015, Jesuit studies. Modernity through the prism of Jesuit history ; 2

In *Envoys of A Human God* Andreu Martínez offers a comprehensive study of the religious mission led by the Society of Jesus in Christian Ethiopia. The mission to Ethiopia was one of the most challenging undertakings carried out by the Catholic Church in early modern times. The book examines the period of early Portuguese contacts with the Ethiopian monarchy, the mission's main developments and its aftermath, with the expulsion of the Jesuit missionaries. The study profits from both an intense reading of the historical record and the fruits of recent archaeological research. Long-held historiographical assumptions are challenged and the importance of cultural and socio-political factors in the attraction and ultimate estrangement between European Catholics and Ethiopian Christians is highlighted. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35958>

MASULLO JIMENEZ, Juan
The power of staying put: non-violent resistance against armed groups in Colombia

Washington DC: International Center for Nonviolent Conflict, 2015, International Center on Nonviolent Conflict Monograph Series

In irregular civil wars, armed groups strategically aim to conquer, preserve and control territories. Local civilians inhabiting these territories respond in a wide variety of forms. Although the two dominant responses seem to be to collaborate with the strongest actor in town or flee the area, civilians are not stuck inexorably within this dichotomous choice. Collectively defying armed groups by engaging in organized nonviolent forms of noncooperation, self-organization and disruption is another option. However, given huge disproportionality of force, it is still unclear why ordinary unarmed civilians choose to defy fully armed opponents, let alone how they manage to coordinate and act collectively, and even achieve results that often go against the strategic interests of the armed groups. This monograph examines this puzzle through a detailed case study of one instance of sustained and organized civil resistance led by ordinary peasants against state and nonstate repressive actors in Colombia's longstanding civil war: the case of the Peace Community of San José de Apartadó (PCSJA). Building on interview and archival material collected during fieldwork, a dataset



on civilian victimization, and secondary literature, this monograph describes and analyzes the emergence of the PCSJA, focusing on the key choices made to launch its civil resistance campaign; the methods of nonviolent action used; the evolution of peasants' preference for nonviolent organizing and noncooperation; and the capacity for collective action. An improved knowledge of this form of civil resistance can serve as a solid basis for the diffusion of these strategies both in other areas of Colombia and abroad, as well as for the design of post-conflict reconstruction strategies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38274>

MEISSNER, Fran, VERTOVEC, Steven (ed/s)

Comparing super-diversity

Special issue of Ethnic and Racial Studies, 2015, Vol. 38, No. 4

Reflecting a broadening interest in finding new ways to talk about contemporary social complexity, the concept of 'super-diversity' has received considerable attention since it was introduced in this journal in 2007. Many utilizing the term have referred only to 'more ethnicities' rather than to the term's fuller, original intention of recognizing multidimensional shifts in migration patterns. These entail a worldwide diversification of migration channels, differentiations of legal statuses, diverging patterns of gender and age, and variance in migrants' human capital. In this special issue of Ethnic and Racial Studies, the concept is subject to two modes of comparison: (1) side-by-side studies contrasting different places and emergent conditions of super-diversity; and (2) juxtaposed arguments that have differentially found use in utilizing or criticizing super-diversity descriptively, methodologically or with reference to policy and public practice. The contributions discuss super-diversity and its implications in nine cities located in eight countries and four continents

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37699>

MEISSNER, Fran, VERTOVEC, Steven (ed/s)

Comparing super-diversity

London: Routledge, 2015, Ethnic and racial studies

The concept of 'super-diversity' has received considerable attention since it was introduced in Ethnic and Racial Studies in 2007, reflecting a broadening interest in finding new ways to talk about contemporary social complexity. This book brings together a collection of essays which empirically and theoretically examine super-diversity and the multi-dimensional shifts in migration patterns to which the notion refers. These shifts entail a worldwide diversification of migration channels, differentiations of legal statuses, diverging patterns of gender and age, and variance in migrants' human capital. Across the contributions, super-diversity is subject to two modes of comparison: (a) side-by-side studies contrasting different places and emergent conditions of super-diversity; and (b) juxtaposed arguments that have differentially found use in utilizing or criticizing 'super-diversity' descriptively, methodologically or with reference to policy and public practice. The contributions discuss super-diversity and its implications in nine cities located in eight countries and four continents. This book was originally published as a special issue of Ethnic and Racial Studies, 2015, Vol. 38, No. 4.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37700>



MICCOLI, Dario

Histories of the Jews of Egypt: an imagined bourgeoisie, 1880s-1950s

Milton Park, Abingdon ; New York: Routledge, 2015, Routledge studies in Middle Eastern history ; 18

This book covers the period from the 1880s up to the early 1950s, offering a complete overview of the decades during which the Jewish community of Egypt consolidated, flourished and then rapidly declined. Up until the advent of Nasser and the 1956 War, a thriving and diverse Jewry lived in Egypt - mainly in the two cities of Alexandria and Cairo, heavily influencing the social and cultural history of the country. *Histories of the Jews of Egypt* argues that this Jewish diaspora should be viewed as “an imagined bourgeoisie”. It demonstrates how, from the late nineteenth century up to the 1950s, a resilient imaginary bourgeois developed and influenced the lives of Egyptian Jews both in the public arena, in institutions such as the school, and in the home. From the schools of the Alliance Israélite Universelle and the Cairo lycée français to Alexandrian marriage contracts and interwar Zionist newspapers - this book explains how this imaginary was characterised by a great capacity to adapt to the evolutions of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Egypt, but later deteriorated alongside increasingly strong Arab nationalism and the political upheavals that the country experienced from the 1940s onwards. Offering a novel perspective on the history of modern Egypt and its Jews, and unravelling too often forgotten episodes and personalities which contributed to the making of an incredibly diverse and lively Jewish diaspora at the crossroads of Europe and the Middle East, this book is of interest to scholars of Modern Egypt, Jewish History and of Mediterranean History.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36320>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, DOMURATH, Irina (ed/s)

Consumer debt and social exclusion in Europe

Farnham ; Burlington: Ashgate, 2015, Markets and the law

This book analyses the dichotomy between the goal of social inclusion and the effect of social exclusion through over-indebtedness since 2008 in Europe. Filling a vital gap in the current literature on the effects of the financial and economic crisis, this volume puts into context academic discussion with the real-life dimension of over-indebtedness. Reports from six European countries provide socio-economic and legal information on over-indebtedness as well as the regulatory and judicial responses to the problems entailed by over-indebtedness. They form the empirical background for five analyses of different aspects of the inclusion-exclusion dichotomy. It becomes clear that in the context of credit expansion, individual over-indebtedness has turned into a social issue, which the current design of the consumer credit and mortgage system in Europe has helped to produce while disregarding the consequential danger of social exclusion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36656>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, TRIDIMAS, Takis (ed/s)

Risk and EU law

Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2015

Although the assessment and management of risk has always been an integral part of government and private decision-making, it has acquired particular importance in contemporary politics. Developments such as the global financial crisis of 2008, the ensuing Eurozone crisis, the rise in international terrorism, and natural disasters have brought to the fore the importance of risk management. As the competence of the EU has



expanded, the presence of EU law in risk control has increased significantly. This book seeks to provide an analysis of EU risk regulation in various sectors, examining some key concepts and transversal themes, as well as focusing on sector specific regulation. The contributors explore the social epistemology of risk observation and management, risk modelling, the role of science in political and judicial decision-making, in addition to transnational risk regulation and contractual governance. They examine EU regulation, among others, in the field of terrorism prevention, external relations, food regulation and financial supervision. This book will be of interest to law scholars, social scientists and students, whilst lawmakers and lawyers will also benefit from the practical insights of its expert authors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38458>

NARBONE, Luigi, LESTRA, Martin (ed/s)

The Gulf Monarchies beyond the Arab spring: changes and challenges

Florence: European University Institute, 2015, Mediterranean Programme Series

The Gulf region has become an increasingly important international actor but many questions about the six monarchies of the Gulf Cooperation Council remain unanswered. In the aftermath of the Arab Spring, different domestic and international dynamics are at play and the changes in the geopolitics of the Middle East have transformed the regional policies of the states of the Gulf countries. In order to explore these complex issues, the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies of the European University Institute held a conference on ‘The Gulf region: domestic dynamics and global-regional perspectives. Implications for the EU’ (Florence, Italy, 20-21 April 2015). This E-book captures the range and diversity of the vibrant intellectual debate that took place during the conference. Contributors to this volume analyse the changes and challenges affecting the Gulf monarchies: from the sustainability of their economic model to the security threats arising from the crises in Yemen, Iraq and Syria, from demography and immigration policies to the politicization of sectarian identities, from the international opportunities arising from the new role of GCC states to the confrontation with Iran. This volume offers a range of insights into one of the less known partners of the European Union and provides a valuable reference both for academics and policy-makers.

This E-book is the result of a conference on “The Gulf Region, Domestic Dynamics and Global-Regional Perspectives. Implications for the European Union”, hosted by the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies in spring 2015.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37734>

O’CONNELL DAVIDSON, Julia, HOWARD, Neil P. (ed/s)

Migration and mobility: beyond trafficking and slavery short course. Volume 5

[S.L.], Open Democracy, 2015

Mobility is and always has been an essential part of humanity’s economic, social, cultural and political life. To be able to move freely is a good. Yet in our unjust world, it is also an unearned and unequally distributed privilege. This volume reflects on that privilege, and on the suffering that results when states restrict access to it. The articles included here will explode the spurious contemporary binary between ‘smuggling’ and ‘trafficking’, and will argue that anti-trafficking discourse hides more than it reveals. Most crucially, it hides how state restrictions on the freedom of movement are the true threat to human wellbeing. Open the borders! This collection was published in 2015 under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 licence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38807>



OMBELET, Pieter-Jan, LIEVENS, Eva, LEFEVER, Katrien,
BRAECKEVELT, Duncan, STEVENS, David

Audiovisueel materiaal op internet

Brugge: Vanden Broele NV, 2015, Praktijkboek recht en ICT, [Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39368>

ONDERCO, Michal

Iran's nuclear program and the global south: the foreign policy of India, Brazil, and South Africa

Basingstoke, Hampshire ; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015

While the Iranian nuclear programme has attracted the attention of the international community and has been dealt with in various international forums, analyses of the responses so far have been largely limited to the study of Western countries. Studying the responses of India, Brazil, and South Africa to Iran's nuclear programme entails analysis of the foreign policies of the countries of the Global South. Neither Iran's nuclear program nor the international response were deemed insignificant by the Global South, and the emerging powers took particular interest. The resulting dispute combined three great avenues for action — nuclear politics, economic interests, and a welcome opportunity to position themselves in international politics on the eve of twenty-first century. Policy towards Iran has become entangled with policy towards the international community and its tools.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36556>

PEACE, Timothy

European social movements and Muslim activism: another world but with whom?

Houndmills ; Basingstoke ; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, Palgrave politics of identity and citizenship series

European social movements have increasingly joined forces to unite in their opposition to neo-liberal globalisation and austerity, mobilizing thousands of people in the process. But how do such progressive movements, traditionally populated by secular left-wing activists, deal with religious pluralism and the novel reality of those who identify as Muslims? In this book, Timothy Peace uses the example of the alter-globalisation movement, characterised by the slogan 'Another world is possible', to explain why social movement leaders in Britain and France reacted so differently to the emergence of Muslim activism. It examines why the reference to religion posed such a dilemma for some, while for others it constituted an opportunity. The book provides a unique contribution to our understanding of political participation amongst Muslim minorities today whilst also situating their involvement historically, thereby demonstrating the effective continuity between the migrant struggles of the first generation and those of their children, who grew up as European citizens. It also suggests that the role of religion should not be overestimated, arguing that Muslim activists are fundamentally no different to others in the movement. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36975>



PETITHOMME, Mathieu

Dépolitiser l'Europe : comment les partis dominants évitent le conflit sur l'intégration européenne

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2015, Questionner l'Europe

Comment les partis politiques se saisissent-ils des questions européennes ? Ce livre est une étude comparée des manières avec lesquelles différents types de partis en France, en Grande-Bretagne, en Irlande et en Espagne, ont adapté leurs discours et leurs stratégies au développement de l'Union Européenne, principalement de 1992 à 2007. Il se focalise sur la communication des partis, leurs conflits internes lors des référendums sur l'UE, et sur la sélection des eurodéputés et leurs stratégies lors des élections européennes. En utilisant de multiples sources (analyse de contenu et de discours, financement des partis et logiques de campagne), il remet en cause les idées d'une « européanisation » croissante des espaces politiques nationaux et d'une montée de l'« euroscepticisme ». Il défend, preuves à l'appui, que les partis dominants développent de nombreuses stratégies pour éviter le conflit sur l'intégration européenne. Maintenir des lignes politiques floues et nationaliser cet enjeu permet aux partis de gouvernement d'agir librement au niveau européen, tout en évitant une politisation de l'UE qui bénéficie aux partis contestataires. Mais en dépolitisant activement les enjeux européens, les partis dominants renforcent la crise de la représentation, sont largement responsables du caractère secondaire des élections européennes et ne permettent pas aux citoyens ordinaires d'accroître leurs connaissances de l'UE par la critique et le débat public.

Ce livre intéressera tous ceux qui ont un intérêt pour l'intégration européenne et/ou les partis politiques. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40349>

PIERNAS LÓPEZ, Juan Jorge

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

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015

How has the evolution and transformation of the Common Market affected the legal concept of State aid? How has State aid adapted to the development of the European Union? These questions and more are answered in Juan Jorge Piernas López's examination of the historical, political, constitutional, and economical events that have affected the development of State aid in the EU. Examining three key, interwoven arguments, this book provides a richer understanding of current formulas which depict the concept of aid through the prism of policy and enforcement considerations. First, the book demonstrates that the concept of aid is a 'living instrument' that has been applied in accordance with the main policy priorities of the European Commission. Second, contrary to what has been affirmed in other literature, the evolution of this concept has been influenced by the broader advancement of the case law of the Court of Justice in different periods of the integration process. Third, the author contends that the study of the evolution of the concept of aid in light of policy and case law provides a holistic outlook valuable to the decision making process of difficult cases. In this regard, the book provides criteria to interpret and discuss cases including *Slooman Neptun*, *Philip Morris*, and *Azores*, beyond the analysis traditionally adopted in this field. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2013.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36897>



RIBEIRO, Nelson, SEUL, Stephanie (ed/s)
Revisiting transnational broadcasting: the BBC's foreign-language services during the Second World War
Special issue of Media history, 2015, Vol. 21, No. 4

The five original articles and two research project reports of this special issue re-consider the history of the BBC foreign-language services during 1938-1945 and their role in furthering Britain's diplomatic, strategic and economic interests in times of rising international tension and conflict.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38513>

ROSPOCHER, Massimo
Il papa guerriero: Giulio II nello spazio pubblico europeo
Bologna: Il Mulino, 2015, Monografie dell'Istituto storico italo-germanico in Trento

La notte tra il 20 e il 21 febbraio 1513 la morte pone fine al decennale pontificato di Giulio II Della Rovere, figura cardine del papato rinascimentale, di cui incarna la grandiosità e le contraddizioni. La popolazione romana gli tributò un omaggio senza precedenti: «da quarant'anni che vivo in questa città non ho mai visto una folla così straordinaria al mortorio di un papa», racconta il cerimoniere pontificio Paride de' Grassi. Come sovrano pontefice, politico spregiudicato e sommo mecenate Giulio II rimane uno dei personaggi che maggiormente condizionano l'immaginario collettivo del Rinascimento. Ma quale fu l'immagine che ne ebbero i contemporanei (non solo gli uomini di lettere, i prelati e i professionisti della politica, ma anche il popolo urbano del primo Cinquecento)? Questo volume risponde a tale domanda ricostruendo l'immagine di Giulio II nella sfera pubblica e nella comunicazione politica in vari contesti italiani ed europei (Bologna, Ferrara, Roma, Venezia, Londra e Parigi). Intrecciando i racconti dei cantastorie con i dispacci dei diplomatici, le voci e le canzoni di piazza con i trattati degli umanisti, si delinea un ritratto inedito del «papa guerriero», una rappresentazione in perenne oscillazione tra laude e vituperio, tra guerra e beatitudine.
(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2008.)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35920>

ROSSI, Federico Matías, VON BÜLOW, Marisa (ed/s)
Social movement dynamics: new perspectives on theory and research from Latin America
Farnham: Ashgate, 2015, The mobilization series on social movement, protest, and culture

This book presents an overview of new approaches to the study of social movements emerging out of Latin America, based on original and innovative analyses of the recent changes in collective action across the region. Over the past decade, new repertoires of co...ntention have emerged in parallel to changes in the configuration of actors, in previously established patterns of relationship between social movements and political institutions, and in the shapes of collaborative networks, both domestic and transnational. The authors analyze a broad set of countries and social movements, while focusing on three key theoretical debates: the interactions between routine and contentious politics, the relationship between protest and context, and the organizational configurations of social movements. The research agenda put forward by this book is neither defined nor restricted by geographical boundaries, even though the chapters are based on



field research undertaken in Latin America. In doing so, this volume contributes to a still underdeveloped dialogue in theory-building in social movement studies, among scholars from the South and from the North, as well as among scholars specialized in different regions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36895>

ROY, Olivier

La peur de l'Islam : dialogue avec Nicolas Truong

Paris : Le Monde ; La Tour-d'Aigue: Editions de l'Aube, 2015, Le monde des idées

Du 11 septembre 2001 au 11 janvier 2015, Olivier Roy a scruté les ressorts politiques et sociologiques de l'islam mondialisé. À travers les tribunes et les entretiens percutants qu'il a donnés au Monde, le politologue éclaire d'un jour nouveau la peur de l'islam qui gagne les sociétés occidentales récusant tout aussi bien les arguments droitiers et dominants de l'essentialisme (les musulmans seraient, par essence, inassimilables) que le plaidoyer gauchiste du multiculturalisme (c'est l'islamophobie qui, seule, provoquerait la radicalisation d'une partie d'entre eux). Des printemps arabes au nihilisme générationnel des jeunes paumés de la mondialisation, de l'échec de l'islam politique à l'engagement de la France contre l'État islamique, Olivier Roy donne des clefs pour comprendre la question musulmane. Et lance des raisons d'espérer en une France capable d'accorder ses idéaux à la pluralité des mondes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38838>

RYBAK, Jan

Eine sehr besondere Revolution, die ich kennenlernen wollte: die österreichische Nicaragua-Solidaritätsbewegung 1979-1990

Bremen: Wiener Verlag für Sozialforschung, 2015

The Nicaraguan revolution of 1979 inspired a wide range of people around the world. About 15 000 of them - around 200 from Austria - travelled to the Central American country during the 1980s in order to witness the revolution first hand and to participate in the construction of an (allegedly) better society; thousands more were active in their home countries, trying to organize solidarity for revolutionary Nicaragua. The predominantly young activists believed they would witness and participate in the fulfilment of their revolutionary ideals. Based on interviews with former activists and hitherto unused archival material, the book reconstructs the Austrian solidarity movement from its enthusiastic origins to its disappointing decline in the context of the FSLN's electoral defeat in 1990. The focus is on the diverse forms of activism, the activists' motivations, tensions between revolutionary solidarity and institutionalised development aid, and the process of decline with all its implications since 1990. The book contributes to a broader understanding of social movements, especially international solidarity activism, its conditions of development and dynamics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38820>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

Les procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne de 2012 à 2014: le passage du cadre financier 2007-2013 au nouveau cadre financier 2014-2020

Florence : European Press Academic Publishing, 2015

Cet ouvrage fournit un aperçu complet des négociations annuelles budgétaires de l'Union européenne pour la période 2011-2014. Il détaille les problèmes complexes auxquels les négociateurs ont été confrontés et



les solutions qu'ils ont apportées à ceux-ci. Une attention particulière est portée sur le déroulement des négociations interinstitutionnelles entre le Parlement européen, le Conseil et la Commission dans le contexte de la mise en place du nouveau cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020. Cet ouvrage fournit également une image chiffrée et compréhensible des budgets de l'Union européenne de 2012 à 2014, sous forme de graphiques et de tableaux.

This book provides a complete picture of the European Union's annual budget negotiations in the period 2011-2014. It analyses the various issues faced by the negotiators and the solutions they devised. Special emphasis is placed on the negotiations between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission leading to an agreement on the new multiannual financial framework for the years 2014-2020. Each of the budgets adopted for 2012-2014 is analysed in graphic and tabular form.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36616>

SANDGREN, Petter

Internatskolorna: att fostra en elit

Stockholm: Atlantis, 2015

Få skolformer är så omgivna av mytbildning som internatskolor, från Thomas Hughes klassiker Tom Brown's Schooldays till Jan Guillous Ondskan och vidare till J.K. Rowlings Harry Potter-serie. Den uppmärksamhet som på senare tid riktats mot de svenska internatskolornas system med så kallad kamratuppföstran har fått många att fråga sig var idén med internatskolor kommer ifrån och vad skolornas ideal bygger på. I denna banbrytande studie reder historikern Petter Sandgren ut förhållandet mellan fiktion och verklighet. I boken argumenterar Sandgren för att elitens internatskolor måste förstås utifrån ett globalt och historiskt perspektiv. Historien om de två pojkarna som år 2013 blev brända med ett strykjärn av en grupp äldre elever vid Lundsberg används därför som en ingång till en större berättelse: historien om den globalt sammanflätade framväxten av elitens internatskolor och hur det svenska folkhemmet fick sina egna versioner av dessa skolor. Historien tar avstamp i de mönsterbildande internatskolorna Eton, Harrow och Rugby och spårar sedan hur den engelska förebilden spritts inom det Brittiska samväldet och vidare till usa, Frankrike, Tyskland, Schweiz, Sverige och andra länder. This book is a 'popular-history' Swedish version of the author's at the time forthcoming EUI PhD thesis (HEC).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37464>

SHARMA, Serena K., WELSH, Jennifer M. (ed/s)

The responsibility to prevent: overcoming the challenges of atrocity prevention

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015

Among the constitutive elements of the responsibility to protect (R2P), prevention has been deemed by many as the most important. Drawing on contributions from an international group of academics and practitioners, this book seeks to improve our knowledge of how to operationalize the responsibility to prevent genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and ethnic cleansing. The central argument is that the responsibility to prevent should be conceptualized as crimes prevention. The first part of the volume develops a strategic framework, which includes identifying the appropriate scope and substance of R2Ps preventive dimension and distinguishing between systemic and targeted approaches. The second section examines some of the tools that can be used, and have been used, to prevent the escalation of dynamics towards the commission of atrocity crimes (tools such as sanctions, mediation, international criminal justice, and the use of military means), as well as the operational challenges that tend to obstruct global efforts to prevent such crimes. The third and final section draws lessons from actual cases of preventive action, both historical and recent, about the relative success of particular tools and approaches. As the first edited collection of its kind, devoted



exclusively to the preventive dimension of R2P, The Responsibility to Prevent intends to inform and shape the growing debate on how to approach atrocity crime prevention and how to build the capacities needed to implement the imperatives at the heart of R2P.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36935>

SKAARUP, Bjørn

Anatomy and anatomists in early modern Spain

Farnham ; Burlington: Ashgate, 2015, The History of Medicine in Context

Taking the Vesalian anatomical revolution as its point of departure, this volume charts the apparent rise and fall of anatomy studies within universities in sixteenth-century Spain, focussing particularly on primary sources from 1550 to 1600. In doing so, it both clarifies the Spanish contribution to the field of anatomy and disentangles the distorted political and historiographical viewpoints emerging from previous research. Studies of early modern Iberian science have only been carried out coherently and collaboratively in the last few decades, even though fierce debates on the subject have dominated Spanish historiography for more than two centuries. In the field of anatomy studies, many uninformed and biased readings of archival sources have resulted in a very confused picture of the practice of dissection and the teaching of anatomy in the Iberian Peninsula, in which the highly complex conditions of anatomical research within Spain's national context are often oversimplified. The new empirical evidence that this book brings to light suggests a far more multifaceted narrative of Iberian Renaissance anatomy than has been presented to date.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34658>

STOECKL, Kristina, ROY, Olivier (ed/s)

The future of religious education in Europe

Florence: European University Institute, 2015, RELIGIOWEST

This small volume covers the entire conceptual range of approaches to religious education in public schools. The papers gathered in this publication cover the conceptual debate on the subject, ranging from a confessional approach to a sociological approach with an inclusive model as the middle-position. The different models diverge on how they define, in the context of public schooling for children aged 6 to 14 years, what religious education is aimed at: is that what should be conveyed knowledge about religion or instead religious knowledge? Should pupils become cognitively equipped to recognize and discuss religious diversity, or should they first become literate in one, presumably "their own" religious tradition? This E-book is the result of a workshop on "The future of religious education in Europe", hosted by the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute in Florence on 28 October 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37735>

TESTA, Simone

Italian academies and their networks, 1525-1700: from local to global

Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire ; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, Italian and Italian American studies

One of the most important and influential social and intellectual phenomena of the early modern period, Italian academies have traditionally been studied individually or in the context of specific cities, and then



mostly in the Italian language. While this approach has resulted in a wealth of information on single institutions and figures, the absence of a critical reading of the broader phenomenon remains an important lacuna in the scholarship on Italian culture and the early modern period in Europe. Cutting across various disciplines from history of the book to literary criticism to intellectual history, this far-reaching volume traces the network of early modern Italian Academies and explains how they served as the basis for later intellectual networks such as the European 'Republique des lettres'. This book examines Italian academies as one of the most important social and intellectual phenomena of the Italian peninsula in the early modern period. It argues that academies should be studied as networks of individuals and his critical reading adds an important aspect of early modern social networks and their impact on European culture. *Italian Academies and Their Networks, 1525-1700: From Local to Global* is divided into four chapters that explore the representations of Italian academies from the sixteenth century to our days, academies and politics in Venice, illustrated biographies as 'facebook' in four different academies, and Italian academies as the basis for later networks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38406>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, GROPAS, Ruby

What is Europe?

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, 21st Century Europe,
[Global Governance Programme]

What is Europe? Where does it begin and end? Who is a European? These questions have long been debated but never more so than in the early 21st century. Anna Triandafyllidou and Ruby Gropas show that there can be no single definition of Europe but that a lot can be learned from addressing its diverse meanings.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37758>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, ISAAKYAN, Irina (ed/s)

High-skill migration and recession: gendered perspectives

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, Migration, Diasporas and Citizenship

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

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



TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, KOUKI, Hara,
ΤΡΙΑΝΤΑΦΥΛΛΙΔΟΥ, Αννα, ΚΟΥΚΗ, Χαρά (ed/s)
**Δρώντες και παράγοντες στη διακυβέρνηση της μη νόμιμης μετανάστευσης:
συγκριτική ανάλυση των παράτυπων ροών προς την Ελλάδα**
***Drontes kai paragontes sti diakubernisi tis mi nomimis metanastefsis:
syngritiki analysi ton paratypon roon pros tin Ellada***
[S.L.]: Eliamep, 2015, IRMA Governing irregular migration

This book focuses on irregular migration as a complex socio-economic process where states, actors and intermediaries interact with migration policies. Migration is not just about actually the policies of migration or the individual migrants but rather it is about both those who move and those who are sedentary as well as a whole series of actors and institutions that form the ‘industry’ of migration. This book concentrates on migrants themselves as main actors who based on specific structural conditions (their own economic, social and political resources) and in interaction with important intermediaries including employers, smugglers, NGOs, international organisations as well as national authorities and policies, make up their minds and engage into action. The research presented here examines how migrants learn about (changing) migration policies, how they take their decisions in each different stage of the migration route, how they execute their plans and in the end how they adopt specific strategies with a view to find a way to reach a desired destination. In other words, the book looks into how the migrants themselves make sense of their needs, wishes, and their migration experience, whether legal or irregular. The empirical research presented in this volume takes Greece as its case study, investigating five migrant populations who have a large irregular presence in the country notably Albanians, Georgians, Ukrainians, Afghans and Pakistanis. The reason for selecting people from these five countries is that they represent different migration systems and different migration pathways to Greece. The first chapter of the book engages into a critical literature review on the governance of irregular migration at times of globalisation, introducing then the case of Greece as a case of particular interest in terms of its migration and asylum experience. The five chapters that follow focus each on one group of migrants following closely their journey from the decision making to leave, to actually putting the plan into action, transiting other countries and then arriving in Greece and finding accommodation and employment. We investigate how they interact with policies and other actors/intermediaries and how they eventually organise their action. The seventh chapters offers a comparative analysis of the five cases.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39245>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, MARCHETTI, Sabrina (ed/s)
Employers, agencies and immigration: paying for care
Farnham, Surrey ; Burlington: Ashgate, 2015, Research in migration and ethnic relations series

Exploring the performance by immigrants of domestic and care work in European households, this book places the employer centre-stage, examining the role of the employer and his or her agents in securing the balance between work, family and welfare needs, as well as investigating both who the employers are and the nature of their relationships with migrant workers. With attention to the dynamics of inequality, as class, ethnicity and gender become intertwined in a location that is at once home and workplace, this volume is organised into sections that deal with the subjectivities of employers and their relationships with their employees in the home; the re-organisation of welfare and care arrangements at state level; and the wider area of migrant domestic and care work, with the transformation of the au pair scheme. Bringing together



the latest empirical work from across Europe, Employers, Agencies and Immigration will appeal to social scientists with interests in migration, ethnic and class relations, immigrant labour and domestic work and the sociology of the family.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35219>

UNGER, Corinna R.

Entwicklungspfade in Indien: eine internationale Geschichte, 1947-1980

Göttingen: Wallstein, 2015

Als Indien 1947 seine Unabhängigkeit erlangte, stellte sich die Frage nach der Richtung, in die sich die neue Nation entwickeln sollte. Der Rückbesinnung auf "traditionelle", weitestgehend ländliche Strukturen, stand der Wunsch nach möglichst rascher Industrialisierung und Modernisierung gegenüber. Am Ende konkurrierten ganz unterschiedliche Entwicklungsansätze miteinander. Corinna Unger geht diesen Konzepten nach. Sie untersucht anhand von Fallstudien zur ländlichen Entwicklung, Industrialisierung und Urbanisierung, welche Wissensbestände Pate standen und wie sie in die Praxis umgesetzt wurden, um den Problemen und Erfordernissen der postkolonialen Nation gerecht zu werden. Die vielfältigen Interessen, die sich im Rahmen der Dekolonisation und des Kalten Krieges mit der indischen Entwicklungspolitik verbanden, werden ebenso sichtbar wie die Akteure, die an ihr beteiligt waren: von nationalen Regierungen über internationale Organisationen bis zu privaten Stiftungen und Unternehmen. Mit ihrem wissenschaftsgeschichtlichen Ansatz eröffnet die Autorin neue Einblicke in die internationale Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38746>

UNTERREINER, Anne

Enfants de couples mixtes : liens sociaux et identités

Rennes : Presse universitaires de Rennes, 2015

Cet ouvrage analyse de façon comparative les discours identitaires de fils et de filles de couples mixtes en Allemagne, en France et au Royaume-Uni. Quatre aspects sont développés : la transmission au sein de la famille, les liens sociaux, le regard porté par autrui sur soi et les répertoires d'identification nationale mobilisés dans ces trois pays. Anne Unterreiner a mené pour cette enquête une centaine d'entretiens auprès d'individus âgés de 14 à 56 ans, dont les parents sont nés dans des pays différents.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34619>

VADI, Valentina, DE WITTE, Bruno (ed/s)

Culture and international economic law

London: Routledge, 2015

Globalization and international economic governance offer unprecedented opportunities for cultural exchange. Foreign direct investments can promote cultural diversity and provide the funds needed to locate, recover and preserve cultural heritage. Nonetheless, globalization and international economic governance can also jeopardize cultural diversity and determine the erosion of the cultural wealth of nations. Has an international economic culture emerged that emphasizes productivity and economic development at the expense of the common wealth? This book explores the 'clash of cultures' between international law and international cultural law, and asks whether States can promote economic development without infringing their cultural wealth. The book contains original chapters by experts in the field. Key issues include how



international courts and tribunals are adjudicating culture-related cases; the interplay between indigenous peoples' rights and economic globalization; and the relationships between culture, human rights, and economic activities. The book will be of great interest and use to researchers and students of international trade law, cultural heritage law, and public international law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34878>

VALCKE, Peggy, SUKOSD, Miklos, PICARD, Robert (ed/s)
Media pluralism and diversity: concepts, risks and global trends
Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire ; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015,
Palgrave global media policy and business, [Florence School of Regulation]

Adopting a truly global, theoretical and multidisciplinary perspective, *Media Pluralism and Diversity* intends to advance our understanding of media pluralism across the globe. It compares metrics that have been developed in different parts of the world to assess levels of, or threats to, media pluralism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39367>

VELASCO CABALLERO, Francisco, PASTOR MERCHANTE, Fernando (ed/s)
The public administration of the internal market
Groningen: Europa Law Publishing, [2015]

This book is borne out of the observation of a certain gap in the legal literature on the European internal market, which has traditionally focused on substantive issues such as the content and the scope of the rules on free movement, including adjacent policies such as State aid control — and on their impact on the allocation of powers between the European institutions and Member States. Little attention has been devoted to the way in which these rules shape the administrative institutions in charge of securing the internal market. This is, precisely, the subject of this book. The book builds on the notion of “European administrative union” and, hence, on an understanding of the European administration as a sum of institutions, bodies or agencies — both European and national — which act cooperatively. It is against this complex reality that the different chapters of the book scrutinize the organizational and procedural specificities of the different public administrations that interact in the internal market. Some chapters address these issues from a cross-sector perspective (e.g., the studies on the public administration associated to the four fundamental freedoms or the study on independent regulatory authorities) while others do so from a sector-specific perspective (e.g., the studies on the banking union, the European system of State aid control, the European networks of competition and food authorities, or the administrative implications of public procurement rules). The combination of both perspectives provides new insights into the administrative dimension of the internal market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36941>

ZUPANOV, Ines, LEFÈVRE, Corinne, FLORES, Jorge (ed/s)
Cosmopolitismes en Asie du Sud : sources, itinéraires, langues (XVIe-XVIIIe siècles)
Paris : EHESS, 2015, Purusartha ; 33

Le cosmopolitisme est-il un enfant de la modernité occidentale ou peut-on le trouver en d'autres temps et d'autres lieux ? Cet ouvrage entend apporter une réponse à cette question aujourd'hui vivement débattue



en retraçant ses contours en tant que pratique et Weltanschauung dans une région du monde — l'Asie du Sud — pôle majeur de l'espace de circulation de l'Asie musulmane et noeud des flux humains, matériels et immatériels reliant l'Occident à l'Orient au cours des XVIe-XVIIIe siècles. Terre d'accueil pour de nombreuses élites en quête de patronage, port d'ancrage pour d'autres ou encore simple étape au sein de parcours transocéaniques guidés par l'appétit de richesses ou de savoirs, l'Asie du Sud de la première modernité est un terreau particulièrement fertile pour la construction d'identités et de visions cosmopolites, tant au niveau individuel qu'à celui de la polis. Aussi hétérogène comme idée que comme habitus, le cosmopolitisme est abordé ici sous un angle résolument pluriel favorisant la multiplication des approches (acteurs, langues, lieux, activités à « vocation » cosmopolite) et le croisement de ses différentes manifestations — moghole, marathe, européennes, etc. — afin d'en faire mieux ressortir les constantes, variantes, limites et interactions. Dans cette optique, les études réunies au fil de ce numéro illustrent bel et bien ce que le « citoyen du monde » des Lumières doit aux « Indes orientales ».

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ABASCAL SHERWELL RAULL, Pablo
*Tepetzotlán: la institucionalización de un colegio jesuita en la frontera
chichimeca de la Nueva España (1580-1618)*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Why write another thesis about a Jesuit college? Much has already been written, but generally about colleges divorced from their environment, isolated from the society, geography, cultural and political landscape to which they belong. The current thesis instead looks at how a Jesuit college was shaped by, and, indeed, shaped its environment. The case study, set at a time when early modern Catholicism and colonial empires were making inroads into overseas territories, looks at the early modern Jesuit college of Tepetzotlán, a town situated in a non-European context in what is today central Mexico. This dissertation explores the different factors influencing what might be called the institutionalization of the Jesuit college of Tepetzotlán, between 1580 and 1618. The timeline starts with the Jesuits' arrival in the town, and finishes with the acquisition of the doctrina of Tepetzotlán, this being the moment when the Jesuits acquired the spiritual monopoly of the town. Beginning with the school's initial aims, the thesis studies how it evolved over time, and how this evolution was influenced by geographical, political, historical, and social factors. The geographical factor is crucial; indeed, I analyze the geographical particularities that led the Jesuits to choose the town of Tepetzotlán to open this particular school. It is, for example, clear that the Jesuits chose Tepetzotlán precisely because it bordered on two different cultural areas, with two different Indian social groups (Mexican and Otomí), as well as other groups such as Spaniards and black slaves. This geographical particularity allowed the Jesuits to work with all the groups at one time. Moreover, the Jesuits also used the town as a bridge in order to ease its expansion into the north of the Viceroyalty. Besides geographical, there were, as mentioned, also political, historical and social factors. The thesis explores political institutions' role in institutionalizing the school,



both inside and outside New Spain, and the tensions among them. It examines different actors and voices that were engaged in the configuration of the project in the foundation of Tepotzotlán, thus going beyond the local context and putting the evolution of the institutionalization of the college into a wider perspective. Defence date: 21 September 2015, Examining Board : Professor Antonella Romano, EUI- Centre Alexandre Koyré/EHE tesis EUI) Professor Jorge Flores, EUI; Professor Juan Carlos Estenssoro Fuchs, Université de Paris 3; Professor Perla Chinchilla Pawling, Universidad Iberoamericana.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

ACAR, Ali

Between legality and legitimacy: the case of judicial review of constitutional amendments from a comparative law perspective

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

There is a growing scholarly interest in the issue of unconstitutional constitutional amendments. Generally speaking, this issue concerns whether there should be some limits to constitutional amendments and whether courts should control those limits. In this sense, unconstitutional constitutional amendment exacerbates the debate concerning the legitimacy of judicial review qua institution, and moves the discussion one step further. The rise in interest among scholars of the issue of unconstitutional constitutional amendments derives from the fact that constitutional amendments are sometimes used as an instrument by authoritarian governments to achieve their aims. The judiciary in various jurisdictions gives negative or affirmative responses to this instrumentalization of constitutional amendments by reviewing the contents of amendments. Thus, judicial review of constitutional amendments on substantive grounds has become a new legal phenomenon, which deserves close consideration. The purpose of this thesis is to contribute to this literature. How is it possible for a court to declare an amendment unconstitutional? Under what conditions can the legality of an amendment be questioned? What substantive considerations outweigh the formal value of a duly adopted constitutional amendment, which is normally regarded as the highest legal source in modern legal systems? What kind of legal theory can explain this practice? These are some of the guiding questions, the analysis of which constitutes the main goal of our work. The analysis is based on the distinction between the aspects of legality and of legitimacy. The legality of a constitutional amendment concerns two considerations. The first is whether the amendment is legally valid in terms of the constitutional norms. The constitutional norms here refer mainly to the procedural requirements or amendment mechanism, which the constitutional amendments have to meet. The second consideration is whether the amendment must conform to some (superior) principles, values etc. Depending on how one conceives of those superior principles, one may approach the issue at hand from the natural law perspective or legal positivism. In the present work, we stick to the legal positivism in accounting for the legality of unconstitutional constitutional amendments. The legitimacy of a constitutional amendment concerns the merit of the amendment according to political morality, namely, whether it is a good or a bad thing, with regard to the value that the constitutional amendment should pursue. Equally, the legitimacy of the substantive ii judicial review of constitutional amendments concerns whether it is a bad or good thing to confer on a court of an extra-ordinary power in a system, which is subscribed to constitutional democracy. This is a normative account of legitimacy, but it is not the only one. Legitimacy may also be approached sociologically, i.e. descriptively. In the latter account, legitimacy is examined on the basis of the political morality, which a legal and political order actually aims to achieve and pursue. These actual aims might be ideal or not (from an outsider and/or insider point of view). We will follow this sociological account in our analysis of the legitimacy of the judicial review of constitutional amendments. The analysis of the



issue is carried out through a comparative law perspective. In this respect, three jurisdictions are examined: Germany, India, and Turkey, which provide the most prominent examples of case law concerning the judicial review of constitutional amendments on substantive grounds.

Defence date: 30 January 2015, Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Sartor (EUI Supervisor) Professor Bruno de Witte (EUI) Professor Giorgio Bongiovanni (University of Bologna, School of Law) Professor Reza Banakar (Lund University, Sociology of Law Department).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34851>

ADAMS, Zoe Louise

Analysing conceptions of social justice in the European Union

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This paper draws on findings from a broad research project that employed a constructionist approach in analysing policy-discourse in the EU. It uses sources produced by the European Commission between 1958 and 2015 for this purpose. The research is used as the basis from which to analyse how the EU's conception of social justice has changed over time. The paper analyses two periods in detail, namely 1958-1979 and 2010-2015 to illustrate the nature of the change that has taken place. The purpose of the paper is to provide the groundwork for further study into the reasons behind the growing dissatisfaction that European citizens feel towards the EU, and to help to reveal the possible ways this problem can be addressed. It intends to do this by using discourse-analysis to gain a better understanding of the relationship between discourse, legal measures, and social outcomes, and to provide a benchmark against which the effectiveness of legal and policy-measures can be assessed. It attempts to shed light on the institutionally embedded ideas and understandings that underpin the law and the legal process, how these change over time, and how they influence and shape the nature of the contribution that the EU makes to society.

Award date: 30 November 2015, Supervisor: Prof. Claire Kilpatrick, EUI

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39045>

ALBRIZIO, Silvia

Fiscal and environmental policy: three essays on the effect on firms' investment and productivity

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies how fiscal and environmental policies affect firms' behavior and economic performance. In chapter 1, co-authored with Stefan Lamp, we focus on the effect of tax adjustment on firms' investment decisions. Using 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 future investment plans of firms as well as on realized investment. In chapter 2, co-authored with Hélia Costa, we study how uncertainty over environmental policy affects firms' investment in low-carbon technologies. We model policy uncertainty in the context of an emission trading scheme and we develop a three period sequential model. The set-up of the model combines the industry and electricity sectors and encompasses both irreversible and reversible investment possibilities for firms. Finally, in chapter 3, I investigate whether international and domestic firms' productivity growth may be heterogeneously affected by environmental policy. Using a novel measure of environmental policy stringency and a panel of 11 OECD countries and



22 manufacturing sectors over the period 2000-2009, I estimate the difference in multi-factor productivity growth between multinational and domestic firms associated with a tightening of domestic environmental policy.

Defence date: 6 February 2015, Examining Board : Professor Jérôme Adda, EUI & Bocconi University, Supervisor ; Professor Evi Pappa, EUI ; Prof. Emmanuelle Auriol, Toulouse School of Economics ; Professor Dr. Christian Bayer, University of Bonn.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35746>

ALCALDE, Ángel

War veterans and transnational fascism: from fascist Italy and nazi Germany to francoist Spain and Vichy France (1917-1940)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation explores, from a transnational viewpoint, the historical relationship between war veterans and fascism in interwar Europe. Until now, historians have been roughly divided between those who assume that 'brutalization' (George L. Mosse) led veterans to join fascist movements, and those who stress that most ex-soldiers of the Great War became committed pacifists and internationalists. This dissertation overcomes the inconclusive debates surrounding the 'brutalization' thesis, by proposing a new theoretical and methodological approach, and offering a wider perspective on the history of both fascism and veteran movements. Drawing on a wide range of archival and published sources in five different languages, this work focuses on the interrelated processes of fascistization and transnationalization of veteran politics in interwar Europe. Firstly, it explains the connection between Italian Fascism and war veterans as the result of a process of symbolic appropriation of the notion of the 'veteran'. Then, it demonstrates that the cross-border circulation of the stereotype of the 'fascist veteran', and the diffusion of the 'myth of the fascist veterans', originating in the March on Rome, were crucial factors in the transnationalization of fascism and the fascistization of veteran politics in the 1920s. Furthermore, in the 1930s, networks of fascist veterans point to the existence of a transnational fascism, while new wars in Ethiopia and Spain strengthened the symbolic connection between veterans and fascism. Finally, the dissertation demonstrates that by 1939-1940, the fascist model of veteran politics was transferred into the new Spanish and French dictatorships. It is not 'brutalization', therefore, but rather a combination of mythical constructs, transfers, political communication, encounters, and networks within a transnational space that explain the relationship between veterans and fascism. Thus, this dissertation offers new insights into the essential ties between fascism and war and contributes to the theorization and conceptualization of transnational fascism.

Defence date: 1 June 2015, Examining Board: Professor Federico Romero, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Ángela Cenarro, Universidad de Zaragoza (External supervisor) Professor Lucy Riall, European University Institute; Professor Sven Reichardt, Universität Konstanz.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

ALMAGOR, Laura

Forgotten alternatives: Jewish territorialism as a movement of political action and ideology (1905-1965)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Starting with the so-called Uganda Controversy of 1905, the Jewish Territorialists searched for areas outside Palestine on which to create settlements of Jews. This study analyses both Territorialist ideology, and the place the movement occupied within a broader Jewish political and cultural narrative during



the first half of the twentieth century. It also shows Territorialism's relevance beyond a specifically Jewish historical analytical framework: Territorialist thought and discourse reflected several more general contemporary geopolitical trends and practices. The most notable of these trends was inspired by the international policymakers' (post-)colonial approach to peoplehood, territory and space, before, but also directly following the Second World War. This approach relied on notions and practices like migration, colonialism and colonisation, biopolitics, agro-industrial science, as well as "(empty) spaces" and un(der) developed territories. Studying Territorialism, therefore, helps to shed new light on both Jewish political history, and on the evolution of modern geopolitical thinking. The empirical emphasis of this study is on the second wave of Territorialism, which commenced in the mid-1930s and was mainly represented by the Freeland League for Jewish Territorial Colonisation. This period ended sometime in the mid 1960s, with the Freeland League abandoning its Territorialist activities in favour of Yiddish cultural work. Despite this focus on the later phase of Territorialism, the Freeland League's origins lay with Israel Zangwill's Jewish Territorial Organisation (ITO, 1905-1925). As Zangwill's legacy was still strongly felt in the Freeland-days, an exploration of these Territorialist origins forms part of this analysis as well. Lastly, the movement's ideological direction was defined by a handful of intellectuals: Zangwill in the ITO-days; Ben-Adir, Joseph Leftwich, and, most importantly, Isaac N. Steinberg in the Freeland League-era. Therefore, the lives and works of these people, as well as the archival material they left behind, are central to this dissertation. Defence date: 4 December 2015, Examining Board: Professor A. Dirk Moses (EUI, supervisor) Professor Pavel Kolár (EUI) Professor David N. Myers (University of California, Los Angeles) Professor David Feldman (Birkbeck, University of London).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

ALTAFIN, Chiara

Economic, social and cultural rights of civilians in contexts of armed conflict and occupation: an international law perspective

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This dissertation examines the role, function and adequacy of public international law to deal with civilians' access to, enjoyment and progressive realisation of economic, social and cultural rights (ESC rights) as controversially affected during and in the aftermath of contemporary scenarios of armed conflict, other situations of massive violence, and contexts of occupied territories. Over the course of the past three decades the nature of armed conflicts, their causes and consequences have undergone major changes. Similarly, current-day military occupations have assumed polymorphic features, including forms of prolonged occupation or forms of interim administrations to carry out "regime change" in the occupied territory. It is argued that relevant implications against civilians' vulnerability may derive from a more integrated and holistic approach of international law to issues pertaining to the respect, protection, and fulfilment of ESC rights. In particular, the position taken is that certain branches of international law have progressively come to represent valuable legal tools enabling to delineate and clarify the core substance and uncertain boundaries of outstanding connections emerging between civilians' ESC rights and conflict-affected or occupation-related settings. The evolution of the international legal framework invites, indeed, a reconsideration of the normative responses advanced under international humanitarian law in tandem with the functional development of other applicable international legal regimes, such as international criminal law and international human rights law. Through an extensive review of legal instruments and practice, this study investigates the following: which international norms have progressively supported developments in the normative content of ESC rights and favour a more precise understanding of the nature and scope of ensuing obligations to be addressed for the imperative of civilian protection; which international norms have tackled questions of accountability for their violations as committed during the conduct of hostilities and its aftermath or the administration of

occupied territories; which international norms have also advanced the availability of remedies to ensure the basic right to effective remedy and reparation for the violations concerned. Accordingly, emerging trends alongside relevant gaps, weaknesses and limits in the legal branches concerned are addressed by suggesting a number of conclusive basic remarks.

Defence date: 8 June 2015, Examining Board: Professor Francesco Francioni, European University Institute; Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute; Professor Natalino Ronzitti, LUISS University of Rome; Professor Nigel White, University of Nottingham.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4465>

ANGELI, Danaï

Positive obligations in human rights law: the disabilities paradigm shift

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

In light of the doctrinal innovations of the latest thematic treaty, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the present thesis revisits the concept of positive obligations in human rights law. Having as a main point of reference the vision of the human being upon which human rights law is based, the thesis suggests a new approach towards conceptualising and analysing positive obligations, namely in terms of human interactions. Under this revised schema, positive obligations ought to be defined as calls for assistance to enable the individual to reach a minimum threshold of both material welfare and sociability. In addition, upon assuming its protective duty the State ought to ensure that in delivering its services it also forges a relationship with the recipient that reflects its caring role. The thesis grounds this revised understanding of positive obligations in the evolution of the notion of autonomy within human rights law. It argues that human rights law has gradually shifted away from the vision of the isolated and independent individual that characterised early human rights instruments and towards a more truthful conception of the human person as a needful and sociable person, a process that the CRPD epitomises. While this change has primarily taken place through thematic treaties, the present thesis argues that the most basic characteristics of this revised notion of selfhood — dependence and relatedness — affect us all and ought to be integrated within our mainstream human rights framework. The thesis explores the analytical and practical implications of this argument by drawing from the human rights jurisprudence on positive obligations, which it will revisit on the basis of its own model.

Defence date: 20 November 2015, Examining Board: Professor Ruth Rubio-Marín, European University Institute, Supervisor; Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute; Professor Jerome Edmond Bickenbach, University of Lucerne; Professor Gerard Quinn, Centre for Disability Law and Policy, National University of Ireland, Galway.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37888>

AUF DEM BRINKE, Anna

The political economy of financial risk and preferences

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Does exposure to financial market risk lead to a shift to the political left? This dissertation studies the effect of financial risk on policy and party preferences. I analyze three different types of financial risk: student debt, mortgages, and private pension savings. They are the result of the three most important financial investments of households. I examine their effect on attitudes towards taxation, labor market, monetary, and social policies, as well as party support, and vote choice in the 2000s. This decade witnessed both a boom and bust of financial markets. All financial investments have in common that they first lower income, but



promise higher income in the future. They are also substitutes for social insurance and other social benefits. Following the median voter theorem, there should be a shift to policies and parties on the right of the political spectrum when income increases. At the same time, individuals are exposed to financial risks: What happens if the investment does not pay off? Therefore, individuals will demand policies that both protect the returns of their investment as well as shelter them from risk. I argue that there are four effects: the income effect, the insurance effect, the risk effect, and the crisis effect. The income effect leads to a dislike for higher taxation. The insurance effect reduces demand for redistribution. The risk effect leads to different demands for different targeted policies, and the crisis effect reinforces both the income and risk effect. Analyzing panel and survey data from the United Kingdom and United States, as well as a comparative data, I show that savers are united and borrowers divided. I find that financial market risk, unlike labor market risk and contrary to what we would expect from the literature on the effect of globalization in individual attitudes towards the state, moves individuals further to the right. The crisis reinforced this effect. This dissertation speaks to previous research in welfare state retrenchment, new social risks, and inequality in post-industrial economies. It sheds light on the question of why we have not seen a new powerful group fighting for redistribution in the wake of the last crisis. Defence date: 29 May 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Pepper D. Culpepper, European University Institute (Supervisor) Prof. Sven Steinmo, European University Institute; Prof. Ben W. Ansell, University of Oxford; Prof. Jonas Pontusson, Université de Genève.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36157>

BALL, Alastair
Essays in applied economics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis considers two critical periods in life that can have long-term effects on health and prosperity. The first paper provides new evidence on the consequences of foetal exposure to high levels of pollution for the risk of stillbirth, and for the long-term health and labour market outcomes of those that survive. Variation in in utero exposure comes from a persistent weather system that affected London for five days in December 1952, preventing the dispersion of atmospheric pollution. This increased levels of total suspended particulate matter by around 300%. Unaffected counties in England are used in a difference-in-differences design to identify the short and long-term effects. Historical registrar data for the nine months following the smog show a 2% increase in reported stillbirths in London relative to national trends. As foetal deaths often go unreported, the exercise is then repeated for registered births. The data show around 400 fewer live births than expected in London, or a reduction of 3% against national trends. Survivors are then identified by district and quarter of birth, and their health and labour market outcomes observed at fifty and sixty years old. Differences-in-differences estimates show that survivors are in general less healthy, less likely to have a formal qualification, and less likely to be employed than those unaffected by the smog. The second chapter considers the decision over which skills to acquire at university - taken at seventeen, this decision has significant impacts on both unemployment on graduation, and long-term incomes over the life cycle. Under the hypothesis that more expensive tuition might lead students to acquire skills in high demand, this paper examines the effects of the 2006 increase in fees from 1,200 to 3,000 a year on the probability that a given student would study a stem subject. A propensity matching methodology is used to control for sample selection caused by reduced university participation following the increase in fees. Results indicate that the fee increase caused a five percent reduction in the probability that a given student would study a stem subject. Course level data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency suggests that that subjects most affected were nursing, pharmacology, and medical technology.

Defence date: 3 December 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Jérôme Adda, Bocconi University and EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Andrea Ichino, EUI; Prof. Christian Dustmann, University College London; Prof. Petter Lundborg, Lund University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38104>



BANIA, Konstantina

The role of media pluralism in the enforcement of EU competition law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

EU Competition Law is generally believed to play a negligible role in protecting media pluralism. Three arguments are usually put forward to support this position. First, the application of EU competition law ensures market access, thereby potentially delivering an outcome that is of benefit to media pluralism, but this outcome is entirely dependent on the economic concerns the European Commission attempts to address in each individual case and hence (at best) coincidental. Second, precisely because it is driven by efficiency considerations, EU competition law is incapable of grasping the qualitative dimension of media pluralism. Third, when exercising State aid control, the Commission can (and must) play only a marginal role in the planning and implementation of aid measures aimed at promoting media pluralism. This thesis puts forward the claim that EU competition law has potential that remains unexplored by questioning the accuracy of the above three assumptions. To test this claim, it examines a number of traditional and new media markets (broadcasting, print and digital publishing, online search, and news aggregation) and competition law issues (concentrations, resale price maintenance agreements, online agencies, abuses of dominance, and State aids to public service media). The study demonstrates that if relevant assessments are conducted properly, that is, by duly taking account of the dimensions that drive competition in the media, including quality, variety and originality, and by making appropriate use of the tools provided by the applicable legal framework, EU competition law may go a long way towards safeguarding media pluralism without the need to stretch the limits of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Amidst a deregulatory trend towards the media and given that the likelihood that action with far-reaching implications under other branches of EU law is low, the normative suggestions put forward in this thesis possibly form the only realistic proposal on the contribution the EU can make to the protection of pluralism.

Defence date: 5 November 2015, Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, Supervisor-European University Institute; Doctor Rachael Craufurd-Smith, University of Edinburgh; Professor Michal Gal, University of Haifa; Professor Peggy Valcke, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37779>

BARZANTI, Fabrizio

Media pluralism and the European audiovisual space: the role and cooperation of independent regulatory authorities

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This Thesis explores the legal and institutional settings that contribute to the creation of general preconditions for the freedom of expression and, primarily, genuine pluralism to prosper throughout the European audiovisual media space. Taking into account the intense legislative and judicial activity on audiovisual media matters in the European Union (EU) and bearing in mind the developments brought about by new digital communications and technological convergence, the analysis focuses on the institutional forms and modes of governance for the media that are apt to foster an effective and consistent supranational approach to the fundamental objective of media pluralism and the values it involves, considering notably the role and functioning of Independent Administrative Authorities (IAAs) for the media. To this end, the three Parts into which the Thesis is divided deal with, respectively: the notion of media pluralism and its employment in EU law, highlighting the limits of classical hard-law based approaches (Part I) an examination of the institutional features as well as the operation of three national IAAs for the media — namely, the French Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel (CSA), the UK Office of Communications (Ofcom) and the Italian Autorità per le Garanzie nelle Comunicazioni (AGCom) — selected as case studies to illustrate the role of these bodies in securing media pluralism (Part II) the investigation of EU action in setting the necessary institutional preconditions and some specific related requirements to guarantee attainment of this objective, also looking in some detail



at the legislative developments that have occurred in comparable sectors, such as data protection legislation, equality law and electronic communication regulation, before considering the arrangements in place at the supranational level, as well as the incipient ones in the governance of audiovisual media (Part III).
Defence date: 27 May 2015, Examining Board: Professor Bruno de Witte (European University Institute, Supervisor) Professor Loïc Azoulay (European University Institute) Doctor Rachael Craufurd Smith (University of Edinburgh) Professor Roberto Mastroianni (Università di Napoli).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4465>

BIRNBAUM, Maria
***Becoming recognizable: postcolonial independence
and the reification of religion***
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The thesis argues that international scholarship has failed to take into account the manner in which the process of recognition presupposes and reproduces already recognizable objects and agents. The example used in the thesis is that extant studies on the recognition of religion in international affairs assume that religion is always already present and intelligible as a category of political thought and action. It continues to demonstrate how this tendency is inherent in the theory and practices of recognition more broadly. In forgoing study of the processes through which these agents and objects were differentiated and individuated in the first place, recognition cannot but contribute to their reification. Moving beyond this impasse in IR Theory, the thesis argues, requires a more finely attuned genealogical sensitivity when it comes to the question how entities of international politics become recognizable. This suggests that scholars dwell on the processes through which they are constituted and made intelligible, i.e. recognizable. This insight is illustrated with reference to how “religion” became internationally recognizable as a differentiable and politically relevant category in and through two distinct yet related historical processes: the partition of South Asia with the establishment of Pakistan and the foundation of the state of Israel in the wake of the demise of the British Empire. Both states were claimed, enacted and subsequently recognized along the lines of religious difference; Muslim/non — Muslim in the case of Pakistan and Jew/non — Jew in the case of Israel. By studying macro and micro processes through which religion became a differentiated, taken — for — granted juridical, cultural and political category the thesis shows the processes through which religion became recognizable and how this particular recognizable version of religion was reified through the international recognition thereof, that is, the recognition of these two states as a Muslim Homeland and a Jewish National Home. The thesis thus argues against the assumption that religion, in and of itself is a root cause in the establishment of these two states, a source of violence in the ongoing conflicts with their neighbors, or an instrument of peace. Rather it argues that religion was made recognizable and reified in a particular shape and meaning through the processes of the international recognition of the two post - colonial states. Rather than looking to recognize the importance of religion in international affairs, the thesis investigates the multiple manners in which religion emerged as a politically salient point of reference according to which a changing international order took shape and along the lines of which new international agency was and is claimed and recognized.
Defence date: 20 March 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Christian Reus-Smit, University of Queensland (Supervisor) Prof. Olivier Roy, EUI; Prof. Elizabeth Shakman Hurd, Northwestern University; Prof. Jens Bartelson, Lund University.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35441>



BLASI CASAGRAN, Cristina
*Towards a global data protection framework in the field of law
enforcement: an EU perspective*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis seeks to examine the existing EU frameworks for data-sharing for law enforcement purposes, both within the EU and between the EU and third countries, the data protection challenges to which these give rise, and the possible responses to those challenges at both EU and global levels. The analysis follows a bottom-up approach, starting with an examination of the EU internal data-sharing instruments. After that, it studies the data transfers conducted under the scope of an international agreement; and finally, it concludes by discussing the current international initiatives for creating universal data protection standards. As for the EU data-sharing instruments, this thesis demonstrates that these systems present shortcomings with regard to their implementation and usage. Moreover, each instrument has its own provisions on data protection and, despite the adoption of a Framework Decision in 2008, this has not brought about a convergence of data protection rules in the JHA field. A similar multiplicity of instruments is also found when the EU transfers data to third countries for the purpose of preventing and combating crimes. This is evident from examining the existing data-sharing agreements between the EU and the US. Each agreement has a section on data protection and data security rules, which again differ from the general clauses of the 2008 Framework Decision. This study demonstrates the influence of US interests on such agreements, as well as on the ongoing negotiations for an umbrella EU-US Data Protection Agreement. One possible way to ensure a high level of EU data protection standards in the field of law enforcement in the face of US pressure is by enhancing the role of Europol. This EU Agency shares information with EU member states and third countries. This thesis demonstrates that Europol has a full-fledged data protection framework, which is stronger than most of the member states' privacy laws. However, taking Europol rules as a reference for global standards would only partially achieve the desired result. The exchange of data for security purposes does not only involve law enforcement authorities, but also intelligence services. The recent NSA revelations have shown that the programmes used by these bodies to collect and process data can be far more intrusive and secretive than any current law enforcement system. In view of the above, this thesis explores the potential of CoE Convention 108 for the Protection of Individuals with regard to the Automatic Processing of Personal Data and ii the Cybercrime Convention as the basis for a global regime for data protection in law enforcement. This thesis concludes that an optimum global data protection framework would entail a combination of the 108 CoE Data Protection Convention and the Cybercrime Convention. The cumulative effect of these two legal instruments would bind both law enforcement and intelligence services in the processing of data. In sum, by promoting the Europol approach to data protection and existing Council of Europe rules, the EU could play a crucial role in the creation of global data protection standards.

Defence date: 8 June 2015, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Gregorio Garzón Clariana, Autonomous University of Barcelona; Dr. Maria O'Neill, University of Abertay Dundee; Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36995>

BORGHI, Elena
*Feminism in modern India: the experience of the Nehru women
(1900-1930)*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The dissertation focuses on a group of women married into the Nehru family who, from the very first years of the 1900s, engaged in public social and political work for the cause of their sex, becoming important figures within



the North Indian female movement. History has not granted much room to the feminist work they undertook in these decades, preferring to concentrate on their engagement in Gandhian nationalist mobilisations, from the late 1920s. This research instead concentrates on the previous years. It investigates, on the one hand, the means Nehru women utilised to enter the public sphere (writing, publishing a Hindi women's journal, starting local female organisations, joining all-India ones), and the networks within which they situated themselves, on the national and international level. On the other hand, this work analyses the complex relations between the feminist and nationalist movements at whose intersection the Nehru women found themselves. The vicissitudes of the Nehru family and of its female members in particular work as a lens through which a different light is shed on the political and social realms of early-twentieth century India. As the story unfolds, it becomes clear that its protagonists were all but the passive recipients of others' choices and priorities: their stances resulting from time to time in resistance, negotiation, acquiescence, or critique were actually dictated by strategic considerations of political or social expediency, and bespoke an emerging feminist agency. Defence date: 16 October 2015, Examining Board: Professor Dirk Moses, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Laura Lee Downs, European University Institute (Second reader) Professor Padma Anagol, Cardiff University (External Advisor) Professor Margrit Pernau, Max Planck Institute for Human Development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

BOWLES, Carlos

Delegation in decision-making: who gets the power ?

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Power is a fascinating phenomenon. While this is something different than money, somehow I always had the feeling that economic sciences could provide useful tools to facilitate its understanding. In what follows, I tried to provide some - necessarily modest - contributions to its analysis, focusing mainly on how the delegation of decision-making often required by the complexity of our societies can make the true distribution of power differ from the apparent one. In the first chapter I try to understand why public institutions or government agencies often end up being given large room of maneuver regarding the definition of the missions that they will carry out on behalf of their constituencies / something we can realize by noticing how many institutions are typically doing things which have nothing to do anymore with the reasons for which they were initially set up. The second chapter, the result of a collaboration with José-Maria Alonso-Meijide, is focused on a similar kind of delegation problem, but restricted to cases where the delegation has to comply with some voting scheme, like in a democratic assemble. The third chapter, also the result of a collaboration, this time with Agnès Benassy-Quéré, investigates what kind of delegation could best serve the power of the European Union within the International Monetary Fund. The issue there is not anymore theoretical, as it has been under intense discussions within and outside the EU over many years. Defence date: 9 January 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Karl Schlag, University of Vienna (Supervisor) Prof. Andrea Mattozzi, European University Institute; Prof. Peter Sørensen, University of Copenhagen; Prof. Antonio Villar, Universidad Pablo de Olavide.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34205>



BRATSCHI, Chantal

Transnational law beyond bi-polarity: the FSB key attributes of effective resolution regimes for financial institutions in national, European and transnational Law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

According to Jessup, the field of transnational law studies those aspects of law that are neither national nor international. The common challenge of the field is to overcome the tension between the non-state regulatory phenomena that it studies and the state origin of the lens — law — that it uses. This thesis structures one particular debate in transnational law — the resolution of large financial institutions in national, European, and transnational law - according to this challenge, by critically examining the notion of bi-polarity, defined as the reliance on distinctions that are based on the distinction between non-state and state. The proposed framework — formalized as a matrix with six rows that distinguish the parameters to understand the implications of the non-state/state distinction and three columns that represent the legal contexts in which transnational phenomena affect law - illustrates the current debate on transnational law and its need to overcome bi-polarity. Defence date: 20 April 2015, Examining Board: Professor Hans-W. Micklitz, European University Institute, (EUI Supervisor) Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute; Professor Horatia Muir Watt, Sciences-Po Paris; Professor Moritz Renner, Universität Bremen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35522>

BUXTON-DUNN, Oliver

A state of corruption: fraud and the birth of British customs taxation, c. 1550-1590

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The levying of royal fiscal ‘impositions’ on overseas trade in 1558 eclipsed varied yet relatively light customs taxation that had existed since at least the thirteenth century. The records of governors that concern this new, relatively lucrative trade taxation are dominated by reports of fraud and evasion. The methods by which merchants and particularly customs officers were said to have embezzled and concealed the taxation, imply organised networks that undertook the fraudulent schemes. This is a curious dominant fixation of Elizabethan ministers, and of those who laboured the issue to them. Such allegations amount to rich seam of source material, and were undoubtedly part of a greater, now perished body of similar records, and they communicate a great deal about Tudor customs taxation - still a mysterious subject. When it came to governing the new customs regime, the principal aim was to standardise and regulate data entered into customs accounts now known as port books. Mistrust of that information became a locus for dramatic allegations and legal activity. Both as practices, but also in a kind of discourse, misbehaviour was coming to be described as the ‘corruption’ of an essentially public resource. Whether the statements of endemic abuse are true or not, they highlight the structural changes that generated widespread fear of abuse. Historians have ignored such information, arguing that Elizabethan government of customs taxation was too effective to allow for such misbehaviour on any significant scale. However, I show that governance in this sphere was inchoate. The structural changes to English taxation and administration at around this time are outlined using architectural plans, early regional maps and other surviving images. This collection demonstrates the ambition and methods used by governors to augment royal trade taxation from 1558. This was to be achieved by control over strategic locations, along rivers and in English towns, and most strikingly by the control of the information to be submitted and collected at such places by merchants and customs men. We will look at examples of new standardised accounting books from 1565, which for the first time featured voluminous or “big” data. These books were designed in reality to ensure accuracy of customers ‘entries’, not as statistical devices of a state. There was an epistemological

problem to the extension of governance over customs houses, which had previously been virtually free of central oversight. The way the Tudor monarchy came to know its customs taxation in theory would allow specifically for more precise auditing of customs declarations. I demonstrate that fraud and corruption were not side issues, but rather intimate with the very birth of this new 'modern' taxation and administration. Defence date: 20 January 2015, Examining Board: Jorge Flores, EUI (supervisor); Michael J. Braddick, University of Sheffield (external supervisor); Regina Grafe, EUI; Catia Antunes, Leiden University.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34841>

CAMOUS, Antoine
Essays in macroeconomic theory: fiscal and monetary policy
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis investigates the design of appropriate institutions to ensure the good conduct of fiscal and monetary policy. The three chapters develop theoretical frameworks to address the time-inconsistency of policy plans or prevent the occurrence of self-fulfilling prophecies. Time-inconsistency refers to a situation where preferences over policy change over time. Optimal policy plans are not credible, since agents anticipate the implementation of another policy in the future. This issue is particularly pervasive to monetary policy, since nominal quantities (price level, interest rates, etc.) are very sensitive to expected policies, but predetermined to actual policy choices. The first chapter investigates how fiscal policy can mitigate the inflation bias of monetary policy in an economy with heterogeneous agents. Whenever there is a desire for redistribution, progressive fiscal helps to implement a policy mix less biased toward inflation. Importantly, even the richest supports some fiscal progressivity, since over their life cycle, they benefit from a more balanced policy-mix. A self-fulfilling prophecy, or coordination failure, refers to a situation where a more desirable economic outcome could be reached, but fail to be, by the only effect of pessimistic expectations. Self-fulfilling debt crises are a classical example: pessimistic investors bid down the price of debt, which increases the likelihood of default, which in turn justifies the initial decrease in price. The second chapter, co-authored with Russell Cooper, asks whether monetary policy can deter self-fulfilling debt crises. The analysis shows how a counter-cyclical inflation policy with commitment is effective in doing so. Importantly, it can be implemented without endangering the primary objective of monetary policy, to deliver an inflation target for instance. The third chapter, co-authored with Andrew Gimber, revisits the classic Laffer curve coordination failure: taxes could be low, but they are high because agents anticipate high tax rates. In a dynamic environment with debt issuance, the multiplicity of equilibria critically depends on inherited debt. At high levels of public debt, fiscal policy is pro-cyclical: taxes increase when output decreases, and self-fulfilling fiscal crisis can occur. Overall, this chapter sheds light on the perils of high level of public debt. Defence date: 21 November 2015, Examining Board: Professor Russell Cooper, Penn State University, (supervisor); Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI; Professor Kalin Nikolov, ECB; Professor Cyril Monnet, University of Bern and Study Center Gerzensee.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38088>

CAMPISI, Maria Chiara
Remembering past atrocities: the duty of memory in international law
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

From serious violations of human rights, international law derives a set of consequences that fall to the responsible states. These consequences take the form of secondary obligations arising from primary rules and standards, which guide governments in the process of coming to terms with a violent past. This thesis argues



that some of these legal constraints, because of the manner in which they have been developed in practice, may affect the way wrongdoing states choose to deal with their past. As a result, they influence the processes of memory-making within societies. Through the legal analysis of international norms and their application to, and implementation in, situations of gross and systematic human rights abuses, this research develops the concept of a duty of memory under international law. In so doing, it offers a critical assessment of the ways international law may affect official representations of the past in the present, playing the role of vector of memory. Defence date: 11 June 2015, Examining Board: Professor Ruth Rubio Marin, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Francesco Francioni, EUI; Professor Paolo Benvenuti, Università degli Studi Roma Tre; Judge Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade, International Court of Justice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4465>

CANTERO GAMITO, Marta

The private law dimension of the EU regulatory framework for electronic communications: evidence of the self-sufficiency of European regulatory private law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis examines the contractual dimension of the EU Regulatory Framework for Electronic Communications. In particular, it provides a comprehensive legal analysis of the transformations occurring in private law as a result of the impact of EU telecommunications regulation on private law relationships. While the main focus in the Europeanization of private law has been on the sale of goods, this thesis engages the (concealed) private law dimension accompanying the, almost, all-encompassing sector-related framework that concerns the provision of a Service of General Economic Interest. This thesis scrutinizes the private law implications of the regulation of telecommunications services from cradle to grave; i.e. from its making to its enforcement. Hence, it does not only consider substance but also focuses on the institutional and procedural transformations taking place within the sector. Tested against empirical research, the thesis further assesses the self-sufficiency of sector-specific legislation as a separate regime of private law serving regulatory functions that operate independently of general contract rules. The thesis concludes by validating that self-sufficiency is actually occurring in view of the results yielded from the foregoing legal and empirical analysis and by providing a normative assessment of the transformation of private law which is taking place as a result of the shift in the focus of European private law from the failed European of civil code project to the regulation of areas beyond the core of private law. Defence date: 26 October 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Hans-W. Micklitz, EUI (Supervisor) Prof. Yane Svetiev, EUI; Prof. Annetje Ottow, Universiteit Utrecht; Prof. Fernando Gómez, Universidad Pompeu Fabra Barcelona.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37647>

CANTORE, Carlo Maria

Carve-outs for prudential measures and trade in financial services: the GATS and preferential trade agreements

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Defence date: 8 December 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Petros C. Mavroidis, EUI (Supervisor) Prof. Bernard Hoekman, EUI; Mr. Juan A. Marchetti, World Trade Organization; Prof. Jean-François Bellis, Université Libre de Bruxelles.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38106>



CHEVRY, Jonathan

Convergence of international trade and investment law in practice: how should investor-state arbitral tribunals engage with trade norms?

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis aims to provide an analytical framework to which investor-State arbitral tribunals can refer in cases where international trade law is invoked. The starting point of the present study is the trend in commentary on international trade and investment law, which makes the argument that international trade and investment law should be reconciled due to the clear “convergence” between (some of) their constitutive elements. This convergence argument is not misguided: there are similarities between the underlying principles of global trade and investment and, as such, a better coordination of these principles would be helpful for several reasons. Such reasons include legal certainty, reduction of transaction costs, better coherence in the operation of international agreements that now combine both trade and investment provisions, to name a few. However, no matter how reconcilable or converging the two disciplines may be, their enforcement mechanisms are structurally different and are likely to remain so even if the reforms towards a modernization of the investment dispute settlement (currently discussed at the EU policy level) are eventually implemented in the near future. In light of this last point, it is possible to claim that integration between trade law and investment law will only have limited or even negative effects if the trade and investment adjudicators continue to exercise their functions in an isolated manner, without taking cognizance of (i) the norms contained in the other discipline and (ii) the other adjudicator’s scope of authority. Effective convergence of trade and investment entails a two-way process pursuant to which one adjudicator can use (i.e. take into account, refer to, apply, interpret and enforce) the law of the other and vice-versa. The thesis envisages one of the two dimensions of this process, namely the use of trade law by the investment adjudicator. Looking into the details of the convergence argument, the role of investment dispute settlement mechanism and the use of trade norms over the past two decades by litigants and arbitrators, the present study identifies both the legal techniques and obstacles these actors shall apply or go beyond in order to use trade norms in the most appropriate way and, more importantly, benefit from this use. Defence date: 7 December 2015, Examining Board: Professor Petros C. Mavroidis, EUI/Columbia Law School (Supervisor) Professor George A. Bermann, Columbia Law School; Professor Francesco Francioni, EUI; Janet M. Whittaker, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38107>

CLAEYS, Grégory

Three essays on liquidity risk

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Liquidity risk is inherent to the very nature of the banking activity which is to transform short term liabilities into long term assets. That is why liquidity crises are in one way or another implied in most financial crisis episodes. This thesis contributes to the understanding of how liquidity risk and liquidity crises in the banking and financial sector affect the allocation of resources and the functioning of the economy. It also discusses what could be the best institutional arrangements to share liquidity risk across agents and the best economic policies to avoid liquidity crises. It consists of three chapters focusing on diverse aspects of this topic. The first chapter, co-authored with Katerina-Chara Papioti, provides a new way to measure liquidity risk in the financial sector using the bidding behavior of banks in the bond auctions conducted by central banks. The second chapter examines risk-sharing between agents prone to liquidity shocks obtained through generational and intergenerational coalitions and asset trading in overlapping generation economies. Various institutional arrangements including financial intermediaries, stock markets and



government interventions are studied in order to compare their risk sharing performance and optimality. The third chapter examines the international dimension of the liquidity issue and studies theoretically what combination of exchange rate regime and central bank policy is less vulnerable to a combined currency and banking crisis focusing on the sudden stop of capital flows as an underlying source of instability. Defence date: 22 April 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Elena Carletti, EUI & Bocconi University, Supervisor: Prof. Andrea Mattozzi, EUI; Prof. Bruno Maria Parigi, University of Padoa; Prof. Philippe Weil, Université Libre de Bruxelles.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35519>

COHEN, Iftach

Israeli judges in a Jewish state and the decline of refugee protection

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This LLM thesis reviews the Israeli state of affairs in the asylum context, which may be best defined as ‘the denial of (contemporary) refugee-hood’. That state of affairs is exemplified, inter alia, in the un-typical governmental-minded judicial approach displayed by the Israeli judges when they decide on appeals against the administrative decision for not recognizing asylum seekers as refugees. While some academic attention has already been given to the virtually 0% refugee recognition rate at first instance of the Israeli administrative authority, the fact that the Israeli Courts have only twice so far begged to differ with the state and ordered the government to grant asylum seekers appellants the refugee status, was never before a subject to academic research.

Award date: 30 November 2015. Supervisor: Prof. Philippe De Bruycker (Prof. Ruth Rubio Marin - Internal Advisor)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39068>

CONNAN, Dominique

Race for distinction: a social history of private members' clubs in colonial Kenya

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis explores the institutional legacy of colonialism through the history of private members clubs in Kenya. In this colony, clubs developed as institutions which were crucial in assimilating Europeans to a race-based, ruling community. Funded and managed by a settler elite of British aristocrats and officers, clubs institutionalized European unity. This was fostered by the rivalry of Asian migrants, whose claims for respectability and equal rights accelerated settlers' cohesion along both political and cultural lines. Thanks to a very bureaucratic apparatus, clubs smoothed European class differences ; they fostered a peculiar style of sociability, unique to the colonial context. Clubs were seen by Europeans as institutions which epitomized the virtues of British civilization against native customs. In the mid-1940s, a group of European liberals thought that opening a multi-racial club in Nairobi would expose educated Africans to the refinements of such sociability. The United Kenya Club only highlighted the strength of racial prejudice. It gave rise to much discomfort and awkwardness among its members, which reflected the contrast between European will to promote moderate, educated Africans and the brutality by which Kenya's most radical nationalists were crushed during the Mau Mau War. If Africans eventually took interest in joining European clubs, it was because these institutions had become entwined with state power. Settlers and officials met in clubs to discuss politics, within an Empire of which decorum, epitomized during official visits, almost recognized European clubs as official buildings. Africans eventually became members, torn between a nationalist rejection of the colonial past and the will to join institutions that conferred prestige and afforded connections. They abandoned Gilbert & Sullivan operas, yet they took over golf. On Kenya's fairways, white domination was challenged by



black triumphs, while African elites appropriated clubs as an attribute of class, and no longer race, distinction. Defence date: 9 December 2015, Examining Board: Professor Stephen Smith (EUI Supervisor) Professor Laura Lee Downs, EUI; Professor Romain Bertrand, Sciences Po; Professor Daniel Branch, Warwick University. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

COUTTS, Stephen
Citizenship, crime and community in the European Union
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The aim of this thesis is to analyse the extent to which criminal law can contribute towards our understanding of Union citizenship and of the political community of the Union. In carrying out this task it adopts a particular perspective on both criminal law and Union citizenship. Firstly, it adopts the criminal law theory developed by RA Duff, premised on the notions of citizenship and community; crimes are viewed as public wrongs, committed against the community. Individuals are held responsible as citizens and are called to account before the community. Secondly, it adopts a particular account of Union citizenship based on a distinction between transnational dimensions and supranational dimensions. The transnational dimension is then broken into two sub-dimensions based on the concepts of social integration and autonomy or a space of free movement. The role of criminal law in these dimensions of Union Citizenship is analysed in the main body of the thesis. Two chapters consider the role of criminal law in social integration in the context of the acquisition of residence rights and the serving of sentences. Two chapters consider the parallels between the autonomy of Union citizens that results in a single space of movement, and the area of justice as it is constructed through the European Arrest Warrant and the operation of a transnational *ne bis in idem* principle. A final substantive chapter details the competence of the Union to adopt legislation criminalising certain conduct and the extent to which this can be said to contribute to the formation of a community at a supranational level. A conclusion brings together the findings of the thesis in relation to Union citizenship and considers the implications for the structure of the political community in the Union. It is suggested the national remains the main site for communities in the Union. However, transnational processes associated with Union citizenship trigger the emergence of certain supranational norms and ultimately a composite, complementary supranational community. Defence date: 6 November 2015, Examining Board: Professor Loïc Azoulay, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Marise Cremona, EUI; Professor Valsamis Mitsilegas, Queen Mary University, London; Professor Niamh Níc Shuibhne, University of Edinburgh <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37798>

DALMAU PALET, PoI
Clientelism, politics and the press in modern Spain: the case of the Godó family and the founding of 'La Vanguardia'
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis investigates the links between politics and the press during the crisis of the liberal state in Europe. During the 19th century, one of the biggest challenges facing the liberal state was how to give voice to local concerns. In countries with a centralised state-model and where liberal principles coexisted with other forms of authority that originated in the Old Regime, local elites (or notables) emerged as intermediaries between the state and the territory. However, while the literature has emphasised that these elites secured their position via patron-client relationships, little is known about how they also used the public sphere as a way to reinforce their legitimacy. Focusing on the press as one of the strategies used by elites to secure their advantaged position in society and embrace new spheres of influence, this thesis will focus on the Godó



family, a dynasty of politicians, manufacturers and press proprietors who founded what is Spain's oldest (still active) newspaper and Barcelona's top-selling paper today: La Vanguardia. Divided into three parts, the thesis will first examine the role of newspapers in political systems where clientelism was the main means of distributing public office. The case of the Godó family and La Vanguardia is used to throw light on this, and on the importance of transnational media transfers in transforming the newspapers' raison d'être. The second part explores how the Godó family tried to engineer public opinion to advance their private agenda during the colonial wars in Morocco and Cuba. The family underwent a serious reversal of fortune in the early 20th century, when the demise of the Spanish empire and the ensuing climate of national introspection led journalists to be accused of wilfully misguiding the public and denounced as collaborators in the corrupt regime of elections. Yet contrary to the downfall of the notables narrative, which sees the demise of Europe's traditional elites as the outcome of the crisis of liberal politics, this thesis shows that elites had a wide room for manoeuvre to maintain their influence in the new mass society. The final part of the thesis examines the strategies the Godó family designed to adapt to this new scenario, and the function that the press played in them. Drawing on the emerging field of media history, the interdisciplinary perspective adopted here will redress the traditional lack of dialogue between historians and media scholars, providing a novel perspective on the crisis of liberalism in Europe — where press editors are interpreted as political actors, and changes in communicative channels are understood as intricately connected to changes in the nature of power. Defence date: 28 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Bartolomé Yun Casalilla, EUI/Universidad Pablo de Olavide; Professor Lucy Riall, EUI; Professor Isabel Burdiel, Universitat de València; Professor Renato Camurri, Università degli Studi di Verona.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

DALY, Angela

Mind the gap: private power, online information flows and EU law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis examines how European Union law and regulation address concentrations of private economic power which impede free information flows on the Internet to the detriment of Internet users' autonomy. In particular, competition law, sector specific regulation (if it exists), data protection and human rights law are considered and assessed to the extent they can tackle such concentrations of power for the benefit of users. Illustrative case studies - of Internet provision, search, mobile devices and app stores, and the cloud — are chosen to demonstrate the gaps that exist in current EU law and regulation when applied to concentrations of private power online. It is argued that these gaps exist due, in part, to current overarching trends guiding the regulation of economic power, namely neoliberalism, by which only the situation of market failures can invite ex ante rules, buoyed by the lobbying of regulators and legislators by those in possession of such economic power to achieve outcomes which favour their businesses. Given this systemic, and extra-legal, nature of the reasons as to why the gaps exist, some 'quick fixes' from outside the system are proposed at the end of each case study, namely the potential for applying regulation and/or applying 'self-help' solutions, which are mainly technical measures using peer-to-peer design. Defence date: 3 March 2015, Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor) Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute; Professor Lilian Edwards, University of Strathclyde; Professor Chris Marsden, University of Sussex.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35407>



DAVIS, Donagh

Infiltrating history: structure and agency in the Irish independence struggle, 1916-1921

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis is a historical-sociological study of the Irish independence struggle, which culminated in the partition of Ireland in 1920, and the secession of most of the island from the United Kingdom in 1922. It asks how the Irish separatist project was able to go from political marginality up to 1916, to the attainment, with widespread popular support, of an essentially independent state covering most of Ireland just a few years later - a violent and unexpected process. Focusing on the years 1916-1921, the thesis explains what happened as a path dependent reactive sequence - that is, a chain of events initiated by a highly contingent happening, setting in motion a series of reactions and counter-reactions. That highly contingent happening was the Easter Rising of 1916 - a surprise attack on British rule in Dublin - and it was the product of the agency of a small band of rebels. The sequence it set in motion brought deep structural tensions to the boil - but this might never have happened were it not for the agency of the rebels. The thesis examines this classic paradox of the structure-agency relationship via a focus on the strategic interaction of the Irish rebels and the British state, and attempts to identify the key causal mechanisms involved. These mechanisms were shaped by key British policy choices as much as by rebel action - from the British government's initial decision to back-pedal on meaningful Irish autonomy, to the subsequent policy drift towards brutal and indiscriminate repression in Ireland. The thesis suggests that were it not for the crucial transformative event that started this fateful sequence in 1916, Ireland might well have stayed within the United Kingdom. Defence date: 19 May 2015, Examining Board: Professor Dr. Dr. h. c. Donatella della Porta (EUI Supervisor) Professor Lucy Riall, European University Institute; Professor Jack A. Goldstone, George Mason University; Doctor Bill Kissane, London School of Economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35963>

DECLERCQ, Robrecht

The Leipzig fur industry as an industrial district: collective action, lead firms and world market transformation (1870-1939)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

While it has been commonly held that both industrialisation and the emergence of modern capitalism favoured the rise of big business, regionally entrenched and decentralised modes of production have nonetheless persisted. The concept of the industrial district, which describes the spatial concentration of small to medium-sized firms and highly specialised businesses in a single sector, is one of the most well-known examples of such an alternative to big business and corporate development. The robustness of districts has been traditionally explained by a number of advantages that were generated through the proximity of firms: a predisposition towards cooperation, inter-firm networks, and the sharing of innovations or technological modifications. These factors mitigate the costs of decentralisation. A large number of historical studies have used the concept of the industrial district in order to revive 'alternative' worlds of industrialisation, to nuance the spread of corporate development, and to modify teleological accounts of modern capitalism. Most importantly, the emphasis on geographically defined industrial districts has revealed regional dynamism and economic variety beneath the level of national statistics. Defence date: 11 February 2015, Examining Board: Professor Dr. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt (EUI/Supervisor) ; Professor Dr. Youssef Cassis (EUI/Second Reader)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35018>



DOROFEYUK, Maria

Dynamics and structure of strikes: on the way to the first Russian Revolution

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The research seeks to explore the basic characteristics of labor conflicts in the Russian Empire from the year 1895 to 1905. The central theme of the research is the structure of these labor conflicts, which varied by year, region and branch of industry. A second main subject is the nature of the interactions between the major factors in the labor movement in pre-revolutionary Russia. This work seeks to determine if there is a correlation between the features of the conflict and the intensity of the strike movement. The dissertation gives a new vision of the important phenomenon in the social and political history of Russia in the end of 19th / the beginning of 20th century. The present study is concerned with the lack of statistical analysis of labor conflicts in pre-revolutionary Russia. Particular attention is given to the scale of the strikes that affected all the regions of the Russian Empire and all branches of industry. The period 1895-1904 which is under consideration in the dissertation is important in Russian social history because it was the decade when the workers movement becomes more organized and politically motivated on the way to the first Russian Revolution. The research is focused on the analysis of dynamics and structure of labor conflicts in Russian industries in the decade which preceded the first Russian Revolution (1905-1907). The author characterizes the historical context of the process under consideration and provides the comparative analysis of labor conflicts in the main industrial regions of European part of Russian Empire (Left-Bank Ukraine, St.-Petersburg and Central Industrial Region) on the edge of centuries. The substantial part of the work is oriented to verification of the working hypothesis by means of the statistical analysis of a variety of labor conflicts based on the materials of the two big data bases. Defence date: 12 February 2015, Examining Board: Professor Federico Giovanni (EUI Supervisor) ; Professor Youssef Cassis (EUI Second Reader) ; Professor Leonid Borodkin (Lomonosov Moscow State University) ; Professor Jean-Paul Depretto (Toulouse University).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34981>

DRABKIN-REITER, Esther

The Europeanisation of the law on legitimate expectations: recent case law of the English and European Union courts on the protection of legitimate expectations in administrative law

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This thesis considers the Europeanisation of English administrative law, in the specific context of the principle of protection of legitimate expectations. It assesses whether, how and to what extent the way in which the way in which legitimate expectations are protected in EU law has influenced the protection of legitimate expectations in English law. To make this assessment, a thorough analysis is conducted of case law in both jurisdictions. The thesis is structured into five main Chapters. Chapter A provides an introduction and looks at some general issues surrounding the concept of legitimate expectation, including which expectations are protectable and what is meant by legitimacy. Chapter B traces the development of the protection of legitimate expectations in English and EU law, and considers certain particular features in more detail for each jurisdiction, with the aim of establishing some parameters against which more recent case law can be tested and compared. In Chapter C an in-depth analysis of recent case law of the English courts, both falling within and outside the scope of EU law, is undertaken, and comparisons are drawn between these cases and with the traditional position of EU law on the protection of legitimate expectations. Chapter D contains a similar analysis in respect of recent cases of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Finally, Chapter E draws these



analyses together and concludes that while there is limited convergence in the way English and EU courts approach the protection of legitimate expectations, both jurisdictions remain wary of external influence. Award date: 30 November 2015, Supervisor: Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40324>

DUVAL, Antoine

La Lex Sportiva face au droit de l'Union Européenne : guerre et paix dans l'espace juridique transnational

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

20 ans après l'arrêt Bosman de la Cour de Justice de l'UE, cette thèse analyse l'interaction entre le droit de l'UE et la *lex sportiva*, le droit transnational privé qui régit l'activité sportive internationale. Elle entend tout particulièrement éclairer la fonction de contre-pouvoir démocratique transnational que remplit le droit de l'UE dans ce contexte. La première partie de la thèse retrace les modalités de l'intervention du droit de l'UE dans le domaine sportif et démontre que tant les libertés fondamentales que le droit de la concurrence de l'UE peuvent être efficacement invoqués afin de contrecarrer les normativités privées transnationales. Ce contre-pouvoir n'est cependant pas aveugle : le contrôle de proportionnalité couplé avec la notion émergente de spécificité sportive permettent de tenir compte des objectifs particuliers poursuivis par la *lex sportiva*. Dès lors, une forme de dialogue juridique transnational se met en place. La seconde partie s'attache aux changements institutionnels et normatifs que cette intervention du droit de l'UE a pu engendrer tant au niveau des organes que du contenu de la *lex sportiva*. En effet, l'UE ne dispose d'aucune compétence (ni de capacité) législative pour se substituer à la *lex sportiva*. L'intervention du droit européen doit donc, pour être efficace, se traduire par un effet réflexif sur celle-ci. En pratique, cette intervention du droit de l'UE a donné lieu, d'une part, à de nouveaux modes de production de la *lex sportiva*, notamment en co-production avec la Commission européenne afin de se conformer au droit de la concurrence ou dans le cadre récent du dialogue social européen, et de l'autre, elle a contribué à faire naître les nouvelles fabriques de la *lex sportiva* que sont le Tribunal Arbitral du Sport et l'Agence Mondiale Anti-dopage. Defence date: 17 September 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Marie-Ange Moreau (Directrice de thèse), Institut Universitaire Européen et Université Lyon 2 ; Prof. Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, Institut Universitaire Européen; Prof. Stephen Weatherill, University of Oxford ; Prof. Stefaan Van den Bogaert, Universiteit Leiden. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36997>

ELLWANGER, Reinhard

Essays in applied econometrics and finance

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis comprises three essays. The first two chapters address topics in commodity markets and their interaction with derivative and other asset markets. The third essay deals with the effects to and from fiscal policy that arise due to the structure of the relationship between central and regional governments. Finance and applied econometrics constitute the common thread for these articles. The first two take a financial economics and financial econometrics perspective, while the third essay addresses a topic of public finance with an empirical approach. The first chapter offers an explanation for volatile oil prices. Using information from options and futures I document economically large jump tail premia in the crude oil market which can be related to investors' "fear". These premia vary substantially over time and significantly forecast crude oil futures and spot returns. The results suggest that oil futures prices overshoot (undershoot) in the presence of upside (downside) tail fears in order to allow for smaller (larger) risk premia thereafter. The second essay



relates the comovement of stock and commodity prices to increased participation of financial investors in commodity future markets. I present a partial equilibrium model in which demand for futures by financial investors transmits stock market shocks into commodity prices via a time varying risk premium. Empirically, I find that commodity index investors react systematically to stock market shocks by adjusting their commodity risk exposure. In the third chapter, joint with Abián García Rodríguez, we investigate the relationship between fiscal decentralization - the share of government spending and taxation carried out at the the subnational level - and fiscal policy effects. Using a cross-section of countries, we document a positive relationship between decentralization and the effectiveness of fiscal policy as measured by the size of fiscal multipliers. We also present a case study for the decentralization process in Spain and find that it had a positive impact on output growth. Defence date: 9 July 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Peter Hansen, Supervisor, EUI; Prof. Juan Dolado, EUI; Prof. Christian Brownlees, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Dr. Christiane Baumeister, University of Notre Dame. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36486>

FERNÁNDEZ CASTRO, Ana Belem
***Juzgar las Indias: la práctica de la jurisdicción de los oidores de la
audiencia de la Casa de la Contratación de Sevilla (1583-1598)***
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

La gestión del pretendido monopolio comercial de la corona castellana sobre las Indias dio lugar a la fundación de instituciones especializadas en el comercio que resolvieran sus problemas y procuraran su regulación. En 1503 fue creada la Casa de la Contratación de las Indias, institución real que en adelante se ocuparía de la coordinación del comercio colonial, funcionando, entre otras cosas, como un tribunal especializado en la resolución de las disputas derivadas de la Carrera de Indias. ¿Pero realmente la audiencia de la Casa de la Contratación contribuyó a resolver las controversias jurídicas derivadas del comercio indiano? El planteamiento surge gracias a la interpretación de algunos historiadores económicos que conciben a la monarquía hispánica y a sus instituciones como un modelo opresor y deficiente, incapaz de proteger los derechos de propiedad, señalando específicamente a la Casa de la Contratación como la expresión institucional del perfil absolutista de la monarquía. Este trabajo busca responder a esa pregunta a través de la semántica de la eficiencia, definiendo si el desempeño jurisdiccional de la audiencia de la Casa de la Contratación reunió las cualidades de las instituciones eficientes. Tales cualidades, trasladadas al plano jurisdiccional suponen que la audiencia de la Casa haya conseguido administrar justicia restaurando el orden económico vulnerado entre los litigantes que frecuentaron dicho tribunal y garantizando el cumplimiento auténtico de las sentencias; todo ello de forma ágil y expedita. En otras palabras, esta tesis busca determinar si el tribunal de la Casa de la Contratación se erigió como una institución garante de los derechos de propiedad de quienes participaron en el comercio con las Indias y si favoreció una atmósfera contractual confiable, capaz de mitigar el problema fundamental de los intercambios. Defence date: 6 February 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Luca Molà (Supervisor) Prof. Regina Grafe, EUI Prof. Bartolomé Yun Casalilla, Universidad Pablo de Olavide Prof. Giovanni Levi, Università Ca' Foscari Venezia Prof. Pedro Cardim, Universidad Nova de Lisboa <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34987>



FIORINI, Matteo
Topics in international economics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contributes to three debates in international economics: (i) the integration process of migrants' communities; (ii) the role of economic institutions in international trade and (iii) the determinants and the effects of services trade policy. For different reasons, all debates are high on the global governance agenda. The phenomenon of international migration leads to the existence of disadvantaged minorities within mature host economies. The social cohesion in the recipient countries as well as the general attitude toward further international mobility depend upon the policy capacity to govern the integration of migrant communities. In the first chapter of the thesis I offer a positive analysis of integration policies with a specific focus on the labor market. As for the second debate, recent studies have shown that economic institutions such as contract enforcement, regulatory quality and the like are important determinants of trade patterns as well as crucial factors shaping the effects of trade policy. The second chapter of the thesis contributes to this literature looking at the role of contract enforcement in a trade model with heterogeneous firms, endogenous firm organization and institutions-driven comparative advantage. We find that, in countries with a fragile institutional framework, aggregate productivity might not benefit from the reallocation of resources due to trade liberalization. The third chapter carries on with the analysis of institutions introducing the third debate on services trade. In particular, we demonstrate empirically that, under weak institutions, lower restrictions to trade in services fail to benefit the manufacturing sectors that use services as intermediate inputs. Trade in services has surged but high restrictions remain. Little has been done to understand the determinants of services trade commitments. In the fourth chapter of the thesis we identify the degree of services input intensity into a national economy as an important factor behind the willingness to commit to services trade openness. Defence date: 16 December 2015, Examining Board: Professor Vega-Redondo, Bocconi University, Supervisor; Professor Andrea Mattozzi, EUI; Professor Marcelo Olarreaga, University of Geneva; Professor Michele Ruta, World Bank.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38327>

FLEISCHER, Anna Katharina
The significance of health and well-being protection in the European risk assessment
EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This thesis examines how much importance the European Union attaches to consumer safety in different settings of risk assessment and explores the reasons for the varying regulation regimes. It analyses the value of health and well-being protection vs. the value of the European Single market in two cases from practice, of which one dealt with dangerous vehicle lifts (non-foodstuff) and the other one with contaminated sprouts (foodstuff). Moreover, by comparing both plus their legal bases, it confronts the internal market driven risk management of non-foodstuff risks with the significantly more safety driven management of foodstuff risks and seeks to probe the causes for the differing approaches. In particular, it investigates the predisposition of foodstuff to be treated as so-called 'emergencies'—in principle, a state of exception in the assessment of risks. More precisely, the present study seeks to show firstly that on EU level, the protection of the health and well-being of consumers mainly serves as a mean for the establishment of the internal market and that secondly, in contrast to non-foodstuff risk, foodstuff risks are usually treated as emergencies, meaning that after their occurrence, risk regulators exhaust all protection measures considered to be just barely tolerable for the (internal) market. Award date: 30 April 2015, Supervisor: Prof. Hans-W. Micklitz, European University Institute, Florence, Italy

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36488>



FREIS, David

Curing the soul of the nation: psychiatry, society, and psycho-politics in the German-speaking countries, 1918-1939

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Psychiatry, Society, and Psycho-Politics in the German-speaking Countries, 1918-1939 Since the emergence of the discipline, the diagnostic concepts of psychiatry, more than those of any other medical field, have always been closely connected to normative debates about society at large. This link never was more apparent than in the two decades between the world wars. Amidst the political and social unrest, German-speaking psychiatrists attempted to directly interpret, diagnose, and treat society and politics from the perspective of their own clinical experiences. Leading members of the discipline redefined its boundaries and its area of authority to target larger populations beyond the mentally ill, and even the body politic as a whole. While this expansion of psychiatry's area of expertise in the first third of the twentieth century has been noted by numerous scholars in the field, this is the first study that analyzes this process systematically and comprehensively. Using the concept of "psycho-politics" to describe the changing relation between psychiatrists and society in the period between the world wars, I maintain that these developments were neither monolithic nor disembodied processes. By situating different approaches in historical context, the thesis demonstrates how the social and political expansion of psychiatric expertise was motivated by very different reasons and took very different forms. I discuss three examples in detail: the overt pathologization of the 1918/19 revolution and its protagonists by right-wing German psychiatrists; the project of professional expansionism under the label of "applied psychiatry" in interwar Vienna; and the attempt to unite and implement different approaches to psychiatric prophylaxis in the German-speaking branches of the international movement for "mental hygiene." Throughout these three interconnected case studies, I make a point for the importance of individual agency in the history of the psy-disciplines. I use the example of a number of eminent psychiatrists to show how the projects mentioned above were linked to their individual biographies and careers, and how their approaches were shaped by individual experiences of the political events in the first third of the twentieth century. Moreover, the study contributes to a broader understanding of the twentieth-century history of the psy-disciplines in at least three ways. First, I unearth the almost forgotten histories of some of the most important scholars and ideas that defined psychiatry in the first half of the twentieth century. Second, I explore the early history of some the concepts that still shape the field to the present day, namely mental health, deinstitutionalization, and psychiatric prophylaxis, as well as the history of psychiatric notions of social and political life that still circulate today. Third, I also examine psychiatry's utopian promises, and show how the idea that the knowledge of the maladies of the human mind could pave the way to a better society could cut across contemporary political divides. The loftiest promises and the worst abuses of psychiatry were more closely connected than one might expect. Defence date: 11 December 2015, Examining Board: Professor Dirk Moses, EUI; Professor Alexander Etkind, EUI; Professor Martin Kohlrausch, KU Leuven; Professor Mitchell G. Ash, University of Vienna.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38147>

FROIO, Caterina

The politics of constraints: electoral promises, pending commitments, public concerns and policy agendas in Denmark, France, Spain and the United Kingdom (1980-2008)

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Who sets lawmakers' priorities? The aim of the thesis is to provide a convincing theoretical argument able to identify what are the policy problems that demand lawmakers' attention, but also to test this



empirically for France, Denmark, Spain and the United Kingdom between 1980 and 2008. This research shows how accounting for the way in which lawmakers deal with competing policy problems integrate two major accounts of the way in which governments set their priorities: party mandate approaches and public policy approaches. The thesis does so by suggesting that given their double role of representatives and administrators, lawmakers have to deliver policies consistent both with electoral and non-electoral mandates. In this framework, parties' promises, administrative commitments, and the priorities of the public originate policy problems that compete for lawmakers' attention to enter the policy agenda. Compared to classic party mandate approaches, this research does not conceive parties as being the key actors of the game or the major agenda-setters. Compared to public policy approaches, the study does not dismiss the role of parties. The theory argues that a problem-solving approach is key to account for lawmakers' priorities and for the way in which lawmakers select policy problems that need to be addressed in the policy agenda. In this framework, different policy problems demand lawmakers' attention and problems-solving scholars have illustrated that the types of issues that need to be addressed are different in "nature". Defence date: 8 January 2015, Examining Board: Professor Pepper Culpepper, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor E. Scott Adler, University of Colorado, Boulder (External Supervisor) Professor Stefano Bartolini, European University Institute; Professor Peter John, University College London.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34202>

GALAND, Alexandre Skander
Conflicts of norms in situations referred to the International Criminal Court by the United Nations Security Council
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

In 1998, the Rome Statute (Statute) of the International Criminal Court (ICC) was adopted with the aim of putting an end to impunity for the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. This thesis assesses conflicts of norms in situations where the ICC exercises jurisdiction without the consent of the State where the crimes have been committed and from where the accused is a national. According to Article 13 (b) of the Statute, if the Security Council (SC) refers a situation under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the ICC is entitled to exercise jurisdiction over the territory and nationals of a State neither party to the Statute nor consenting to its jurisdiction. This thesis uses the concept-conception distinction to demonstrate that there are different conceptions of the concept of a referral under Article 13 (b) to the ICC. The thesis demonstrates that a referral under article 13 (b) results in the exercise of prescriptive and adjudicative criminal jurisdictions over a situation without being based on the nationality and territoriality principles. The two conceptions that are proposed of this concept are: (1) universal jurisdiction arising from the nature of the crimes; and, (2) jurisdiction based on the powers of the SC under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. The thesis confronts these two conceptions with legal barriers to the ICC's exercise of jurisdiction over nationals and territories of States neither party to the Statute nor consenting to its jurisdiction. The legal barriers examined are the sovereignty of States, the principle of legality and the immunity of State officials. Each conception of the origin of the ICC's jurisdiction over a situation necessarily entails an entirely different relationship with these legal barriers. These relationships are analysed in a comparative conflicts of norms approach. From this comparative analysis the thesis shows which conception seems to interact in the most coherent manner with the sovereignty of States, the principle of legality and the immunity of State officials. On the one hand, the thesis concludes that the universal jurisdiction conception does not cohere with international law as it currently stands. On the other hand, while the Chapter VII powers of the SC are found necessary for the Court to exercise jurisdiction over the territory and nationals of a State not consenting to its jurisdiction, they imply that the Court, when triggered under Article 13 (b), needs to adjust its exercise of jurisdiction to UN law. The thesis however argues that such adjustment does not mean that the ICC is subordinated to the SC.



Defence date: 1 October 2015, Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin (supervisor), EUI; Professor Nehal Bhuta, EUI; Judge Christine Baroness van den Wyngaert, International Criminal Court; Professor Erika de Wet, University of Pretoria.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37643>

GARCÍA ANTÓN, Ricardo

La cuestión prejudicial y la fiscalidad directa

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This dissertation purports to connect the preliminary reference procedure with direct taxation. The aim of my dissertation is to lay down how this essential mechanism for the development of EU law—the preliminary reference procedure—deals with the cases in the field of direct taxation. By analyzing the preliminary rulings in the particular field, this thesis will shed light on the meaning of judicial cooperation between the Court of Justice of the European Union (“Court”) and the national courts. The almost absence of harmonized direct taxation reached at the European level enables the Court throughout the preliminary reference procedure to become the only available actor to safeguard the rights conferred to the individuals by EU law. In the area of direct taxation, it encompasses the rights of the individuals to exercise the fundamental Treaty freedoms of circulation. Therefore, the entrenchment of the rights of the individuals requires national courts requesting questions for preliminary rulings whereby national tax law in breach of EU law is challenged. Accordingly, this narrative of “protection of EU rights” which is embedded within article 267 TFEU enables the Court to adopt the role of a constitutional court assessing the compatibility of national law with EU law. The current asymmetries and conceptual mismatches of the substantive case law in the field of direct taxation are firmly anchored in a preliminary reference procedure in which the Court, as a constitutional court, is endowed with discretionary powers to drive it. Defence date: 30 April 2015, Examining Board: Professor Dr. Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor) Professor Dr. Bruno de Witte, European University Institute; Professor Dr. Pasquale Pistone, Institute for Austrian and International Tax Law, Vienna; Professor Dr. Adolfo Martín Jiménez, Cádiz University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35677>

GARCÍA-RODRÍGUEZ, Abián

Essays on fiscal and monetary unions

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Are we better together? Versions of this question have been heard repeatedly around Europe on the aftermath of the Great Recession. On the Eurozone, the suboptimal design of the monetary union has contributed to create imbalances before the crisis and slow recoveries after it. Meanwhile, tensions within fiscal unions, like the cases of Scotland in Great Britain or Catalonia in Spain, are arising. On this thesis, I discuss three topics on monetary and fiscal unions. The first chapter examines the effect of monetary unions on the competitiveness of its members. In this paper, I explore the effect of the robust increase in public wages following the introduction of the Euro on the overall loss of competitiveness of the economies of southern Europe during the past decade. To that end, I simulate the drop on interest rates (risk premium) that these countries experienced just before the introduction of the common currency within a DGSE model with search and matching frictions and two sectors. I find that around 15% of the total increase in private wages during the 1999-2007 period can be attributed to the public wage channel. Then, I turn my attention to fiscal unions. The second paper, joint with Reinhard Ellwanger, explores the relationship between fiscal



decentralization and fiscal policy effects. We document a positive relationship between decentralization and the effectiveness of fiscal policy: on average, spending and in particular revenue multipliers tend to be larger in more decentralized countries. The second part of the paper includes a case study for the decentralization process in Spain. Using the narrative approach, we find that shocks to decentralization have a positive impact on subsequent output growth, particularly for the decentralization of direct taxation competences. Finally, the third chapter explores the relation between the degree of decentralization of a country and its level of debt. Contrary to the current literature and the prevailing public opinion, a panel data analysis of 31 European countries over a 12 year period shows higher levels of regional decentralization have no effect on the levels of debt, even though it affects their spending and taxation income. Defence date: 2 November 2015, Examining Board: Professor Evi Pappa, EUI, Supervisor; Doctor Alessia Campolmi, University of Glasgow; Professor Juan Dolado, EUI; Professor Pedro Maia Gomes, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39057>

GHALEHDAR, Payam

The origins of overthrow: hegemonic expectations, emotional frustration, and the impulse to regime change

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Why has regime change, defined as military intervention aimed at forcibly transforming a target state's domestic political authority structure, been a long-standing practice in US foreign policy, used roughly two dozen times since 1900 despite its limited success in producing peace, stability and/or democracy? Extant theories fail to provide sound answers. Realist approaches, for example, under-predict the recurrence of regime change if great powers should have no reason to intervene in weaker states, or over-predict it if anything goes under anarchy. Similarly, democracy promotion arguments overstate the causal importance of the US desire to expand liberty globally. This dissertation presents a novel explanation for the recurrence of regime change in US foreign policy, arguing that the practice of regime change is predicated upon what I call 'emotional frustration', an anger-arousing emotional state that is brought about by a foreign leader's obstructive behavior perceived to be rooted in implacable hatred. While obstruction is ubiquitous in interstate interactions, I claim that the combination of hegemonic expectations towards a target state and the perception of hatred shape the extent to which a foreign leader's conduct evokes an emotional response on the part of foreign policy elites. Once emotionally frustrated, regime change becomes an attractive foreign policy instrument to decision-makers who seek a way to confront and put a stop to the obstruction of a menacing target state. It enables frustrated leaders both to permanently get rid of a perceivedly hostile foreign leader and to discharge their frustration through the use of force. Illustrating the importance of emotional frustration, I conduct four historical case studies based on primary sources, spanning almost one hundred years of US history. Regime changes in Cuba (1906), Nicaragua (1909–12), the Dominican Republic (1965), and Iraq (2003) reveal overlooked patterns of emotional frustration that have time and again animated regime change decisions. Defence date: 20 March 2015, Examining Board: Professor Christian Reus-Smit, University of Queensland (supervisor) Professor Jennifer Welsh, European University Institute; Professor Roland Bleiker, University of Queensland; Professor Michael Cox, London School of Economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35422>



GIMBER, Andrew
Economic crises and government policy
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis consists of two chapters exploring how even benevolent governments may struggle to convince their citizens that they will stick to the policies that ensure the best outcomes in equilibrium. If people believe that the government will optimally choose a different policy in the event of a crisis, their reaction to that belief may in fact bring about just such a crisis. This thesis investigates the circumstances in which these kinds of commitment problems can be overcome. The first chapter is on bank resolution, where the choice between resolving insolvent banks and bailing them out creates a time inconsistency problem. To deter banks from taking excessive risks, governments want to convince them that they will choose resolution. However, when facing the costs of liquidating banks, governments may be tempted to bail them out instead. By strengthening their bank resolution regimes, governments reduce these costs, thus credibly committing themselves to choosing resolution over bailouts. Governments with greater resources face a more severe commitment problem. When banks interact strategically, improving the resolution regime can eliminate equilibria in which they coordinate on risky investment strategies. In the second chapter, Antoine Camous and I present a theory linking the cyclicity of fiscal policy to inherited public debt. When debt is low, fiscal policy is countercyclical, in the sense that the government responds to reductions in output by cutting the tax rate. Above a threshold level of debt, however, optimal fiscal policy becomes procyclical. This creates the possibility of self-fulfilling crises, in which output is low because workers expect high taxes, and the government sets high taxes because output is low. Our model suggests why highly indebted governments might implement procyclical fiscal policy during recessions, even without facing high sovereign risk premia. Defence date: 20 November 2015, Examining Board: Professor Russell Cooper, Penn State University, Supervisor; Professor Elena Carletti, EUI & Bocconi University; Professor Yan Bai, University of Rochester; Professor Alexander Guembel, Toulouse School of Economics
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38087>

GIORDANI, Tommaso
The uncertainties of action: agency, capitalism, and class in the thought of Georges Sorel
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Against an established but substantially mistaken consensus, this intellectual biography suggests that a contextually informed reading of Sorel's work invalidates both the supposedly 'irrationalist' character of his theoretical elaboration and the interpretation of his syndicalism as a theory of insurrection for insurrections' sake. This is done by showing that Sorel's understanding of historical materialism was decisively shaped by epistemological questions on science, determinism, and freedom that characterized the French philosophical debate in the 1880s and 1890s. The inability of the dominant understanding of science to make room for human agency in history brought Sorel to remove both historical and economic determinism from his revision of Marxism and led him, through his readings of Vico and Labriola, to understand the social world in terms of collective agency embedded in changing institutions rather than as a set of phenomena connected by deterministic causal relations. This resulted in an understanding of the socialist transformation as a *longue durée* process of proletarian institutional evolution and led Sorel to see in existing proletarian institutions, most notably unions, the seeds of the society of tomorrow. As Sorel, after 1900, focussed on the more empirical question of how to ensure the progress of existing working class institutions, he became aware of living in an era characterized by a process of assimilation of European working classes into national frameworks. He understood, like Bernstein, that the increasing

interdependency between national states and capital hampered the revolutionary potential of proletarian institutions. Unlike Bernstein, however, he refused to abandon the revolutionary ambitions that he thought were essential to Marxism. Thus, he dedicated his most important works, most notably the Reflections on violence, to the questions of class identity and class formation. Instead of the 'pessimist moaning for blood' described by G.D.H. Cole, Sorel emerges, philosophically, as an epistemologist concerned with human agency and with its essential historicity, and historically, as a Marxist who perceptively understood the challenges that a changing capitalism posed to the revolutionary perspective outlined by Marx. Defence date: 9 January 2015, Examining Board: Professor Martin van Gelderen, European University Institute /Lichtenberg Kolleg, Universität Göttingen (Supervisor) Professor Laura Lee Downs, European University Institute Professor Gareth Stedman Jones, University of Cambridge Professor Nadia Urbinati, Columbia University, New York.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34826>

GIRSBERGER, Esther Mirjam
Essays on migration, education and work opportunities
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis explores migration and education decisions in the context of a West African developing country, namely Burkina Faso. The first chapter provides descriptive empirical evidence on migration motives, internal and international migration patterns, and the role of gender and family in observed migration patterns. I rely on a unique and rich life history data set on locations and activity spells and cross-sectional information on 9,000 men and women in Burkina Faso. The empirical analysis reveals that internal and international migration movements attract very different types of migrants, with education playing a key role. While male migrants without education are more likely to migrate abroad (i.e. to Côte d'Ivoire), their peers with secondary or higher education move to urban centers. I argue that restricting the analysis either to internal or international migration leads to wrong conclusions. Chapter 2 studies migration, education and work choices in Burkina Faso in a dynamic life-cycle model. I estimate the model exploiting long panel data of migrants and non-migrants combined with cross-sectional data on permanent emigrants. I uncover that seemingly large returns to migration dwindle away once the risk of unemployment, risk aversion, home preference and migration costs are factored in. Similarly, I also show that returns to education are not as large as measures on wage earners would suggest. While education substantially increases the probability of finding a well-paid job in a medium-high-skilled occupation, I also find that the risk of unemployment for labour market entrants is inverse U-shaped in education, leading to a re-evaluation of net returns to education. Rural individuals need to move in order to reap returns to education, thus facing direct and indirect costs of migration which further lower net returns to education. The last chapter investigates the interaction of education and migration decisions by simulating different policy regimes using the framework developed in the previous chapter. I analyse the effect of education on migration behaviour and show how migration prospects affect educational outcomes. I find that higher education not only leads to a higher incidence of migration (probability of migration, number of moves) but also redirects migrants from going abroad to urban centers. This finding is insofar important as it indicates how migration patterns will change as a result of education policies aiming at improving educational attainment in rural regions. The chapter also addresses the question of how migration prospects change education incentives. I find that restricting emigration entails a positive (but small) effect on education, and a negative effect if restricting migration to urban centers. Defence date: 16 January 2015, Examining Board: Professor Jérôme Adda, EUI & Bocconi University, Supervisor; Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Professor Jeremy Lise, University College London; Professor Ahu Gemici, Royal Holloway, University of London.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34818>



GONÇALVES, Márcia

Beyond the 'imperial mystique': empire and national identity in the Portuguese Estado Novo (c. 1930-1951)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Whilst being a period of consolidation for the Portuguese right-wing dictatorship known as Estado Novo, the 1930s and 1940s were marked by geopolitical change and major redefinition of mental maps about colonial order. This dissertation explores the intertwined dynamics between imperial and national identity discourses in Portugal during these turbulent decades, departing from the idea that they were mutually constitutive in metropolitan culture and were negotiated on an everyday basis to adjust to different challenges. In order to contest the idea that the Portuguese 1930s and 1940s were marked by a monolithic imperial-based nationalism stemming from the state apparatuses, this study moves beyond the investigation of major nationalist events and colonial propaganda. Instead, it explores the interplay between Nation and Empire through the lens of the contemporary debates about the Empire and Portuguese colonial status in the world that stood out in the public discussion during this period. Therefore, it looks at representations of Portugueseeness and Portuguese colonialism's exceptionalism in five main themes: 1) the question of native forced labour in the Portuguese empire around the 1930 Forced labour convention, 2) European colonial claims for a new partition of Africa on the eve of the Second World War, 3) Portugal and its empire as a united nation, 4) colonial migration and settlement and 5) the specificity of the Portuguese national character and its impact on the national methods of colonisation. Defence date: 31 March 2015, Examining Board: Professor Sebastian Conrad, EUI – Free University, Berlin (Supervisor) Dr. Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo, ICS – University of Lisbon (External Supervisor) Professor Francisco Bethencourt, King's College, London; Professor Lucy Riall, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35424>

GRAMCHEVA, Lyubomira

The regulatory function of contract law: comparative law and economics approach

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis challenges the traditional view of national contract laws as facilitative regimes and argues that contract law on the national level has been progressively re-oriented to perform an efficiency-driven regulatory function. To develop the argument the thesis studies the contract law remedial regime of two common law and one civil law jurisdiction — the US, England and Bulgaria, in two specific contracts — the sale-of-goods and the construction contract. The introductory chapter puts the main theme in context and outlines the project. Exploring the limits of promissory theory and neoclassical economics, the second chapter develops an innovative interdisciplinary methodology joining the new institutional economics with the comparative law method. The third, fourth and fifth chapters offer taxonomies of remedies, types of contracts and remedial effects to set the stage for a meaningful comparison across the different legal traditions. Since economic theory has advanced most in the study of incentives generated by damages, the third chapter focuses on the latter remedy and shows that the common law classification of damage measures (expectation, reliance, restitution), on which traditional law-and-economics accounts are based, can be applied to study a civil law jurisdiction like Bulgaria. Distinguishing discrete and long-term contracts and demonstrating that the differentiation between sale-of-goods and construction contracts in the compared national legal systems does not necessarily go along the lines of the discrete/long-term distinction in economics, the fourth chapter argues that the positive comparison should be made with an eye on the market for substitute performances even if the compared factual scenarios are classified under different legal categories in the different jurisdictions. For the uninitiated, the fifth chapter

reconstructs and criticises the standard economic model rationalising damages as incentives. The final chapter applies the approach developed here to contractual termination. The exemplary analysis identifies trends in the compared legal systems and suggests that all of them converge in charging the termination remedy with a regulatory function. Finally, I generalise to make some bolder claims about contract law. Defence date: 17 December 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Giorgio Monti, European University Institute (Supervisor) Prof. Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute; Prof. Antonina Bakardjieva Engelbrekt, Stockholm University; Prof. Hugh Beale, University of Warwick.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38329>

GRÄTZ, Michael

Compensating disadvantageous life events: social origin differences in the effects of family and sibling characteristics on educational outcomes

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis is a collection of four empirical studies which analyze the effects of family and sibling characteristics on educational outcomes. The analysis in all empirical studies is guided by the compensatory effect of social origin hypothesis according to which higher social origin families can reduce the negative impact of disadvantageous characteristics and life events on their children's educational outcomes. In detail, I study the effects of month of birth, parental separation, birth order, birth spacing, and maternal age. I use data on England, Germany, and Sweden. On a methodological level, I employ natural experiments, fixed effects methods, and instrumental variable (IV) estimation in order to control for the influence of unobserved confounding variables. Overall, I find support for the initial hypothesis with respect to the effects of month of birth, parental separation, and close birth spacing. Contrary to that, I find no systematic social origin differences in the effects of birth order and maternal age on educational outcomes. In the conclusion, I discuss the implications of these findings for theories of the intergenerational transmission of education, the differences in life chances of children from socio-economically advantaged and disadvantaged families, and the allocation of resources within families. I discuss how further research could possibly test in how far differences in parental involvement between social origin groups are underlying these relationships. Defence date: 19 November 2015, Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor) Professor Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute; Professor Dalton Conley, New York University; Professor Jan O. Jonsson, Nuffield College, University of Oxford/ Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38784>

HASCHEMI YEKANI, Minu

Die (Un-)Erwünschten: Rassismus, Arbeit und koloniale Ordnung an der Küste Tansanias, 1885-1914

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The central question posed in this project is: In what way did the colonial labor regime in German East Africa correspond with the formation of a global color line and the growing debates over the relationship between race and labor at the end of the nineteenth century? The division between 'wanted' and 'unwanted' subalterns made by colonial rulers is the topic around which this project is structured. By examining three case studies, this project highlights the emergence of a colonial labor order in early colonial Tanzania. In doing so, it shows the discursive entanglements that bound local processes to global, transregional, inter-imperial, and metropolitan phenomena. The first chapter focuses on the recruitment and employment of Asian indentured



laborers on plantations owned by the German-East African Plantation Company, and so raises questions regarding global migration as well as free and unfree labor during High Imperialism. The second chapter contextualizes the “education of the Negro to work” as a result of a transatlantic knowledge exchange and ties this process to the question of school policy in colonial Tanzania. The chapter then goes on to analyze the recruitment policy of state — run schools in which Muslims, first and foremost, were to be trained as subaltern civil servants. The third chapter in turn focuses on unwanted subalterns and contextualizes the deportation of poor whites who were seen as a danger to both the colonial (labor) regime, as well as to the “white prestige” of colonial rulers. The project will demonstrate that this was a broader problem and that the legislative solution ultimately reached in German East Africa has to be analyzed within the context of imperial border regimes. Defence date: 29 October 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Dr. Sebastian Conrad, Freie Universität Berlin (EUI) Prof. Dr. Andreas Eckert, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin (External supervisor) Prof. Dr. Ulrike Lindner, Universität zu Köln (External supervisor) Prof. Dr. Dirk Moses, European University Institute. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37646>

HAVU, Kaarlo Johannes
*Between concord and discord, Juan Luis Vives (1492/1493 – 1540)
on language, rhetoric, and politics*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis presents a new interpretation of the political dimension of Juan Luis Vives’s thought by looking at Vives’s reception and appropriation of classical rhetoric in the context of northern humanism. This thesis argues that rather than theorizing politics in the language of law, Vives’s main contribution to political thought occurred at the intersection of reflections on cognition, rhetoric, and ethical languages of virtuous government. This is to challenge the existing scholarship in two ways. First, it questions a prevalent interpretation of Vives as merely a theoretician of an overarching political concord and peace by showing Vives’s deep interest in the possibilities of political action in a postlapsarian world of discord. Secondly, the thesis shows that while Vives, and northern humanism more generally, produced little systematic reflection on some of the basic political and legal concepts, Vives’s theorization of cognitive, ethical, linguistic, and educational viewpoints was a way to frame the ultimate conditions and possibilities of political action in a non-utopian world. In the tumultuous 1520s and 1530s, when the religious unity of Christendom and the political concord between different European states were increasingly threatened, Vives argues that language and politics are inseparably entangled on three different levels. First, political, and ethical languages are conceptualized essentially rhetorically; they are meant to be transformative and they have to lead to constructive political action. Secondly and closely connected to the first point, the transformative potential of political discourses must be realized in different practices of counselling linking politics intrinsically to humanist concerns of active life in the service of community. Thirdly, since active life is realized in princely contexts unfavourable to open debate, the use of language and rhetoric has to be appropriated to this new environment. In this process, the place of rhetoric in educational schemes, the internal theory of rhetoric, and the relationship between language and cognition are problematized in the context of wider debates on education, good government, and human freedom central to the northern humanist tradition in the early 16th century. In conceptualizing politics, language, and cognition, largely together Vives’s thought points to broader 16th- and 17th-century developments in European political thought where man’s nature, passions, and cognition become one of the central concerns of political thought. Defence date: 30 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Martin van Gelderen, Lichtenberg-Kolleg, The Göttingen Institute for Advanced Studies; Professor Luca Molà, EUI; Doctor Annabel Brett, University of Cambridge; Professor Markku Peltonen, University of Helsinki. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>



HERNÆS, Øystein
Essays in applied microeconomics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Abstract The first chapter analyzes the effects of commercial television in Norway. Matching data on cable television networks with individual-level administrative register data, we find that the expansion of commercial television reduced ability test scores as well as high school graduation rates. We find stronger effects on sons of low-income parents and particularly large effect for children in elementary school. Aggregate data show a substantial drop in time spent reading by young people in the same period, suggesting that television watching may have crowded out more cognitively stimulating activities such as reading. This chapter is joint work with Simen Markussen and Knut Røed. The second chapter investigates how sickness absence behaviour in Norwegian municipalities was affected by the terrorist attack in Norway on July 22, 2011. Using register data covering the complete Norwegian population, I find that sickness absence rates declined substantially in municipalities affected more intensely by the attack. In municipalities from which a resident was killed in the attack, sickness absence rates declined by 4% compared to municipalities without victims. The effect is precisely estimated, stable across several challenging specifications, and persists for as long as there is available data. The effect for people in their 20's is more than twice that for the population at large — for this group, local exposure to the attack decreased absence rates by around 10%. The third chapter exploits a natural experiment in the Norwegian political system. I find that obtaining the right to vote at a lower age is associated with substantially higher turnout among first-time voters, and that this is driven by parental influence. Counter to conventional wisdom about the habitual nature of voting, this difference in political participation does not persist for subsequent elections. Defence date: 28 May 2015, Examining Board: Professor Andrea Mattozzi, Supervisor, EUI; Professor Andrea Ichino, EUI; Professor Peter Fredriksson, Stockholm University; Professor Tarjei Havnes, University of Oslo. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36156>

HERRON, Patrick
State freedom and international relations
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Much of both the academic and practical discourse about international politics implies conceptions of states as, in one way or another, free or unfree. We talk about state autonomy, suggesting states have the capacity to deliberate and determine their own destiny. We discuss constraints on state action and debate the legitimacy of interference in the affairs of other states. We also measure and assess state development, suggesting a potential in states for self-realisation. The concept of sovereignty, and the belief that this principle demands the rejection of the subjection of states to higher authority, frames much of our thinking about world politics. Such issues lie at the heart of much of our theorising of IR: in realism's security dilemma, for example; in liberal debates about humanitarian intervention; or in constructivist analyses of the relationship between sovereignty and state identity. It is a central contention of this thesis that conceptions of state freedom are present in the deep analytical and normative presumptions of much of the theory of international relations. The conceptions of state freedom that inform such theorising remain, however, for the large part implicit. The principal purpose of this thesis is to remedy the absence of sustained, explicit consideration of the concept of state freedom, and it does this by historically excavating ideas about what it means for states to be free. While explicit discussion of the freedom of states was prominent in the 17th and 18th century, as the state's position as the locus of political authority was gradually consolidated the terminology of state freedom diminished in salience. Ideas of state freedom did not disappear, however; they continued to be expressed in analogous areas of international discourse. Drawing on philosophical ideas about individual freedom, this



thesis presents a theoretical approach to making such implicit ideas visible. It makes the case for a ‘grammar’ of freedom, which, it is argued, enables one to distinguish ideas about freedom from other species of ideas but does not prejudice their substance. The thesis then employs this grammar to identify ideas of state freedom in international debate surrounding three cognate concepts: non-intervention, sovereign equality and self-determination. Through analysis of the arguments made by states-people about these three concepts, the thesis articulates a number of evolving ideas about what it means for states to be free and unfree. That historical investigation uncovers both a strong normative preference among practitioners of international relations for the freedom of states and sharp disagreement about what constitutes that freedom. The thesis argues that the contestation surrounding ideas of state freedom have played an important role structuring legitimate relations of control between states. The thesis concludes by reflecting on the implications of these observations for the approaches of theorists of international relations to the key concepts of sovereignty and the state. Defence date: 26 March 2015, Examining Board: Professor Christian Reus-Smit, University of Queensland (Supervisor) Professor Jennifer Welsh, EUI; Professor Thomas Biersteker, Graduate Institute, Geneva; Professor Edward Keene, University of Oxford.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35440>

JENSEN, Helge Hiram

State transformation in the High North: cases of environmental justice struggles

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This is a study in the art and science of fundamental systems transformation. The study is hypothesis-generative, based upon qualitative research. The cases are selected from one ongoing process of state transformation at the Arctic fringe of Europe. An indigenous rights struggle feeds into the ongoing re-constitution of the body of law. The study contributes to an ongoing re-thinking of concepts and methods in European Political and Social Sciences. The struggle for rights is also a struggle for proofs, which feeds into ongoing re-constitution of the body of knowledge. Positive findings describe my attempts to observe some possible causal mechanisms whereby the indigenous human rights movement has enjoyed some limited success in its effort to decolonize the four states that have divided and conquered Sápmi, the homeland of the Sámi (formerly known as Lapps), the only group within the EU recognized by the UN as an indigenous people. Negative findings describe my attempts to observe some limitations of my own observational capacity. Many questions of relevance to subaltern interest groups remain under-researched and under-documented: There is a great deal of colonial bias that must still be overcome, not only within European political science at large, but also within my own limited contribution, even though I strive to overcome such bias. Seven empirical chapters, discuss two single-case studies: Alta Watershed, ca. 1970-1980, and Deatnu Watershed, ca. 1980-2012. The empirical foundation is qualitative data from field observation and historical archives, which is put into context with some quantitative data from official registers. The different chapters operate within different disciplines: two are geographical, two are sociological, one is historical, one large one is anthropological, and one should be regarded traditional political science. Although multi-disciplinary, my empirical research continues what I call the major research tradition in the field. This focuses on collective action and social ecology, and informs human rights policies. The theoretical discussion addresses observations by colleagues within another, rival, tradition, which emphasizes coercive force and geo-strategy, and serves public security policies. Transformative social movements need to be aware that both traditions remain limited by a heritage of colonial bias. They also need to be aware that both traditions may be used in a complimentary manner, to help overcoming either fatalism or over-optimism. The thesis concludes that transformative social movements need to avoid the dual pitfalls of naïve idealism and naïve realism, and pursue critical realism.



Defence date: 15 May 2015, Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Steinar Pedersen, Sámi University College; Professor Paul Routledge, University of Leeds; Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35918>

JOHNSON, Christopher

Has the European Commission had a policy of taking stability into consideration when making horizontal merger decisions in the commercial banking sector?

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The fundamental activity of commercial banks is the distribution of deposited capital through loans to firms and individuals. For a number of reasons, this role confers on commercial banks a degree of economic importance far in excess of a comparable firm in a relatively isolated market. The most significant reason for this heightened economic importance is that commercial banks increase the efficiency of capital allocation. The position of commercial banks enables them to carefully evaluate whether or not a firm or individual should be in receipt of capital in the form of a loan, and then to coordinate low worth firms and individuals to lend to them. Award date: 30 November 2015, Supervisor: Professor Giorgio Monti.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40325>

JORDAN, Alexander

'Noble just industrialism': Saint-Simonism in the political thought of Thomas Carlyle

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis deals with the contribution of the Saint-Simonians, a group of early French socialists, to the political thought of Thomas Carlyle, one of the most eminent Victorian intellectuals. First, an introduction surveys the existing secondary literature, and discusses the theory and method employed in the thesis. The subsequent chapter briefly recounts the story of Carlyle's encounter with the Saint-Simonians during the early 1830s. Each of the following five chapters deals with the 'transfer' of a particular Saint-Simonian concept, that is, the use that Carlyle made of the concept in a specifically British context. These five concepts are, broadly: (1) 'Industrialism'; (2) History; (3) Democracy and Laissez-Faire; (4) the 'Organisation of Labour'; (5) Empire. Finally, an epilogue addresses the contribution of Carlyle's thought to the early Labour movement, 1880-1935. Defence date: 27 March 2015, Examining Board: Professor Martin Van Gelderen, EUI / University of Göttingen (supervisor) Professor Ann Thomson, EUI (second reader) Professor Gregory Claeys, Royal Holloway, University of London; Professor Brian Young, Christ Church, University of Oxford.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35438>

KARAS, David G.

Diverging developmental pathways on the margins of the EU: the case of the Hungarian and Polish dairy sectors

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis seeks to understand why similar semi-peripheral developing economies might benefit differently from transnational market integration. It wishes to establish a dialogue with a current debate, marked by



very different interpretations regarding the economic and developmental performance of Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries. It argues that from similar starting positions, individual sectors in CEE economies could follow widely different modes of transnationalization in sectors where access to technology was cheap—yet domestic actors needed to secure capital, which neither the state nor domestic private banking sectors could offer them. Contrary to technology-intensive sectors where proprietary technologies might “force” developing economies to adopt an integrationist strategy relying on MNCs to secure financial assets and technology, in less technology-intensive sectors, different pathways of transnationalization remained open, yielding different developmental outcomes. For illustrating this argument, the thesis uses the case of the dairy sector’s post-Socialist restructuring in Hungary and Poland: Hungary experienced the developmental failure of an integrationist strategy, while Poland illustrates the unforeseen benefits of an autonomist pathway. The thesis argues that different policy choices in the two countries reflected differences in the resources and organization of state and non-state actors, the types of linkages tying them, and different institutional legacies stretching back to the Socialist period. In so doing, it seeks to show that even for small and open economies, the diversity of developmental pathways is substantially wider than usually assumed: neither too deterministic theories such as dependent underdevelopment, nor too general typologies such as the Varieties of Capitalism framework can grasp the actual diversity of developmental experiences, which exist at a sector level, especially in less technology—intensive sectors where a wide scope for variation exists. On the other hand, this thesis also shows that particular modes of transnationalization can also be abandoned for alternative strategies when they fail to secure tangible benefits to domestic actors. Modes of transnationalization for developing economies are more diverse but also more transient than often assumed. Defence date: 27 October 2015, Examining Board: Dr. László Bruszt, European University Institute; Dr. Sven Steinmo, European University Institute; Dr. Dorothee Bohle, Central European University; Dr. Iván Szelényi, NYU Abu Dhabi.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37639>

KAVVADIA, Maria

***Making medicine in post-tridentine Rome: Girolamo Mercuriale’s
“De Arte Gymnastica”: a different reading of the book***

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Western medical tradition, resting on Hippocrates and Galen, has been divided into two parts: hygiene (or dietetics)—the conservative/preventive part, and therapeutics—the curative part. Historians and sociologists of medicine have shown an unparalleled interest in the curative side of medicine, an interest that possibly reflects the focus of modern western medicine on curing disease. Conversely, the conservative side of medicine and prevention as a medical method and process has attracted far less scholarly attention in the studies in the history of medicine. Nonetheless, in both the Hippocratic and Galenic works that dominated medical thought and practice until well into the seventeenth century, medicine was not only conceptualized as the art of curing disease but also as the art of preserving health—the art of wellbeing. The Renaissance in Italy saw the recovery and revival of the classical dietetic literature by the medical humanists, which had a profound impact on the organisation of academic medicine and brought developments in the preventive paradigm. During the sixteenth century the genre of preventive literature flourished, with numerous medical writings being published in both Latin and the vernacular. These medical writings (academic treatises, health manuals, books of secrets, etc.), which were shaped by historical events and socio-cultural parameters, reflect contemporary perceptions of and attitudes to health and disease. In this historical background the present study examines the *De arte gymnastica* (Venice, 1569), a medical treatise by the humanist physician Girolamo Mercuriale of Forlì (1530-1606). In his *De arte gymnastica* Mercuriale promotes the medical gymnastics as an ideal method for the conservation and/or obtainment of health based on the benefits

of exercise in the maintenance of health and the treatment of disease. Providing a reading of Mercuriale's work in terms of a medical discourse, the present study aims to throw additional light on the historical understanding of Mercuriale's *De arte gymnastica* as a sixteenth-century medical treatise and his medical gymnastics as a method of preventive medical treatment, addressing Mercuriale's claims regarding aspects of medical theory and practice. In this endeavour the present study identifies Mercuriale's *De arte gymnastica* as a product of the sixteenth-century Roman context, taking into consideration Mercuriale's professional post as the personal physician of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese (1520- 4 1589), a leading Churchman and one of the richest and most powerful patrons of his day. In this context the present study demonstrates how Mercuriales' medical discourse as a court physician addressing the elite audience of Rome corresponded to contemporary medical needs, issues, debates but as well as to social-cultural demands and aspirations as these emerged in a time of religious and spiritual crisis that was marked by the Council of Trent. Defence date: 22 September 2015, Examining Board : Professor Antonella Romano, EUI; Professor Luca Molà, EUI; Professor Andrea Carlino, University of Geneva; Professor Conceta Pennuto, University of Geneva. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37638>

KEOGH DAVERI, Aoife

***Managing membership: Ireland and the European Economic Community
1973-1979***

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Managing Ireland's relations with the EEC after accession suffered from several shortcomings which bore direct consequences for its overall handling of membership. Those difficulties were linked firstly to resistance towards administrative reform nationally and secondly to its relations with the EEC prior to accession. Initially, the Department of Finance led negotiations but Lynch decided to nominate Foreign Affairs as official gate-keeper of Ireland's relations with the EEC in 1970. Finance concentrated on readying and gathering information and data for negotiations from departments at home while the DFA concentrated its efforts on actual negotiations in Brussels. While maximising resources in the short-term, this effectively straddled EEC policy between departments and delayed the evolution of a domestic mechanism for filtering Ireland's relations through one body/department. That split did not help enhance co-ordination after membership. This situation was complicated by the fact that officials in the two departments had very different perceptions of what membership was and could become. It is argued that the model which emerged for 'managing membership' had significant repercussions on decision-making and its relations with the EEC. Difficulties and inconsistencies are highlighted relating to specific policies such as ERDF and EMS in the final chapters of this dissertation. The DFA managed to assert its position and central co-ordinating role particularly during Ireland's first Presidency of the European Council in 1975 but it was side-lined once more as negotiations for EMS approached. Finance and the Taoiseach's Office took the lead in these negotiations. But ineffective filtering of Irish policy toward the EEC through the DFA meant that considerable institutional memory in diplomatic relations was under-utilised and this is noted in this research. Despite the DFA's relentless efforts to make its mark and defend its gatekeeping function throughout the 1970s, its role was diminished even further with the arrival of a new government in 1979. Defence date: 9 February 2015, Examining Board: Professor Kiran Patel, University of Maastricht (Supervisor) Professor Federico Romero, European University Institute; Professor Joe Lee, New York University; Professor Gary Murphy, Dublin City University. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35242>



KHVALKOV, Ievgen Alexandrovitch
*The colonies of Genoa in the Black Sea Region:
evolution and transformation*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The period from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries was a time of significant economic and social progress in the history of Europe. The development of industry and urban growth, the increasing role of trade and the expansion of geographical knowledge led to an époque of colonial expansion for Italy. Its maritime republics, Genoa and Venice, became cradles of commercial development and represent an early modern system of international long-distance trade in the late medieval period. These city-states came to the forefront of world history not only because of their commercial importance and the commercial mechanisms of exchange they introduced and adopted, but also because of their naval importance and the establishment of their overseas settlements. Defence date: 8 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Luca Molà, EUI/ Supervisor; Professor Jorge Flores, EUI; Doctor Serena Ferente, King's College London; Professor Kate Fleet, University of Cambridge.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

KIRYSHEVA, Irina
Essays in applied game theory
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

My thesis covers different aspects of applied game theory. The first paper looks at a two-sided asymmetric information game where agents make a collaborative decision not knowing each others' types. In the model, an intermediary has full knowledge about the types of agents and can make a decision that brings information to some types. However, once he puts the information on the table the agents are not obliged to pay him, which undermines his incentive to participate in the first place. I find that, nevertheless, the intermediary is still welfare-improving. In my second chapter I search for the optimal prize schemes in contests with sabotage. In the presence of sabotage, a standard prize scheme where all of the prize is given to the winner is no longer optimal as it creates very high incentives for sabotage. I show that in that case, an optimal prize structure may also assume a positive reward for contestants that are behind. With a higher number of contestants sabotage becomes a public good and therefore it is a lesser concern for the designer. In that case, when sabotage is expensive, the designer can achieve the first best by giving the whole sum to the winner. When I extend the problem to the continuous case the solution crucially depends on the cost of sabotage. When sabotage is expensive, the principal wants to give all of the prize to the winner, while when it is cheap he does not want to make a contest at all, and distributes all prizes equally. In the third paper we analyze to what extent knowing game theory alters a persons' behavior. Our experiment showed a huge difference in results before and after the course. However results suggest that players behave less cooperatively not because of the knowledge of game theory per se, but due to changed expectations. We have also found that a course on game theory increases the level of reasoning. Defence date: 23 March 2015, Examining Board: Professor Fernando Vega-Redondo, Supervisor, Bocconi University; Professor Piero Gottardi, EUI; Professor Paolo Pin, Università degli Studi di Siena; Professor Giovanni Ponti, Universidad de Alicante.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35439>



KLOC-NOWAK, Weronika

Child bearing and parental decisions of intra-EU migrants: a biographical analysis of Polish post-accession migrants to the UK and Italy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The aim of the study has been to show in what ways, in the perception of the migrants themselves, family-related considerations have affected their decisions regarding long-term settlement in the UK or Italy as countries of immigration, and what aspects of their situation in these countries influenced their family life and plans for the future. The locus of the study is the migration of Poles to the UK and Italy as countries that successively opened their labour markets for citizens of New Member States after the EU enlargement of 2004. I argue that i) international mobility may serve not only as a barrier but also as an enhancement for parenthood, and ii) placing one's family in the host country produces more durable and numerous ties than employment alone and favours settlement. In the case of Polish families, migration to the UK was a way of securing more stable and comfortable conditions, through salaries and benefits more adequate to family needs. It improved their experienced quality of life, allowed them to fulfill their desired fertility, and offered better prospects for the future. In families of Poles living in Italy the perception of welfare conditions was not that favourable, however it also offered long-term stability to the ones who had been struggling to survive in Poland. Long-term settlement emerged there due to the path dependency, especially the mechanism of „tied stayer”. The perspectives on settlement differed according to age at migration and stage of life (stable partnership, children's age, ageing parents' needs). On the theoretical level, the project combines sociology of migration, perspectives on intergenerational relations and life course research. The thesis contributes to the research on intra-EU migrants with a wide range of socio-economic statuses by presenting their perception of migratory trajectories and plans for the future from a family-oriented perspective. Defence date: 15 January 2015, Examining Board: Professor Martin Kohli, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Rainer Bauböck, EUI; Professor Louise Ryan, Middlesex University; Professor Marek Okólski, University of Warsaw. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34203>

KNEGT, Floris Daniël

A new order for France and Europe? Bertrand de Jouvenel and Alfred Fabre-Luce between liberalism, fascism and europeanism (1930-1954)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Thanks to the success of recent attempts to study fascism within an international or transnational framework, scholarship on the subject has broken free from its traditional national orientation. By now, the European or even global interconnectedness of the revolutionary right has clearly come to light. This is not necessarily true for the links between fascism and internationalist and Europeanist intellectual currents in interwar and post-war Europe. My thesis explores the political thought of Bertrand de Jouvenel and Alfred Fabre-Luce, two French intellectuals, journalists and political writers who are representative of this Europeanist avant-garde. I argue that their Europeanist ideas and international contacts played a major role in their 'drift' towards fascism during the 1930s, while they were seduced by a fascist vision of a united Europe during the Second World War. Paradoxically, these ideas also enabled them to gradually reintegrate with the political mainstream during the early post-war years. Jouvenel's post-war career as a leading neoliberal intellectual and founding member of the Mont Pèlerin society should, just like Fabre-Luce's continued involvement with the French extreme right, be seen within the light of continuity in their ideas about Europe, fascism and democracy, stretching from the turning of the 1930s well into the 1950s.



Defence date: 13 November 2015, Examining Board: Professor Dr. Dirk Moses (EUI/ Supervisor) Professor Doctor Laura Lee Downs (EUI/Second Reader) Professor Doctor Peter Romijn (University of Amsterdam) Professor Doctor Kevin Passmore (Cardiff University).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

KOCHAROV, Anna

Republican Europe or constitutional choices of EU migration law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Constitutions establish communities. This essay explores how a European political community can be advanced through EU constitutional law. It is shown that legitimacy of the Union derives from three conceptions of Peace manifest in EU free movement law, external agreements of the Union and migration law under the AFSJ. The constitutional role of the Union is to ensure Peace by addressing two types of conflict. The first are static conflicts of interests between the national polities in the EU. These are avoided by ensuring reciprocal non-interference between Member States in the Union through deregulation in Union law. The second are dynamic conflicts of ideas about positive liberty held by the peoples of Europe that can be resolved through regulation in a European political space. Here, Union law enables a continuous process of re-negotiating a shared European idea of positive liberty that can be accepted as own by each national polity in the EU. Both solutions are premised on liberty from domination of each national polity, from which legitimacy of the Union and the European political space ensue. Substantive law and constitutional theory, analysis of the legislative process and CJEU case law, insights from psychology and philosophy are combined throughout this work to unveil how a stronger Union can be advanced through constitutional law. Defence date: 18 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute; Professor Elspeth Guild, Radboud University Nijmegen; Professor Anne Peters, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38395>

KUCHERENKO, Vasył V.

Perceiving manipulated information in the internet age: a comparative analysis: the cases of Austria, Italy and the Netherlands

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis investigates the effects of individual levels of political competence and the media literacy context on spotting manipulated information in Internet news reports on unfamiliar foreign affairs issues as well as on the acceptance or rejection of the standpoint(s) such news reports promote. University students in the age category of 18-26 years old from three countries that differ in their levels of media literacy context - Austria, Italy, and the Netherlands - were the target group of participants in this experimental/quasi-experimental research (N = 736). After measuring their media habits and attitudes as well as levels of political competence, they were randomly assigned to read one of two simulated Internet news reports - either a manipulated or a non-manipulated one. Each version of the news reports was presented as being taken either from a popular 'traditional' or an 'alternative' Internet news source in each country; however, the content of both was absolutely identical. The participants then evaluated the news report they had read according to a set of characteristics. Analysis revealed that political competence appeared to have no effects at all on spotting and rejecting. Moreover, a comparison of three age categories in the Italian sample (18-26, 27-35 and 36+ years old; N = 394) showed that age was not a moderator of the effects of political competence



on a critical evaluation of manipulated news. However, participants from countries ranked with a higher media literacy context were more likely to spot manipulation in the Internet news reports and reject the promoted standpoint(s). In addition, a puzzling relationship was discovered between spotting and rejecting, as not everyone who spotted manipulation subsequently rejected the manipulated standpoint, but accepted it instead. Also, it transpired that, depending on the country, a certain subtype of manipulated news report - from either 'traditional' or 'alternative' Internet news sources - was regarded by participants of that country as more persuasive and trustworthy. On the whole, the findings of the thesis revealed some important aspects of the relationships between individual skills of critical assessment of news media information and a susceptibility to manipulation effects, on the one side, and political competence and media literacy context, on the other, which collectively contribute to creating a framework for further research in the area. Defence date: 2 June 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute (Supervisor) Prof. Sven Steinmo, European University Institute; Prof. Urs Gasser, Harvard University; Prof. Thomas Zittel, Goethe University Frankfurt.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36158>

KUZMIN, Aleksei

Europeanization of Soviet legal culture in construction industry: a comparative study of Russia, Bulgaria and Romania

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

Award date: 25 March 2015, Supervisor: Stefan Grundmann.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4858>

LABARCA, Mariana

Itineraries and languages of madness: family experience, legal practice and medical knowledge in eighteenth century Tuscany

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Scholarship on the history of early modern madness agrees on the fact that madness was largely a family matter during the period. Not only confinement was used as a last resort, but the range of public provisions to respond to mental afflictions were eminently temporary. Furthermore, although medical practitioners developed increasingly relevant contributions in the field of diagnosis and treatment of mental afflictions, during the eighteenth century madness was still primarily identified, experienced and managed by the families. Building on these arguments, this dissertation is concerned with how early modern understandings of and responses to madness were negotiated between families, medical and legal professionals, authorities and the communities. Intersecting the history of madness and medicine with legal history, the history of the family and gender and the history of emotions, the dissertation examines the spaces in which madness made an appearance in eighteenth-century Tuscany, paying particular attention to the circulation of languages, both across legal and institutional spaces, and between lay society, medical practitioners and magistrates. Through its study of the itineraries of madness, the dissertation suggests that litigants and witnesses adapted their notions of mental affliction and changed their language according to each space of appearance. The core of the discussion is based on interdiction procedures, the civil law inquiries into mental capacity handled by the Magistrato dei Pupilli et Adulti, which are examined against criminal procedures, hospital records, medical consultations, and records of the police. The dissertation argues that the Tuscan legal framework provided open and deliberately vague categories of madness and mental incapacity derived from a long legal tradition which remained mostly unchanged. However, while in terms of legal vocabulary long-term continuities seem to predominate, eighteenth-century records show a shift in the meanings of madness, opening to new social



concerns and to new codifications of familial conflict. Initially bound primarily to patrimony and financial mismanagement, the understandings of madness became increasingly open to the emotional and relational dimensions of insanity, suggesting an interesting interplay between lay and medical notions of deviance. Defence date: 28 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Giulia Calvi, EUI and Università di Siena (Supervisor) Professor Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla, EUI and Universidad Pablo de Olavide; Professor Sandra Cavallo, Royal Holloway-University of London; Professor John Henderson, Birkbeck College, London.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

LACEY, Joseph

Centripetal democracy: democratic legitimacy and regional integration in Belgium, Switzerland and the European Union

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation aims to arrive at a model of democratic legitimacy for the European Union. There is, however, a strain of thought pre-dominant in political theory since the nineteenth century that doubts the capacity of political systems constituted by multiple public spheres to have sustainable democratic systems. This view is referred to here as the lingua franca thesis on sustainable democratic systems (LFT). It states that, in the absence of a common language for political debate, democracy cannot function well in the long-term as citizens existing in distinctive public spheres will inevitably come to have diverging preferences that cannot be satisfactorily resolved by a collective democratic process. Poor quality democratic institutions, as well as acute demands to divide the political system (through devolution or secession) so that state and society become more congruent, are predicted by this thesis. To arrive at a model of democratic legitimacy for the EU, in light of the challenge presented by the LFT, three major steps are taken. Part One attempts to arrive at an account of democratic legitimacy as a realistic ideal for modern political systems. Understanding democracy as a system which strives to maximise citizens' equal opportunities for control over the decisions to which they are subject, the maximisation of electoral and direct voting opportunities for citizens is recommended, subject to certain practical constraints. Importantly, democratically legitimate institutions are identified as having important external effects, which amount to more than just the peaceful resolution of conflict. Centripetal democracy is the idea that legitimate democratic institutions set in motion forms of citizen practice and representative behaviour that serve as powerful drivers of demos-formation. In the second part of this dissertation, an effort is made to both classify and normatively assess the EU. As a political system the EU is taken to be a demoi-cracy, or a democracy of democracies, whereby the demoi of the member states take sovereign precedence over the European demos constituting the citizens of Europe as a whole. While citizen's control over their respective governments' roles in EU decision-making is seen to have significant shortfalls, the major democratic deficiencies are detected in citizens' control over actors located exclusively at the European level. Overall, the absence of voting opportunities directly connecting citizens to European power ensures that the EU is not controlled by its citizens in a way that is commensurate with the power it wields. If the EU is to democratise, it must be capable of dealing with the dynamics predicted by the LFT. Part Three of this dissertation analyses the sustainability of democracy in two political systems that bear striking resemblances to the EU, namely Belgium and Switzerland. Like the EU, these are multilevel and multilingual political systems attempting to organise themselves in a democratic fashion. Belgium proves to be a near perfect case for corroborating the LFT, its linguistic communities finding it increasingly difficult to coexist in one democratic community. Switzerland, by contrast, has managed to produce one of the most democratically legitimate political systems in the modern world, despite being fractured into linguistically distinct public spheres. As my conception of centripetal democracy predicts, however, the Swiss success in integrating the public spheres within one political system is in no small part related to the arrangement of its democratic institutions. That being said, there are certain conditions that



made the development of centrifugal forces more likely and centripetal democracy less likely in Belgium than in Switzerland. In Part Four, where I finally derive a model of democratic legitimacy for the EU, it is demonstrated that while many of the conditions that made centrifugal forces so strong in Belgium are not (or not yet) present in the EU, the conditions for the development of a legitimate democratic process are also generally lacking. This is especially true when it comes to the introduction of direct democracy at Union level, although there may be fewer obstacles to making European institutions more electorally accountable. Defence date: 29 June 2015, Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Philippe Van Parijs, UC Louvain (Co-supervisor) Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI; Professor Nadia Urbinati, Columbia University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36377>

LAMOTE DE GRIGNON PÉREZ, Juana

Time use, income, and social class: shedding light on the social foundations of subjective well-being

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The first part of the thesis challenges the widespread view that relative income - a function of own income in relation to others' income - affects subjective well-being (SWB). This view is based on weak empirical evidence: mostly cross-sectional, small coefficients and often a simplistic view about how social comparisons work. This chapter starts by questioning the very basic way in which social comparisons are supposed to be made. It then shows empirically that changes in relative position have no effect on life satisfaction or mental distress, using data from the British Household Panel Survey. The rest of the chapter is devoted to addressing the possible endogeneity of changes on relative income, as well as to carrying out several robustness checks. In most countries individuals of the upper class enjoy more positive emotions and fewer negative emotions than the middle and lower classes. However the size of these differences varies across countries. Chapter 3 attempts to explain where those differences come from using a special SWB module from the European Social Survey that was carried out in 2006 and 2012. The analysis shows that most of the class differences in negative emotions can be explained by differences in health, financial situation, and unemployment. Feeling safe and socialising - while important for negative emotions - do not contribute to the gaps in negative emotions because they are much more equally distributed across classes. Having two rounds of data gives credibility to the results and allows a very interesting description of the emotional changes that occurred with the 2008 economic crisis. Chapter 4 tries to shed light on the issue of work-life balance by exploring the effects of working hours on different SWB outcomes using time use data for employees. The analysis reveals that employees experience high levels of enjoyment and satisfaction, almost regardless of how much they work. Unfortunately this is also the case for time crunch - a shortage of time -, which is experienced to a non-negligible extent by all employees. The analysis carried out suggests that there is indeed an optimal number of hours for most of the subjective well-being outcomes considered, but these do not always coincide. However, the trade-offs are greater for individuals that are less satisfied with their jobs. Individuals that are above the median in terms of job satisfaction optimise enjoyment and satisfaction at a positive and large number of hours, whereas for individuals that have low job satisfaction maximising satisfaction and enjoyment at the same time is not possible. Defence date: 3 June 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute (Supervisor) Prof. Diego Gambetta, European University Institute; Prof. Jonathan Gershuny, Oxford University; Prof. Letizia Mencarini, Università di Torino, Collegio Carlo Alberto.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36160>



LAPPA, Daphne

Variations on a religious theme: Jews and Muslims from the Eastern Mediterranean converting to Christianity, 17th and 18th Centuries

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This study explores the religious conversion of Jews and Muslims to Christianity from the mid-17th to the 18th centuries in the international city of Venice and the port-city of Corfu. It does not focus on the subjective experiences and identity formation of candidate converts, but rather on the background situations that acted as catalysts for these people's decision to convert. More concretely, the study connects, on the one hand, the conversion of Jews to the impoverishment of a large part of the Jews in Europe in the period under consideration, while it also traces the existence of a minority of educated and wealthy Jewish converts, whose conversion it considers in connection to the crisis of Jewish identity in the late 18th century. On the other hand, the study traces two core elements in the lives and itineraries of Muslim candidate converts: a background of sustained familiarity with Christianity, and an extensive physical mobility that exposed them to and entailed interaction with multi-ethnic and multireligious contexts. Additionally, the study argues that despite the diversity of social status, backgrounds, circumstances or incentives for conversion that candidate converts displayed, a common element transcends the majority of their life-stories: the fact that before reaching the Christian institutions, they were already embedded in cross-faith and cross-cultural social networks. These networks, which often operated as agents of conversion, formed the wider framework within which the various catalysts –from straightforward coercion and poverty to intense cross-faith intimacy, physical mobility, identity crisis or the prospect of professional and status gain- were played out. The study draws mostly, but not exclusively, on material from the archive of the institution of the 'Casa dei Catecumeni' and the church of 'San Giorgio' in Venice, as well as on material from the 'Megalos Protopapas' and the Latin Cathedral archival series in Corfu. Defence date: 24 April 2015, Examining Board: Emeritus Professor Anthony Molho, European University Institute; Professor Luca Molà, European University Institute; Professor Nikolaos Karapidakis, Ionian University; Associate Professor Eric Dursteler, Brigham Young University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35520>

LEHNE, Jakob

The glittery fog of civilization: Great Britain, Germany, and international politics, 1854 - 1902

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

For the last twenty years, the rhetoric of civilization has clawed its way back into international discourse, and into books and articles written by political scientists and scholars of international relations. Most of these emphasize the close connection between the concept of civilization and colonialism, suggesting that the main purpose of civilizational language in international relations has always been an imperial one. In this thesis, I argue that such interpretations are mistaken, and use British and German debates to retrace the complex political development of a concept at once popular and indeterminate, which Bismarck referred to as being covered by a 'glittery fog'. I argue that political civilizational language first started to be advanced by European liberals, who were not advocating colonialism, but instead opposing dynastic and non-national politics within Europe. Following these debates, the rhetoric of civilization was first officially employed in the Crimean War, and from then on remained an important fixture primarily of inner-European politics. The wars of the 1860s that followed in its wake were, I argue, as much wars about the correct definition of civilization, as they were about nationalism. It was only in the 1870s that the concept of civilization started to acquire the global profile and sometimes imperial connotation so often associated with it and the nineteenth century in general. But the bloom of this civilizational language was a short one. From the



1880s onwards, the appeal of civilization started to decline as the critique of modernity and its negative effects, first voiced by socialists and radicals, started to reach mainstream liberalism. With the end of the nineteenth century, I argue, the classic language of civilization also came to an end. Larger sections of the European public started to question the ulterior motives behind civilizational language and the main conflicts of the turn of the century, the Boer war and the Boxer rebellion, also produced new discourses of civilizational plurality, through which appeals to the singular of civilization became ever more difficult. Defence date: 27 November 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Dirk Moses, EUI (supervisor) Prof. Ann Thomson, EUI; Dr. Bernhard Struck, University of St. Andrews; Prof. Georgios Varouxakis, Queen Mary, University of London.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38086>

LINKLATER, Emma

Equal treatment as a principle to guide the regulation of intangibly transferred content: a case study on e-books using the examples of copyright exhaustion, reduced rates of VAT and fixed book pricing

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Using e-books as a case study, this thesis considers whether the principle of equal treatment could play a role in driving more consistent and rational regulation of markets where content is available in both tangible and intangible formats. At present, although the content is the same, these formats are often subject to different rules. This difference in treatment has opened up discussions about whether current legal frameworks should be amended and in these discussions actors with very different standpoints have consistently invoked the language of equality to justify their varied stances. However, in these discussions there is no clear elaboration of what equality means or how it can be used, leading to abstract debates and eventually to arbitrary decisions. The thesis attempts to fill this gap by building a framework based on outcome equality to decide if intangible book formats should be treated 'like' tangible ones. It uses the objective underlying the existing rule as the standard for establishing likeness or difference and advocates that functional equality, rather than formal equality, is desirable because this takes account of the differences in the functionalities between content formats: Intangibility impacts on the functioning of the rule in question (e.g. quantitatively increased ease of circulation and copying) and it is only if these impacts can be neutralized that functional equality can be achieved. The framework is applied to the case studies of copyright exhaustion, reduced rates of VAT and fixed book pricing. These have been chosen in recognition of the range of decision-making powers between the national and EU levels in this cultural sector. Overall, the analysis shows that rationality can be inserted by using equal treatment as a guide, but that consistency is more difficult to achieve given the interaction between national and EU influences in the book market. Defence date: 13 November 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Giorgio Monti, EUI (EUI Supervisor) Prof. Dr Giovanni Sartor, EUI; Doc. JUDr. Radim Polcák, Faculty of Law, Masaryk University; Prof. Dr. Andreas Wiebe, University of Göttingen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37799>



LOURENÇO, Luísa

'A matter of principle': the interaction of general principles of EU law with other legal sources in the case-law of the CJEU

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

General principles of EU law have been used by the Court of Justice of the European Union since its inception. They have been attributed several functions, and their application reaches across all fields of EU law. Much has been written about individual principles, but the analysis of their application in combination with other legal sources has been neglected. This thesis aims at presenting a framework to study the relationships of different norms in the EU, having general principles as a reference norm. It is an enquiry on how certain general principles are applied in combination with provisions in Treaties, regulations and directives. The Court has, in great part, been responsible for the construction of these interactions; and the modes of operation used show another facet of a peculiar legal system. Many times studied from the perspective of a rigid hierarchical legal system, EU law is indeed much more complex, with its different sources assuming different possible combinations, which lead to different results. By deconstructing the existing pre-conceptions with regard to the categories and functions attributed to general principles of EU law, this thesis aims at showing that a broader theory relating to the interaction of these and other legal sources, and the impact and effects achieved therewith, is missing. As such, a new taxonomy, based on the modes of operation deployed in the use of these tools, is here proposed, in an attempt to bring clarity to the principle-based reasoning of the CJEU. Defence date: 17 December 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute (Supervisor) Prof. Bruno De Witte, European University Institute; Prof. Samantha Besson, University of Fribourg; Prof. Takis Tridimas, King's College London.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38330>

MARCELLA, Valentina

Laughing matters: mainstream political cartoons under the military regime of the early 1980s in Turkey

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis focuses on the production of political cartoons in Turkey in the context of authoritarianism and repression that was brought about by the coup d'état of September 12 1980, and by the military rule that followed. It builds on theories of political satire as an active element of political culture. Political cartoons serve as the lens through which the evolution of the political space under the regime is explored. The analysis revolves around *Girgir* (Tease), the satirical magazine that in the decade prior to the coup had already contributed to the emergence of a socially and politically critical field with its politically engaged columns and illustrations and that, during the regime, became the best-selling weekly at a national level. Two main issues are investigated. On the one hand, how *Girgir*'s satire survived under a regime that, in its attempt to turn citizens into a homogeneous, uniform, and apolitical society, came to repress any possibility of criticism. On the other hand, how an alternative political response was elaborated through the cartoons by civil society and intellectuals in reaction to authoritarianism. Overall, the thesis contributes to the study of the military regime of the early 1980s, of satire in Turkey, of censorship, and of the strategies of dissent in authoritarian regimes. Defence date: 15 December 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, European University Institute/Universität Bielefeld (EUI Supervisor) Prof. Hamit Bozarslan, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (External Supervisor) Prof. Youssef Cassis, European University Institute; Prof. Rosita D'Amora, Università del Salento.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38186>



MARGARIA, Alice

The construction of fatherhood under the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Over the last fifty years, a series of demographic and sociological shifts have resulted in an increasing split of biological families into different households, marriages and cohabitations. This process of disaggregation has proved to be a profoundly gendered phenomenon: it signified and continues to signify, to a great extent, a fragmentation of fatherhood. Vis-à-vis current family realities, this thesis attempts to establish to what extent the European Court of Human Rights deviates from or replicates the model of ‘conventional fatherhood’ when determining whether the refusal to grant the status of legal father or parental rights to the applicant amounts to a violation of his right to respect for family life (Article 8 ECHR), taken alone or in conjunction with Article 14 ECHR. For present purposes, ‘conventional fatherhood’ presupposes the coexistence of the following features within the same individual: a biological link between the father and his child, a marital relationship with the child’s mother, economic provision, heterosexuality and, more generally, compliance with heteronormative standards. The jurisprudential analysis points to, at least, four main findings. Firstly, rather than abandoning a conventional understanding of fatherhood, the Court tends to simply add a new layer to it: the father’s interest and commitment to the child. However, this combination of change and continuity and, more specifically, the increased importance attached to nurturing bear a partial exception: the definition of fatherhood and, more generally, of parenthood endorsed in the jurisprudence pertaining to homo-parenthood. Secondly, the reaction of the Court to the realities of fragmented fatherhood is changeable. In decisions concerning the award of parental rights, the Court overcomes the assumption of exclusivity more easily, provided that the coexistence of more than one paternal figure serves the child’s best interests. Differently, when it is the full legal status of fatherhood that is under scrutiny, the Court attempts to maintain the paternal figure as compact as possible, in line with the conventional ideology of fatherhood. Thirdly, the Court has proved generally cautious to impose new legal conditions at the national level; therefore, it seems to understand the role of the Convention as being that of reflecting — more than transforming — national legal realities. At the same time, although to a limited extent, the Court has begun to adopt an anti-stereotyping approach, thus employing the Convention as a tool for asserting a new definition of fatherhood, untied from general assumptions. Fourthly, and finally, the Court tends to focus almost exclusively on the interests of the applicants, thus ignoring the implications of its own decisions on other potentially affected parties, in particular mothers. The position of children is largely disregarded and, when considered, is subject to variable interpretations. While in the domain of homo-parenthood, the child’s interests are interpreted according to conventional and, therefore, subjective understandings of ‘good’ parenting, when dealing with the claims of unmarried fathers, the Court appears to ground its assessment on the specific circumstances of the case. Defence date: 18 December 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Ruth Rubio-Marin, European University Institute (Supervisor) Prof. Bruno de Witte, European University Institute; Prof. Oddný Mjöll Arnardóttir, University of Iceland; Ms. Shazia Choudhry, Queen Mary University of London.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38272>

MAYER, Wendelin August

The referral system of Art. 9 I Regulation (EC) No 2157/2001: a model for the further development of European private law?

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

Following the Nice compromise in 2000, the European Union adopted the legislation which constitutes the legal framework for the Societas Europaea (SE) on a European level. To this date, many gaps on the



European level remain which are filled with national law, as is the main content of Article 9 SE-regulation. Article 9, however, is much more complex, leaving many questions open to discussion. The thesis undertakes it to assess the suitability of Article 9 and, thereby, if similar solutions in parallel processes of legislation are recommendable, in a two-step approach: in a first part, the problems of interpretation are discussed. This reveals a number of obscurities which have led to discussion in legal literature. Some of these problems can be reduced to national peculiarities, while others can be solved using traditional legal methods of interpretation. In a second step, the results of these discussions are used to assess—among other criteria—the suitability of Article 9. While some points could be formulated more clearly, the workability of the current legislation may be below the expectations, but is still given. The present form of the SE-regulation can be seen as slightly improving the possibilities for regulatory competition, but in a manner where a „race to the bottom“ is not a threat. While more regulations on the European level remain desirable, the result of the Nice compromise constitutes a stepping stone towards this end. With the establishment of the SE, growing acceptance in the legal practice and attention in the literature are to be expected. Both will provide incentives for the legislator to develop further the current legislation. The solution of Article 9 therefore has to be seen as a viable legal solution to an intricate political process. Award date: 30 November 2015, Supervisor: Prof. Stefan Grundmann.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40326>

MORARU, Madalina Bianca

***Protecting (unrepresented) EU citizens in third countries:
the intertwining roles of the EU and its Member States***

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis explores the development of European Union's model of protecting its citizens in the world, demonstrating it to be a unique and complex mixture of EU internal and external policies and instruments that is unlike any other international, regional, or domestic model of protecting individuals abroad. The thesis will critically assess the three main stages of development of the EU model until the present day. The first stage started in 1993, when the Maastricht Treaty introduced an EU citizenship right to equal protection abroad and this continued for the following decade. It will be shown that during this period the EU model of protecting the Union citizens abroad consisted of a purely horizontal form of cooperation among the Member States that materialised in a sui generis type of international agreement that has restricted the efficiency of the EU citizenship right, due to the Member States' reluctance to lose their State prerogatives in favour of the EU. The second stage of development started in 2004 when a number of international disasters affecting EU citizens in third countries led the Member States to accept cooperation with EU institutions and external policy instruments for the purpose of complementing their capacity to secure the effective protection of unrepresented Union citizens abroad. The third stage started with the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, which conferred an unprecedented power to an international organisation (the EU) to exercise State-like consular protection functions directly with respect to the Union citizens in the world. The thesis will offer a critical assessment of two decades of application of the least-researched EU citizenship right (to consular and diplomatic protection), its nexus with other EU external relations policies and its implementation by the Member States. It will show the added value of the EU model of protecting citizens abroad for the EU citizens, the Member States and the Union, while also making policy recommendations addressing the shortcomings in its current implementation. The thesis will demonstrate that, in spite of the scholarly critiques of the incompatibility of the Union model with public international law, the international community has widely accepted.



Defence date: 22 June 2015, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Patrizia Vigni, University of Siena; Professor Craig Barker, London South Bank University; Professor Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36996>

NANNERY, Aoife

The 'conscience of Europe' in the European sovereign debt crisis: an analysis of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights and the European Committee of Social Rights on austerity measures

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This thesis is an analysis of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights and the European Committee of Social Rights arising from austerity measures in the European sovereign debt crisis. The thesis considers the protection afforded to socio-economic interests under the two systems, and how this protection has been tested by the challenges arising from the economic crisis. The first chapter is an analysis of the social Euro-crisis cases. Brought under Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the ECHR the measures enacted to reduce government spending were an alleged violation of the right to property. Almost all of the social Euro-crisis cases were held to be inadmissible by the Court, which cited the gravity of the economic crisis in the respondent states and the executive's margin of appreciation in matters of social and economic policy. The second chapter places the social Euro-crisis cases in context temporally and thematically, in considering two previous lines of case law developed by Strasbourg: financial and economic stability, and emergency and exceptional circumstances. The ECtHR decisions focus on the severity of the crisis, determining that the margin of appreciation is broader in such circumstances. The ECtHR section concludes that it does not appear that the European sovereign debt crisis has seen Strasbourg develop any definitive crisis approach to ensure that Convention rights are protected in times of economic instability. The third chapter examines the case law generated by the European Committee of Social Rights during the same period. This section serves to act as a counterpart to the ECtHR section. The Committee emphasised that times of crisis require socio-economic rights to be protected, and finds many of the challenged austerity measures incompatible with the European Social Charter. Award date: 30 November 2015, Supervisor: Professor Claire Kilpatrick, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39046>

NATERMANN, Diana M.

Pursuing whiteness in the colonies private memories from the Congo Free State and German East Africa (1884-1914)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Pursuing Whiteness in the Colonies offers a new comprehension of colonial history from below by taking a profound look at remnants of individual agencies from a whiteness studies perspective. It highlights the experiences and perceptions of colonisers and how they portrayed their identities and re-interpreted their lives in Africa. My transcolonial approach is based on egodocuments — texts and photographs — produced by Belgian, German, and Swedish men and women who migrated to Central Africa for reasons varying from a love for adventure, social betterment, new gender roles, or the conviction that colonising was their patriotic duty. My analysis shows how the colonials continuously constructed their whiteness in relation to the subaltern in everyday situations connected to friendship, gender issues, and food. Colonisers were more likely to befriend the higher educated Muslim Afro-Arab traders than indigenous Africans. Alternatively, some colonisers preferred dogs as friends to colonial subalterns. Pedigree dogs were status symbols and



tools for racial segregation. Furthermore, ever-changing gender roles influenced Europeans to leave their homelands. Especially the single men wished to re-enforce more traditional ideas of masculinity in the new territories and most of the European women went there in search for feminist liberties. Frequently, however, a bourgeois understanding of Western civilisation was practiced to maintain and to enhance the picture of the superior white colonial, for instance, by upholding a European dining culture. The notion of 'breaking bread' together was substituted with a white dining culture that reinforced white identity thereby creating yet another line of separation between white and non-white. Overall, these individuals developed new roles, reacted to foreign challenges, and shaped their lives as imperial agents in sub-Saharan Africa. By combining colonial history with whiteness studies in an African setting I provide a different understanding of imperial realities as they were experienced by European colonisers in situ. Defence date: 30 October 2015, Examining Board: Prof Dirk Moses, EUI (Supervisor) Prof Jorge Flores, EUI; Prof Elizabeth Buettner, University of Amsterdam; Prof Corinna Unger, Jacobs University Bremen. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37645>

NEBILER, Metin
Three essays in microeconomics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This PhD dissertation discusses three important topics in labor economics. It consists of three chapters that inquire into the integration of migrants and their socioeconomic outcomes in the host country market by relying on an empirical framework combined with economic theory. The first chapter explores whether naturalization leads to faster occupational assimilation for immigrants in the labor market in Germany. In particular, the empirical analysis in this paper investigates whether immigrants become occupationally more mobile after naturalization and if this leads to better jobs in the labor market. Instrumental variable estimation is exploited to control for the time-invariant and -variant unobserved individual characteristics. In order to do so, changes in German immigration law in the 1990s is used as an instrument for naturalization. The results show that naturalization is not associated with an immediate increase in occupational mobility. Instead, the years following naturalization are associated with higher occupational mobility, which implies that immigrants use naturalization in the German labor market to pursue better occupation match and faster occupational assimilation. The second chapter exploits the September 11 as an exogenous event to explore whether September 11 decreased the exit rate from unemployment of immigrants from Muslim countries in the UK labor market. The empirical analysis exploits discrete time duration models. The results show that the exit rate from unemployment to paid employment decreases after the September 11 terrorist attacks for immigrants from Muslim countries compared to UK-born white population with similar socioeconomic characteristics. Moreover, a significant increase in the unemployment spell is found for the first generation immigrants from Muslim countries while no impact is found on second generation immigrants. The last chapter addresses issues related to religious identity which have been questioned more intensively in recent years. The first part of the empirical analysis answers the question about the extent to which religious identity is transmitted from one generation to the next by using longitudinal data from Germany. In addition, the empirical analysis investigates how socio-economic characteristics influence the transmission of religious traits across generations. Furthermore, the paper explores whether migration background plays a role in the transmission process. The results show that parents play an important role in the development of the religious identity of their children in Germany. The transmission of religious traits across generations varies according to the socio-economic characteristics of transmitter and religious groups. Finally, the empirical research shows that migration background is an important factor in the transmission process. The results reveal that vertical transmission is higher among immigrant families by using data from Indonesia and Turkey.



Defence date: 20 January 2015, Examining Board: Professor Jérôme Adda, EUI & Bocconi University, Supervisor; Professor Juan Dolado, EUI; Professor Albrecht Glitz, Humboldt University of Berlin; Professor Tommaso Frattini, University of Milan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34840>

OANCEA, Constantin Claudiu

Mass culture forged on the party's assembly line: political festivals in socialist Romania, 1948–1989

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The thesis examines the structure and functions of political festivals in socialist Romania, between 1948 and 1989, focusing especially on their roles in mirroring the official communist ideology and its shifts between the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and nationalism, as well as in shaping a new type of culture for members of the working-class and peasantry. This analysis illustrates political festivals as instruments of institutional and mass control, and as means of self-representation for the communist regime, with the purpose of providing political legitimization. The research has focused on a comparative perspective, developed at two levels: a chronological one — between youth and workers festivals in Romania, during the 1950s and 1960s, and the so-called National Festival of Socialist Education “Song of Romania”, during the 1970s and 1980s — and a structural comparison — between the official image of festivals in propaganda, at a general level, and that of festivals as perceived by ordinary people, at a case-study level. Political festivals constituted an important means of institutional and mass control, as well as of creating a new type of culture, in socialist Romania. Youth and workers festivals characterized the official cultural atmosphere of the 1950s and 1960s. Later on, in the aftermath of Nicolae Ceausescu's policy of integrating nationalism in the Marxist-Leninist ideology, in order to legitimize his personality cult, political festivals became the main instrument of forging the new man of the communist regime. Benefiting from a wide and diverse array of primary sources and material, the thesis addressed the following questions, among others: What was the development and evolution of political festivals in socialist Romania? What material and discursive contexts determined the selection or replacement of political symbols in the framework of political festivals? What were the effects of political festivals on everyday life for ordinary people? How did political festivals deal with the issue of leisure, free time and continuous education? Defence date: 11 September 2015, Examining Board : Professor Philipp Ther (University of Vienna/EUI) — Supervisor; Professor Maria Todorova (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) — Co-Supervisor; Professor Pavel Kolár (EUI) Professor Bogdan Murgescu (University of Bucharest).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37640>

ÖBERG, Marja-Liisa

Expanding the EU internal market without enlarging the Union: constitutional limitations

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

One of the most significant roles of the EU in the world is that of being a norms exporter. The EU has concluded numerous agreements with countries in its neighbourhood with the aim of encouraging third countries to adopt EU acquis in exchange for access to the internal market. The most ambitious of these agreements are the three multilateral agreements establishing the European Economic Area, the Energy Community and the European Common Aviation Area, respectively. The common feature of these agreements is the aim of extending to third countries either the entire internal market or a sector thereof. Achieving this objective is, however, challenged by the difficulty of circumscribing precisely the scope of



the internal market and delimiting it from other EU policies, the sui generis nature of the EU legal order and the proclaimed need to protect its autonomy. An analysis of the concept of the internal market, the EU's foundational principles and the institutions and procedures in place in the EU and in the three agreements for achieving and maintaining homogeneity within the expanded internal market reveals that it is, indeed, possible to extend the internal market to third countries. However, the level of homogeneity in the expanded market depends heavily on the goodwill of third country decision-makers, national administrators and, especially, courts to adopt and give the same effect to rules of EU origin outside the EU as within the Union. The objective of full homogeneity within an expanded internal market inevitably requires a certain transfer of supranational characteristics also to the agreements exporting the *acquis*. Defence date: 17 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute; Professor Christophe Hillion, University of Leiden; Professor Stephen Weatherill, University of Oxford.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36998>

OBRADORS, Carolina

Immigration and integration in a Mediterranean city: the making of the citizen in fifteenth-century Barcelona

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis explores the norms, practices, and experiences that conditioned urban belonging in Late Medieval Barcelona. A combination of institutional, legal, intellectual and cultural analysis, the dissertation investigates how citizenship evolved and functioned on the Barcelonese stage. To this end, the thesis is structured into two parts. Part 1 includes four chapters, within which I establish the legal and institutional background of the Barcelonese citizen. Citizenship as a fiscal and individual privilege is contextualised within the negotiations that shaped the limits and prerogatives of monarchical and municipal power from the thirteenth to the late fourteenth centuries. This analysis brings out the dialogical nature of citizenship. I study how the evolution of citizenship came to include the whole citizenry of Barcelona as a major actor in the constant definition and perception of the rights and duties of the citizen. In an attempt to mirror the considerable literature on Italian jurists, the last chapter of part 1 contrasts the legal intricacies of Barcelonese citizenship with the thought developed by major contemporary Catalan jurists. From the analyses conducted in these first chapters, I argue that reputation was the basis of citizenship in fifteenth-century Barcelona. Thus, the three chapters that constitute part 2 are devoted to a cultural analysis of citizenship and unravel the social mechanisms that determined the creation of citizen reputation. The making of the citizen is therefore placed at the core of Barcelonese daily life in an attempt to elaborate on the social imagination and experience of citizenship in the Catalan city. Throughout the whole dissertation, Barcelona and the Barcelonese remain at the core of the analysis. The richness of the material conserved for this city allows me to employ micro-analytical lenses in the study of the citizenry and its citizens, exploring, in the words of Pietro Costa, the 'exasperation of differences' that characterised the experience of medieval citizenship. Nonetheless, Barcelona also emerges in this study as a methodological reference point that can help to reframe medieval citizenship in broader terms, shedding new light on the meaning of civic life in the Late Medieval Mediterranean. Defence date: 8 July 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Luca Molà, (EUI, Supervisor) Prof. Regina Grafe, (EUI, Second Reader) Dr. Roser Salicrú i Lluç (Institució Milà i Fontanals -CSIC, External Supervisor) Prof. Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla (EUI, Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Seville) Prof. James Amelang (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36487>



OKYAY, Aslı Selin

Diaspora-making as a state-led project: Turkey's expansive diaspora strategy and its implications for emigrant and kin populations

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

States' efforts to create, expand or mobilise extraterritorial populations of emigrant or kin origin have been largely dealt by separate strands of scholarship. This thesis aims to bridge these two strands and offer a broader understanding of home-states' role in diaspora-making by analysing why and how Turkey has evolved into a hybrid origin-reference state claiming and engaging an expansive diaspora composed of emigrants and a broad set of kin populations defined beyond co-ethnicity. The empirical analysis traces the state's transformation through focusing on its categorisation and identification practices and policy-discourse repertoire oriented towards these different types of transborder populations over the last two decades. It argues that the ways in which the state identified and targeted both emigrants and external kin groups changed as a function of the interaction between:

- i) economic liberalisation and outward economic expansion,
- ii) shifts in the state's foreign political and identitarian positioning vis-à-vis the West and its non-Western neighbourhood and
- iii) differing elite-sponsored conceptions of nationhood and narratives of nationalism.

These interacting underlying factors have led the home-state to gradually expand the scope and diversify the composition of its transborder membership universe, while simultaneously engage in practices of selection and hierarchisation within its broad diaspora based on its changing definitions of ideal emigrants and external kin. This thesis also scrutinises the implications of changing rationalities and modalities of the state's diaspora making for the targeted populations. Empirical examination of the cases of the Turkey-origin emigrant population in Germany and the co-ethnic minority in Bulgaria demonstrates that the home-state, through its varying definition, (sub)categorisation, and engagement efforts, significantly impacts the diasporic membership claims and practices of both emigrants and co-ethnics. State-led diaspora-making has (re)structuring effects particularly on intra-minority dynamics as well as different sections' stances towards and relations with the home-state. Defence date: 1 December 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute (Supervisor) Prof. Olivier Roy, European University Institute; Prof. Rogers Brubaker, University of California, Los Angeles; Dr. Alan Gamlen, Victoria University of Wellington.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38044>

PALESTINI CÉSPEDES, Stefano

Organising the South American space: regionalism in times of transnationalisation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

What makes governments decide to engage in cooperation with their neighbours to deliver regional public goods? Under which conditions do they decide to keep this cooperation informal, and when do they instead prefer to formalise it through an international treaty? Why do government seem to be more capable to produce regional public goods in some policy-areas than in others? The present research addresses these questions by analysing the contemporary South American-wide regionalism from 2000 to 2014, the period in which the Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA) was created and later formalised into the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). First, the analysis of the intergovernmental negotiations shows that an informal institution such as IIRSA better accommodated the preferences of governments that were searching for and experimenting with a collective response to an external challenge, whereas a formal institution such as UNASUR better accommodated the preferences of governments that wanted to avoid the emergence of competitive regional projects and the defection of some states. Second,



the thesis examines the interactions between governments and transnational actors and shows that regional public goods are more likely to be produced in policy-areas in which governments were able to broker non-state transnational actors to implement basic intergovernmental consensus. In answering these questions, the thesis offers an empirically informed assessment of contemporary South American regionalism without following either the over-optimistic or over-pessimistic viewpoints that dominate the current academic debate. Defence date: 13 October 2015, Examining Board: Professor László Bruszt, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Carlos Closa Montero, EUI; Professor Olivier Dabène, Sciences Po; Professor Juan Gabriel Valdés Soubllette, Government of Chile - Universidad Austral.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37644>

PANAYOTOPOULOS, Jeanne-Marie
L'émergence de l'intérêt général à la protection du patrimoine culturel en droit international

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Tous les éléments et traditions qui expriment le mode de vie et de pensée d'une société particulière et qui révèlent ses accomplissements intellectuels et spirituels constituent le patrimoine culturel. Une attention particulière est portée aujourd'hui aux biens culturels et à leur préservation, et, plus spécialement, à leur définition ainsi qu'à l'évolution de leur protection aux niveaux individuel, collectif, national, régional, international et même universel. Cela révèle l'existence confirmée d'une réelle préoccupation généralisée, voire l'émergence d'un intérêt partagé pour cette thématique. Cette notion d'intérêt général est clairement présente dans la réalité du Droit international moderne, implicitement et explicitement. Tout en confirmant sa présence (normative) dans le cadre du droit international du patrimoine culturel, cette étude a pour objectif de la justifier et d'en évaluer le potentiel juridique, et, surtout, de rendre palpables les enjeux qui résultent de son existence dans la réalité actuelle. Ainsi, l'intérêt général comme fil directeur de cette étude, mène à suivre, depuis ses origines, le développement du droit de la protection du patrimoine culturel. Par la suite, à travers l'analyse du corpus normatif et de la pratique judiciaire internationale, est attestée la consécration de l'intérêt général dans ce domaine et celle-ci est complétée par une projection de la nécessité d'agir pour la protection du patrimoine culturel dans la pratique interne des acteurs impliqués. Enfin, les réactions aux violations du droit international de la protection du patrimoine culturel dévoilent toute la valeur de l'intérêt général pour ce corpus normatif. Cette thèse conclut que l'intérêt général de protection du patrimoine culturel mène à la transformation, d'une part, de la valeur de la souveraineté étatique, sa perméabilité allant dans le sens d'obligations supplémentaires pour le respect de cette catégorie de biens ainsi que d'une responsabilité pour violation ou négligence d'obligations, et, d'autre part, du rôle et de la responsabilité des acteurs non-étatiques vis-à-vis de l'intérêt général. Defence date: 4 December 2015, Examining Board: Professeur Francesco Francioni, Institut Universitaire Européen (Directeur de thèse) Professor Tullio Scovazzi, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca; Professor Anastasia Strati, Grèce-Union européenne; Professor Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann, Institut Universitaire Européen.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38105>

PETTI, Alessandro
EMU inter-se agreements: a laboratory for thinking about associative institutionalism

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

Member States inter se agreements are a complex legal phenomenon epitomizing the tension between intergovernmental channels of cooperation and supranational structures of integration characterizing the



evolution of EU law. EMU inter se agreements, in particular, constitute a unique laboratory to investigate this tension and they help to better understand the legal nature of Member States' international agreements which display substantive, institutional and teleological proximity to EU law. EU law imposes some restraints on Member States for the conclusion of inter se treaties. This work critically scrutinises both competence-based and procedural-based restraints which are aimed at safeguarding the specific characteristics of EU law and the peculiarities of EU institutionalism. More specifically, the evaluation of inter se treaty-making restraints moves from the consideration that the use of EU Institutions outside of the Treaties' framework is liable to undermine the very nature of EU institutionalism. The use of institutions outside the EU framework, as devised by the EMU inter se treaties, induces to a reinforcement of contractual visions of Europe premised on the conception of EU institutions as common organs in the hands of Member States. The EU external relations law practice provides interesting solutions to the risk of departure from Institutionalism entailed in the contractual conception of Europe. In particular, the Court's understanding of mixed agreements suggests an associative institutionalist vision of Europe which is less concerned on the precise apportioning of competences between the EU and its Member States and is more attentive to the procedural framework in which the intergovernmental and the supranational components of the EU jointly operate. This approach could be extended also to inter se patterns of integration by devising the conclusion of inter se mixed agreements, i.e. agreements envisaging the participation of the EU and of some of its Member States in legal venues aimed at fostering the European Integration project. Award date: 30 November 2015, Supervisor: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39064>

PRIFTIS, Romanos
Fiscal policy in the Great Recession
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis investigates three questions on fiscal policy that have gained importance in the recent turbulent times of general economic decline, labelled as the Great Recession. The first chapter examines how government spending multipliers can vary depending on the location of the debt holder. Empirically, we find that fiscal multipliers are larger when government purchases are financed by issuing debt to non-resident foreign investors, than to resident home investors. Using a theoretical model we then show how the location of the government debt holder produces these differential responses through the extent that investment is crowded out in each case. Increasing international capital mobility of the resident private sector can attenuate the difference between the two types of financing. The second chapter contributes to the current debate on fiscal sustainability and fiscal coordination in currency unions. It does so using a large-scale New-Keynesian DSGE model calibrated to the EA South and EA North, and fed with a particular fiscal policy scenario identified using the guidelines of the Stability and Growth Pact. The results suggest that when monetary policy is constrained by the zero-lower bound an expansion in the EA North sets a consolidation in the EA South leading to a union-wide increase in output. The third chapter studies the effects of fiscal policy in a setting where crisis shocks propagate through the real exchange rate to generate distortions in labour and financial markets. The joint presence of labour market and financial frictions, modelled as downward nominal rigid wages and a collateral constraint on private borrowing, endogenously generate unemployment and persistently high debt levels. Fiscal policies aiming to stimulate or consolidate the economy affect the movement of the real exchange rate in such a way so as to generate it toothless in the face of a 'debt-unemployment' trade-off. Defence date: 22 May 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Evi Pappa, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Fabio Canova, EUI; Prof. Giuseppe Fiori, North Carolina State University; Prof. Nora Traum, North Carolina State University.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35961>



QUEIROZ, Maria Benedita

Illegally staying in the EU: an analysis of illegality in EU migration law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis first of all conducts a conceptual analysis of the illegality of a thirdcountry national's stay by examining the boundaries of the overarching concept of illegality at the EU level. Having found that the holistic conceptualisation of illegality, constructed through a combination of sources (both EU and national law) falls short of adequacy, the thesis moves on to consider situations that fall outside the traditional binary of legal and illegal under EU law. The cases of unlawfully-staying EU citizens and of non-removable illegally-staying third-country nationals are examples of groups of migrants who are categorised as atypical. By looking at these two examples the thesis reveals not only the fragmentation of legal statuses in EU migration law but also the more general ill-fitting and unsatisfactory categorisation of migrants. Having examined the conceptualisation and regulation of the phenomenon of illegality, the thesis then examines the consequences that arise from the EU's current framing of illegality. The conflation of illegality with criminality as a result of the way EU databases regulate the legal regime of illegality of a migrant's stay is the first trend identified by the thesis. Subsequently, the thesis considers the functions of accessing legality (both instrumental and corrective). In doing so it draws out another trend evident in the EU illegality regime: a two-tier rationale which discriminates on the basis of wealth and the instrumentalisation of access to legality by Member States for their own purposes. Finally, the thesis proposes corrective regulation of illegality through access to legality and provides a number of normative suggestions as a way of remedying the current deficiencies that arise out of the present supranational framing of illegality. Defence date: 11 December 2015, Examining Board: Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Philippe de Bruycker, European University Institute; Professor Cathryn Costello, University of Oxford, Faculty of Law; Mr. José Narciso da Cunha Rodrigues, Chairman, UEFA Club Financial Control Body (CFCB).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38145>

QVISTGAARD, Magnus

Pioneering Ibsen's dramas: agents, markets and reception 1852-1893

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis investigates the dissemination of the plays of the Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen to Denmark, Germany and Britain. The investigation covers the time from when Ibsen's dramas were first attempted to be introduced to the time when they broke through in each of the three countries spanning the period 1852-1893. In this way, the thesis offers both a synchronic and diachronic view of the process. The thesis' approach builds on theories of cultural transfer and investigates the agents that carried out the transfer, the cultural markets through which the plays were disseminated and finally how they were integrated into local culture. Through the three case studies, the thesis offers a transnational scope on the transfer of Ibsen's drama as well as incorporating a plurality of perspectives to show how the transfer was contested and negotiated locally. The cultural markets, such as local and transnational book and theatrical markets, are investigated to show how structural conditions influenced the transfer, and contemporary notions of nation and national literature are explored to place the transfer in an ideational context. Thus, the investigation of the transfer of Ibsen's plays offers a prism for the study of cultural markets, agency in the field of culture and the circulation of Scandinavian cultural products in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Defence date: 13 November 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Pavel Kolár, (EUI/ Supervisor) Prof. Ann Thomson (EUI) Prof. Tore Rem (University of Oslo) Prof. Ann Steiner (Lund University).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37887>



RIZZI, Marco

The complex case for another hard look: transnational pharmaceutical regulation and the pedagogical role of courts

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The thesis argues for a ‘pedagogical’ role for courts in the US and EU in ameliorating the increasingly transnational regulation of pharmaceutical product safety through complementary monitoring of the outputs of regulatory processes. The study is divided into two parts. First, the thesis explores the regulatory institutional design in the US and EU. The parallel development of the FDA and EMA suggests that both markets have achieved consolidated domestic/regional regulatory frameworks, which do however show multiple weak spots. These vulnerabilities are aggravated by a strong push towards transnationalisation of regulatory procedures: domestic systems are now permeated by potentially disruptive exogenous elements (e.g. the ratification of transnationally negotiated protocols and increasing reliance on foreign clinical trials data). The thesis explores issues of effectiveness of safety delivery and legitimacy of rule-making processes to suggest scope for improvement in both areas. The second part considers the potential contribution of the judiciary, particularly national courts in the US and EU, to investigate whether the exercise of complementary judicial governance can enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of an otherwise essentially closed and self-perpetuating system. A selection of cases grounds the claim that, through liability litigation, courts have the capacity to improve the safety levels delivered by regulation and thereby to contribute to output-based legitimacy of the institutional design. This claim is tested in light of acknowledged strengths and limitations of court processes and with regard to differentiating elements at the national level, particularly regarding access to justice. The concluding argument reassembles the results of the study to recommend the existing tool of domestic litigation as a response to certain vulnerabilities in pharmaceutical regulation. The ‘hard look’ doctrine described by Sheila Jasanoff grounds the normative claim for a ‘pedagogical’ role for courts, enhancing regulation beyond the outcome of isolated cases — ad adiuvandum rather than contra. Defence date: 29 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Alberto Alemanno, HEC Paris; Professor Claire Kilpatrick, EUI; Professor Joana Mendes, Universiteit van Amsterdam; Professor Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, EUI (Supervisor).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37581>

ROMANO, Davide

Church reform without the church: Reginald Pole’s experience in Italy (1521-1553)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Reginald Pole’s 1532 return to Italy, where he had spent five years between 1521 and 1526 to complete his studies, marked the beginning of his rapid rise in the ecclesiastical hierarchy. Not only did the Plantagenet cousin of Henry VIII come close to being elected pope, but he also became the focus of the widespread expectations of Church reform. For his part, however, Pole did never outline a concrete programme for reform, not even in his *De reformatione Ecclesiae*, on which he worked from the eve of the council of Trent until the last years of his life. The numerous versions of this unpublished treatise have been the starting point of my study, which examines the apparent contradiction between Pole’s silence on the practical measures to restore Peter’s ship to its pristine state and the high hopes he aroused as a reformer, to the extent that he was often hailed as the long-awaited Angelic Pope. The analysis of *De reformatione* shows a peculiar conception of reform, grounded in Pole’s “radical eclecticism” (both at philosophical and at doctrinal level) as well as in his belief in the coexistence of the exoteric ecclesiastical institution and the esoteric spiritual Church. The development of this unconventional ecclesiology was

significantly inspired by a usually neglected source, that is to say the Joachimist tradition within which the prophetic myth of the Angelic Pope developed before reaching Pole, at the time of his first sojourn in Italy. These convictions led him, along with the circle of the spirituali of Viterbo, to put into practice a reform outside of the Tridentine council, by means of the same non-institutional channels through which they attempted to spread the religious message that lay at the heart of their undeclared programme. Defence date: 10 December 2015. Examining Board: Professor Antonella Romano, European University Institute; Professor Jorge Flores, European University Institute; Professor Simon Ditchfield, University of York; Professor Massimo Firpo, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

ROSSETTI, Silvia

Institutional affinities and extending working life: the effectiveness of activation policies in The Netherlands, Germany and Italy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

After pervading Western Europe for more than twenty years, early retirement trends reversed in the mid-1990's when activation policies re-converted existing incentives to extend working life (EWL). This study investigates the institutional conditions explaining the cross-national variation of activation policies' outcomes in the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy between the mid-1990's and 2009. Revoking existing benefits for diffused and uncertain advantages, these policies faced harsh opposition from the coalitions (labour and capital organizations) interested in keeping the costs of early exit externalized for their members (older workers and their employers). In this study the central research question is: to what extent has the effectiveness of activation policies been affected by the organizational articulation of the externalization coalitions? The articulation of these coalitions is framed according to the affinities coupling protection, production and partnership institutions. From an actor-centered perspective, the EWL re-conversion is depicted as a sequential game. Under irresistible environmental pressure, the state first interact with social partners to retrench welfare incentives and then to encourage HRM strategies to retain older workers. The higher is the organizational articulation of labour and capital, the more interactions tend to be framed in social governance modes that, discouraging opportunistic actions, convey the EWL reconversion from the strategy of the state into the companies' HRM. In these cooperative modes social partners are thus expected to not hinder but to support the adoption of retrenchment and retaining policies. Being the articulation the highest in the Netherlands, lower in Germany and the lowest in Italy, the effectiveness of activation policies is expected to follow the same pattern. This hypothesis is tested using Event History Analysis on data drawn from the third wave of the SHARE in a two-stage research design estimating the effectiveness of retrenchment and retaining policies. The main findings show that social partners mediated the EWL re-conversion, promoting the effectiveness of activation in the Netherlands and hindering it among their members more in Italy than in Germany. Defence date: 11 June 2015, Examining Board: Professor Martin Kohli, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute; Professor Ariana Need, University of Twente; Professor Bernhard Ebbinghaus, University of Mannheim.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36378>



RUIBAL, Alba

Social movements and legal change: legal mobilization and counter-mobilization in the field of abortion law in Latin America

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis studies social movements and their interaction with legal institutions, particularly constitutional courts, in their pursuit to influence abortion law reform or counter-reform in Latin America. More generally, it intends to contribute to the study of the conditions and ways in which movements in civil society may influence legal change. It introduces an analytical framework that combines three theoretical perspectives developed in separate fields of scholarship, which are usually not connected: social movement theory, democratic constitutionalism and legal mobilization studies. The underlying premise, following democratic constitutionalism, is that social movements can be central actors in the generation of a discourse that begins from below and that may influence the law officially sanctioned by the state. The cases in this study - Colombia, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina - show that recent changes to the abortion laws in Latin America have responded to direct claims by feminist actors in civil society. Over the last decade, constitutional courts have sided for the first time in the region with feminists' claims to decriminalize abortion in certain circumstances, and their decisions have been in line with the human rights discourse and particular ways of framing the abortion issue advanced by feminists to ground their rights claims in this field. An analysis of the interaction between social movements and the legal system in each case is carried out through an analytical narrative, drawing on original semi-structured interviews conducted from 2010 to 2013 with social movement activists, lawyers, health professionals and academics in each country, as well as on primary source documents and secondary sources, mostly produced by Latin American feminists. The main case law by constitutional courts in each case is analyzed with attention to the socio-legal process developed around judicial decision-making, and the relationship between courts and social movements. Defence date: 10 April 2015, Examining Board: Professor Ruth Rubio Marin, European University Institute, Supervisor; Professor Donatella Della Porta, European University Institute; Professor Reva Siegel, Yale University; Professor Paola Bergallo, Universidad de Palermo.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35423>

SCHMIDT, Rebecca

Public-private cooperation in transnational regulation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis examines the emergence of transnational regulatory cooperation between public and private actors. It inquires why a private regulator and an international organisation may enter into a cooperation agreement in order to regulate particular issues, and what this tells us about the relationship between 'expertise', 'authority' and 'legitimacy' in particular domains of global governance. The argument put forward in the thesis is that different types of regulators cooperate because, in an unsettled global space with no hierarchical framework, it is necessary for them to acquire sufficient authority to secure compliance with their regulatory agenda. In order to acquire and maintain such authority, regulators must be perceived as legitimate and their regulation as effective. Cooperation can open venues for participation and deliberation and for the exchange of necessary competences (particularly expertise) and thus ultimately can help regulators establish and strengthen their authority. Another important finding of this research is that cooperation can develop into more long-lasting network structures. These networks are often of a multi-level nature. As such, they traverse local, national, and international spaces. The thesis then develops the idea of 'networks of constitutionalization' to describe the observation that bilateral arrangements as examined here generate ordering effects which extend beyond the two parties. Consequently they become



the basis for norm creation and adoption for different types of actors located in the networks formed around the issue area. Thus, even in pluralistic structures, eventually a certain kind of constitutionalization can emerge putting into question sharp divisions between 'pluralist' and 'constitutionalist' interpretations of a developing global (legal) order. This work also encompasses two case studies: the ISO 26000 process, whereby the 'private' technical standard setter ISO concluded separate cooperation agreements with the ILO, the OECD and the UN Global Compact; and a case study on 'Sport and Environment' that focuses on the long-standing cooperation between the IOC and the UN Environmental Programme. Defence date: 5 March 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Nehal Bhuta, European University Institute, Supervisor; Prof. Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute; Prof. Nico Krisch, The Graduate Institute Geneva; Prof. Neil Walker, University of Edinburgh.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35421>

SHAKHNOV, Kirill

Three essays on macroeconomics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This dissertation contains two lines of research: the allocation of talent and development; and sovereign default. The first chapter contributes to the policy debate on whether the rapid growth of the US financial sector 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. The second chapter explains the simultaneous growth of the services sector and income inequality by studying an endogenous educational choice of heterogeneous agents in the form of talent. There are two mechanisms of financing higher education: bequests and loans. The model with bequests predicts an endogenous and permanent separation of the population between the rich and the poor. The model with loans allows for social mobility, but still generates a persistent level of inequality. On the transition from the traditional economy with bequests to the economy with loans, the model qualitatively reproduces the dynamics of skill supply, the college wage premium, tuition fees and the labor allocation between sectors in the last century in the US. The third chapter provides a novel theory to explain why sovereigns borrow on both domestic and international markets and why defaults are mostly selective (on either domestic or foreign investors). Domestic debt issuance can only smooth tax distortion shocks, whereas foreign debt can also smooth productivity shocks. If the correlation of these shocks is sufficiently low, the sovereign borrows on both markets to avoid excess consumption volatility. Defaults on both types of investors arise in equilibrium due to market incompleteness and the government's limited commitment. The model matches business cycle moments and frequencies of different types of defaults in emerging economies. We also find, contrary to existing contributions, that secondary markets are likely to increase the risk of sovereign defaults. The outcome of the trade in bonds on secondary markets depends on how well each group of investors can coordinate their actions. Defence date: 29 April 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Mark A. Aguiar, Princeton University; Prof. Rodolfo Manuelli, Washington University in St. Louis and Fed St. Louis; Prof. Ramon Marimon, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35685>



SIVEC, Vasja
Macroeconomic applications with factor models
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis utilizes factor models to test the predictions of macroeconomic theory and introduces a new model for estimating structural relations in the economy. Factor models have proven useful in overcoming limited information bias. Limited information bias occurs because the information set of the actual decision makers in the economy is larger than the information set captured by conventional empirical models (i.e. small VARs). With the help of factors we can model a large dataset by using a small model of factors that still capture the majority of aggregate dynamics in the economy. In the first chapter, joint work with Massimiliano Marcellino, we introduce a new empirical model: mixed frequency structural factor augmented VAR model. We show that in a mixed data frequency setting the model reduces aggregation bias and provides more precise estimates of factors and impulse responses, than competing models. We support this claim by means of a detailed Monte Carlo examination that also tests the new estimation procedure that we design. Finally we provide three empirical applications (monetary policy, oil and government expenditure shock) to show the usefulness of the model. In the second chapter I utilize a dynamic factor model to test the predictions of the rational inattention theory as put forward by Mackowiak et al. (2009). I first estimate a time varying parameter dynamic factor model on US post-war data on macroeconomic variables and sector prices. I identify impulse responses of three macroeconomic shocks and sector specific shocks to prices. I then regress price impulse responses, void of the influences of changing variances, on the variances of the shocks, to test the predictions of the rational inattention model over time. Defence date: 28 January 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Massimiliano Marcellino, EUI and Bocconi University, Supervisor; Prof. Peter Hansen, EUI; Prof. George Kapetanios, Queen Mary, University of London; Prof. Luca Sala, Bocconi University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34849>

SPANU, Maja
The idea of self-determination: hierarchy and order after empire
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

International Relations scholarship suggests that meanings embedded in the idea of self-determination have shifted over time. This scholarship also recognises that throughout the twentieth century self-determination has played a key role in the demise of empire and the ensuing formation of new states. This was the case with the conclusion of World War I, with the wave of post-World War II decolonisation, and following the break-up of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. However, whereas scholarship depicts self-determination as central to the legitimacy of new states and international society, it does not tell us much about what happens after statehood is recognised. The assumption that self-determination ends where sovereignty starts, the author argues, obscures the ambiguous role that self-determination has played before, and crucially after statehood is recognised. Invoked to universalise the model of the nation-state and sovereign equality, self-determination has concurrently involved exclusions and hierarchies, both domestically and systemically. The present thesis is concerned with this fundamental and yet largely neglected part of the story of the expansion of international society. More precisely, the author argues that twentieth century understandings and usages of the idea of self-determination point to the existence of a recurrent tension. This is a tension between the egalitarian aspirations of self-determination on one hand, and practices of hierarchy associated with self-determination on the other. For each of the 20th century waves of expansion of international society, this tension has been evident at three different levels of world politics. First, it has been embodied in the disciplinary role of international society, when self-determination was redefined, during each wave of state

formation, as the standard of legitimate membership and statehood. Second, the tension has manifested itself at the domestic level of the newly “self-determined” states as boundaries of national political communities were delineated. Third, and as an implication of all this, the tension is found in the ordering of states within international society.

Defence date: 23 March 2015, Examining Board: Professor Christian Reus-Smit, EUI / University of Queensland (EUI Supervisor) Associate Professor Edward Keene, University of Oxford; Associate Professor George Lawson, London School of Economics; Professor Jennifer Welsh, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35243>

STAMATI, Furio

The politics of a broken promise: risk shifting reforms in Bismarckian pension policies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis deals with a broken promise: namely, a broken pension promise. Looking at Italy and Germany in particular, it tells a story that is fairly common to retirement systems across the OECD. Over the last forty years, pension institutions have been facing major economic and demographic challenges. This ‘affordability crisis’ has slowly eroded the confidence of large segments of the population in the old pension contract, while paving the way for the anti-welfare rhetoric and initiatives of more than a conservative policy entrepreneur. Cost containment reforms took root and clamped down on pension spending and, what is more, on public responsibility for individual welfare after quiescence. As a result, pension income is lower and riskier now than was expected when today’s pensioners entered the labour market. Most notably, it will be even more meagre and uncertain for tomorrow’s retirees. By comparing the Italian and German reform patterns, this thesis suggests that answering the puzzle requires focusing on two sets of interrelated transformations: the prominence of so-called ‘systemic risks’ and the changing ways of political representation. Risks hereby defined as ‘systemic’ first emerged in Western political economies in the 1970s, only to turn into a recurring malaise during the following decades (Streeck 2011). Unlike the risks central to the post-war welfare state model, they far outreach the individual level, being borne by the community or by society as a whole. Furthermore, those risks proved somehow resilient to traditional means of public intervention and management. Systemic risks, in sum, have originated a distinctive combination of functional and political effects, ultimately providing a functional as well as a political rationale to risk shifting reforms. Again, since the 1970s political representation has also changed. On the one side, the traditional mass party model has been replaced by new organisational forms, while new parties and party families have emerged, activating novel issues and cleavages. On the other side, industrial representation in the corporate arena changed as well, becoming less organised all over the industrialised world. Systemic risks, then, have further influenced transformations in both the electoral and the corporate arenas, further eroding the political consensus for expanding social responsibility and socialising risks. It was, in other words, the co-evolution of problems and politics (to put it in Kingdon’s terms) to lead popular and strongly institutionalised pension systems to challenge the basic tenets of their pension promises, although this common story played out very differently across different countries as a result of the action of national institutional filters (policy legacies and the functioning of the electoral and corporate arenas).

Defence date: 21 January 2015, Examining Board: Professor Sven Steinmo, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, EUI; Professor David Natali, University of Bologna; Professor Kent Weaver, Georgetown University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34817>



TEDESCO, Maria Concetta
Faith and citizenship among the Nur community in Turkey: a study in Islamic socio-political imagination
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Through an ethnographic study of sohbet meetings and patterns of civic and political engagement of the Nur community in Turkey, this thesis examines the processes through which Islamic socio-political imaginaries are constructed and subsequently turned into practice. The phrase 'socio-political imaginary' is used in the meaning given to it by Charles Taylor. According to the author, a social imaginary is the transformation of social theory into the profound normative notions and imagines that enable common people's practice of society. Applying this analytical tool to the study of an Islamic community allows the researcher to fill in a gap of time and space existing in the literature about Islamic movements. In terms of time, it allows the researcher to focus the investigation on a little theorized step in the process of mobilization by religious actors that is, the cognitive elaboration of a socio-political project before mobilization around that project is organized. In terms of space, it grasps the intermediate level of cognition existing between the theological elaboration on politics and society promoted by religious scholars and the masses' practical knowledge of the social realm constituted by a set of instinctive beliefs and judgments. Finally, the concept of social imaginary allows the researcher to analyse discourse and practice as mutually sustaining elements that together define a social actor's function and position in society. Unravelling this dynamic interaction means going back and forth, both temporally and cognitively, between imagination and acts and recognizing that the discourse in itself can be influenced by the social space for which it provides a map. Defence date: 10 June 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Olivier Roy, EUI/RSCAS (Supervisor) Prof. Armando Salvatore, McGill University (Co-Supervisor) Prof. Donatella Della Porta, European University Institute; Prof. Levent Yilmaz, Bilgi University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36159>

TIEDTKE, Per
Co-operation or rivalries at times of crisis? Germany, Italy and the international economy 1929-1936
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

When in 1929 the world economy went into crisis, a new approach to international trade and finance appeared on the scene. Characterised by bilateralism, protectionism and autarchy, this approach challenged the idea of liberal free trade. Its main proponents were Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. This thesis is about the role of economic factors in the German-Italian rapprochement under the banner of the fascism. The analysis looks with an institutional approach at three levels: the formulation of foreign economic policies, the implementation by governments, and the execution at the level of businesses. Not only is the bilateral German-Italian commercial relationship analysed, but also co-operation and rivalries between German and Italian government officials, economic experts and business representatives in third-party markets, as well as international organisations (especially the League of Nations) dealing with the crisis. The thesis shows that the "Rome-Berlin Axis", which plunged Europe and the world into the disaster of World War II, was built on economic foundations with serious cracks. Admittedly, Germany's and Italy's mutual economic importance increased notably, while they foreclosed their markets to former trade partners (especially the US). However, the analysis of the institutions governing the trade and its detailed structure indicate without question that this rapprochement followed no economic logic. Germany needed political support for its revisionist plans for Europe and was willing to pay for it. Nevertheless, in third-party markets no concessions were made. Especially in Southeastern Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean, Nazi Germany harvested what



Fascist Italy had sown. To increase market shares, Berlin copied foreign economic policies, developed by the likewise financially strapped Italy. Opportunities for better economic collaboration were given away. Victims of the approach can be found in many areas (e.g., chemicals, cars, artificial fibres) and especially among cross-border business endeavours. The contradictions in the economic rapprochement of the interwar ultra-nationalistic regimes clearly demonstrate the limits of economic nationalism in a globalising world.

Defence date: 8 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Youssef Cassis, EUI; Professor Federico Romero, EUI; Professor Joachim Scholtz, University of Bonn; Professor Harold James, Princeton University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

TRIPKOVIC, Bosko

The metaethics of constitutional adjudication

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The thesis explores the metaethical foundations of value-based arguments in constitutional adjudication. The main argument develops in four steps. First, the thesis identifies three dominant types of value-based arguments in comparative constitutional practice: the argument from constitutional identity, the argument from common sentiments, and the argument from universal reason. Second, it brings to the fore the assumptions about the nature of moral value implicit in these arguments and subjects them to a critique. The thesis maintains that these arguments presuppose inadequate conceptions of value and fail as self-standing approaches to moral judgment. Third, the thesis develops an account of moral value and explains its practical consequences. It argues that a credible understanding of value suggests that the appropriate moral judgment emerges from the dynamics between practical confidence, which denotes the inescapability of the self and of the contingent evaluative attitudes it entails, and reflection, which denotes the process of challenging and questioning these attitudes. Fourth, departing from this conception of value, the thesis reconstructs the existing value-based arguments of constitutional courts. It applies the ethics of confidence and reflection to constitutional reasoning and shows how the arguments from constitutional identity, common sentiments and universal reason can be combined to refashion the moral perspective of a constitutional court so that it coheres with a sound understanding of value. The thesis argues that the moral inquiry of the constitutional court ought to depart from the emotive intuitions of the constitutional community and then challenge these intuitions through reflective exposure to different perspectives in order to better understand and develop the underlying constitutional identity. The thesis contends that this model enables us to perceive some common constitutional dilemmas in new light and allows us to move forward in resolving them.

Defence date: 28 May 2015, Examining Board: Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Hans-W. Micklitz, European University Institute; Professor Neil Walker, University of Edinburgh; Professor George Pavlakos, University of Antwerp.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36161>

VAMPA, Davide

***The regional politics of welfare in Italy, Spain, and Great Britain:
assessing the impact of territorial and left-wing mobilisations on the
development of 'sub-state' social systems***

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In recent years, a number of European countries have undergone important processes of territorial reconfiguration in the administration and delivery of social services. This has produced substantial divergences in the levels and types of welfare development across regions belonging to the same country.



As a result, it has become increasingly difficult to talk about ‘national welfare systems’ or ‘national social models’ — although most of the mainstream welfare literature continues to do so. The aim of this study is to explore the political factors that explain cross-regional variation in the development of health care and social assistance policies in three countries that have witnessed the gradual strengthening of regions as arenas of social policy making: Italy, Spain and Great Britain. The research focus is on the effects of two political cleavages, centre-periphery and left-right, on sub-national social policy. The findings of the quantitative and qualitative analyses presented throughout this research suggest that the main driving force in the construction of sub-state welfare systems is the political mobilisation of territorial identities through the creation and electoral consolidation of regionalist parties. Indeed, such parties may use regional social policy to reinforce the sense of distinctiveness and territorial solidarity that exists in the communities they represent, thus further strengthening and legitimising their political role. Additionally, the centre-periphery cleavage may also affect relations across different organisational levels of ‘statewide’ parties and further increase the relevance of territoriality in welfare politics at the regional level. On the other hand, traditional left-right politics does not seem to play the central role that welfare theories focusing on ‘nation-states’ might lead us to expect. For left-wing parties, the regionalisation of social governance may present either an opportunity or a challenge depending on the role they play in national politics and on the characteristics of sub-national electoral competitors. Generally, mainstream centre-left parties are torn by the dilemma of maintaining uniformity and cohesion in social protection across the national territory and addressing the demands for more extensive and distinctive social services coming from specific regional communities. Defence date: 30 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Stefano Bartolini, EUI (Supervisor) Professor László Bruszt, EUI; Professor Maurizio Ferrera, Università degli Studi di Milano; Professor Jonathan Hopkin, London School of Economics and Political Science.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37642>

VAN DORP, Jacobien Elisabeth

On the nature of legal understanding and the quality of transnational communication in law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This project is about the fundamental loss of effective legal understanding in conversations between competent jurists from different national legal systems. It consists of three parts. The first argues for a complex, full and effective legal understanding that is embedded within a socially constituted practice of legal language. This means that those who engage in such a practice of language should be able to communicate with each other in more or less agreement, and this includes the possibility of meaningful disagreement, misunderstanding, or mistake. This account is in line with the view of language and meaning, advanced by Ludwig Wittgenstein in his *Philosophical Investigations*. The second part demonstrates that in certain conversations about law the participants do not share a socially constituted practice of legal language and as a result cannot communicate effectively. At most they can communicate in terms that collapse into an infinite number of interpretations because there is no shared understanding of them. Ultimately this leads to a paradoxical understanding of the conversation that is not full and effective at all. Hence the quality of communication is fundamentally undermined. Three conversations are analyzed to demonstrate this problem: a non-legal conversation about coffee and two legal conversations about contractual interpretation and the interpretation of a European Court decision. The third part concludes that when the quality of communication is fundamentally undermined the participants must work together to create a new, shared practice of legal language. This kind of collective



undertaking resembles what James Boyd White has described as a process of integration in his *Justice as Translation*. Through this process, which is based on the participants' different understandings of law, a new kind of understanding can be created, one that is both respectful of the original and shared.

Defence date: 14 December 2015, Examining Board: Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor George Pavlakos, University of Antwerp; Professor Carel Smith, University of Leiden; Professor James Boyd White, University of Michigan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38273>

VAN LEEUWEN, Barend

Paradoxes of convergence: European standardisation of services and its impact on private law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis analyses European standardisation of services and its impact on private law. It tells a story of two paradoxes. First of all, the EU—in particular, the European Commission—would like European standardisation of services to improve the internal market for services. However, it is not actually taking any steps to guarantee that European standardisation of services facilitates free movement of services. With the New Approach for goods, European standardisation of goods has been made a tool for internal-market building. Such a regulatory approach has not been developed for European standardisation of services. As a result, it is difficult for the EU to exercise control over the reasons of stakeholders to start working on European services standards. An analysis of European standardisation in the healthcare and tourism sectors shows that parties start making European services standards for various reasons, which often have little to do with the improvement of the internal market. Therefore, the Commission cannot rely on European standardisation as a regulatory strategy to improve free movement of services. Secondly, because there is no European regulatory framework in which European services standards play a clear role, the parties which make European services standards become responsible for their application in law. They want their standards to play a role in private law—in particular, in contract law and in certification schemes. However, although stakeholders want European services standards to be applied in private law, they do not really care about the requirements which are imposed by private law. European services standards are not adopted in a legal vacuum—they regularly interact and clash with existing legal regulation. There is a real risk that European services standards might contain provisions which breach the free movement and competition law provisions. This will prevent their successful application in private law. Defence date: 13 April 2015, Examining Board: Professor Hans-W. Micklitz, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Stefan Grundmann, EUI; Professor Catherine Barnard, Trinity College, University of Cambridge; Professor Carla Sieburgh, Radboud Universiteit.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35521>

VATSOV, Mihail

Changes in the migration routes of shared fish stocks and the case of the Mackerel war: confronting the cooperation maze

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The aim of this thesis was to examine the effects of changes in the migration routes (CMRs) of shared (transboundary and straddling) fish stocks on the cooperative conservation and management efforts of States. The CMR phenomenon, while not completely novel, appears to be intensifying in recent years with climate change playing an important role. Examining it is important because CMRs represent changes in factual



circumstances with considerable legal effects that are largely unexplored in the legal literature. The thesis examined how States must cooperate in a CMR situation and what are the consequences should they fail to do so. In doing this, the thesis used the Mackerel dispute as case study because it is a recent and comprehensive CMR dispute, fittingly exemplifying a wide range of the legal issues that CMRs can create. The analysis focused, first, on the application of the duty to cooperate in CMR cases and, second, on the consequences of unsuccessful cooperation. In the application discussion, three common threads of CMRs were discerned, involving changes in the (1) nature of the stock, (2) States involved in the fishery, or (3) zonal attachment of the stock. The impact of these changes was found to range from distorting legitimate fishing interests and equitable arrangements to changing the applicable law. Furthermore, two perspectives were identified, under which States must cooperatively address CMRs. Under the voluntarist perspective, States may ignore a CMR if they so agree. Under the conservationist perspective, however, such discretion was found to be lacking when the viability of a stock is threatened. In analysing the consequences of unsuccessful cooperation, the thesis focused on three issues—pre-CMR agreements, dispute settlement and self-help measures. It was found that CMRs can be a basis for the termination of international agreements and that, while existing dispute settlement mechanisms may provide some answers for CMR-related issues, the sweeping jurisdictional limitations for fisheries cases can provoke retaliation and counter-measures instead of further cooperation. These findings show that CMRs can have tremendous legal implications and, due to their specificities, need to be examined in detail and separately from other conservation and management issues. Furthermore, States and scholars alike must be very attentive to CMRs in the future for the issues they can create. Award date: 12 November 2015, Supervisor: Prof Dr Marise Cremona, EUI

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39044>

VICINI, Giulia

The Court of Justice of the EU: an emerging global actor of refugee law?

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This thesis aims to assess the potential of the CJEU as a global actor of refugee law. In particular, it wonders whether the CJEU interpretation of the 1951 Refugee Convention provisions has a vocation to apply beyond the EU borders. Due to the unprecedented position of the EU Court, which is the first supranational jurisdiction to provide a binding interpretation of the 1951 Refugee Convention provision, the literature is attentively looking at its case law. This thesis argues that the EU court suffers from structural shortcomings that render it unsuitable to interpret the provisions of an international universal agreement such as the Refugee Convention. Due to these shortcomings, the CJEU is indeed developing an autonomous and strongly EU-oriented interpretation of the 1951 Refugee Convention. Award date: 30 November 2015, Supervisor: Nehal Bhuta, Professor of International Law

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40327>

VOGIATZOGLOU, Markos

Precarious workers' unions in Greece and Italy : a comparative study of their organizational characteristics and their movement repertoire

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis is the outcome of a six-year-long research, aiming at understanding how the flexibility-era South European workers unionize and engage in collective action. Its empirical material derives from the employment of a qualitative methodology techniques' triangulation: archive research, participant observation and semi-structured interviews. I define as Precarious Workers' Unions (PWUs) labor collectives the



members of which (a) are subjected to atypical labor relations; (b) lack adequate access to the welfare state structures; (c) have developed a collective conscience of belonging to a post-Fordist labor force. The PWUs' main characteristics put under scrutiny are: member recruitment, decision-making procedures, services offered, industrial and movement action undertaken. Determinants which I consider as having a significant impact on the above include each country's labor legislation, formal trade union structure, social movement environment and tradition, as well as each PWU's population make-up. A dual comparison is employed. On the one hand, similarities and differences are sought between the Italian PWUs and their Greek counterparts. On the other hand, an internal comparison is conducted between each country's organizations, in order to locate and explain potential divergences from the national model. Despite the fact that the first unionizing initiatives in Greece and Italy were facing similar socio-economic structural conditions, their mobilization developed in a diversified way. Lately, a re-convergence between the two countries' PWUs is to be noted: Mixed inside-outside the workplace interventions, a resurgence of mutualist practices and the inability to integrate in the formal trade union structure, combined with a relevant role in the broader social movement activities, are its main characteristics. Furthermore, as derives from the empirical data, attributing a unique class status to the expanding population of precarious workers may lead to erroneous assumptions. The precarious condition is a transversal, passing through the various social strata and is experienced in many different ways. The above is demonstrated not only by the significant impact of the PWUs' population make-up on their organizational forms and activities, but also by the fact that, even inside organized labor entities, pre-existing inequalities are neither reversed nor dampened. Finally, the –partly eclectic, partly innovative– character of the PWUs is leading to the assumption that they are not only challenging the notion of precarity as perceived up to date, but also the very idea of what a union is and how it is supposed to operate. Whether this re-negotiation is to provide an answer to the 30-year-old “unions in crisis/union revitalization” riddle is not only a matter of the PWUs' strategic choices. It is also dependent on the socio-economic context. Future research shall have to examine to what extent the post-2008 economic crisis acts as an accelerator of the tendencies identified, an obstacle — or a diversion, which shall lead the PWUs to new, unexplored territories. Defence date: 25 November 2015, Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, EUI; Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI; Professor Maria Kousis, University of Crete; Professor Rick Fantasia, Smith College. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37908>

VON BRESCIUS, Moritz

Empires of opportunity: German scholars between Asia and Europe in the 1850s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis investigates the involvement of German scientific experts in the British Empire in Asia during the mid-nineteenth century. My study focuses in particular on a small band of scholars—the three Munich-born Schlagintweit brothers—who between 1854 and 1857 found employment in the East India Company, a former trading body that came to rule large parts of the Indian subcontinent. This central case study is used to demonstrate how the German lands, a country without colonies at the time, provided the scientific expertise for the exploration, administration, and exploitation of territories in South and Central Asia. Inspired by the paradigm of global history, my study makes a significant contribution to the recent endeavour to understand the transnational nature of European imperial systems in the modern period. In turn, I also assess how the contributions and ‘sacrifices’ of German scientists to the overseas rule of other European powers led to increasing claims by German politicians, journalists and public agitators that their own nation had also earned the status of a formal imperial power. By exploring the volatile nexus between science, empire, and popular discourses in Britain, India and the German lands, I reveal key elements of transnational collaboration and competition in around the mid-nineteenth century. The main focus of my



analysis is on the problem of scientific authority, and how it is negotiated and contested in a transnational arena. The figure of the itinerant scientist is used to explore the fragile nature of scholarly reputation in the overlapping contexts of overseas exploration, metropolitan science and multiple public spheres in Europe. Defence date: 17 February 2015, Examining Board: Prof. Dr. Antonella Romano (EUI / EHESS Paris) Prof. Dr. Jürgen Osterhammel (University of Konstanz) Prof. Dr. Simon Schaffer (University of Cambridge) Prof. Dr. Jorge Flores (EUI).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34982>

WARKOTSCH, Jana

Bread, freedom, human dignity: the political economy of protest mobilization in Egypt and Tunisia

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The thesis analyzes the interaction between authoritarian rule, and societal mobilization by focusing on the two uprisings in Tunisia and Egypt /.../ When the Arab spring started in the marginalized interior areas of Tunisia and spread to the densely populated capital of Egypt, removing two of the longest-standing dictators in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), it left observers and scholars with many puzzles to solve. After all, this was a region studied for its sturdy resistance to pressures for democratization. Scholars who had predominantly been occupied with understanding the unusual stability of Middle Eastern autocracies suddenly found themselves in need to explain the opposite — their unexpected vulnerability in the face of popular resistance. Their theories it seemed, were ill equipped for the task. Emerging out of the democratization-focused transitions literature, authoritarianism studies had in recent years departed from asking how institutions could push along democratization, to focus instead on how even seemingly democratic institutions could provide authoritarian regimes with stability and longevity. Their analysis thus heavily leaned on understanding elite coalitions and the institutions — formal or informal — that ensured regime maintenance. When scholars tried to understand the role of political opposition forces under authoritarian rule, it was mostly in the framework of either their lack of role or their (unwilling) support of authoritarian rule. The masses over which these regimes ruled, however, only rarely put in an appearance. It does therefore not come as a surprise that authoritarianism studies should have missed the widespread grievances brewing within Middle Eastern societies. Defence date: 13 May 2015, Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, (EUI Supervisor) Professor Philippe Schmitter, European University Institute; Professor Jeff Goodwin, New York University; Professor Emma Murphy, Durham University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35864>

WEGENER, Jens

Creating an 'international mind'? The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Europe, 1911-1940

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

How do non-governmental actors exert power beyond the confines of nation-states? Examining the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP) and its network of European foreign policy elites, I argue that non-governmental actors developed transnational political agendas in part to counter the democratizing and social shifts of the early 20th century. Throughout the interwar period the CEIP emerged as a key participant in cultural internationalism by providing financial and logistical aid for transnational outreach. Well connected to social elites in several countries, the CEIP's emergence illustrates how internationalism was inexorably structured by economic, social and cultural capital. As formerly marginalized social groups



— e.g. women, organized labor and ethnic minorities became more integrated into national decision-making processes, traditional elites began to erect new barriers around transnational spaces to preserve existing power structures. The project investigates how the CEIP fostered the construction, transformation and circulation of expertise among the technical experts. Starting in the mid-1920s, the foundation promoted networking between economists, international lawyers and other specialists who staffed foreign ministries and international organizations such as the League of Nations, the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice. The CEIP used these connections and the power of the purse to stimulate the development of professional communities with the ultimate goal of reaching policy consensus on the divisive issues of the time thus in effect promoting the development of alternative governance mechanisms. This attempt to construct a technocratic “international mind” faltered with the beginning of the Second World War. Yet, tracing the careers of CEIP-connected experts into the post-war planning projects, the thesis ultimately challenges “creationist” narratives of international financial, human rights and security regimes after 1945. Many of the international policies implemented in the second half of the 1940s did not represent a clean break with a failed past. They were legacies of an attempt to make the world safe for a return to the liberal capitalist order that had marked the long 19th century. Defence date: 12 June 2015, Examining Board: Professor Kiran Klaus Patel, Maastricht University (external supervisor) Professor Federico Romero, European University Institute (second reader) Professor Sven Beckert, Harvard University; Professor Gary Gerstle, University of Cambridge.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

WEWERINKE, Margaretha Johanna
*State responsibility, climate change and human rights
under international law*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has stated in numerous reports that unless urgent action is taken to curb the emission of greenhouse gases, irreparable damage will be done to the Earth's ecosystems, with major implications for human rights. The IPCC's reports also demonstrate that developing nations are most severely affected by the consequences of climate change, whereas developed nations have reaped the most benefits from the greenhouse gas-producing activities that led to climate change. This thesis considers the relevance of international human rights law to this equity challenge, paying particular attention to the inter-relationship between international human rights law, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the general law of State responsibility. The rules of attribution contained in the general law of State responsibility are used to explain how action and inaction that contributes to climate change can be attributed to States. The analysis of substantive rules leads us to believe that the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol provide minimum standards of protection against dangerous climate change, the breach of which is likely to interfere with the enjoyment of human rights. Accordingly, a breach of the substantive provisions of the UNFCCC or the Kyoto Protocol could highlight a violation of human rights obligations related to climate change. The integrative approach presented in the thesis potentially enhances the effectiveness of each framework, as it leads to more specific standards of care for individual States as well as a broader framework for enforcing obligations. Defence date: 3 March 2015, Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (Supervisor) Dr Markus Gehring, University of Cambridge (External Supervisor) Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute; Professor Frédéric Mégret, McGill University.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35420>



WIESENER, Cornelius

The application and interplay of humanitarian law and human rights law in peace operations, with a particular focus on the use of force

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis examines the application and interplay of international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights law (HRL) during peace operations. For the interaction of the different substantive provisions under both legal regimes, the thesis' focus is specifically on the circumstances and modalities under which physical force may be used against individuals. As for the application of IHL, the ordinary threshold requirements (i.e. on intensity) constitute the primary tool for examining whether a peace operation has become a party to an armed conflict. This thesis, however, suggests an additional participation-based test for situations where the peace operation directly supports a party to a pre-existing armed conflict in the mission area. IHL continues to apply — without strict spatial limitation — until the overall armed conflict comes to an end or the peace operation ceases its hostile acts and support. The application of HRL in the mission area is, as this thesis argues, subject to a gradual test: negative obligations need to be observed at all times, while the application of positive HRL obligations is contextspecific (e.g. degree of control). In addition, the thesis offers different models to overcome the legal challenges in relation to extra-territorial derogations and shows how the procedural requirements and additional safeguards may operate in the context of a peace mission. As a consequence, IHL and HRL often apply to the same situation in the field — both in time and space. This leads to a potential conflict between the different sets of use-of-force rules applicable to peace operations. In a nutshell: while HRL only allows for killings in response to threats to life and limb, IHL provides for lethal targeting based on status and conduct (even absent such threats), but contains stricter rules on the use of specific weapons and methods. Neither the individual scopes of application, nor the traditional interaction models (i.e. *lex specialis* and most-favourable-protection principle) are able to overcome this norm conflict. That is why this thesis suggests a model based on a distinction between two mutually exclusive paradigms: (1) the paradigm of hostilities involving active combat and governed by IHL, and (2) the paradigm of law-enforcement, which covers all remaining situations and is based on ordinary HRL standards. Usually, the IHL categories of the person in question (i.e. combatants vs. civilians) may give a first indication as to which paradigm applies. However, even for persons generally targetable under IHL, the use of force against them shifts towards the law-enforcement paradigm once the area in question is under the firm control of the peace operation or its allies. In addition, the specific IHL rules on certain weapons and methods provide for a sufficiently broad law-enforcement exception. This makes it even more necessary for commanders to provide careful planning and real-time instructions in order to fully operationalise the suggested distinction between the two paradigms. Defence date: 14 December 2015, Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Nehal Bhuta, EUI; Professor Kjetil Mujezinovic Larsen, University of Oslo; Senior Research Fellow Emanuela-Chiara Gillard, University of Oxford.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38164>

WITAJEWSKI-BALTVILKS, Jan

Technology and the economy: the two-way causality

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The thesis explores the role of technology in some of the most important economic phenomena of the last decades and examines how changes in the state of the economy could influence the nature of technology. In the first chapter I study the relation between supply of skilled labor, firms' choice of optimal technology and wage inequality. Researchers have acknowledged that one of the key causes of the increase in inequality across OECD countries was the introduction of skill-biased production methods, which generated a higher



demand for skilled workers. In the chapter, I explore whether the shift to skill-biased production method was a consequence of changing nature of new global technological paradigm (specifically, the arrival of the information technology) or a consequence of firms' choice to exploit the new technological paradigm in a way that favors skilled workers. Such choice could be motivated by a rapid increase in availability of college graduates in 70s and 80s. To study these questions, I first observe that while the source of the latter cause is global, the source of the former rests in labor market conditions at the country level. Hence panel data estimators could be used to disentangle the two effects. I find that endogenous technology choice at the local level can explain 30% of the increase of the college premium in the OECD countries. The second chapter studies how the rate and direction of technological change is influenced by the parameters of consumers' preferences. I demonstrate that the elasticity of substitution between goods in the Dixit-Stiglitz framework can be represented as a simple linear function of a taste heterogeneity measure. I combine this result with Young's model of endogenous growth, which predicts that the speed of technological progress depends positively on the elasticity of substitution between goods. The purpose of the third chapter is to summarize the convergence of Central and Eastern European to Western European economies in the period between 1995 and 2007. It decomposes growth of relative output into growth of capital, labor input, human capital and TFP. I find the evidence for the massive contribution of TFP convergence in the GDP convergence. Defence date: 27 February 2015, Examining Board: Professor Árpád Ábrahám, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Miklós Koren, Central European University; Professor Ramon Marimon, EUI; Professor José Vicente Rodríguez Mora, University of Edinburgh.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35238>

WRAY, Benedict S.

Translating torts: a justice framework for transnational corporate harm

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The struggle of defining transnational business actors and articulating their interaction with regulatory structures is a familiar one in many fields of study. Although the company is a creature of law, its legal personality is rarely congruent with the economic reality, and the extent to which it is bound by legal rules varies enormously. This thesis re-examines that struggle from a legal perspective. It surveys legal regulation of business actors at the domestic, international and transnational levels, and highlights the challenges globalization presents to the existing models, traditional and emerging alike. The picture which emerges is unsettling: by its very nature, transnational business destabilizes the equilibrium of the traditional legal structures. Legal rules developed based on the axiom of each legal person as a distinct legal unit, bound to the legal system in which it resides, struggle to meet their compensatory and regulatory aims when confronted with the diversification of modern business structures and the loss of single State control. Likewise, continuing development of international and transnational regulation risks perpetuating such problems by artificially restricting which areas of law apply in particular transnational spaces. Based on those observations, it is argued that a restatement of the law as it applies to transnational business is required. First, without denying the utility of specific legal definitions of the company or corporation in specific circumstances, it is proposed that transnational business be reconceptualized as a field, or vector, for normative conflict rather than as a monolithic entity. This recognizes the need and utility of specialized systems of regulation in particular spaces, while allowing for interaction with other rules which have a bearing on a given situation in concreto. Second, through an analysis of the interaction of law and global justice, it provides for a cosmopolitan re-centring of legal obligations between business actors and victims of corporate harm beyond a single nation-state. Third, this allows for the tentative sketching of a redefined, transnational conflict-of-norms framework to co-ordinate the competing justice aims in question while maintaining legal equilibrium on the transnational plane.



Defence date: 26 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, EUI (EUI Supervisor) Professor Stefan Grundmann, EUI; Professor Nicola M. C. P. Jägers, Tilburg University; Professor Olivier De Schutter, Université catholique de Louvain.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37582>

YARASHYNSKAYA, Aksana

The performance of agriculture in transition economies: evidence from Poland and Belarus, 1990-2004

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis contributes to the existing literature on the agricultural reforms that took place in Central and Eastern European countries during the transformational period (1990-2004) and on the agricultural development in Europe in general in the long-term (1960-2004). The study explores the history of the agricultural transformations in Poland and Belarus through a detailed analysis of the agricultural production and productivity dynamics, aiming to answer (i) whether the reforms succeeded or failed in terms of agricultural production and agricultural productivity; and (ii) what were the determinants of the agricultural reforms' success or failure. The research is centered on a comparative analysis of Polish and Belarusian agricultural performance, but it also incorporates the other CEE countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Russia and Ukraine), as well as the advanced Western European economies. Defence date: 18 May 2015, Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Federico, EUI and University of Pisa, Supervisor; Professor Youssef Cassis, EUI; Professor Vicente Pinilla, University of Zaragoza; Professor/Academic Director, Alexei Pikulik, European University of St.Petersburg/Belarusian Institute for Strategic Studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/4856>

ZAMPONI, Lorenzo

Memory in action: mediated public memory and the symbolic construction of conflict in student movements

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Cultural factors shape the symbolic environment in which contentious politics take place. Among these factors, collective memories are particularly relevant: they can help collective action by providing symbolic material from the past, but at the same time they can constrain people's ability to mobilise by imposing proscriptions and prescriptions. In my research I analyse the relationship between social movements and collective memories: how do social movement participate in the building of public memory? And how does public memory, and in particular the media representation of a contentious past, influence the social construction of identity in the contemporary movements? To answer these questions I focus on the student movements in Italy and Spain, analysing the content and format of media sources in order to draw a map of the different narrative representations of a contentious past, while I use qualitative interviews to investigate their influence on contemporary mobilisations. In particular, I focus on the evolution of the representation of specific events in the Italian and Spanish student movements of the 1960s and 1970s in the different public fields, identifying the role of terrorism and political transitions in shaping in the present the publicly discussed image of the past. The thesis draws on a qualitative content analysis of media material, tracing the phases of the commemoration, putting it in historical context, and attempting to reconstruct the different mechanisms of contentious remembrance. Furthermore, I refer to interviews conducted with contemporary student activists in order to assess the relationship



between the public memory of a contentious past and the strategic choices of contemporary movements. Defence date: 14 July 2015, Examining Board: Professor Donatella Della Porta, EUI and Scuola Normale Superiore (Supervisor) Professor William A. Gamson, Boston College; Professor Ron Eyerman, Yale University; Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36977>

ZIMIC, Srecko

Sources of business cycle fluctuations and financial spillovers

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies the importance of non-fundamental factors in economic and financial fluctuations. In particular, it studies how the economy responds to changes in expectations about economic fundamentals, independently of actual changes in those fundamentals, and to what extent financial fluctuations in one country spillover to other countries. The first chapter investigates how the economy reacts to the arrival of news about future technological progress. I find that the economy expands following a so-called news shock, but the bulk of the effect is delayed until technology starts to actually improve. News shocks explain around 30 percent of business cycle fluctuations, while their role is more important for explaining variations in forward-looking variables, such as stock prices and the term spread. In the second chapter, jointly written with Stephane Déés, studies the importance of animal spirits - defined as changes in expectations not supported by changes in fundamentals - for producing business cycles. We find that animal spirits are more important for business cycle fluctuations than permanent shocks. We use a novel identification scheme in a vector-autoregressive framework that exploits the fact that the econometrician has a richer data-set than consumers. In the third chapter, jointly written with Roberto De Santis, studies the extent and direction of spillovers, contagion and connectedness in European and US sovereign debt markets from 2005 to 2014. We use a new method that allows us to identify orthogonal country specific shocks in a panel of countries, employing restrictions on the relative size of the contemporaneous impact effect. We find that connectedness declined steadily between 2009 and 2012, indicating increased financial fragmentation. We find that Greece was a key source of systemic risk in 2010, explaining 20-30% of the variance of sovereign yields in stressed countries, while in 2011-2012 Italy, not Spain, was a key source of systemic risk. Defence date: 22 May 2015, Examining Board: Professor Fabio Canova, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Luca Benati, University of Bern; Professor Luca Gambetti, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Professor Evi Pappa, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36136>

ZUCCOTTI, Carolina Viviana

Shaping ethnic inequalities: the production and reproduction of social and spatial inequalities among ethnic minorities in England and Wales

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis is about the production and reproduction of social and spatial inequalities among ethnic minorities in England and Wales. More specifically, I study how the interaction of different forms of inequality shapes the opportunities of individuals in a series of outcomes. The main source of inequality explored here is that which derives from ethnicity and migration status. Alongside this, two dimensions of inequality are also explored: social origins and the characteristics of the neighbourhood of residence. The analysis, carried out for second generation ethnic minorities (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Caribbean and African) and the white British, is based on rich individual, household and neighbourhood-level data:

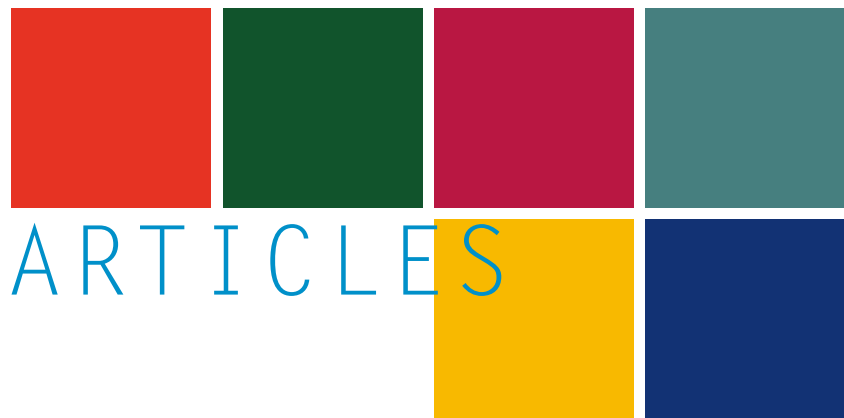


the ONS Longitudinal Study, a dataset that links census information for a 1% sample of the population of England and Wales and to which it is possible to attach household and neighbourhood information, and aggregated census data (1971-2011). I show that ethnic penalties in the labour market are, partly or totally, penalties related to the socio-economic origins of ethnic minorities, usually less advantaged as compared to that of the white British. This suggests that scholars in migration might overestimate the ethnic gap if social origins are not considered. A second crucial finding is that the geographical space is a source of production and reproduction of ethnic inequalities. Three outcomes support this. First, I found evidence of ethnic enclave and place stratification spatial models: most ethnic minorities, but particularly individuals with lower educational and occupational attainments and Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations, are less likely than the white British to improve the neighbourhood in which they were raised, both in terms of deprivation levels and in terms of the share of non-whites. Second, I found evidence of neighbourhood effects: having been raised in areas with a high share of co-ethnics has a negative effect on the labour market outcomes of some groups, mainly Pakistani and Bangladeshi. Third, I found evidence of increasing spatial segregation: between 2001 and 2011, non-whites, and in particular Pakistani populations, increased their spatial clustering and their likelihood of sharing the space with other co-ethnics.

Defence date: 22 September 2015, Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute (supervisor) Professor Alessandra Venturini, European University Institute; Professor Anthony Heath, University of Oxford; Professor Héctor Cebolla-Boado, UNED.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37641>

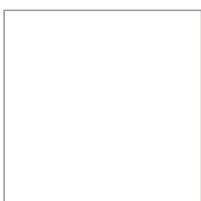




ABBOTT, Kenneth W., GENSCHEL, Philipp,
SNIDAL, Duncan, ZANGL, Bernhard
Two logics of indirect governance: delegation and orchestration
British journal of political science, 2015, FirstView Article

This article introduces the concept of orchestration as the mobilization of an intermediary by an orchestrator on a voluntary basis in pursuit of a joint governance goal. Orchestrator-Intermediary theory then provides a model of indirect governance that supplements delegation models premised on principal-agent theory. Under both theories, governors enhance their governance capacity by drawing on the capabilities of third parties. Whereas delegation is premised on hard ‘contractual’ control over the agent, however, orchestration relies on the soft control of like-minded intermediaries through material and ideational support. The two models overlap, and governors mix them in practice, but distinguishing between them analytically can broaden and deepen analysis of indirect forms of governance. This article discusses the circumstances under which each model provides a better fit for real-world problems, as well as the key limitations of each model. Among other things, orchestration is relatively more likely in democratic than authoritarian systems, when governors have limited direct capacities of their own and when veto players are more numerous. Orchestration is not always more desirable than delegation, but it provides an important alternative in some circumstances. Multiple examples from both domestic and international settings are used to illustrate this claim. The article closes with key considerations regarding the effectiveness and legitimacy of orchestration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36795>



ACHILLI, Luigi

Becoming a man in al-Wihdat: masculine performances in a Palestinian refugee camp in Jordan

International journal of Middle East studies, 2015, Vol. 47, No. 2, pp. 263-280

This article explores the complex interplay between masculinity and nationalism among Palestinians living in al-Wihdat refugee camp. Originally set up in 1955 to host Palestinians who had fled Palestine following the establishment of the State of Israel, the camp is part of Amman, the capital of Jordan. Youth masculinity in the camp is widely perceived in Jordan as an expression of either immoral behavior or unthinking radicalism, and as a symbol of cultural and political difference and the failure of camp dwellers to embrace assimilation. These enduring stereotypes about camp dwellers are involuntarily reinforced by a specific understanding of masculinity in the scholarly literature. However, camp dwellers' masculinities are not uniform. In this article, I explore the complex interplay between masculinity and nationalism among Palestinian refugees living in al-Wihdat. In so doing, I challenge not only popular stereotypes about Palestinian refugees in Jordan today, but also the discursive mutual dependence between nationalism and hegemonic masculinity in the scholarly literature. I argue that young men's ability to navigate and master diverse and sometimes contrasting registers of manhood enables them to reproduce a Palestinian national identity in exile while achieving socioeconomic integration in Jordan. In pursuing this argument, the article has two goals: to challenge popular stereotypes about Palestinian refugees in Jordan today; and to problematize the discursive mutual dependency between nationalism and hegemonic masculinity in the study of Palestinian masculinity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35777>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena,
GOLDSTEIN, Itay, LEONELLO, Agnese

Moral hazard and government guarantees in the banking industry

Journal of financial regulation, 2015, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 30-50

The massive use of public funds in the financial sector and the large costs for taxpayers are often used to justify the idea that public intervention should be limited. This conclusion is based on the idea that government guarantees always induce financial institutions to take excessive risk. In this article, we challenge this conventional view and argue that it relies on some specific assumptions made in the existing literature on government guarantees and on a number of modelling choices. We review the theory of government guarantees by highlighting and discussing the role that these underlying assumptions play in the assessment of the desirability and effectiveness of government guarantees and propose a new framework for thinking about them.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38286>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena, MARQUEZ, Robert
Stakeholder governance, competition, and firm value

Review of finance, 2015, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 1315-1346

We analyze the strengths and weaknesses of stakeholder and shareholder firms in a model of imperfect competition. Stakeholder firms are more concerned with avoiding bankruptcy to protect their employees and suppliers. In equilibrium, they are more valuable than shareholder firms when marginal cost uncertainty exceeds demand uncertainty. With globalization shareholder firms and stakeholder firms often compete.



We identify the circumstances where stakeholder firms are more valuable than shareholder firms and compare these mixed equilibria with the pure equilibria with stakeholder and shareholder firms only. Finally, we analyze firm financial constraints and derive implications for the capital structure of stakeholder firms.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39313>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena,
QUIAN, Jun, VALENZUELA, Patricio

Deposits and bank capital structure

Journal of financial economics, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 601-619

In a model with bankruptcy costs and segmented deposit and equity markets, we endogenize the cost of equity and deposit finance for banks. Despite risk neutrality, equity capital earns a higher expected return than direct investment in risky assets. Banks hold positive capital to reduce bankruptcy costs, but there is a role for capital regulation when deposits are insured. Banks may no longer use capital when they lend to firms rather than invest directly in risky assets. This depends on whether the firms are public and compete with banks for equity capital, or private with exogenous amounts of capital.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39618>

ANDRETTA, Massimiliano, DELLA PORTA, Donatella

Contentious precarious generation in anti-austerity movements in Spain and Italy

OBETS: revista de ciencias sociales, 2015, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 37-66,
[COSMOS]

This article focuses on the precarious generation protesting in Spain and Italy in times of crisis and austerity (2010-2012). Their many similarities notwithstanding, the two countries have experienced different types of mobilization against austerity measures. In Spain, a relatively autonomous mobilization –characterized by new collective actors and new forms of action– has made possible the building of a political actor, Podemos, able to seriously challenge the established political parties. In Italy, instead, the mobilization was dominated by established political actors, especially trade unions, did not produce innovative forms of action and has not been able to overcome (so far) the fragmentation of the social movement sector. In both countries, however, the anti-austerity protests have been characterized by a strong presence of what we call here the “precarious generation”, particularly exposed to the economic crisis and the austerity measures. By relying on data from several surveys conducted in demonstrations on social, economic and labor issues in the two countries from 2010 to 2011, in this article we single out differences and the similarities in terms of presence, social composition, grievances and emotion, collective identity and network embeddedness of the precarious generation. Our findings show that the precarious generation was almost equally present in the selected demonstrations in the two countries, share similar socio-graphic features and similar types of grievance and emotions. Nonetheless, in Spain it seems to have built a more cohesive and radical collective identity based upon a more informal and internet based network integration while in Italy it seems embedded in a more traditional and formal network, which prevented the formation of a strong collective identity. Moreover, while in Spain the differences between the older and the precarious generation reveal that, both have a strong identity based on different networks; more formal the older and more related to informal and online instruments the latter; in Italy, the older generation has a much stronger collective identity based on



a organizational network, while the precarious one is less but still integrated in organizational network. We conclude that the more autonomous civil society tradition in Spain, together with the particular political opportunities, under the pressure of a harsher economic crisis, may account for the differences we found.

Este artículo se centra en la protesta de la generación precaria en España e Italia en tiempos de crisis y austeridad (2010-2012). A pesar de sus muchas similitudes, los dos países han experimentado diferentes tipos de movilización contra las medidas de austeridad. En España, una movilización relativamente autónoma – caracterizada por nuevos actores colectivos y nuevas formas de acción– ha hecho posible la construcción de un actor político, Podemos, capaz de desafiar seriamente a los partidos políticos establecidos. En Italia, en cambio, la movilización fue dominada por los actores políticos establecidos, especialmente los sindicatos, no produjo formas innovadoras de acción y no ha sido capaz de superar (hasta ahora) la fragmentación de los movimientos sociales. En ambos países, sin embargo, las protestas contra la austeridad se han caracterizado por una fuerte presencia de lo que se ha denominado “generación precaria”, particularmente expuesta a la crisis económica y las medidas de austeridad. Basándonos en datos de varias encuestas realizadas en protestas sobre cuestiones sociales, económicas y laborales en los dos países de 2010 a 2011, en este artículo destacamos las diferencias y las similitudes de la generación precaria en términos de presencia, composición social, sentimientos de agravio y emoción, identidad colectiva e integración en las redes. Nuestros resultados muestran que la generación precaria tenía casi la misma presencia en las protestas seleccionadas en los dos países, compartían características sociodemográficas similares y el mismo tipo de agravios y emociones. Sin embargo, en España, parece haberse construido una identidad colectiva más coherente y radical, integrada a partir de unas redes informales y basadas en Internet; mientras que en Italia aparece arraigada a partir de redes más tradicionales y formales, lo que impide la formación de una identidad colectiva fuerte. Por otra parte, mientras que en España las diferencias entre la generación más mayor y la generación precaria revelan que ambas tienen una fuerte identidad en base a las diferentes redes que las sustentan (más formal en la mayor y más relacionada con instrumentos informales y online en la última) en Italia, la generación más mayor tiene una identidad colectiva mucho más fuerte sobre la base de una red organizativa, mientras que en la generación precaria ésta es menor, pero todavía integrada en una red organizativa. Llegamos a la conclusión de que una tradición más autónoma de la sociedad civil en España, junto con las oportunidades políticas particulares, bajo la presión de una crisis económica más severa, pueden dar cuenta de las diferencias encontradas.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39289>

ANDRIGHETTO, Giulia, GRIECO, Daniela, TUMMOLINI, Luca
Perceived legitimacy of normative expectations motivates compliance with social norms when nobody is watching

Frontiers in psychology, 2015, Vol. 6, Article 1413,

[EUDO]

Three main motivations can explain compliance with social norms: fear of peer punishment, the desire for others' esteem and the desire to meet others' expectations. Though all play a role, only the desire to meet others' expectations can sustain compliance when neither public nor private monitoring is possible. Theoretical models have shown that such desire can indeed sustain social norms, but empirical evidence is lacking. Moreover it is unclear whether this desire ranges over others' "empirical" or "normative" expectations. We propose a new experimental design to isolate this motivation and to investigate what kind of expectations people are inclined to meet. Results indicate that, when nobody can assign either material or immaterial sanctions, the perceived legitimacy of others' normative expectations can motivate a significant number of people to comply with costly social norms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39290>



ATAK, Kivanc

Encouraging coercive control: militarisation and classical crowd theory in Turkish protest policing

Policing and society: an international journal of research and policy, 2015, OnlineFirst, [COSMOS]

The coercive character of protest policing is a tangible problem in Turkey. Since the resurgence of contentious politics from the late 1980s, major issues in protest policing have been officially recognised, and eventually addressed by public authorities with an agenda of reform. However, the excessive use of force by the police, even in the face of predominantly peaceful protests, lingered on well into the past decade, leaving behind dozens of dead citizens and thousands injured. In this article, I consult two main concepts, militarisation and police knowledge, to understand the institutional factors that underpin the repressive policing practices in Turkey. Among the different aspects of militarisation, I am particularly interested in the proliferation and adoption of less-lethal weapons in the strategies of protest control, while by police knowledge, I largely refer to the role of crowd theory in shaping the mind-set of the police and their behaviour on the street. Drawing on the theoretical debates in the literature and a variety of empirical sources, I argue that the growing reliance on less-lethal weapons, on the one hand, and police knowledge conditioned by classical crowd theory, on the other, encourage, if not propel, coercive styles of policing at public protests in Turkey.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39292>

BARTOLINI, Laura, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, GROPAS, Ruby
Escaping the crisis and emancipating oneself: highly skilled mobility from Southern Europe

Altreitalia, 2015, No. 51, pp. 36-52

Basandosi su fonti ufficiali e su un grosso campione di interviste, gli autori tracciano un profilo dei modelli migratori contemporanei riguardanti i paesi del Sud Europa maggiormente colpiti dalla crisi economica: Grecia, Italia, Spagna e Portogallo.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38453>

BASER, Bahar

Tailoring strategies according to ever-changing dynamics: the evolving image of the Kurdish diaspora in Germany

Terrorism and political violence, 2015, OnlineFirst

Germany might be considered as the European country that has suffered the most from the spatial diffusion of Turkey's internal conflicts. It has received the highest number of Kurdish migrants in Europe and it became the core of Kurdish mobilization in transnational space. Germany's approach to the Kurdish Question on its own soil—combined with the strategies that the Kurdish activists used—determined the scope of opportunity structures for the mobilization of the Kurdish movement. This article explains how Kurdish activism has come to be perceived in Germany, and analyzes the German political environment by focusing on the criminalization and stigmatization of the Kurdish movement, especially during the 1990s. It then describes the discursive shift and change in framing strategies that the Kurdish diaspora experienced after the capture of the the Kurdistan Workers' Party's (PKK) leader in 1999. Lastly, it touches upon the recent developments in the Middle East, especially in Kobane, and their impact on the image of the Kurdish movement.



The article is based on extensive fieldwork in Germany and includes testimonies of Kurdish diaspora activists, with a focus on their own perceptions about their situation and how they respond to securitization policies in the host country.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36696>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer

From moral intuition to political change: on Joseph Carens' theory of social membership and open borders

Political theory, 2015, Vol. 43, No. 3, pp. 393-401

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38467>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer

Morphing the Demos into the right shape: normative principles for enfranchising resident aliens and expatriate citizens

Democratization, 2015, Vol. 22, No. 5, pp. 820-839

In this article I criticize, first, democratic inclusion principles that are indeterminate with regard to democratic boundaries and indifferent towards the structural features of polities. I suggest that a democratic stakeholder principle passes these critical tests and can be applied to democratic polities of different kinds. Second, I compare birthright-based and residence-based membership regimes at state and local levels and consider how they can accommodate international migrants. Third, I argue that these two regimes are not freestanding alternatives between which democratic polities have to choose, but are combined in a multilevel architecture of democratic citizenship, in which the inclusion and exclusion dynamics of birthright and residence mutually constrain each other and every individual is included as a citizen in both types of polities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34709>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer

The political value of languages

Critical review of international social and political philosophy, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 212-223

A theory of linguistic justice needs to take into account the three distinct values of language as a medium for communication, as a source of individual identity and as an instrument for political self-government. Doing so would undermine Van Parijs' claim that political borders and peoples should be downgraded to a purely instrumental role for purposes of social justice. But it would widen the scope of egalitarian global justice by including a universal right of individuals to membership self-governing polities and it could provide more solid theoretical foundations for his defence of coercive territorial language regimes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38465>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer

The three levels of citizenship in the European Union

Phenomenology and mind, 2015, No. 8, pp. 66-76

Against the tendency to compare EU citizenship with national state citizenship, the article argues that European Union citizenship represents a hybrid type, as it is derivative of Member State nationality. After



pointing out the tensions caused by this derivative character with respect to mobility rights, the article considers the limits of some strategies of dealing with such difficulties. Finally the article argues that realistic solutions should start from accepting a potentially coherent and normatively attractive constellation of three interconnected membership regimes: A birthright-based one at the Member State level, a residential one at the local level, and a derivative regime with residence-based rights at the supranational level, which would lead to a few modest reforms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38468>

BEKIROU, Stelios D.

Heuristic learning in intraday trading under uncertainty

Journal of empirical finance, 2015, Vol. 30, pp. 34-49

Until recently economists focused on structural models that were constrained by a lack of high-frequency data and theoretical deficiencies. Little academic research has been invested in actually trying to build successful real-time trading models for the high-frequency foreign exchange market, which is characterized by inherent complexity and heterogeneity. The present work opens new directions for inference on market efficiency in an attempt to account for the use of technical analysis by practitioners over many years now. This paper presents a heuristic model that efficiently emulates the dynamic learning of intraday traders. The proposed setup incorporates agent beliefs, preferences and expectations while it integrates the calibration of technical rules by means of adaptive training. The study focuses on EUR/USD which is the most liquid and widely traded currency pair. The data consist of a very large tick-by-tick sample of bid and ask prices covering many trading periods to enhance robustness in the results. The efficiency of a technical trading strategy based on the proposed model is investigated in terms of directional predictability. The heuristic learning system is compared against many non-linear models, a random walk and a buy & hold strategy. Based on statistical testing it is shown that, with the inclusion of transaction costs, the profitability of the new model is consistently superior. These findings provide evidence of technical predictability under incomplete information and can be justified by invoking the existence of heterogeneity caused by many factors affecting market microstructure. Overall, the results suggest that the proposed model can be used to improve upon traditional technical analysis approaches.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38372>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., GUPTA, Rangan

Predicting stock returns and volatility using consumption-aggregate wealth ratios: a nonlinear approach

Economics letters, 2015, Vol. 131, pp. 83-85

Recent empirical evidence based on a linear framework tends to suggest that a Markov-switching version of the consumption-aggregate wealth ratio (View the MathML source), developed to account for structural breaks, is a better predictor of stock returns than the conventional measure (cay)—a finding we confirm as well. Using quarterly data over 1952:Q1–2013:Q3, we however provide statistical evidence that the relationship between stock returns and cay or View the MathML source is in fact nonlinear. Then, given this evidence of nonlinearity, using a nonparametric Granger causality test, we show that it is in fact cay and not View the MathML source which is a stronger predictor of not only stock returns, but also volatility.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38370>



BEKIROU, Stelios D., GUPTA, Rangan, PACCAGNINI, Alessia
Oil price forecastability and economic uncertainty
Economics letters, 2015, Vol. 132, pp. 125–128

Information on economic policy uncertainty does matter in predicting the change in oil prices. We compare the forecastability of standard, Bayesian and time-varying VAR against univariate models. The time-varying VAR model outranks all alternative models over the period 2007:1–2014:2.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38368>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., HERNANDEZ, Jose Arreola,
HAMMOUDEH, Shawkat, KHUONG NGUYEN, Duc
Multivariate dependence risk and portfolio optimization: an application to mining stock portfolios
Resources policy: the international journal of minerals policy and economics, 2015, Vol. 46, No. 2, pp. 1–11

This study proposes an integrated framework to model and estimate relatively large dependence matrices using pair vine copulas and minimum risk optimal portfolios with respect to five risk measures within the context of the global financial crisis. We apply this methodology to two 20-asset mining (gold and iron ore-nickel) sector portfolios from the Australian Securities Exchange. The pair vine copulas prove to be powerful tools for the modeling of changing dependence risk under three different period scenarios combined with the optimization of portfolios that have complex patterns of dependence. The portfolio optimization results converge, on average, in some stocks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38369>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., KHUONG NGUYEN, Duc,
UDDIN, Gazi Salah, SJÖ, Bo
Business cycle (de)synchronization in the aftermath of the global financial crisis: implications for the Euro Area
Studies in nonlinear dynamics & econometrics, 2015, Vol. 19, No. 5, pp. 609–624

The introduction of Euro currency was a game-changing event intended to induce convergence of Eurozone business cycles on the basis of greater monetary and fiscal integration. The benefit of participating into a common currency area exceeds the cost of losing autonomy in national monetary policy only in case of cycle co-movement. However, synchronization was put back mainly due to country-specific differences and asymmetries in terms of trade and fiscal policies that became profound at the outset of the global financial crisis. As opposed to previous studies that are mostly based on linear correlation or causality modeling, we utilize the cross-wavelet coherence measure to detect and identify the scale-dependent time-varying (de)synchronization effects amongst Eurozone and the broad Euro area business cycles before and after the financial crisis. Our results suggest that the enforcement of an active monetary policy by the ECB during crisis periods could provide an effective stabilization instrument for the entire Euro area. However, as dynamic patterns in the lead-lag relationships of the European economies are revealed, (de)synchronization varies across different frequency bands and time horizons.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38373>



BEKIROU, Stelios D., PACCAGNINI, Alessia
***Estimating point and density forecasts for the US economy with
a factor-augmented vector autoregressive DSGE model***
Studies in nonlinear dynamics & econometrics, 2015, Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 107–136

Although policymakers and practitioners are particularly interested in dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models, these are typically too stylized to be applied directly to the data and often yield weak prediction results. Very recently, hybrid DSGE models have become popular for dealing with some of the model misspecifications. Major advances in 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. In this study we introduce a Bayesian approach to estimate a novel factor augmented DSGE model that extends the model of Consolo et al. [Consolo, A., Favero, C.A., and Paccagnini, A., 2009. On the Statistical Identification of DSGE Models. *Journal of Econometrics*, 150, 99–115]. We perform a comparative predictive evaluation of point and density forecasts for many different specifications of estimated DSGE models and various classes of VAR models, using datasets from the US economy including real-time data. Simple and hybrid DSGE models are implemented, such as DSGE-VAR and tested against standard, Bayesian and factor augmented VARs. The results can be useful for macro-forecasting and monetary policy analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38374>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., PACCAGNINI, Alessia
***Macroprudential policy and forecasting using hybrid DSGE models with
financial frictions and state space Markov-Switching TVP-VARs***
Macroeconomic dynamics, 2015, Vol. 19, No. 07, pp. 1565-1592

We focus on the interaction of frictions both at the firm level and in the banking sector in order to examine the transmission mechanism of the shocks and to reflect on the response of the monetary policy to increases in interest rate spreads, using DSGE models with financial frictions. However, VAR models are linear and the solutions of DSGEs are often linear approximations; hence they do not consider time variation in parameters that could account for inherent nonlinearities and capture the adaptive underlying structure of the economy, especially in crisis periods. A novel method for time-varying VAR models is introduced. As an extension to the standard homoskedastic TVP-VAR, we employ a Markov-switching heteroskedastic error structure. Overall, we conduct a comparative empirical analysis of the out-of-sample performance of simple and hybrid DSGE models against standard VARs, BVARs, FAVARs, and TVP-VARs, using data sets from the U.S. economy. We apply advanced Bayesian and quasi-optimal filtering techniques in estimating and forecasting the models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35952>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul)
***A duty free Europe? What's wrong with Kochenov's account of EU
citizenship rights***
European law review, 2015, Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 558-565

This article disputes the recent argument of Dimitry Kochenov advocating an 'EU Citizenship without Duties'. His thesis rests on an untenable form of philosophical anarchism that overlooks the role played by our political obligations to state structures in securing rights. At best, his argument suggests a 'thin' form



of EU citizenship that allows European citizens to choose which of the Member States they wish to become morally obliged to. A 'thicker' form of EU level citizenship could only arise by creating civic obligations at the EU level, the position he rejects. To the extent certain Court of Justice judgments in this area reflect parallel reasoning to Kochenov's, they too suffer from a similar failure to appreciate the role of civic duties to particular Member States (or, eventually, the EU) in creating and securing the status of citizens as equal rights bearers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37358>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), WEALE, Albert
Political legitimacy and European Monetary Union: contracts, constitutionalism and the normative logic of two-level games
Journal of European public policy, 2015, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 257-274

The crisis of the euro area has severely tested the political authority of the European Union (EU). The crisis raises questions of normative legitimacy both because the EU is a normative order and because the construction of economic and monetary union (EMU) rested upon a theory that stressed the normative value of the depoliticization of money. However, this theory neglected the normative logic of the two-level game implicit in EMU. It also neglected the need for an impartial and publically acceptable constitutional order to acknowledge reasonable disagreements. By contrast, we contend that any reconstruction of the EU's economic constitution has to pay attention to reconciling a European monetary order with the legitimacy of member state governance. The EU requires a two-level contract to meet this standard. Member states must treat each other as equals and be representative of and accountable to their citizens on an equitable basis. These criteria entail that the EU's political legitimacy requires a form of democracy that we call 'republican intergovernmentalism'. Only rules that could be acceptable as the product of a political constitution among the peoples of Europe can ultimately meet the required standards of political legitimacy. Such a political constitution could be brought about through empowering national parliaments in EU decision-making.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34877>

BELLO, Antonio, RENESES, Javier,
MUÑOZ, Antonio, DELGADILLO, Andres
Probabilistic forecasting of hourly electricity prices in the medium-term using spatial interpolation techniques
International journal of forecasting, 2015, OnlineFirst
[Florence School of Regulation]

In the context of competitive electricity markets, medium-term price forecasting is essential for market stakeholders. However, very little research has been conducted in this field, in contrast to short-term price forecasting. Previous studies of electricity price forecasting have tackled the problem of medium-term prediction using fundamental market equilibrium models with daily data, or at most, averages of groups of hours. Similarly, the limitations of point forecasts are recognized widely, but the literature dealing with probabilistic forecasts is sparse. In this study, a novel methodology for the medium-term hourly forecasting of electricity prices is proposed. This methodology is unique in the sense that it also attempts to perform punctual and probabilistic hourly predictions simultaneously. The approach consists of a nested combination of several modeling stages. The first stage consists of generating multiple scenarios of uncertain variables. In a second stage, a market equilibrium model that incorporates Monte Carlo simulation and a new definition of load levels is executed for a reduced combination of the scenarios generated. The application of spatial



interpolation techniques allows us to estimate numerous feasible realizations of electricity prices from only several hundred executions of the fundamental market equilibrium model without any loss of accuracy. The efficiency of the proposed methodology is verified in a real-size electricity system that is characterized by complex price dynamics: the Spanish market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39286>

BELLUCCI, Paolo, GARZIA, Diego, LEWIS-BECK, Michael S.
Issues and leaders as vote determinants: the case of Italy
Party politics, 2015, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 272-283

A growing literature highlights the importance of leader image as a determinant of voting in contemporary democracies and as a force now paralleling the explanatory power of traditional structural and ideological factors affecting voting choice. Yet the actual effect of leaders in the citizen's vote calculus remains uncertain because of the potential reciprocal causation between leader evaluation and other vote determinants. Thus, the extent to which voters' appreciation of leaders depends on their personality traits or on their policies, and how these forces variously influence the vote, is difficult to assess. To cope with this endogeneity problem we rely on instrumental variable estimation and two-stage regression analysis. We are able to show that in the highly polarized 2006 Italian legislative elections the net direct effect of leaders on voting choice was actually weaker than that exerted by issue preferences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38804>

BEN ZEEV, Nadav, PAPPA, Evi
Chronicle of a war foretold: the macroeconomic effects of anticipated defense spending shocks
The economic journal, 2015, Accepted article

We identify news shocks to U.S. defense spending as the shocks that best explain future movements in defense spending over a five-year horizon and are orthogonal to current defense spending. Our identified shocks, though correlated with the Ramey (2011) news shocks, explain a larger share of macroeconomic fluctuations and produce significant demand effects. News about increases in defense spending induces significant and persistent increases in output, hours worked, inflation and the interest rate, and significant increases in investment, consumption and the excess returns of defense contractors on impact.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39047>

BEN ZEEV, Nadav, PAPPA, Evi
Multipliers of unexpected increases in defense spending: an empirical investigation
Journal of economic dynamics and control, 2015, Vol. 57, pp. 205-226

We show that unexpected increases in defense spending increase total factor productivity (TFP) and output and decrease investment in US quarterly data. Yet, the output multiplier is zero when the TFP response is shut down. We examine various explanations for this phenomenon and find that the rise in TFP is due to the



presence of measurement error in quarterly data. Using artificial data generated from an RBC model with measurement error, we demonstrate the suitability of our identification approach for recovering the true output multiplier in the presence of measurement error.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39020>

BERNARDI, Fabrizio, GRÄTZ, Michael

Making up for an unlucky month of birth in school: causal evidence on the compensatory advantage of family background in England

Sociological science, 2015, Vol. 2, pp. 235-251

Previous research has shown that being born in the months immediately preceding the school entry cut-off date leads to lower educational outcomes in countries with a strict admission policy. In this article we use the effect of age at school entry in England as an identification device to provide a causal estimate of the compensatory advantage enjoyed by children from high social origin families. We find that the negative effects of a young school entry age are stronger for children from low social origin families. We also investigate when social origin differences in school entry age effects emerge, and test possible mechanisms. We find that before starting school, a younger school entry age leads to lower test scores for children of both low and highly educated families. For children from highly educated families the negative effect, however, progressively declines over the school career and almost vanishes by age 16. With respect to the mechanisms underlying this compensatory effect, we find no strong mediating role for parental involvement in homework and private lessons or for school choice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37499>

BERTOLI, Simone, RAPOPORT, Hillel

Heaven's swing door: endogenous skills, migration networks and the effectiveness of quality-selective immigration policies

Scandinavian journal of economics, 2015, Vol. 117, No. 2, pp. 565-591

A growing number of OECD countries are leaning toward the adoption of selective immigration policies, which are expected to raise the quality (or education level) of migrants. This view neglects two important dynamic effects: the role of migration networks, which could reduce the quality of migrants, and the responsiveness of education decisions to the prospect of migration. We propose a model of self-selection into migration with endogenous education choices, which predicts that migration networks and the quality of migrants can be positively associated when destination countries adopt sufficiently selective immigration policies. Empirical evidence, presented as background motivation, suggests that this is indeed the case.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39293>

BIRDSALL, Nancy, MEYER, Christian J.

The median is the message: a good enough measure of material wellbeing and shared development progress

Global policy, 2015, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 343-357

We argue that survey-based median household consumption expenditure (or income) per capita be incorporated into standard development indicators, as a simple, robust and durable indicator of typical individual material wellbeing in a country. Using household survey data available for low and middle-income



countries from the World Bank's PovcalNet tool, we show that as a measure of income-related wellbeing, it is far superior to the commonly used GDP per capita as well as survey-based measures at the mean. We also argue that survey-based median measures are 'distribution-aware', i.e. when used as the denominator of various widely available indicators such as mean consumption expenditure per capita they provide a 'good enough' indicator of consumption (or income) inequality. Finally, as a post-2015 indicator of progress at the country-level in promoting shared development and reducing inequality, we propose that the rate of increase in median consumption per capita after taxes and transfers exceeds the rate of increase in average consumption in the same period.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37560>

BLOCK, Juan, LEVINE, David
Codes of conduct, private information and repeated games
International journal of game theory, 2015, OnlineFirst

We examine self-referential games in which there is a chance of understanding an opponent's intentions. Even when this source of information is weak, we are able to prove a folk-like theorem for repeated self-referential games with private monitoring. Our main focus is on the interaction of two sources of information about opponents' play: direct observation of the opponent's intentions, and indirect observation of the opponent's play in a repeated setting.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39294>

BONFANTI, Sara
The "marriage market" among Punjabi migrant families in Italy: designs, resistances, and gateways
Human affairs, 2015, Vol 25, No. 1, pp. 16-27
[Migration Policy Centre]

The dowry system originated in South Asia and the new patterns of household formation among Indian migrant minorities have been debated in the international literature, particularly in the UK. However, less attention has been paid to the pre-marital bargaining strategies used in the most recent Punjabi immigration to Italy (to date the largest Indian Diaspora in Europe) and to how a certain idea of kinship and a cultural code of spousal/parental relations are enacted through gift, exchange and favor. This article explores the "marriage market" among youth of Punjabi descent in Italy (between first and second immigrant generations), investigating the bride-groom selection procedures and the economic transactions which endorse a wedding agreement. Reports of ethnographic research just concluded in the northern rural districts of Bergamo and Brescia indicate that dissonant subjective narratives give voice to family and community conflicts across genders and ages in setting up new domestic groups, capturing the shifting local milieu after the economic crisis. Using an intersectional perspective, which highlights diversity in the Italian Punjabi community (with regard to class, caste and faith), we ascertain how categories of social difference are reproduced, contested and transformed throughout wedlock, and see how a traditional tempered endogamy has long become transnational and partly disrupted. Analyzing how young Indian Italians selectively resort to discourses about love/convenience, right/duty, control/autonomy, we will consider whether and how personal agencies may navigate hierarchical structures such as patriarchy, social inequality and capitalist development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39295>



BOROWICZ, Maciej Konrad

Private power and international law: the international swaps and derivatives association

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 46-66

International lawyers have traditionally been interested in public power, i.e. ability to influence substantive outcomes across national borders through state coercion or threat thereof. They have been (and continue to be) engaged in debates about ways in which that type of power can be limited or, at the very least, made accountable. More recently international lawyers have also developed an interest in private power, i.e. ability to influence substantive outcomes across national borders without the use of state coercion or threat thereof. This paper explains how accountability for exercise of private power is achieved using the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) as an example. ISDA's accountability consists of a combination of procedural Global Administrative Law-like standards applicable to ISDA itself as well as legislative, regulatory and judicial recognition of the market conventions developed by ISDA. This model of accountability makes ISDA responsive to both cosmopolitan and national constituencies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38652>

BOSI, Lorenzo, ZAMPONI, Lorenzo

Direct social actions and economic crises the relationship between forms of action and socio-economic context in Italy

Partecipazione e conflitto, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 367-391

This article analyses continuities and discontinuities across time in Italy in the use of direct social actions, defined as forms of action that focus upon directly transforming some specific aspects of society by means of the very action itself, instead of claiming something from the state or other power holders. In doing this, this article offers two main illustrative hypotheses. First, that direct social actions represent a significant part of the repertoire of contention - at least in Italy - and that while they tend to be less visible than protest actions, they should still not be overlooked and treated like something "new" every time they resurface. Second, this article claims that the socio-economic context plays an important role in influencing the extended use of DSAs: if the supply of these forms of action by political actors is constant across time, what changes is the demand, that in times of economic hardship tends to characterise a broader constituency. We conclude by suggesting empirical methods to verify the hypotheses proposed, paving the way for future research on this topic.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39323>

BRIGHT, Jonathan, GARZIA, Diego,
LACEY, Joseph, TRECHSEL, Alexander H.

Europe's voting space and the problem of second-order elections: a transnational proposal

European Union politics, 2015, OnlineFirst

This article offers an empirically driven critical consideration of the idea of transnationalising Europe's voting space, which would mean allowing European citizens to vote for a party from any member state at the European Parliament elections. We argue that such a move would reduce the second-order problem in European elections, as it would force political parties to move away from campaigning solely on national issues. We also claim that it would improve the extent to which Europeans are represented in their parliament and



would be particularly welcomed by citizens currently dissatisfied with the state of their national democracy. We offer evidence to back up these claims, based on data on the political preferences of almost half a million Europeans and 274 European parties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38510>

BROCKMANN, Hilke, GENSCHEL, Philipp, SEELKOPF, Laura
Happy taxation: increasing tax compliance through positive rewards?
Journal of public policy, 2015, FirstView article

Can governments increase tax compliance by rewarding honest taxpayers? We conducted a controlled laboratory experiment comparing tax compliance under a “deterrence” baseline with tax compliance under two “reward” treatments: a “donation” treatment giving taxpayers a say in the spending purposes of their payments and a “lucky” treatment giving taxpayers the (highly unlikely) chance of winning a lottery. The reward treatments significantly affected tax behaviour but not in a straightforward manner. Although female participants altered their behaviour as expected and complied somewhat more, men strongly reacted in the opposite manner: they evaded a much higher percentage of taxes than under the baseline. Apparently, there is no one-size-fits-all approach to boost tax compliance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38809>

BRÜCKNER, Markus, PAPPA, Evi
News Shocks in the data: Olympic games and their macroeconomic effects
Journal of money, credit and banking, 2015, Vol. 47, No. 7, pp. 1339-1367

We examine the macroeconomic effects of bidding for the Olympic Games using panel data for 188 countries during the period 1950–2009. Our findings confirm that economies react to news shocks: investment, consumption, and output significantly increase 9 to 7 years before the actual event in bidding countries. Hosting countries also experience significant increases in investment, consumption, and output 5 to 2 years before the hosting of the Games. Mapping the Olympics into a macroeconomic model, we show that we can match our empirical findings if we assume that an Olympic bid represents news about increases in government investment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39021>

BUDISH, Eric, CRAMTON, Peter, SHIM, John
The high-frequency trading arms race: frequent batch auctions as a market design response
Quarterly journal of economics, 2015, Vol. 130, No. 4, pp. 1547-1621

The high-frequency trading arms race is a symptom of flawed market design. Instead of the continuous limit order book market design that is currently predominant, we argue that financial exchanges should use frequent batch auctions: uniform price double auctions conducted, e.g., every tenth of a second. That is, time should be treated as discrete instead of continuous, and orders should be processed in a batch auction instead of serially. Our argument has three parts. First, we use millisecond-level direct-feed data from exchanges to document a series of stylized facts about how the continuous market works at high-frequency time horizons: (i) correlations completely break down; which (ii) leads to obvious mechanical arbitrage opportunities; and (iii) competition has not affected the size or frequency of the arbitrage opportunities, it has only raised



the bar for how fast one has to be to capture them. Second, we introduce a simple theory model which is motivated by, and helps explain, the empirical facts. The key insight is that obvious mechanical arbitrage opportunities, like those observed in the data, are built into the market design — continuous-time serial processing implies that even symmetrically observed public information creates arbitrage rents. These rents harm liquidity provision and induce a never-ending socially-wasteful arms race for speed. Last, we show that frequent batch auctions directly address the flaws of the continuous limit order book. Discrete time reduces the value of tiny speed advantages, and the auction transforms competition on speed into competition on price. Consequently, frequent batch auctions eliminate the mechanical arbitrage rents, enhance liquidity for investors, and stop the high-frequency trading arms race.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38326>

BULFONE, Fabio

***The Eurozone crisis and Italian corporate governance:
the end of blockholding?***

Modern Italy, Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 365-378

This article explains the process of change in domestic corporate governance. An actor-centred coalitional approach is applied to the Italian case to show how the main features of domestic corporate governance are a product of behavioural patterns (i.e. informal institutions), rather than formal legislation. Leveraging their superior financial means, business elites act as institutional incumbents shaping these informal institutions according to their preferences. It is argued that a change in corporate practices is more likely to be triggered by a socio-economic crisis, which weakens the domestic elite's influence, rather than a legal reform. These findings call into question the excessively formalistic approach of many corporate governance scholars, and are confirmed by the Italian trajectory. After having resisted 20 years of liberalising legal reforms aimed at eroding their power, Italian blockholders are now being forced, as a consequence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis, to dismantle their cross-shareholding networks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38767>

BULLIGAN, Guido, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
VENDITTI, Fabrizio

Forecasting economic activity with targeted predictors

International journal of forecasting, 2015, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 188-206

In this paper we explore the forecasting performances of methods based on a pre-selection of monthly indicators from large panels of time series. After a preliminary data reduction step based on different shrinkage techniques, we compare the accuracy of principal components forecasts with that of parsimonious regressions in which further shrinkage is achieved using the General-To-Specific approach. In an empirical application, we show that the two competing models produce accurate current-quarter forecasts of Italian GDP and of its main demand components, outperforming naïve forecasts and comparing favorably with factor models based on all available information. A robustness check conducted on the GDP growth of the euro area and of its major members confirms these results.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39296>



CAFAGGI, Fabrizio

The many features of transnational private rule-making: unexplored relationships between custom, jura mercatorum and global private regulation

University of Pennsylvania journal of international law, 2015, Vol. 36, No. 4:2, pp. 875-938

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39297>

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio, IAMICELI, Paola

Contracting in global supply chains and cooperative remedies

Uniform law review, 2015, Vol. 20, No. 2-3, pp. 135-179

Contractual relationships may have different content and functions depending on whether the enterprises operate in global open markets or in ‘close’ global supply chains (GSCs). GSCs are characterized, at least for an important segment, by stable and long-term relationships, a higher level of interdependencies, risks of opportunism and the necessity of stronger coordination among players located in different jurisdictions. Intermediaries, including certifiers, play an important role and favour coordination and cooperation along the chain influencing joint problem solving. By looking at contractual practices and the interplay with certification schemes, the authors observe that a cooperative approach to remedies against breach in food global value chains may require: (i) redefining the performance/breach divide; (ii) giving priority to corrective measures and other remedies in kind over contract termination whenever the former are possible and proportionate; (iii) vesting the party in breach with a right to correct non-performance when contract termination would cause the waste of relevant investments; (iv) expecting the aggrieved party to cooperate in both preventing the breach and mitigating its consequences; and (v) expecting the parties to consider the option of renegotiating contract terms after a breach whenever agreement on different conditions enables them to address the consequences of the breach with mutual advantage in the long run. From this analysis the authors draw normative implications concerning some of the most commonly applied doctrines in transnational commercial contracts and suggest changes and integrations to increase the effectiveness of cooperation. The article suggests expanding both the number and scope of doctrines related to remedies and revisiting their content in order to better reflect the need for stability, the focus on compliance and the integration of third parties’ interest into commercial transactions. The suggested changes, of particular relevance for long-term contracts in agri-food GSCs, may have broader scope and be applied to other GSCs where similar developments have taken place.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39312>

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio, PISTOR, Katharina

Regulatory capabilities: a normative framework for assessing the distributional effects of regulation

Regulation and governance, 2015, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 95-107

This paper develops the normative concept of “regulatory capabilities.” It asserts that nobody — individuals, groups, or entities — should be subjected to a regulatory regime without some freedom to determine its nature. Self-determination in this context means the ability to accept or reject a regulatory regime imposed by others or to develop viable alternative approaches. We use the term “regulatory capabilities” to capture the importance of enabling conditions for regulatory self-determination. This is particularly important in the transnational context where private, hybrid public–private, and public actors compete for influence, shape



domestic regulation, and, in doing so, limit the scope for democratic self-governance. In short, this paper seeks to contribute to the general debate on the normative foundations of and the requisite conditions for transnational regulation and governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39298>

CALOSSI, Enrico, PIZZIMENTI, Eugenio

Party organizational change: formal distribution of power between national and regional levels in Italian political parties (1991-2012)

Partecipazione e conflitto, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 167-189

In the last 20 years an increasing number of scholars have centred their attention on the relationships between party national structures and party sub-national branches. A relevant part of the specialized literature has interpreted party change as the by-product of the denationalization of party politics. The aim of this contribution is to investigate to what extent eight relevant Italian parties have followed patterns of organizational change, after the reforms of the municipal, provincial and regional election systems; and the process of devolution of administrative powers begun during the Nineties. By focusing on two analytical dimensions (the level of involvement and the level of autonomy of party regional units), we analyse diachronically continuity and change in party formal organization, through an in-depth analysis of the statutes adopted from 1992 to 2012.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35339>

CANOVA, Fabio, PÉREZ FORERO, Fernando J.

Estimating overidentified, nonrecursive, time-varying coefficients structural vector autoregressions

Quantitative Economics, 2015, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 359-384

This paper provides a general procedure to estimate structural vector autoregressions. The algorithm can be used in constant or time-varying coefficient models, and in the latter case, the law of motion of the coefficients can be linear or nonlinear. It can deal in a unified way with just-identified (recursive or nonrecursive) or overidentified systems where identification restrictions are of linear or of nonlinear form. We study the transmission of monetary policy shocks in models with time-varying and time-invariant parameters.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39311>

CANOVA, Fabio, SCHLAEPFER, Alain

Has the Euro-Mediterranean partnership affected mediterranean business cycles?

Journal of applied econometrics, 2015, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 241-262

We date turning points of the reference cycle for 19 Mediterranean countries and analyze their structure and interdependencies. Fluctuations are volatile and not highly correlated across countries; recessions are deep but asynchronous, the distribution of output losses in recessions spread out. Heterogeneities across countries and regions are substantial. Cyclical fluctuations are poorly related to trade and financial linkages. Mediterranean cycles are time varying but their evolution is not linked with the Euro-Mediterranean partnership process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39310>



CARLETTI, Elena, HARTMANN, Philipp, ONGENA, Steven
The economic impact of merger control
International review of law and economics, 2015, Vol. 42, pp. 88-104

We investigate the impact of legislative reforms in merger control legislation in nineteen industrial countries between 1987 and 2004. We find that strengthening merger control decreases the stock prices of non-financial firms, while increasing those of banks. Cross sectional regressions show that the discretion embedded in the supervisory control of bank mergers is a major determinant of the positive bank stock returns. One explanation is that merger control introduces “checks and balances” that mitigates the potential abuse and wasteful enforcement of supervisory control in the banking sector.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35978>

CARRIERO, Andrea, CLARK, Todd, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano
Bayesian VARs: specification choices and forecast accuracy
Journal of applied econometrics, 2015, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 46-73

In this paper we discuss how the point and density forecasting performance of Bayesian vector autoregressions (BVARs) is affected by a number of specification choices. We adopt as a benchmark a common specification in the literature, a BVAR with variables entering in levels and a prior modeled along the lines of Sims and Zha (*International Economic Review* 1998; 39: 949–968). We then consider optimal choice of the tightness, of the lag length and of both; evaluate the relative merits of modeling in levels or growth rates; compare alternative approaches to h-step-ahead forecasting (direct, iterated and pseudo-iterated) discuss the treatment of the error variance and of cross-variable shrinkage; and assess rolling versus recursive estimation. Finally, we analyze the robustness of the results to the VAR size and composition (using also data for France, Canada and the UK, while the main analysis is for the USA). We obtain a large set of empirical results, but the overall message is that we find very small losses (and sometimes even gains) from the adoption of specification choices that make BVAR modeling quick and easy, in particular for point forecasting. This finding could therefore further enhance the diffusion of the BVAR as an econometric tool for a vast range of applications.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39410>

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, 2015, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 200–231

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>

CECCORULLI, Michela, COTICCHIA, Fabrizio
***Multidimensional threats and military engagement:
the case of the Italian intervention in Libya***
Mediterranean politics, 2015, FirstOnline

The military operation in Libya (2011) is a paradigmatic case regarding the growing interaction of new security challenges: regional instability, transnational organized crime and illegal immigration. The main aim of the paper is to answer the question: Why has Italy employed a specifically military instrument to tackle transnational and non-military threats? Through process tracing the research looks at the political debate over the decision-making process in the case of the Italian military engagement in Libya, emphasizing the role played by the strategic culture, international norms and domestic dynamics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36075>

CHEN, Wenlin, CHEN, Yixin, LEVINE, David K.
***A unifying learning framework for building
artificial game-playing agents***
Annals of mathematics and artificial intelligence, 2015, Vol. 73, No. 3-4, pp. 335-358

This paper investigates learning-based agents that are capable of mimicking human behavior in game playing, a central task in computational economics. Although computational economists have developed various game-playing agents, well-established machine learning methods such as graphical models have not been applied before. Leveraging probabilistic graphical models, this paper presents a novel sequential Bayesian network (SBN) framework for building artificial game-playing agents. We show that many existing agents, including reinforcement learning, fictitious play, and many of their variants, have a unified Bayesian explanation within the proposed SBN framework. Moreover, we discover that SBN can handle various important settings of game playing, allowing for a broad scope of its use in economics. SBN not only provides a unifying and satisfying framework to explain existing learning approaches in virtual economies, but also enables the development of new algorithms that are stronger or have fewer restrictions. In this paper, we derive a new algorithm, Hidden Markovian Play (HMP), from the generic SBN model to handle an important but difficult setting in which a player cannot observe the opponent’s strategy and payoff. It leverages Markovian learning to infer unobservable information, leading to higher quality of the agents. Experiments on real-world field experiments in evaluating economies show that our HMP model outperforms the baseline algorithms for building artificial agents.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39338>



CHIU, Iris H.

Power and accountability in the EU financial regulatory architecture: examining inter-agency relations, agency independence and accountability

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 67-103

Institutional reforms carried out at the EU level in the aftermath of the global financial crisis were purposed towards preserving the stability and well-functioning of financial markets in the EU. The European System of Financial Supervision was first created, followed by the Single Supervisory Mechanism supported by the Single Resolution Mechanism. The proliferation of European level regulatory and supervisory authorities has recalibrated the exercise of public authority over financial markets, and significant power has shifted from national to European level agencies. The creation of EU level agencies is supported by avenues of formal accountability in political, stakeholder and judicial accountability, resulting in some complex designs in power structures. The article argues that such complex designs may affect the autonomy and technocratic efficacy of institutions. However, there is potential in leveraging upon one aspect the complexity offers—inter-agency coordination, in order to promote learning for technocratic effectiveness as well as to cultivate a form of accountability that ameliorates the perception of excessive power. The paper will focus on the inter-relationships between the three European sectoral agencies, especially in the Joint Committee and Board of Appeal to illustrate the achievements of inter-agency coordination and accountability. The paper will go on to explore new challenges that arise with the introduction of the SSM and SRM into the EU financial regulatory architecture. The paper will argue that promoting inter-agency coordination in specific areas may have the potential to address some of these challenges. The broader notion of inter-agency accountability can also spawn future lines of discourse and research into improving the credibility and legitimacy of the exercise of power by EU level agencies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38653>

CHONG, Eshien, SAUSSIÉ, Stéphane, SILVERMAN, Brian S.

Water under the bridge: determinants of franchise renewal in water provision

Journal of law, economics and organization, 2015, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 3-39

[Florence School of Regulation]

Williamson's 1976 study of natural-monopoly franchise bidding launched extensive debate concerning the degree to which transaction-cost problems afflict government franchising. We propose that municipalities vary in ability to discipline franchisees, and that this heterogeneous ability affects franchise renewal patterns and the quasi-rents that franchisees extract. We study provision of municipal water services in France, a setting characterized by both direct public provision and franchised private providers. We find that small municipalities pay a significant price premium for franchisee-provided water when compared with publicly provided water; in contrast, large municipalities do not pay a premium on average. Further, large municipalities are less likely to renew an incumbent franchisee that charges an "excessive" price, while small municipalities' renewal patterns are not influenced by franchisees' excessive pricing. We interpret the results as evidence that although large municipalities can discipline franchisees and thus prevent extraction of quasi-rents, small municipalities are less able to do so due to weaker outside options.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39309>



COMOLLI, Chiara Ludovica, BERNARDI, Fabrizio
***The causal effect of the great recession on childlessness
of white American women***

IZA Journal of labor economics, 2015, Vol. 4, No. 21, pp. 1-24, FirstOnline

Many studies have documented a negative association between macroeconomic indicators and fertility in times of economic crisis. These studies are based on research designs that do not allow for excluding that the observed association is driven by confounders. The aim of the present paper is to estimate the causal effect of the Great Recession on cohorts' childlessness in the United States. We apply a difference-in-difference approach to the probability of childlessness in two pseudo-cohorts of white women who entered the age of 34–36 years old being childless before the crisis, in 2004, and at the onset of the crisis, in 2007. Our identification strategy relies on the assumption that these two adjacent cohorts of women differ only because the latter cohort lived some critical years of reproductive life during the Great Recession period. We then study how many childless women aged 34–36 had a child when they were 37–39, between the years 2004 and 2007 for the control group and between the years 2007 and 2010 for the treatment group. We argue that an increase of childlessness at the age 37–39 is likely to lead to an increase in permanent childlessness, since major catch-up processes are unlikely after age 40. We replicate the analysis on two datasets: the American Community Survey and the Fertility Supplement of the Current Population Survey. Our findings suggest that the Great Recession has had a positive, though mild, effect on childlessness of white women at about the age of 40 in the US.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38244>

COMTE, Emmanuel
***Migration and regional interdependence in the Mediterranean,
rom the early 1980s to the mid 1990s***

Journal of European integration history, 2015, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 109-123

This article discusses the way in which migration in the Mediterranean area has affected relations between European states and other Mediterranean states. It is based on the archives of the Council of Ministers of the European Union, the Council of Europe, as well as on documents of the Presidency of the French Republic at the time of François Mitterrand. The main argument developed is that migration in the Mediterranean, from the South and the East to the North, intensified from the early 1980s onwards, creating interdependence in the region. Northern states initially tried to stop these migration flows. However, they quickly also had to consider a more comprehensive approach to address the causes of migration. In this way, the article explains a fundamental dynamic at the origin of the Barcelona Process in the mid-1990s.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38544>

COOPER, Ian
***A yellow card for the striker: national parliaments and the defeat of EU
legislation on the right to strike***

Journal of European public policy, 2015, Vol. 22, No. 10, pp. 1406-1425

In May 2012 national parliaments of the European Union (EU) issued their first yellow card under the Early Warning Mechanism of the Treaty of Lisbon. A sufficient number of them raised objections to a legislative proposal—the Monti II Regulation regarding the right to strike—that the Commission was required to review the proposal, which it subsequently withdrew. This outcome was, demonstrably, not a coincidence but the product of extensive interparliamentary co-ordination, enabled by the initiative of one determined



parliament (Denmark's Folketing), the opportunity provided by a well-timed interparliamentary meeting, and the network of national parliament representatives in Brussels. A dynamic political process was set in motion in which a number of parliaments joined the effort to obtain a yellow card by, in effect, 'voting against' Monti II before the eight-week deadline. The episode shows that, despite claims to the contrary, national parliaments have the capacity and willingness to use their new powers to exercise a collective influence in EU affairs.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38246>

COSTA, Patrício, FERREIRA DA SILVA, Frederico
The impact of voter evaluations of leaders' traits on voting behaviour: evidence from seven European countries
West European politics, 2015, FirstOnline

This article aims to examine how the evaluation of party leaders' traits influences voting behaviour. The work incorporates data from election studies across seven countries with different social contexts (Portugal, Spain, Ireland, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy and Hungary). Characteristics of leaders were placed into two groups: competence and warmth, in accordance with the stereotype content model and relevant studies on evaluations of leaders' traits. Since different personality traits were evaluated within each country, the analysis was based on the two aforementioned dimensions and the political ideology of the leader. Multiple sequential binary logistic regression models were performed to analyse the predictive power of competence and warmth on voting behaviour, controlling for socio-demographic and political ideology variables of voters. Results reinforce the personalisation of politics theory, showing the relevance of leaders' warm personality traits. As for the competence dimension, it was proven to be decisive only with regard to left-wing party leaders.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36256>

COTICCHIA, Fabrizio
Effective strategic narratives? Italian public opinion and military operations in Iraq, Libya, and Lebanon
Rivista italiana di scienza politica ; Italian political science review, 2015, FirstView Article

Public attitudes are greatly shaped by the cohesiveness of the strategic narratives crafted by policy-makers in framing the national involvement in war. The literature has recently devoted growing attention toward the features that define successful strategic narratives, such as a consistent set of objectives, convincing cause-effect chains, as well as credible promises of success. This paper provides an original framework for 'effective strategic narratives' for the case of Italy. The military operations undertaken by Italian armed forces in Iraq, Lebanon, and Libya represent the cases through which the framework is assessed. Drawing on content and discourse analysis of political debates and data provided by public opinion surveys, this paper explores the nature of the strategic narratives and their effectiveness.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35500>

COVIELLO, Decio, ICHINO, Andrea, PERSICO, Nicola
The inefficiency of worker time use
Journal of the European Economic Association, Vol. 13, No. 5, pages 906–947

Much work is carried out in short, interrupted segments. This phenomenon, which we label task juggling, has been overlooked by economists. We study the work schedules of some judges in Italy documenting that



they do juggle tasks and that juggling causally lowers their productivity substantially. To measure the size of this effect, we show that although all these judges receive the same workload, those who juggle more trials at once instead of working sequentially on few of them at each unit of time, take longer to complete their portfolios of cases. Task juggling seems to have no adverse effect on the quality of the judges' decisions, as measured by the percent of decisions appealed. To identify these causal effects we estimate models with judge fixed effects and we exploit the lottery assigning cases to judges. We discuss whether task juggling can be viewed as inefficient, and provide a back-of-the-envelope calculation of the social cost of longer trials due to task juggling.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38704>

CRAMTON, Peter, OCKENFELS, Axel, STOFF, Steven
An international carbon-price commitment promotes cooperation
Economics of energy & environmental policy, 2015, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 51-64

To promote cooperation in international climate negotiations, negotiators should focus on a common commitment. Such commitments have the advantage of facilitating reciprocal “I will if you will” agreements in a group. Reciprocity is the basis for cooperation in repeated public goods games, and a uniform price would provide a natural focal point for a common international commitment. Such a price is also essential for efficient abatement. Countries would retain flexibility in how to implement the price - with cap-and-trade, a carbon tax, or a hybrid approach. Country risk is reduced relative to risk under international cap-and-trade since carbon revenues stay within the country. Price commitments also tend to equalize effort intensity and can facilitate enforcement. To encourage participation by less-developed countries, a green fund is needed to transfer money from richer to poorer countries. Transfers are smaller and more predictable with a uniform price commitment than with international cap and trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38365>

CULPEPPER, Pepper D.
Structural power and political science in the post-crisis era
Business and politics, 2015, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 391-409

This essay highlights productive ways in which scholars have reanimated the concept of structural power to explain puzzles in international and comparative politics. Past comparative scholarship stressed the dependence of the state on holders of capital, but it struggled to reconcile this supposed dependence with the frequent losses of business in political battles. International relation (IR) scholars were attentive to the power of large states, but mainstream IR neglected the ways in which the structure of global capitalism makes large companies international political players in their own right. To promote a unified conversation between international and comparative political economy, structural power is best conceptualized as a set of mutual dependencies between business and the state. A new generation of structural power research is more attentive to how the structure of capitalism creates opportunities for some companies (but not others) vis-à-vis the state, and the ways in which that structure creates leverage for some states (but not others) to play off companies against each other. Future research is likely to put agents — both states and large firms — in the foreground as political actors, rather than showing how the structure of capitalism advantages all business actors in the same way against non-business actors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37598>



DAHL, Justiina

Assessments, models and international politics of the Arctic: why the 'New North' narrative includes only bomber, polar bear, oil, and gas deposit models, and no original parts or an assembly manual

The Polar journal, 2015, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 35-58

With the advancement of global climate change, a special “New North” narrative has gained popularity as the starting point in studies that make assertions over the future role of the Arctic in the international political universe. This article illustrates how this narrative consists of the three more general claims; first, that by looking at the Arctic today, we will be able to tell something central about the conditions of the international society tomorrow; second, that with the advancement of global climate change, we will witness the emergence of a new, but yet a very traditional, geopolitical heartland in the melting Arctic; and third, that there is something explicitly novel about the state-supported plans to appropriate the Arctic in the twenty-first century. By contextualizing each of the three claims into the more general socio-technical fabric they are embedded, the article demonstrates how behind each of the three claims there are a series of problematic acts of black boxing of the complexities in the scientific, material and historical accounts of activities in the Arctic that make them appear reasonable. As a result of these acts, any active powers of resistance by non-human elements are silenced, as well as historical accounts rationalized to benefit the interests of present actors. This is exemplified to be disadvantageous for political analysis and policy-making because in the process the inhabitants of the Arctic end up living a kind of a laboratory life for the benefit of someone else, and the accidental origins of human-induced global climate change are denied. The article concludes by proposing an additional focus for social and political analysis of the Arctic that would better enable making the interplay of science, technology and politics in decision and policy-making more transparent.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38845>

DAMAMME, Joseph

How can obesity fit within the legal concept of 'disability'? A comparative analysis of judicial interpretations under EU and US non-discrimination law after Kaltoft

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 147-179

The recent change of the concept of ‘disability’ by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in HK Danmark (Ring and Skouboe Werge) represents a valuable progress in the pursuit of consistency between the social model of disability and the corresponding concept of disability under non-discrimination law. However, even under the new concept, there may be disagreement to qualify certain conditions as a ‘disability’. Recent CJEU’s case of Kaltoft dealing with obesity reflects this difficulty. The purpose of this paper is to assess the relevance and the impact of including obesity in the scope of ‘disability’ as a discrimination ground. To that end, a comparative approach will be followed by confronting the Kaltoft ruling with judicial interpretations under the law of the United States of America. It will also be combined with an integrated approach considering the multi-layered nature of disability discrimination law from a European standpoint.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38655>



DE BOCK, Jozefien

Not all the same after all? Superdiversity as a lens for the study of past migrations

Ethnic and racial studies, 2015, Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 583-595

Due to its claim of contemporary exceptionalism, the notion of superdiversity raises suspicion among historians. However, historians would do well to not dismiss the entire superdiversity debate as more hype that does not concern them. As a multidimensional perspective on diversity, encouraging researchers to examine the interplay of many different factors that condition people's lives and to move beyond an ethno-focal perspective, superdiversity could be of interest to historians as well. This article shows how the notion can help historians debunk some of the homogenizing categories that tend to characterize the representation of past immigrant populations. The paper uses a superdiversity lens to examine migration to the city of Ghent from 1960 to 1980. It is an open invitation to historians to accept the challenges that superdiversity poses and to provide a proper historicization of the concept, thus furthering its theoretical development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39009>

DE BRUYCKER, Philippe, MANANASHVILI, Sergo

Audi alteram partem in immigration detention procedures, between the ECJ, the ECtHR and Member States: G & R

Common market law review, 2015, Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 569-590

[Migration Policy Centre]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39330>

DE LA RICA, Sara, DOLADO, Juan J., VEGAS, Raquel

Gender gaps in performance pay: new evidence from Spain

Annals of economics and statistics, 2015, No. 117/118, pp. 41-59

In this paper we use micro data from a large wage survey in Spain during 2006 to analyze the magnitude of the gender gap in the performance-pay (PP) component of hourly wages. Under the presumption that PP is determined in a more competitive fashion than the other wage components, we argue that there should be less room for gender discrimination in PP. Accordingly, all else equal, the gender PP gap should be low. However, our findings just show the opposite. After controlling for observable characteristics, non-random sorting into PP jobs and segregation into different firms and occupations, the estimated adjusted gap in favour of men remains fairly high (around 30 log points). Further, we document a "glass ceiling" pattern in the gap throughout the distribution of PP. We examine alternative ways of rationalizing these findings and conjecture that monopsonistic exploitation exerted by employers might be the one that is the most consistent with our evidence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38906>

DE MIGUEL, Carlos, LABANDEIRA, Xavier, LÖSCHEL, Andreas

Frontiers in the economics of energy efficiency

Energy economics, 2015, Vol. 52, S1-S4, pp. 51-54

[Florence School of Regulation]

Energy efficiency has become an essential instrument to obtain effective greenhouse gas mitigation and reduced energy dependence. This introductory article contextualizes the contributions of the supplemental



issue by showing the new setting for energy efficiency economics and policy; discussing the role of price instruments to promote energy savings; presenting new approaches for energy efficiency policies; and placing energy efficiency within a wider energy and environmental framework.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39300>

DE SOMER, Marie, VINK, Maarten Peter

'Precedent' and fundamental rights in the CJEU's case law on family reunification immigration

European integration online papers, 2015, Vol. 19, Special issue 1 (Christine NEUHOLD and Sophie VANHOONACKER (eds), Dynamics of institutional cooperation in the European Union: Dimensions and effects), Article 6, pp. 1-33

This paper reviews the incidence of precedent-based practices in the Court of Justice of the European Union's (CJEU) case law on family reunification immigration. Particular attention is paid to the use of fundamental rights considerations, and the extent to which they guide the Court's judicial deliberations in this sovereignty-sensitive area of law. Our review of de facto 'precedents', and the extent to which they interact with fundamental rights-related concerns enables us to take stock of the long-term development of the Court's judicial authority. This longitudinal exercise also enables us to transcend the traditional dichotomy of 'the CJEU vis-à-vis the member states' that typically characterizes academic discussions on the role of the Court in processes of EU integration. The paper first considers the relevance of reviewing precedent in the context of the EU legal order. Next, we provide a novel dataset of the CJEU's jurisprudence in the area of family reunification immigration, as it evolved from 1974 up until today. We deal with the methodological implications of studying 'precedent' by presenting a model which numerically structures the incidence of precedent-based patterns. This numerical information allows us to organize our data for a subsequent qualitative in-depth analysis of those precedent-based patterns with the strongest discursive influence on the overall evolution of the case law. Our analysis demonstrates that fundamental rights-based arguments exerted a strong influence on the ideational course of the Court's jurisprudence in this area, albeit in a non-linear manner.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37579>

DE WITTE, Bruno

Euro crisis responses and the EU legal order: increased institutional variation or constitutional mutation?

European constitutional law review, 2015, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 434-457

Euro crisis reforms as major example of interstitial institutional change in the EU - Forms of institutional change : unusual sources of law, new tasks for the EU institutions, new organs, competence creep, institutional hybrids, and more differentiated integration - Question whether some or all of this amounts to a 'constitutional mutation' of the EU legal order - Reasons to doubt whether the constitutional fundamentals have changed - Alternative thesis: increased institutional variation, deepening the differences between EMU law and the rest of EU law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38449>



DE WITTE, Bruno, IMAMOVIC, Šejla
***Opinion 2/13 on accession to the ECHR: defending the EU legal order
against a Foreign Human Rights Court***
European law review, 2015, Vol. 40, No. 5, pp. 683-705

In Opinion 2/13 the CJEU declared that the draft Agreement for Accession of the EU to the ECHR is not compatible with primary EU law, based on a number of objections. This article presents the Opinion and divides the Court's objections in three categories: concerns which are misconceived and should not have been raised by the CJEU at all; concerns for the CJEU's own jurisdiction which are more persuasive, but whose importance is exaggerated by the Court; and concerns to preserve a different standard of fundamental rights protection in EU law derogating from the minimum standard of the Convention—a radical (and unjustified) objection, which cannot be mended by simply modifying the Accession Agreement and which makes accession next to impossible.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38448>

DEL SARTO, Raffaella A.
***Normative Empire Europe: the European Union, its borderlands, and the
'Arab Spring'***
Journal of common market studies, 2015, FirstOnline
[BORDERLANDS]

Focusing on the EU's relations with its periphery, this paper takes issue both with persistent 'normative' conceptions of the EU's international role in the European Studies literature and with the constructivist-rationalist divide in IR theory. The conceptualization of the EU—a vast, composite and ever-expanding entity with 'fuzzy' borders—as an empire of sorts bridges the theoretical divide and offers a powerful explanation of the EU's behaviour vis-à-vis its vicinity. Through the transfer of rules and practices beyond its borders, the EU is indeed engaged in 'normative' policies, which however primarily serve the security and economic interests of the EU and its Member States. Thus, the EU's (allegedly) norm-based behaviour is in itself a utility-maximizing strategy, which also serves the construction of a normative identity. The EU's response to the Arab uprisings serves to illustrate the argument, with the concept of 'empire' resolving the puzzle of seemingly inconsistent EU policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38461>

DEL SARTO, Raffaella A., STEINDLER, Chiara
***Uncertainties at the European Union's southern borders: actors, policies
and legal frameworks***
European security, 2015, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 369-380
[BORDERLANDS]

A multiplicity of legal and political arrangements regulate the European Union's external borders. With borders representing the intersection between national and international law and politics, the EU also acquired some legal competences in this realm. The resulting triple set of rules coincides with the growing disaggregation of the classical functions of borders. This state of affairs generates legal and procedural uncertainties and results in a growing ambiguity and lack of transparency, in terms of competences and accountability. Due to the EU's concerns with transnational terrorism, and the growing securitization of migration, the EU's borders with the states of the Middle East and North Africa are particularly relevant in this regard, with the resulting



uncertainties touching upon fundamental rights. This article discusses the conceptual starting point of the growing institutional, legal, and political complexity at the EU's southern borders, together with relevant aspects and developments, thus also providing the background to the different contributions in this special issue.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39104>

DELGADILLO, Andres, RENESES, Javier
***Analysis of the effect of voltage level requirements on
an electricity market equilibrium mode***

International journal of electrical power and energy systems, 2015, Vol. 71, pp. 93-100
[Florence School of Regulation]

This paper presents a conjectural-variation-based equilibrium model of a single-price electricity market. The main characteristic of the model is that the market equilibrium equations incorporate the effect of the voltage constraints on the companies' strategic behavior. A two-stage optimization model is used to solve the market equilibrium. In the first stage, an equivalent optimization problem is used to compute the day-ahead market clearing process. In the second stage, some generation units have to modify their active and reactive power in order to meet the technical constraints of the transmission network. These generation changes are determined by computing an AC optimal power flow.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39304>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella
Struggling for peace: a sisyphus work?

Partecipazione e conflitto, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 319-322

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35338>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, CHIRONI, Daniela
Movements in parties: occupyPD

Partecipazione e conflitto, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 59-96

When the United States activists called for people to Occupy#everywhere, it is unlikely they were thinking of the headquarters of the Italian centre-left party. Parties and movements are often considered to be worlds apart. In reality, parties have been relevant players in movement politics, and movements have influenced parties, often through the double militancy of many of their members. OccupyPD testifies to a continuous fluidity at the movement-party border, but also to a blockage in the party's interactions with society that started long before the economic crisis but drastically accelerated with it. In this paper we present the OccupyPD Movement as a case of interaction between party politics and social movement politics, and in particular between the base membership of a centre-left party and the broader anti-austerity movement that diffused from the US to Europe adopting similar forms of actions and claims. Second, by locating it within the context of the economic and democratic crisis that erupted in 2007, we understand its emergence as a reaction towards politics in times of crisis of responsibility, by which we mean a drastic drop in the capacity of the government to respond to citizens' requests. To fulfil this double aim, we bridge social movement studies with research on party change, institutional trust and democratic theory, looking at some political effects of the economic crisis in terms of a specific form of legitimacy crisis, as well as citizens' responses to



it, with a particular focus on the political meaning of recent anti-austerity protests. In this analysis, we refer to both quantitative and qualitative data from secondary literature and original in-depth interviews carried out with a sample of OccupyPD activists.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35337>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, SBERNA, Salvatore, VANNUCCI, Alberto
Bribery in healthcare: the organization of political corruption in the healthcare sector

Politiche sociali, 2015, Vol. 2, pp. 227-246

The article explores the opportunities for corruption in the Italian healthcare sector, as affected by decentralization and marketization reforms. The study looks into the governance structure of corrupt transactions on the basis of trial records and interviews, concerning in particular two scandals that recently surfaced in Italy. The authors argue that cross-regional differences in the institutional setting explain variations also in corrupt networks, and that recent reforms have not tackled the problem of corrupt transactions, but merely affected their governance structure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39306>

DERMINEUR, Elise, SVETIEV, Yane
The fairness of contractual exchange in a private law society: early modern credit markets as a case study

European review of contract law, 2015, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 229-251

Quite apart from the question of the justifiability — based on prior normative commitments — of legal rules controlling the substance of contractual exchange, such as a fair price rule, a common complaint against such rules is based on the difficulties of implementing and enforcing them. Rather than proceeding from first principles, it is also possible to examine the consequences of ex ante and ex post controls on the fairness of contractual exchange in contexts where they have been imposed before testing such consequences against any normative commitments. Such an approach allows both to examine whether practical constraints on enforcing rules over the fairness of exchange are truly binding and, even if they are, whether such rules can have other either beneficial or negative effects on parties and on contract law more broadly. We present a case study of credit markets in a rural community in early modern France marked by the relative absence of the State as a regulatory agent. Our analysis points to, even very provisionally, possible functions of a weak mandatory rule even when overinclusive and difficult to enforce.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38427>

DESTRADI, Sandra
Difficulties of regional cooperation for Afghanistan: an alternative interpretation

Strategic analysis, 2015, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 123-140

This article addresses the question of why regional cooperation among Afghanistan's neighbours has been so difficult despite these countries' common concerns. To answer this question, Afghanistan is conceptualised as placed at the core of overlapping regions: South Asia, the Middle East, Central Asia and, through China's influence, East Asia. Over the past decade, interactions among different regions 'through' Afghanistan have increased, and overlap has intensified. Each of these regions is characterised by more or less intense balance-



of-power security dynamics, which have played out in Afghanistan. The fact that the regions that overlap in Afghanistan are predominantly characterised by patterns of conflict helps to explain the difficulties of regional cooperation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36221>

DESTRADI, Sandra, JAKOBEIT, Cord

Global governance debates and dilemmas: emerging powers' perspectives and roles in global trade and climate governance

Strategic analysis, 2015, Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 60-72

The growing international influence of so-called emerging powers has had a major impact on global governance, leading to new challenges for established and emerging powers alike. This contribution outlines the expectations of established powers and the debates on the state of global governance in the field of International Relations, as well as the positions and policies of emerging powers. An analysis of the fields of trade and climate policy highlights the resilience of established powers and reveals that emerging powers, despite their declared reluctance, have actively participated in global governance to pursue their interests. While cooperation is difficult, confrontation is not inevitable.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36219>

DEUTSCHER, Elias

Editorial: meet the time as it seeks us

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 1-5

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38610>

DEVORE, Marc

Defying convergence: globalisation and varieties of defence-industrial capitalism

New political economy, 2015, Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 569-593

[Global Governance Programme]

Globalisation is transforming the production of armaments in ways poorly understood, yet critical to states' security. Most analysts contend that this process forces states to converge upon laissez-faire policies that systematically disadvantage smaller states. However, broader research in comparative political economy suggests that domestic institutions drive states to adapt in distinct ways independently of their size. Indeed, the Varieties of Capitalism (VoC) approach argues that national institutions shape both how states develop adjustment strategies and their firms' comparative advantages. This article examines two small states — Israel and Sweden — to ascertain whether defence-industrial transformation drives them to converge upon common laissez-faire policies or, contrarily, whether distinct VoC shaped their adaptation strategies along different lines. To preview the conclusions, institutions impel states to respond to defence-industrial transformation in divergent ways. Liberal market states, such as Israel, respond by introducing greater competition for contracts and liberalising their import/export policies. In coordinated market states, such as Sweden, government cooperates with business groups to selectively open industries to foreign capital and position them to compete globally. Although they adapt differently to transformation's common challenge, these cases demonstrate that even small states can retain robust defence-industrial bases, albeit ones with increasingly distinct comparative advantages and disadvantages.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39617>



DI STASIO, Valentina, GËRXHANI, Klarita
Employers' social contacts and their hiring behavior in a factorial survey
Social science research, 2015, Vol. 51, pp. 93-107

We investigate whether referrals from employers' business and professional contacts matter in the hiring process. Additionally, we examine whether the effect of referrals varies depending on: (1) the signaling role of education during the hiring process, and (2) applicants' level of education. Based on a combination of a factorial survey and an experimental design with a sample of English employers, we measure the effect of referrals on employers' hiring assessments. We find only weak evidence that referred applicants are considered more trainable than otherwise identical applicants that do not have a tie with the employer. More detailed analyses show that referrals do matter for employers who consider education a noisy signal, in line with the argument that informal recruitment can represent a strategy for employers to compensate for poor signaling. Referrals are especially beneficial for highly educated applicants, probably because employers need some guarantee against possible wage or turnover costs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37707>

DISDIER, Anne-Célia, FONTAGNE, Lionel, CADOT, Olivier
North-south standard harmonization and international trade
World bank economic review, 2015, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 327-352

Recent years have seen a surge in economic integration agreements (EIAs) and the development of non-tariff measures (NTMs). As a consequence, a growing number of EIAs include provisions on NTMs. However, little attention has been given in the literature to the effects of NTM liberalization in the context of EIAs. In this paper, we focus on provisions for technical regulations and analyze whether the North-South harmonization of technical barriers affects international trade. Using a gravity equation, we test whether, as a result of the deep integration associated with standards provisions included in the EIA, the Southern partners' trade expands with the North, but at the expense of their trade with non-bloc Southern partners. Empirical results provide strong support for this conjecture. Moreover, harmonization on the basis of regional standards negatively impacts the exports of developing countries to the North.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39496>

DRAEGE, Jonas Bergan, LESTRA, Martin
Gulf-funding of British universities and the focus on human development
Middle East law and governance, 2015, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 25-49

We use quantitative content analysis to compare the academic publications and events of Gulf-funded Middle East research institutions in the UK to those that have not received such funding from a Middle Eastern donor. Our results provide some support for hypotheses about funding leading to a bias in the selection of research topics. We show that Gulf-funding of UK Middle East Studies research institutions is associated with less focus on democracy and human rights than non-funded comparable institutions. Moreover, we show that Gulf-funded institutions focus more on their donor countries than do non-Gulf-funded institutions, but that they give more attention to issues of education and youth unemployment than issues of democracy, human rights, and gender equality when writing about their donor countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38444>



DZANKIC, Jelena
The politics of inclusion and exclusion: citizenship and voting rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina
International peacekeeping, 2015, OnlineFirst

This article uses the lenses of citizenship to examine the uneven distribution of voting rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). While recognizing the significance of power-sharing in BiH, the article argues that the key obstacle to modifying the politics of inclusion and exclusion through citizenship and the franchise is the static nature of political competition in the country. The intimate relationship between political parties and their ethno-centric agendas on the one hand, and the multi-tiered governance structure on the other, prevents the possibility of reaching an agreement on constitutional reform as it would disrupt the current power balances that favour ethnic elites.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37840>

DZANKIC, Jelena
The unbearable lightness of Europeanisation: extradition policies and the erosion of sovereignty in the post-Yugoslav states
European politics and society, 2015, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 347-362

This research analyses the effect of Europeanisation on sovereignty in the post-Yugoslav states by examining the evolution of the different states' policies related to extradition of their own nationals. Extradition is an important aspect of these countries' political transformation, because the rule of law and regional co-operation are enshrined in the set of conditions these countries have to meet to enter the European Union. The research thus looks at how the different post-Yugoslav states approach the extradition of their own nationals, and whether they have altered them in view of the requirements of the accession process. By doing so, this paper looks at the dynamics between the duty of the state to protect its citizens and the transformative power of Europeanisation in the Western Balkans.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37838>

DZANKIC, Jelena, KACARSKA, Simonida, PANTIC, Natasa, SHAW, Jo
Introduction: the governance of citizenship practices in the post-Yugoslav states: the impact of Europeanisation
European politics and society, 2015, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 337-346

This Introduction explains the origins of the project of exploring citizenship and citizenship-related issues in the framework of Europeanisation in the new states in South East Europe. It defines the terminology used in the contributions and explains the conceptual underpinnings of the project and the structure of the edited collection. Finally, these introductory remarks also give an overview of the contributions to the special issue of Perspectives on European Politics and Societies entitled, 'The governance of citizenship practices in the post-Yugoslav states: The impact of Europeanisation.'

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37839>



ELBASANI, Arolda

Islam and democracy at the fringes of Europe: the role of historical legacies

Politics and religion, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 334-357

This article analyzes how the Muslim majority has engaged with, and contributed to parallel processes of democratization and European integration in post-Communist Albania. The assessment of Muslims' choices focuses on the Central organization, the Albanian Muslim Community, which is recognized by the state as the only authority in charge of all the administrative and spiritual issues pertinent to the community of Sunni believers, and serves as the main hub of respective religious activities in the country. The analysis of democratization, and Muslims' respective choices, are divided into two different periods, namely democratic transition (1990–1998) and democratic consolidation (1998–2013), each facing democratizing actors, including Muslim groups, with different challenges and issues. We argue that the existence of a useful pool of arguments from the past, the so-called Albanian tradition, has enabled Muslims to contravene controversial foreign influences and recast Islam in line with the democratic and European ideals of the Albanian post-communist polity. This set of historical legacies and arguments explain Muslims' similar positioning toward democracy throughout different stages marked by different institutional restrictions and state policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34597>

ELBASANI, Arolda, ROY, Olivier

Islam in the post-Communist Balkans: alternative pathways to God

Southeast European and Black Sea studies, 2015, OnlineFirst

The Islamic 'revival' in the Balkans has raised many questions among mainstream politicians and academics, who tend to look at religion as a repository of ethno-national identities, and hence a risky 'depot', furthering divisions between and among national entities. How believers themselves discover, articulate and experience their faith is often lost in the grand narratives of nations' assumed uniformity and the related criteria of inclusion and exclusion. This article shifts the analytical and empirical focus from nation-centric debates on the revival of Islam to believers' self-discovery and pursuit of faith after the fall of Communism. Specifically, it explores the emerging actors and mechanisms that trigger the bifurcation between Islam as a marker of national identity, on the one hand, and a source of religious beliefs, on the other. It all depends on who speaks for Islam — state authorities, religious hierarchies and/or informal faith communities. All the while, the Islamic phenomenon is no longer merely the bearer of ethno-national alternatives, but also the symptom of alternative spaces containing a variety of new actors as well as overlapping national, regional and global processes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36280>

ELEFTHERIADIS, Konstantinos

Queer responses to austerity: insights from the Greece of crisis

ACME: an international e-journal for critical geographies, 2015, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 1032-1057
[COSMOS]

During the last years, Greece has implemented an unprecedented number of austerity measures affecting every domain of social, economic and political aspect of the population's life. Together with several social movements acting during this time against austerity, queer groups found a fertile ground to explore their discourses and practices by adopting an enlarged agenda of claims, attacking simultaneously gender hierarchizations and the rise of neo-Nazism, both accentuated after austerity measures. This article focuses on 'sexual politics of austerity'



seen from the side of queer anti-authoritarian groups in the country's biggest cities. Based upon an empirical exploration of queer groups' discursive production, this article shows how these groups attempt to create their own, autonomous space as a response to the politics of austerity and how this queer discourse adapts to new reconfigurations of the austerity-driven Nation based upon a Marxian reading of 'totality thinking'.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39307>

ELUL, Ronel, GOTTARDI, Piero

Personal bankruptcy: is it enough to forgive or must we also forget?

American economic journal: microeconomics, 2015, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 294-338

In many countries, lenders are restricted in their access to information about borrowers' past defaults. We study this provision in a model of repeated borrowing and lending with moral hazard and adverse selection. We analyze its effects on borrowers' incentives and credit access, and identify conditions under which it is welfare improving. Our model's predictions are consistent with the evidence on the impact of these credit bureau regulations on borrowers' and lenders' behavior as well as on credit provision. We also show that "forgetting" must be the outcome of a regulatory intervention.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38587>

ESCAFRÉ-DUBLET, Angéline

Immigration et intégration à l'épreuve de la comparaison: retour sur trois projets européens de recherche

Espaces et sociétés, 2015, Vol. 4, No. 163, pp. 73-88

[ACCEPT-PLURALISM]

The paper reflects on the conceptual and methodological challenges linked to the comparison of migration-related issues in three successive eu funded projects, including ACCEPT Pluralism. From a methodological point of view, it analyses the construction of comparable research objects that are compatible with a common conceptual framework, elaborated by researchers from various countries. In particular, it is concerned with the adoption of a pluralist framework to analyse migration-related issues in the French universalist context. The author argues that comparative research, as it is developed through EU funded research projects, is particularly relevant in highlighting national specificities, but also in underlining convergences on migration-related issues among member countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39124>

FERNÁNDEZ-HUERTAS MORAGA, Jesús, RAPOPORT, Hillel

Tradable Refugee-Admission Quotas (TRAQs), the Syrian crisis and the new European agenda on migration

IZA journal of European labor studies, 2015, Vol. 4, No. 23

The Syrian Civil War gave rise to the largest refugee flight reaching Europe since the Yugoslavian wars in the 1990s. The crisis evidenced the deficiencies of the European Union Asylum Policy, which struggled both to offer solutions to Syrian refugees and to efficiently allocate costs across Member States. We draw on previous theoretical work to simulate how a system of tradable refugee-admission quotas coupled with a matching mechanism assigning refugees to their preferred destinations and destinations to their preferred types of refugees would give more flexibility to Member States while respecting refugee rights and preferences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39340>



FERRARA, Pasquale
Obama tra scelte e necessità
Italianieuropei, 2015, No. 1, pp. 171-176

All'inizio del mandato di Obama, la politica estera del primo presidente afroamericano degli Stati Uniti fu caricata di eccezionali aspettative, in parte giustificate dal carattere multilaterale e dal realismo etico che la Casa Bianca avrebbe voluto imprimerle. Obama si è trovato però non solo a dover raccogliere la difficile eredità dei due conflitti iniziati dal suo predecessore — e delle ripercussioni che essi hanno avuto sul teatro mediorientale e sui rapporti con il mondo arabo-islamico –, ma a dover agire proprio nel momento di ridefinizione della mappa del potere mondiale. Il presidente americano, in sostanza, è stato costretto dalle circostanze a ripensare il ruolo degli USA in un mondo in cui l'egemonia occidentale incontra crescenti resistenze.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34581>

FERRARA, Pasquale
The concept of periphery in Pope Francis' discourse: a religious alternative to globalization?
Religions, 2015, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 42-57

Since the beginning of his mandate, Pope Francis has used the concept of periphery as a metaphor of social marginality. However, the notion of periphery also seems to target the asymmetries generated by the liberal version of globalization. Pope Francis' narrative has to be read in the broader context of the relation between religions and globalization. That interaction is usually conceptualized in terms of religions capitalizing on global “vectors”, such as new information and communication technologies, processes of political and institutional integration, shared cultural patterns, transnational phenomena and organizations. An alternative way to analyze the role of religions consists in considering them as agencies defending the perspective of a universal community, putting into question the national political boundaries and contesting the existing global order. Understood in those terms, the concept of periphery reveals to be a powerful rhetoric device, insofar as it suggests that it is possible to get a wider perspective of the current state of the world looking from the edge rather than from the center.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34302>

FERRÍN PEREIRA, Mónica, FRAILE, Marta, RUBAL, Martiño
Young and gapped? Studying civic knowledge of girls and boys in Europe
Political research quarterly, 2015, Vol. 68, No. 1, pp. 63-76

This article aims at exploring the gender gap in levels of political knowledge, with a focus on lower secondary school students in Europe. Using the International Civic and Citizenship Education Study 2009 (ICCS), we find that boys outperform girls when asked about facts, but girls demonstrate greater knowledge when asked to reason about a particular political matter. Part of the gender gap in political knowledge among adolescents appears to be a function of what is defined as knowledge. We argue for the need to include a greater variety of items to measure political knowledge, including both factual and analytical domains of knowledge.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39329>



FINCK, Michèle

Challenging the subnational dimension of subsidiarity in EU law

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 5-17

This article, which forms part of the 'New Voices' series and is hence drafted as an essay rather than a proper academic article, examines the principle of subsidiarity in its application to local and regional authorities as they exist within the various Member States. While subnational authorities ('SNAs') have been studied extensively within the respective domestic contexts, their relation with other levels of public authority, such as the European Union, is less well-defined. Subsidiarity is often cast as the principle capable of recognising the existence of subnational autonomies by the EU, and guiding their interaction with the latter. This is so in particular after Article 5(3) TEU has been amended on the occasion of the Lisbon Treaty revision to include an express reference to local and regional authorities. This short essay challenges this perception of subsidiarity, putting forward that the core legal provisions that deal with subsidiarity in EU law do not allocate any meaningful role for SNAs. This is so, it is argued, because subsidiarity remains anchored in an understanding of the European Union and its legal order as composed of and shaped by the EU and the Member States to the exclusion of any other actor.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38656>

FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David

EU transport policy

Transportation and economy [Un'yu to Keizai], 2015, Vol. 75, No. 5, pp. 4-9

The history of European transport policy can be broadly divided into two main periods: the first covers the period from the '50s to the '80s, and the second from the late '80s onwards. At the early stage, transport policies were mainly within the competence of Member States, and their evolution followed national priorities. As in the other network industries, up to the 1980s transport operators were generally publicly owned, they enjoyed (local, regional and national) monopolies and their operations were strongly influenced by public service oriented policies. After the 1980s network industries were challenged by neo-liberal ideas of competition, technological progress (mainly in the telecommunications sector) and, most of all, by the European Union that, in the meantime, had acquired new powers in matters of infrastructures in general and of transport in particular. After some 30 years of relative paralysis of the European institutions in matters of infrastructures, the European Union endeavoured, as of the middle of the 1980s, to create the single European market also in the different infrastructures, including transport.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35938>

FLORES, Jorge

The Mogor as venomous hydra: forging the Mughal-Portuguese frontier

Journal of early modern history, 2015, Vol. 19, No. 6, pp. 539-562

The present article seeks to discuss the prevailing ideas and practices of frontier among the Mughals. Concurrently, it considers the ways in which the Portuguese Asian Empire perceived this expanding imperial space. The Mughal emperors engaged in a strong universalistic discourse, which ultimately pointed towards the idea of an infinite Timurid India. To be sure, the Portuguese were hit by this imperial rhetoric, but they rested on intriguing mechanisms of self-legitimacy, like arguing that the Northern white neighbors of the Estado da Índia were newcomers and actually foreigners in India. Additionally, The Portuguese understood



the striking difference between Mughal imperial rhetoric and the actual frontier turbulence on the ground and, since the early years of Mughal rule, they sought to identify spaces of demarcation in Gujarat, Bengal and the Deccan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38090>

FORONI, Claudia, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
SCHUMACHER, Christian

Unrestricted mixed data sampling (MIDAS): MIDAS regressions with unrestricted lag polynomials

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: series A, statistics in society, 2015, Vol. 178, No. 1, pp. 57-82

Mixed data sampling (MIDAS) regressions allow us to estimate dynamic equations that explain a low frequency variable by high frequency variables and their lags. When the difference in sampling frequencies between the regressand and the regressors is large, distributed lag functions are typically employed to model dynamics avoiding parameter proliferation. In macroeconomic applications, however, differences in sampling frequencies are often small. In such a case, it might not be necessary to employ distributed lag functions. We discuss the pros and cons of unrestricted lag polynomials in MIDAS regressions. We derive unrestricted-MIDAS (U-MIDAS) regressions from linear high frequency models, discuss identification issues and show that their parameters can be estimated by ordinary least squares. In Monte Carlo experiments, we compare U-MIDAS with MIDAS with functional distributed lags estimated by non-linear least squares. We show that U-MIDAS performs better than MIDAS for small differences in sampling frequencies. However, with large differing sampling frequencies, distributed lag functions outperform unrestricted polynomials. The good performance of U-MIDAS for small differences in frequency is confirmed in empirical applications on nowcasting and short-term forecasting euro area and US gross domestic product growth by using monthly indicators.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39301>

FRAILE, Marta, GOMEZ, Raul

***Why does Alejandro know more about politics than Catalina?
Explaining the Latin American gender gap in political knowledge***

British journal of political science, 2015, First Online

This article tests contextual and individual-level explanations of the gender gap in political knowledge in Latin American countries. It suggests that this gap is impacted by political and economic settings through two interrelated mechanisms: gender accessibility (that is, the extent of available opportunities for women to influence the political agenda) and gender-bias signaling (that is, the extent to which women play important roles in the public sphere). Analyzing data from the 2008 Americas Barometer survey, this study shows that the gender gap in political knowledge is smaller among highly educated citizens, in rural areas (where both men and women know little about politics) and in bigger cities (where women's levels of political knowledge are higher). More importantly, the magnitude of the gap varies greatly across countries. Gender differences in income, party system institutionalization and the representation of women in national parliaments are all found to play a particularly important role in explaining the magnitude of the gender gap in political knowledge across Latin America.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39328>



FRANCOIS, Joseph, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Introduction to the symposium issue on structural issues at the World Trade Organisation

World trade review, 2015, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 1-5

The papers in this Symposium issue complement two other compilations of research on the multilateral trading system published in Evenett and Hoekman (2006) and Hoekman and Vines (2007) and are a final output of the UK Department for International Development supported Global Trade and Financial Architecture project. The genesis of this Symposium was a CEPR workshop hosted by the OECD in March 2012 with support from DG Research (grant: PEGGED Collaborative Projects under the EU's Seventh Framework Programme, Contract no. SSH-CT-2008-217559). Draft papers were presented at a conference at the Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University, hosted by Michael Moore in April 2013. We are very grateful to Frank van Tongeren at the OECD and Mike Moore at the Elliott School for their support of the meetings, to Michelle Chester and Rebecca Martin at the World Bank for help with logistics, to the participants in both events, especially the discussants, and to Alan Winters and an anonymous referee for comments on the submitted papers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34222>

FREIRE, Andre, SANTANA PEREIRA, José

More second-order than ever? The 2014 European election in Portugal

South European society and politics, 2015, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 381-401

[Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

Considering the potential impact of the economic crisis, the main goal of the article is to ascertain whether the second-order election model lost ground in Portugal during the 2014 election to the European Parliament. We conclude that this was a more second-order contest than ever. The explanation for the resilience of the model relies on a mismatch between the citizens' growing potential for contestation and the low politicisation of European Union (EU) issues at the party level. However, the election outcomes also reveal the significance of EU issues for the radical left.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39314>

FROMAGE, Diane

Le Haut Conseil des finances publiques : quelles conséquences deux ans après sa création ?

Revue du droit public et de la science politique en France et à l'étranger, 2015,

No. 4, pp. 1107-1125

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38727>

FROMAGE, Diane

National parliaments and governmental accountability in the crisis: theory and practice

Perspectives on federalism, 2014, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 149-171

This contribution studies the question of governmental accountability in the crisis. It looks at how three Member State's parliaments—French, German and Spanish—have exchanged on European Council



meetings and Euro summits organized between 2010 and 2014. It first analyzes the formal obligations these Governments have in this domain before focusing on the practice; how National parliaments have used their prerogatives and how the established customary rules have compensated for the lack of formal rights in favour of National parliaments. Finally, some conclusions are drawn on the role of the established practice and its consequences and some potential prospects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34983>

FROMAGE, Diane

The changes provoked by the European integration process — especially in times of crisis — on the relationships between parliament and government in France, Germany and Spain

Revista del postgrado en derecho de la UNAM (Nueva época), 2015, No. 2, pp. 111-139

This article analyses the relationship between national Parliaments and their governments in the European integration process in the light of the French, the German and the Spanish examples. It shows that variations over the countries and over time exist. National Parliaments were long “losers” in this process but their position has been improving since the Treaty of Maastricht and even more so since the Treaty of Lisbon. The economic and financial crisis however challenges this positive tendency to a certain extent.

Este artículo analiza la relación entre los Parlamentos nacionales y sus gobiernos en el proceso de integración europea a la luz de los casos alemán, español y francés. Demuestra que existen variaciones entre estados y a lo largo del tiempo. Los Parlamentos nacionales fueron considerados “perdedores” de la integración durante mucho tiempo pero su posición mejoró desde el Tratado de Maastricht y, aún más, desde la aprobación del Tratado de Lisboa. Sin embargo, la crisis económica y financiera sufrida por Europa amenaza en cierta medida esta tendencia positiva.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38728>

GALE, Douglas, GOTTARDI, Piero

Capital structure, investment, and fire sales

Review of financial studies, 2015, Vol. 28, No. 9, pp. 2502-2533

We study a dynamic general equilibrium model in which firms choose their investment level and capital structure, trading off the tax advantages of debt against the risk of costly default. Bankruptcy costs are endogenous, as bankrupt firms are forced to liquidate their assets, resulting in a fire sale if the market is illiquid. When the corporate income tax rate is positive, firms have a unique optimal capital structure. In equilibrium, firms default with positive probability and their assets are liquidated at fire-sale prices. The equilibrium features underinvestment and is constrained inefficient. In particular there is too little debt and default.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38589>

GARZIA, Diego, TRECHSEL, Alexander H., DE SIO, Lorenzo

Party placement in supranational elections: an introduction to the euandi 2014 dataset

Party politics, 2015, OnlineFirst

Throughout the years, political scientists have devised a multitude of techniques to position political parties on various ideological and policy/issue dimensions. So far, however, none of these techniques was able to



evolve into a “gold standard” in party positioning. Against this background, one could recently witness the appearance of a new methodology for party positioning tightly connected to the spread of Voting Advice Applications (VAAs), i.e. an iterative method that aims at improving existing techniques using a combination of party self-placement and expert judgement. Such a method, as pioneered by the Dutch Kieskompas, was first systematically employed on a large cross-national scale by the EU Profiler VAA in the context of the 2009 European Parliamentary elections. This article introduces the party placement datasets generated by euandi (reads: EU and I), a transnational VAA for the 2014 EP elections. The scientific relevance of the euandi endeavour lies primarily in its choice to stick to the iterative method of party positioning employed by the EU Profiler in 2009 as well as in the choice to keep as many as 17 policy statements in the 2014 questionnaire in order to allow for cross-national, longitudinal research on party competition in Europe across a five-year period. This article provides a brief review of traditional methods of party positioning and contrasts them to the iterative method employed by the euandi team. It then introduces the specifics of the project, facts and figures of the data collection procedure, and the details of the resulting dataset encompassing 242 parties from the whole EU28.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38512>

GAWANDE, Kishore, HOEKMAN, Bernard M., CUI, Yue
Global supply chains and trade policy responses to the 2008 financial crisis
World Bank economic review, 2015, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 102-128

The collapse in trade and the contraction of output that occurred during 2008–9 was comparable to, and in many countries more severe than, the Great Depression of the 1930s. However, it did not give rise to the rampant protectionism that followed the Great Crash. The idea that the rise in the fragmentation of production across global value chains — vertical specialization — may be a deterrent against protectionism is underappreciated in the literature. Institutions also played a role in limiting the extent of protectionist responses. World Trade Organization discipline raises the cost of using trade policies for member countries and has proved to be a stable foundation for the open multilateral trading system that has been built over the past 50 years. Using trade and protection data for seven large emerging market countries that have a history of active use of trade policy, the influence of these and other factors on trade policy responses to the 2008 crisis are empirically examined. An instrumental variables strategy is used to identify their impact. Participation in global value chains is found to be a powerful economic factor determining trade policy responses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39089>

GENSCHEL, Philipp, JACHTENFUCHS, Markus
More integration, less federation: the European integration of core state powers
Journal of European public policy, 2015, OnlineFirst

We map the pattern and extent of the European integration of core state powers (coercive force, public finance and public administration) and analyse causes and consequences. We highlight two findings: First, in contrast to historical examples of federal state-building, where the nationalization of core state powers precipitated the institutional, territorial and political consolidation of the emerging state, the European integration of core state powers is associated with the institutional, territorial and political fragmentation of the European Union. Second, in contrast to European market integration, state élites and mass publics, not organized business interests, are the prime drivers of integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36796>



GËRXHANI, Klarita, BRUGGEMAN, Jeroen
Time lag and communication in changing unpopular norms
PLoS ONE, 2015, Vol. 10, e0124715

Humans often coordinate their social lives through norms. When a large majority of people are dissatisfied with an existing norm, it seems obvious that they will change it. Often, however, this does not occur. We investigate how a time lag between individual support of a norm change and the change itself hinders such change, related to the critical mass of supporters needed to effectuate the change, and the (im)possibility of communicating about it. To isolate these factors, we utilize a laboratory experiment. As predicted, we find unambiguous effects of time lag on precluding norm change; a higher threshold for a critical mass does so as well. Communication facilitates choosing superior norms but it does not necessarily lead to norm change when the uncertainty on whether there will be a norm change in the future is high. Communication seems to help coordination on actions at the present but not the future. Hence, the uncertainty driven by time lag makes individuals choose the status quo, here the unpopular norm.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37705>

GËRXHANI, Klarita, KOSTER, Ferry
Making the right move: investigating employers' recruitment strategies
Personnel review, 2015, Vol. 44, No. 5, pp. 781–800

The purpose of this paper is to investigate employers' recruitment strategies to address distinct job-related agency problems before establishing an employment relationship. Insights from agency theory and the social embeddedness perspective are combined to hypothesize whether and why employers adapt their recruitment strategies to the job type (differing in level of discretion) for which they are externally hiring. The hypotheses are empirically tested using data from a survey of 288 Dutch employers. Questions were asked about the two types of jobs. Multi-level logistic regression analysis is applied to investigate the effect of social context on the choice of recruitment strategy. In addition to that, separate analyses are conducted for the two job types, using logistic regression analysis. As predicted, employers have the tendency to use informal recruitment channels more often for jobs with high degree of discretion (i.e. managerial, professional, and specialists jobs (MPS)) than for jobs with low degree of discretion (i.e. administrative and supporting jobs). In addition, the type of information transmitted through employers' social contacts matters for their recruitment strategies. In particular, the reliable and trustworthy information from contacts with friends and family is more important for MPS jobs. This seems to be the way employers deal with the high agency costs characterizing this type of jobs. This study extends prior research as follows. First, while earlier studies more closely looked at why organizations use formal or informal recruitment, this study specifically focusses on the role the job type plays in the hiring process. Second, it provides an extension of agency theory by including job type in the analyses. And, third, the study examines how the networks of employers, rather than employees, affect the hiring process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37706>

GNOCCHI, Stefano, LAGERBORG, Andresa, PAPPA, Evi
Do labor market institutions matter for business cycles?
Journal of economic dynamics and control, 2015, Vol. 51, pp. 299-317

Using panel data of 19 OECD countries observed over 40 years and data on specific labor market reform episodes we conclude that labor market institutions matter for business cycle fluctuations. Spearman partial



rank correlations reveal that more flexible institutions are associated with lower business cycle volatility. Turning to the analysis of reform episodes, wage bargaining reforms increase the correlation of the real wage with labor productivity and the volatility of unemployment. Employment protection reforms increase the volatility of employment and decrease the correlation of the real wage with labor productivity. Reforms reducing replacement rates make labor productivity more procyclical.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39018>

GOTTARD, Anna, MATTEI, Alessandra, VIGNOLI, Daniele
The relationship between education and fertility in the presence of a time varying frailty component

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: series A, statistics in society, 2015, Vol. 178, No. 4, pp. 863-881

[Migration Policy Centre]

The paper investigates the relationship between fertility and women's education in Italy, using data from the 2009 Household Multipurpose Survey of Family and Social Subjects. We use event history models, adopting a Bayesian approach for inference to study the association between fertility and women's education in the presence of a time varying unobserved component. Our analysis shows that either disregarding the unobserved component or assuming a time constant unobserved heterogeneity can lead to misleading results, at least in the context studied.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39291>

GOTTARDI, Piero, KAJII, Atsushi, NAKAJIMA, Tomoyuki
Optimal taxation and debt with uninsurable risks to human capital accumulation

American economic review, 2015, Vol. 105, No. 11, pp. 3443-3470

We consider an economy where individuals face uninsurable risks to their human capital accumulation and analyze the optimal level of linear taxes on capital and labor income together with the optimal path of government debt. We show that in the presence of such risks, it is beneficial to tax both labor and capital and to issue public debt. We also assess the quantitative importance of these findings, and show that the benefits of government debt and capital taxes both increase with the magnitude of idiosyncratic risks and the degree of relative risk aversion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38586>

GOTTARDI, Piero, KUBLER, Felix
Dynamic competitive economies with complete markets and collateral constraints

Review of economic studies, 2015, Vol. 82, No. 3, pp. 1119-1153

In this article we examine the competitive equilibria of a dynamic stochastic economy with complete markets and collateral constraints. We show that, provided the sets of asset pay-offs and of collateral levels are sufficiently rich, the equilibrium allocations with sequential trades and collateral constraints are equivalent to those obtained in Arrow-Debreu markets subject to a series of limited pledgeability constraints. We provide both necessary and sufficient conditions for equilibria to be Pareto efficient and show that when



collateral is scarce equilibria are not only Pareto inefficient but also often constrained inefficient, in the sense that imposing tighter borrowing restrictions can make everybody in the economy better off. We derive sufficient conditions for the existence of Markov equilibria and, for the case of two agents, for the existence of equilibria that have finite support. These equilibria can be computed with arbitrary accuracy and the model is very tractable.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38588>

GRAEF, Inge, WAHYUNINGTYAS, Sih Yuliana, VALCKE, Peggy

Assessing data access issues in online platforms

Telecommunications policy, 2015, Vol. 39, No. 5, pp. 375-387

[Florence School of Regulation]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39320>

GRÄTZ, Michael

When growing up without a parent does not hurt: parental separation and the compensatory effect of social origin

European sociological review, 2015, Vol. 31, No. 5, pp. 546-557

This article investigates how the negative impact of parental separation on children's educational outcomes varies with social origin. In particular, I test the compensatory class hypothesis which postulates that higher class families compensate the negative effects of disadvantageous life events, such as parental separation. I apply family-fixed effects models to control for unmeasured confounding characteristics of families and use data on siblings from Germany. I do find indication of substantial negative effects of parental separation on the probability of attending the upper track in secondary school (Gymnasium) and on school grades in German and Mathematics. These negative consequences of parental separation are limited to children with low-educated parents. Children in families with highly educated parents are not negatively affected by their parents' separation in their educational outcomes. This finding supports the compensatory class hypothesis and demonstrates that research on the consequences of parental separation has to take into account the heterogeneity of separation effects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37458>

GRUNDMANN, Stefan

The Banking Union translated into (private law) duties: infrastructure and rulebook

European business organization law review, 2015, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 357-382

This article starts out from the general question of how fields of regulation have impacted on the private law relationships between individuals, i.e., in competition law and capital market law. It states that the impact is sometimes more direct, as in capital market law, sometimes less direct and felt only after much more time, like in competition law, but that it is always present. Hence, the first result is obvious: the new Banking Union scheme will impact also on private law relationships. While this is already discussed in some specific areas—namely organisation of banks and recovery and resolution of banks (with the bail-in mechanism)—and while these areas are addressed in this article as well, the question most thoroughly dealt with here is whether such impact will be felt more generally and how it should be shaped. It concerns all bank-client relationships—mostly contract law—, the question of how much influence is welcome, and in which ways



it can be channelled. The article provides ample material as to where similar questions have already been discussed in neighbouring fields of law and sees the regulatory package introduced under the term 'Banking Union' as one which will have a considerable amount of private law repercussions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39146>

GRUNDMANN, Stefan, MÖSLEIN, Florian

Vertragsrecht als Infrastruktur für Innovation

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Privatrechtswissenschaft, 2015, Vol. 4, 435-452

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40328>

GUARDIANCICH, Igor, GUIDI, Mattia

Formal independence of regulatory agencies and varieties of capitalism: a case of institutional complementarity?

Regulation & governance, 2015, FirstOnline

[BORDERLANDS]

The Varieties of Capitalism literature posits that national economic institutions reflect the mode of coordination of a country's market actors. Despite the importance of this claim and a rich literature on the emergence of regulatory capitalism, few studies test such prediction for Independent Regulatory Agencies (IRAs). This article connects the two fields of research by analysing the impact of economic coordination on the formal independence of IRAs. The results show that, beyond issues of credible commitment and policy stability, the collective action capacity of market actors matters. In particular, regulators in Coordinated Market Economies enjoy less independence than in Liberal Market Economies, while intermediate regimes grant IRAs the least autonomy. The policy implications are nontrivial. Similar to other macroeconomic institutions, inappropriate combinations of economic coordination and IRA independence may engender Pareto-suboptimal regulatory solutions. In such cases, policymakers should reconsider the rules governing national regulators.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39319>

GUIA, Aitana

Completing the religious transition? Muslims and Catholics navigate secularism in democratic Spain

New diversities, 2015, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 95-110

In Europe, Muslims are often seen as the enemies of secularism and laïcité, the strict separation of church and state pioneered in nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century France. Yet the Spanish experience shows that European Muslims should not prima facie be considered opponents of secularism. Indeed, a majority of devout Spanish Muslims have demanded, rather than opposed, state neutrality on religious matters—this in direct opposition to a concerted effort by the Catholic Church and its supporters to maintain a privileged position vis-à-vis other confessions. In the protracted debates over the role of religion in the public sphere in Spain, devout Muslims have shown a preference for the secular Socialist Party over the militant Catholicism of Spanish conservatives. The leaders of the Protestant, Jewish, and Islamic federations demanded in 2011 that Spain complete its “religious transition” so as to ensure the equal treatment of all religious confessions by the state. Muslims in Spain, while they have echoed Catholic demands for the preservation of religion in



the public sphere, have opposed Catholicism's privileged status in the country. By demanding consistency of treatment and state neutrality on religious matters, Muslims have assisted, rather than hindered, the construction of secularism in Spain.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38839>

GUIDI, Mattia

The impact of independence on regulatory outcomes: the case of EU competition policy

Journal of Common Market studies, 2015, Vol. 53, No. 6, pp. 1195-1213

[BORDERLANDS]

Independent regulatory agencies are created in order to enhance the stability and credibility of economic regulation, and to improve policy implementation. So far, most research in political science has focused on explaining the reasons for independence, while less attention has been paid to analysing the consequences of independence. Aiming to start filling this gap, this article seeks to test if (and to what extent) independence makes a difference in competition policy enforcement. Original data on formal independence of national competition agencies in EU Member States from 1993 to 2009 are employed to test if different degrees of independence (and changes in independence over time) affect foreign direct investment and consumer prices. The results indicate that the formal independence of a competition agency does not have any significant impact on either indicator, thus questioning the assumption that independence yields better regulatory performance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39315>

GUIDI, Mattia, KARAGIANNIS, Yannis

Social democratic parties and antitrust policy: evidence from Western Europe (2002–13)

European political science review, 2015, first view

[BORDERLANDS]

This paper investigates the position of social democratic parties (SDPs) towards antitrust (competition) policy. Given their traditional state-interventionist attitude and their ties with organized labour, SDPs have long been considered as not supportive of antitrust policy. However, antitrust policy's goal of granting consumers lower prices is beneficial to salary earners. Hence, it is not surprising that SDPs' support for antitrust policy varies considerably. To account for such variation, this paper hypothesizes that SDPs' support for antitrust policy depends on: (a) the influence of trade unions; (b) the electoral system; and (c) the degree of coordination of the economy. Analysing in depth 16 party manifestos of West European SDPs from 2002 to 2013, we check the plausibility of our hypotheses with seven paired comparisons. Our analysis supports the hypothesis that the influence of trade unions affects SDPs' support for antitrust policy, while the impact of electoral system and economic coordination appears less evident.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39316>

GUIDI, Riccardo, ANDRETTA, Massimiliano

Between resistance and resilience: how do Italian solidarity purchase groups change in times of crisis and austerity

Partecipazione e conflitto, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 443-477

[COSMOS]



This Paper deals with the current transformations of Solidarity Purchase Groups (SPGs) in Italy. We particularly wonder if and eventually how the economic crisis and austerity policies have affected SPGs. Through an approach based on the literature on political consumerism and social movements, six hypotheses are proposed: 'less economic resources, less SPGs,' 'cultural path dependency,' 'increased opportunities,' 'isomorphism,' 'civic traditions,' and 'resilience.' Empirical data focus on Italian and Tuscan SPGs, by both articulating different research methods and focalizing on different levels. Although our work has only an explorative aim, our analysis shows that the amount of available economic resources cannot per se lead to a satisfying understanding of the evolution of SPGs. Hypotheses based on culture and political processes seem to be more promising and can point to the resilience capacity of those groups. Post-materialistic values resulting from economic well-being might have produced organized practices of political consumerism. However, once political consumerism gets structured—this is our tentative argument—not only does it resist to external shocks but also it transforms itself and adapts to the new conditions imposed by crises, that is, it becomes 'resilient.' The 'resilience hypothesis' applied to SPGs nevertheless has to face some social cleavages. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39317>

HANSEN, Peter Reinhard
A martingale decomposition of discrete Markov chains
Economics letters, 2015, Vol. 133, pp. 14-18

We consider a multivariate time series whose increments are given from a homogeneous Markov chain. We show that the martingale component of this process can be extracted by a filtering method and establish the corresponding martingale decomposition in closed-form. This representation is useful for the analysis of time series that are confined to a grid, such as financial high frequency data. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38564>

HANSEN, Peter Reinhard, TIMMERMANN, Allan
Equivalence between out-of-sample forecast comparisons and Wald statistics
Econometrica, 2015, Vol. 83, No. 6, pp. 2485-2505

We demonstrate the asymptotic equivalence between commonly used test statistics for out-of-sample forecasting performance and conventional Wald statistics. This equivalence greatly simplifies the computational burden of calculating recursive out-of-sample test statistics and their critical values. For the case with nested models, we show that the limit distribution, which has previously been expressed through stochastic integrals, has a simple representation in terms of χ^2 -distributed random variables and we derive its density. We also generalize the limit theory to cover local alternatives and characterize the power properties of the test. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38584>

HEBEL, Kai, LENZ, Tobias
The identity/policy nexus in European foreign policy
Journal of European public policy, 2015, Online first

Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe; Contingency; EU foreign policy; European Community; Identity This article analyses the relationship between identity and foreign policy in the European Union



(EU)—a linkage that we term the ‘identity/policy nexus’. Our principal argument is that the collective identity of the EU exerts a systematic yet contingent influence on its foreign policy. We develop this argument in three steps. First, we observe that much of the existing literature under-specifies how identity translates into foreign policy, resulting in a problematic tendency to essentialize the nexus. To remedy this weakness, we propose an inductive approach that empirically traces the political processes constituting the nexus. Second, to facilitate such analysis, we introduce a novel heuristic framework. The framework delineates two translation processes—identity construction and identity operationalization—both of which are conditioned by the political dynamics of the supranational space in which the processes unfold. Finally, we apply this framework to the time period between 1962 and 1975. We observe that the operation of the nexus was characterized by a high degree of contingency. This finding, we suggest, validates an inductive approach to the study of the nexus.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38376>

HELLEMANS, Liesbeth, LIEVENS, Eva, VALCKE, Peggy
***Playing hide-and-peek? A legal perspective on the complex distinction
between commercial and editorial content in hybrid advertising formats***

info, 2015, Vol. 17, No. 6, pp. 19-34

[Florence School of Regulation]

This paper aims to examine the challenges raised by hybrid advertising strategies for principles of identification and separation, included in various regulatory instruments, and the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD) in particular. First, this paper describes two examples of hybrid (television) advertising formats, with a potential interconnection between editorial and commercial content, such as advertorials and commercial overlays. This section is followed by an analysis of the origins and key elements of the identification and separation principle. Next, the implementation in legislation of Belgium (Flanders region), The Netherlands and the UK, and decisions of media regulators in those countries are explored to assess how the principles are interpreted in practice. Finally, the authors identify the concrete challenges that these formats raise and frame those against the background of European policy developments. — The analysis shows that the current interpretation of the identification and separation principles conflicts with the inherently integrated features of hybrid advertising formats, especially commercial overlays. To remedy this, the authors propose strengthening the identification principle, for instance, by developing cross-media labels and framing this within a co-regulatory framework where advertisers and media service providers take up their responsibility to respect fundamental principles and protect less cognitively skilled consumers, such as children. This paper aims to contribute to the current re-thinking of the legal framework with regard to new commercial communication techniques, convergence and public interest goals. This can be framed against the background of the revision of the AVMSD and the Digital Single Market Strategy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39342>

HENRIOT, Arthur
Economic curtailment of intermittent renewable energy sources

Energy economics, 2015, Vol. 49(C), pp. 370-379

[Florence School of Regulation]

In a power system featuring a large share of intermittent renewables and inflexible thermal generators, efficiency gains could be achieved by curtailing the production of renewables. However, as renewables 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 renewables when their variability is high and the system flexibility is low can reduce generation costs, the different stakeholders will not necessarily benefit from such measures. As a consequence, leaving this decision to generators will lead to a sub-optimal level of curtailment. Either incentives to provide accurate RES availability forecasts or alternatively centralised forecasting should be put into place to solve the resulting problem of asymmetry of information.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39318>

HERITIER, Adrienne, PRAKASH, Aseem
A resource-based view of the EU's regional and international leadership
Global policy, 2015, Vol 6, No. 3, pp. 247-255

How does one explain the variation in the EU's success in enacting and enforcing policies that lead to the supply of regional or global public goods? We examine how the EU deploys its positional resources to enact laws that compel governments or firms to contribute to the provision of public goods. We suggest that leaders such as the EU are able to compel public goods contributions if they have the legal authority to do so, and are able to deploy their positional resources to build effective coalitions or reduce the leverage of potential veto players. We look at two issue areas empirically: banking and the environment. In the banking cases, the EU sought to provide regional public goods; in the environmental cases, it sought to provide regional and global public goods. We examine instances of leadership success as well as failure. In the banking cases, we examine Outright Monetary Transactions (success) and banking single resolution mechanism (less successful) the environmental cases pertain to chemical regulation (success) and airline emissions (failure). These cases reveal the EU's skill and limitations in deploying its positional authority to induce contributions for public goods provision from EU member governments, EU firms and nonEU firms.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37678>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Fostering Transatlantic regulatory cooperation and gradual multilateralization
Journal of international economic law, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 609-624

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39065>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Multilateral cooperation in a world of preferential trade agreements?
The Brown journal of world affairs, 2015, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 131-144

With the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995, much of the original vision of the drafters of the 1948 International Trade Organization (ITO) Charter was realized, albeit some 50 years later. The ITO was supposed to complement the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in the area of trade policy, but as a result of a decision by the U.S. government not to submit the treaty for approval by Congress, it never entered into force. In retrospect, the agreement to create the WTO may be a high-water mark for multilateral trade cooperation. Since its creation, WTO members have not been able to agree on further liberalizing access to markets for goods and services in the long-running Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations. This reflects disagreements among the largest trading powers: the United States and the EU on one side and large emerging economies such as Brazil, China, and India on the other. Instead of using



the WTO as the venue to cooperate on trade policy matters, the EU and the United States have increasingly turned toward preferential trade agreements (PTAs), arrangements in which liberalization is restricted to participating countries, raising questions about the future trajectory of the world trading system.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39087>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
Embracing diversity: plurilateral agreements and the trading system
World trade review, 2015, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 101-116

Plurilateral agreements in the WTO context allow sub-sets of countries to agree to commitments in specific policy areas that only apply to signatories, and thus allow for ‘variable geometry’ in the WTO. Current WTO rules make it much more difficult to pursue the plurilateral route than to negotiate a preferential trade agreement outside the WTO. We argue that this is inefficient from a global welfare and trading system perspective and that WTO Members should facilitate the negotiation of new plurilateral agreements on regulatory matters.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34223>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
WTO ‘à la carte’ or WTO ‘menu du jour’: assessing the case for plurilateral agreements
European journal of international law, 2015, Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 319–343

Plurilateral agreements in the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO) allow sub-sets of countries to agree to commitments in specific policy areas that only apply to signatories and thus allow for ‘variable geometry’ in the WTO. Plurilateral agreements share a number of features with preferential trade agreements (PTAs), which are increasingly used by governments to liberalize trade in goods and services. This article discusses the current institutional framework that governs these two alternatives and distinguishes them from the general, non-discriminatory agreements that are negotiated among—and apply to—all WTO members. Current WTO rules make it much more difficult to pursue the plurilateral route than to negotiate a PTA. We review the arguments for and against making it easier for ‘issue-specific’ clubs to form in the WTO and discuss how concerns raised by some WTO members regarding the potential negative impact of plurilateral agreements on the multilateral trading system might be addressed. We take the view that action to facilitate the negotiation of plurilateral agreements in the WTO should be considered and that the potential downsides for the multilateral trading system can be managed.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39069>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., SHEPHERD, Ben
Services productivity, trade policy and manufacturing exports
The world economy, 2015, Early view

This paper analyses 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 per cent improvement in services productivity is associated with an increase in manufacturing productivity of 0.3 per cent. Services trade restrictiveness indices 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 stylised 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/1814/39053>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., SHEPHERD, Ben
Who profits from trade facilitation initiatives? Implications for African countries

Journal of African trade, 2015, Vol. 2, No. 1-2, pp. 51-70

Extensive research has demonstrated the existence of large potential welfare gains from measures to facilitate trade — reduce trade costs — for African countries in particular. However, concerns have been expressed by policymakers regarding the distribution of the benefits and costs of trade facilitation. We use firm-level data for a large number of developing countries, in Africa and the rest of the world, to assess the claims that it will be mostly large firms that benefit from trade facilitation and that trade facilitation may result in a deterioration of the trade balance. We find no evidence for either argument. Our results suggest that trade facilitation can be beneficial in a range of countries, including those that are primarily involved in value chains as suppliers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39055>

HOFFMANN, Rasmus, EIKEMO, Terje A., KULHÁNOVÁ, Ivana,
KULIK, Margarete C., LOOMAN, Caspar, MENVIELLE, Gwenn,
DEBOOSERE, Patrick, MARTIKAINEN, Pekka,
REGIDOR, Enrique, MACKENBACH, Johan P.

Obesity and the potential reduction of social inequalities in mortality: evidence from 21 European populations

European journal of public health, 2015, Vol. 25, No. 5, pp. 849-856

Obesity contributes considerably to the problem of health inequalities in many countries, but quantitative estimates of this contribution and to what extent it is modifiable are scarce. We identify the potential for reducing educational inequalities in all-cause and obesity-related mortality in 21 European populations, by modifying educational differences in obesity and overweight. Prevalence data and mortality data come from 21 European populations. Mortality rate ratios come from literature reviews. We use the population attributable fraction (PAF) to estimate the impact of scenario-based changes in the social distribution of obesity on educational inequalities in mortality. An elimination of differences in obesity between educational groups would decrease relative inequality in all-cause mortality between those with high and low education by up to 12% for men and 42% for women. About half of the relative inequality in mortality could be reduced for some causes of death in several countries, often in southern Europe. Absolute inequalities in all-cause mortality would be reduced by up to 69 (men) and 67 (women) deaths per 100 000 person-years. The potential reduction of health inequality by an elimination of social inequalities in obesity might be substantial. The reductions differ by country, cause of death and gender, suggesting that the priority given to obesity as an entry-point for tackling health inequalities should differ between countries and gender.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38417>



HUDDLESTON, Thomas, VINK, Maarten Peter
Full membership or equal rights? The link between naturalisation and integration policies for immigrants in 29 European states
Comparative migration studies, 2015, Vol. 3, No. 8, pp. 1-19

Traditionally, there are two contrasting views on the way states can use naturalisation and immigrants' rights policies to set out their broader agenda of immigrant integration. First, citizenship acquisition can be seen as complementary to the granting of social and political rights to immigrants, as a necessary step in the process of full integration in the political community. Whereas granting access to formal membership through naturalisation may instead be seen as an alternative to granting social and political rights, independent of citizenship status. In this paper, we analyse the relation between naturalisation and integration policies in 29 European states, looking at immigrants' rights in several areas of public life, such as political participation, anti-discrimination, education, the labour market and family reunion. We find strong empirical evidence in Europe that extending membership and rights are generally used as complementary, rather than alternative, means to immigrant integration. While our analysis does not invalidate the 'alternative' view as a normative stance, it does suggest that it comes with political constraints as, in practice, it is rarely practiced in Europe.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37561>

HUTCHESON, Derek, ARRIGHI, Jean-Thomas
“Keeping Pandora’s (ballot) box half-shut”: a comparative inquiry into the institutional limits of external voting in EU member states
Democratization, 2015, Vol. 22, No. 5, pp. 884-905
[EUDO]

The article compares the institutional constraints that limit the potential electoral impact of external voting in national legislative elections in the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU). It shows that the discrepancy between policy aims and outcomes can be mainly attributed to a variety of institutional constraints restricting the scope of the policy (through residence and professional qualifications) limiting eligible voters' access to the ballot (through cumbersome registration procedures and voting methods) and reducing the electoral weight attributed to their votes (through distinct modes of representation). It argues that the discrepancy is at least partly the result of a combination of electoral and normative concerns about the influence that external voters could and should have in elections. Institutional restrictions on the franchise of external citizens may be interpreted as a way to keep the “Pandora’s box” of unexpected electoral consequences half-shut, by extending the suffrage to a traditionally excluded electorate while at the same time moderating the implications.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39305>

JAEGER, Thomas
Rolling pennies on the road? EU law conformity of road charges for light vehicles
European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 126-156

The EU law conformity of road charges has received some recent attention following the German government's plans for implementation of an infrastructure charge for vehicles below 3,5 tons on motorways and through-roads. The peculiarity of those plans lies in their double nature, combining the introduction of a charge



for Univ.-Profall users with a rebate on the level of motor vehicles taxes for German-registered vehicles. This contribution uses the occasion of the German case to look at the provisions and principles of EU law applicable to road charges for light vehicles and undertake an assessment of the current developments.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38605>

JONES, David Martin, JENNE, Nicole
Weak states' regionalism: ASEAN and the limits of security cooperation in Pacific Asia
International relations of the Asia-Pacific, 2015, OnlineFirst

Since the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) expanded its institutional outreach to span the broader Asia Pacific and new policy areas, a dominant orthodoxy has placed the organization at the center of the region's international order. More recently, uncertainty in the context of China's rise sheds doubt on ASEAN's apparent centrality to its procedurally driven transformation of foreign relations across East Asia. While theories of cooperation explain why and when minor powers choose to pool their resources, the reverse logic has hardly been considered. This paper shows that the particular type of ASEAN regionalism is not only a product of weak states' cooperation but that the lack of capacity also sets the limits for the regional project. Two case studies on intramural security elicit the limited effectiveness of ASEAN's endeavor to develop into a security community. Meanwhile, as an examination of the South China Sea dispute demonstrates, its attempt to export its norms has rendered it vulnerable to the intervention of more powerful actors and increasingly side-lined by the evolution of great power rivalry.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39017>

KAMPHUIS, Kirsten
'The Javanese is soft and docile': deconstructing masculinities in ethnography about the Netherlands Indies
Leidschrift: historisch tijdschrift, 2015, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 163-178

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38927>

KAPETANIOS, George, KHALAF, Lynda, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano
Factor based identification-robust inference in IV regressions
Journal of applied econometrics, 2015, First Online

Robust methods for instrumental variable inference have received considerable attention recently. Their analysis has raised a variety of problematic issues such as size/power trade-offs resulting from weak or many instruments. We show that information reduction methods provide a useful and practical solution to this and related problems. Formally, we propose factor-based modifications to three popular weak-instrument-robust statistics, and illustrate their validity asymptotically and in finite samples. Results are derived using asymptotic settings that are commonly used in both the factor and weak-instrument literature. For the Anderson-Rubin statistic, we also provide analytical finite-sample results that do not require any underlying factor structure. An illustrative Monte Carlo study reveals the following. Factor-based tests control size regardless of instruments and factor quality. All factor-based tests are systematically more powerful than standard counterparts. With informative instruments and in contrast to standard tests: (i) power of factor-



based tests is not affected by k even when large; and (ii) weak factor structure does not cost power. An empirical study on a New Keynesian macroeconomic model suggests that our factor-based methods can bridge a number of gaps between structural and statistical modeling.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39321>

KASSOTI, Eva

Fragmentation and inter-judicial dialogue: the CJEU and the ICJ at the interface

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 21-49

This contribution explores the question whether the CJEU has promoted or, conversely, weakened the coherence of the international legal system through its practice within the broader context of the fragmentation debate. In order to do so, the article begins by inquiring into the notions of ‘fragmentation’ and ‘coherence’ and argues that the two terms are used to connote a wide array of meanings. Focusing on the judicial aspect, the article continues by examining the extent to which the CJEU is willing to engage with external sources by directly citing the jurisprudence of the ICJ in cases involving questions of public international law. It is demonstrated, that, in its practice, the Court shows a high degree of deference to the authority of the ICJ by routinely having recourse to the latter’s case-law. In this light, the article puts into question the manner in which the EU courts are often portrayed in the literature: by refusing to make their own bold pronouncements on international law, the EU courts are actually conducive to the coherence of the international legal system. The article concludes by highlighting that, in order to remain informed and relevant, the fragmentation/coherence debate must also include the ‘trans-judicial communication’ perspective.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38609>

KISIEL, Piotr

The Sanctuary of a sacred nation: national discourse in the style and décor of the Licheń Sanctuary

Nationalities papers: the journal of nationalism and ethnicity, 2015, FirstOnline

The Basilica of Our Lady of Licheń, located near Konin in the Greater Poland Voivodeship, provides a unique insight into a nationalistic discourse in contemporary Poland. It was created not only as a Catholic shrine but also as a place of patriotic indoctrination. This paper examines not only the architecture and design of the Church and the surrounding Sanctuary, but also the ideas of Rev. Eugeniusz Makulski, the site’s founder, and Barbara Bielecka, its architect, in order to understand one of the important currents in a debate on the Polish post-Communist identity. A close analysis of this religious shrine is intended not only to understand this particular site but also to examine how national identity is (re)defined in architecture. As this paper shows, the employment of symbolic devices allows the creation of a coherent story of the Polish nation as a religious community with a history intrinsically linked to the Catholic Church. However, the annexation of the lay sphere (nation) by the sacred one (religion) leads to problematic results when it comes to the universality of the religion and the “nationalization” of the Catholic Church itself.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38284>

KOPRALEVA, Iva, VINK, Maarten Peter

EU sanctions in response to intra-state conflict: a comparative approach

European foreign affairs review, 2015, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 315-336



Restrictive measures (or sanctions) form an important part of the European Union's (EU's) foreign policy toolbox. Studying the conditions under which the EU imposes sanctions is therefore imperative for understanding EU's role in the global arena. This article aims at modelling the use of EU sanctions particularly in response to intra-state conflicts in its neighbourhood. Four variables (trade linkage with the EU as whole; trade linkage with individual Member States; democracy level of the potential target state; and violence level of the intra-state conflict) are tested against data from ten intra-state conflicts from EU's neighbourhood using a comparative mixed-method methodology of fuzzy-set analysis and process-tracing. We identify the lack of strong trade linkage between individual Member States and the potential target state as a sufficient condition for the imposition of sanctions. In addition, the presence of bilateral trade links is a necessary, and if the potential target state is a democracy, sufficient condition for the non-imposition of sanctions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37562>

KOSYAKOVA, Yuliya, KURAKIN, Dmitry, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter
Horizontal and vertical gender segregation in Russia: changes upon labour market entry before and after the collapse of the Soviet Regime
European sociological review, 2015, Vol. 31, No. 5, pp. 573-590

Using retrospective data from the Russian Education and Employment Survey (EES), we examine labour market entry in Russia in terms of changes in horizontal gender segregation and vertical gender inequalities before and after the collapse of the Soviet regime in 1991. Our results provide evidence for horizontal gender segregation across branches of the economy among labour market entrants in Russia, which have been growing since 1991. Moreover, horizontal differences seem to be driving vertical gender inequalities in terms of entry into authoritative positions. Accounting for heterogeneity in education and the entered branch, we find that despite gender equality principles and full-time employment for women, vertical gender inequalities had already existed under the Soviet regime. However, these increased during the liberalization reforms. These growing vertical gender inequalities can be traced back mainly to a worsening of female chances in an economic transition, whereas there was no significant change for male entrants. Furthermore, women seem to be particularly disadvantaged among highly qualified entrants. We conclude that Russian female entrants have not fully converted their educational advantage into occupational opportunities since the transition from socialism to a liberalized market economy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38425>

KOSYAKOVA, Yuliya, SKOPEK, Jan, ECKMAN, Stephanie
Do interviewers manipulate responses to filter questions? Evidence from a multilevel approach
International journal of public opinion research, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 417-431

This study provides a theoretically guided analysis of how interviewers might manipulate responses to filter questions ('triggering rate') in survey interviews. Drawing on principal-agent theory, we examined how the triggering rate varies by survey mode and across interviewers' experience with the survey. Using data from a German survey and multilevel models, we find that interviewers do influence filter questions. Most intriguingly, there is an interaction between mode and experience: with increasing experience interviewers in CATI mode (higher monitoring and hourly payment) tend to collect more positive answers to the filter



questions, while interviewers in CAPI mode (lower monitoring and case-based payment) tend to collect fewer. Our results suggest that manipulative interview behavior regarding questionnaire filtering exists and varies across incentive structures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38426>

KRETSOS, Lefteris, VOGIATZOGLU, Markos

Lost in the ocean of deregulation? The Greek labour movement in a time of crisis

Relations industrielles/Industrial relations, 2015, Vol. 70, No. 2, pp. 218-239

[COSMOS]

The 2008 financial crisis had a tremendous impact on the Greek economy and society. Since 2010, widespread popular mobilizations have emerged against the austerity measures that were part of the bail-out package proposed to the Greek governments by the Troika of creditors (EU-ECB-IMF). Yet the institutional trade unions have failed to impede the reduction of wage earners' income, which, by 2013, had dropped by 50% compared to 2008 levels. These unions have also been largely unable to confirm their leading role in mobilizing the working population. This article examines the reasons for the failure of the institutional trade unions to adequately address the austerity challenge. We consider that the explanation of their shortcomings lies in the generic challenges and problems contemporary trade unions are facing, as documented in the relevant international literature, as well as the specific particularities and traits of the Greek socio-political context. We also investigate the alternatives proposed by militant, grassroots labour organizations, such as neighbourhood-based workers' clubs, industry sector or company-based unions populated by precarious workers, and occupied, self-managed companies. After identifying the strong points of the latter's contributions, as well as the problems and challenges they are facing, we conclude that a diversified and innovative approach is required on the part of the labour movement in order to simultaneously address and exploit all sources of workers' power. The article concludes that a process of strategic rapprochement between mainstream and radical unions in Greece is necessary.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39344>

KRIESI, Hanspeter

War, states, and citizenship: a comment on Sidney Tarrow's 'War, states, and contention'

Partecipazione e conflitto, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 313-318

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35340>

KRÖGER, Hannes

Newspell: easy maagement of complex spell data

Stata journal, 2015, Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 155-172

Biographical data gathered in surveys are often stored in spell format, allowing for overlaps between spell states. On the one hand, these kind of data provide useful information for researchers. On the other hand, the data structure is often complex and not easy to handle. The newspell program offers a solution to the problem of spell-data management with three important features. First, it can rank spells and cut off overlaps according to the rank order. Second, newspell can combine overlapping parts of spells into new categories of spells, generating entirely new states. Third, it can detect gaps in the spell data that are not yet coded. It also



includes subcommands for the management of complex spell data. Spell states can be merged and filled in with information from adjacent spells, and the data can be transformed to long or wide format. The command can be used to clean data, to combine two spell-data sources that have information on different kinds of states, or to deal with spell data that are complex by survey design. newspell is useful for users who are not familiar with complex spell data and have little experience in Stata programming or data management. For experienced users, newspell saves a lot of time and coding work.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38410>

KRÖGER, Hannes, HOFFMANN, Rasmus, PAKPAHAN, Eduwin
Consequences of measurement error for inference in cross-lagged panel design: the example of the reversed causal relationship between health and socio-economic status

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series A (Statistics in society), 2015, FirstOnline

We discuss the problem of random measurement error in two variables when using a cross-lagged panel design. We apply the problem to the question of the causal direction between socio-economic status and subjective health, known also as health selection versus social causation. We plot the bias of the ratio between the social causation and the health selection coefficient as a function of the degree of measurement error in subjective health and socio-economic status for different scenarios which might occur in practice. Using simulated data we give an example of a Bayesian model for the treatment of measurement error that relies on external information about the degree of measurement error.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38413>

KRÖGER, Hannes, PAKPAHAN, Eduwin, HOFFMANN, Rasmus
What causes health inequality? A systematic review on the relative importance of social causation and health selection

European journal of public health, 2015, Vol. 25, No. 6, pp. 951-960

The social gradient in health is one of the most reliable findings in public health research. The two competing hypotheses that try to explain this gradient are known as the social causation and the health selection hypothesis. There is currently no synthesis of the results of studies that test both hypotheses. We provide a systematic review of the literature that has addressed both the health selection and social causation hypotheses between 1994 and 2013 using seven databases following PRISMA rules. The search strategy resulted in 2952 studies, of which, we included 34 in the review. The synthesis of these studies suggests that there is no general preference for either of the hypotheses (12 studies for social causation, 10 for health selection). However, both a narrative synthesis as well as meta-regression results show that studies using indicators for socio-economic status (SES) that are closely related to the labor market find equal support for health selection and social causation, whereas indicators of SES like education and income yield results that are in favor of the social causation hypothesis. High standards in statistical modeling were associated with more support for health selection. The review highlights the fact that the causal mechanisms behind health inequalities are dependent on whether or not the dimension being analyzed closely reflects labor market success. Additionally, further research should strive to improve the statistical modeling of causality, as this might influence the conclusions drawn regarding the relative importance of health selection and social causation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38415>



KUTMANALIEV, Joldon

Public and communal spaces and their relation to the spatial dynamics of ethnic riots: violence and non-violence in the city of Osh

International journal of sociology and social policy, 2015, Vol. 35, No. 7/8, pp. 449-477

This paper is one of the first attempts to explain the local dynamics of the 2010 ethnic riots in Kyrgyzstan. No scholarly work has attempted to systematically analyze the 2010 ethnic violence and its local dynamics on the neighborhood scale. The purpose of this paper is to shed light on this gap by analyzing neighborhoods' responses to the emerging violence in the city of Osh. In order to do this, the author compares two typical neighborhoods in Osh, one violent and the other non-violent, with different spatial structures and built environments that demonstrate/represent similar dynamics of riots in many other neighborhoods. The empirical findings of this paper are based on the ethnographic fieldwork the author carried out in 2010 and between 2012 and 2014. During nine months (in total) of the author's ethnographic fieldwork, the author conducted around 60 semi-structured interviews in Osh city mainly with community leaders. In the author's interview sampling, the author used two approaches: the snowball method and geographically/territorially representative sampling. The author argues that among other factors, a particular type of public space provides favorable conditions for riot occurrence or non-occurrence. For example, in Osh, such places as areas around the central bazaar and densely populated multi-story building complexes were especially riot-prone. By contrast, residential areas with individual-unit houses and low residential mobility represented communally private spaces with more easy riot-control. In addition, some residential areas implemented strategies such as physical self-isolation to avoid violence. By restricting freedom of movement and erecting improvised barricades, the residents of such neighborhoods created a temporally new space with its own rules and interethnic cooperation. This paper suggests new insights in the analysis of riots by connecting theoretical categories and concepts of space provided by scholars of contentious politics and applying them to the case of the 2010 ethnic riots in Osh city. By analyzing riot dynamics on the neighborhood scale, this research contributes to the understanding of the spatial dynamics of ethnic riots.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37426>

LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe, SCHMITTER, Philippe C.

Transcending or descending? European integration in times of crisis

European political science review, 2015, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 3-22

The European Union is at a make-or-break moment. The current crisis could be beneficial or detrimental for its future. We revisit Schmitter's model of crisis-induced decision-making cycles (1970) and critically discuss why the current crisis might not be as benign as originally thought.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/32215>

LENK, Hannes

Challenging the notion of coherence in EU foreign investment policy

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 6-20

There have long been demands for more coherence in EU external action. The Lisbon Treaty has introduced important institutional changes in this respect. However, coherence — in the broad sense of a positive process that is focused on establishing synergies between various policy fields and actors — is still largely lacking for an EU foreign investment policy. An institutional bifurcation of different Directorates-General puts fuel



to the fire of a conceptual confusion of intra-EU and extra-EU investment agreements. As a consequence, overarching concerns such as compatibility with the principle of autonomy or effects of investor-state arbitration on the internal market are missing a coherent approach.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38604>

LEVINE, David K., MODICA, Salvatore,
WEINSCHELBAUM, Federico, ZURITA, Felipe

Evolution of impatience: the example of the farmer-sheriff game

American economic journal: microeconomics, 2015, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 295-317

The literature on the evolution of impatience, focusing on one-person decision problems, often finds that evolutionary forces favor the more patient individuals. This paper shows that in games where equilibrium involves threat of punishment there are forces generating an evolutionary advantage to the impatient. In particular, it offers a two-population example where evolutionary forces favor impatience in one group while favoring patience in the other. Moreover, efficiency may also favor impatient individuals. In our example, it is efficient for one population to evolve impatience and for the other to develop patience. Yet, evolutionary forces move the opposite direction.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39303>

LINKLATER, Emma

Make me an offer I won't regret: offers to license works on acceptable terms cannot block libraries 'right' to digitize for access on dedicated terminals: Technische Universität Darmstadt

Common market law review, 2015, Vol. 52, No. 3, pp. 813-823

Case C-117/13, Technische Universität Darmstadt v. Eugen Ulmer KG, Judgment of the Court (Fourth Chamber) of 11 September 2014, EU:C:2014:2196.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35898>

LORAND, Zsöfia

'A politically non-dangerous revolution is not a revolution': critical readings of the concept of sexual revolution by Yugoslav feminists in the 1970s

European review of history ; Revue européenne d'histoire, 2015, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 120-137

This article probes the issues of the “sexual revolution” and “feminism” in the context of Yugoslavia in the 1970s and early 1980s. By the time feminists in that country started to organise themselves in the 1970s, the concept of the “sexual revolution” had become subject to broader discussions. In this article, I demonstrate that the new feminist discourse in Yugoslavia was critical of the position of women in the country, while articulating an ambivalent attitude towards the idea of the “sexual revolution”: In dealing with diverse issues, such as women's sexuality and pornography, these feminists realised the concept's subversive potential, but also questioned its automatically emancipatory nature for women. In addition, as part of my conceptual analysis, I will also detect some of the intellectual influences adopted by the new Yugoslav feminists from



their US-American and West European counterparts. The critical or approving reflection on the Yugoslav feminists on these positions the Yugoslav feminists in a dialogical and cooperative, however also distinctive place vis-à-vis the Western second waves.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38828>

LORINI, Emiliano, SARTOR, Giovanni
A STIT logic for reasoning about social influence
Studia Logica, 2015, Online First

In this paper we propose a method for modeling social influence within the STIT approach to action. Our proposal consists in extending the STIT language with special operators that allow us to represent the consequences of an agent's choices over the rational choices of another agent.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38646>

MACKAY, David, CRAMTON, Peter, OCKENFELS, Axel, STOFT, Steven
Price carbon: I will if you will
Nature, 2015, Vol. 526, No. 7573, pp. 315–316

A common goal that is in everyone's self-interest is needed for countries to sign up to a strong climate agreement at Paris, say David MacKay and colleagues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38405>

MALITO, Debora Valentina
Building terror while fighting enemies: how the global war on terror deepened the crisis in Somalia
Third world quarterly, 2015, Vol. 36, No. 10, pp. 1866-1886
[Global Governance Programme]

Somalia has become a front in the US Global War on Terror (GWOt) because of the potential connection between terrorism and state fragility. While originally oriented towards 'building states while fighting terror', Enduring Freedom in Somalia obtained quite the opposite result of deepening the existing conflict. Why and how did the GWOt result in the controversial outcome of 'building terror while fighting enemies'? This article argues that the GWOt sponsored in Somalia an isolationist strategy that encouraged the political polarisation and military radicalisation of the insurgency. To explore this argument, the article first analyses the structure of the intervention by focusing on the interests and strategies of the interveners. Then it evaluates the conditions under which the modality of intervention (through the use of diplomatic, economic and coercive measures) violated the conditions essential to resolving conflict.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39335>

MANANASHVILI, Sergo
The diffusion of the EU Asylum Acquis in the Eastern neighbourhood: a test for the EU's normative power
European foreign affairs review, 2015, Vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 187-206
[Migration Policy Centre]



By analysing the existing European Union's (EU's) channels of norm diffusion and the extent to which the EU asylum acquis has been emulated in the Eastern Neighbourhood, this article aims at testing the theory of the EU's normative power. It is argued that despite the fact that the EU acts as a normative power in the Eastern Neighbourhood, in the field of asylum, this does not always lead to having real normative power. This is caused not only by diverging agendas between the EU and the third countries concerned, but also by the inconsistent application of the principle of conditionality on the side of the EU and especially by the EU's recent trade-in of its normative power for high politics, all of which has negative consequences for people in need of international protection.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39326>

MANSOUR, Dina

Stirring the "mix": gender and religion within islamic contexts in Europe

Global humanities. Studies in histories, cultures and societies, 2015, Vol. 1, pp. 41-56

[Migration Policy Centre]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39336>

MARCHETTI, Sabrina

Circularità: ritorno impossibile o partenza dolce? Donne ucraine e polacche a confronto

Mondi migranti, 2015, Vol. 3, pp. 63-81

Questo saggio indaga la relazione fra circolarità e la questione del ritorno prendendo in esame il caso delle donne straniere impiegate in Italia nel settore domestico e della cura. Nel confronto fra le prospettive di donne ucraine e donne polacche emerge come la circolarità possa combinarsi con momenti diversi del ciclo migratorio: per le ucraine la circolarità rappresenta una strategia per rimandare il ritorno definitivo in patria, dopo anni di permanenza stabile in Italia; per le polacche si tratta invece di una caratteristica della propria migrazione verso l'Italia fin dall'inizio, per attenuare il distacco dal proprio paese. La libertà di movimento all'interno dei confini dell'Unione europea che hanno le polacche in confronto alle ucraine è dirimente nello spiegare il diverso significato che la circolarità assume nelle traiettorie di queste donne. Vedremo tuttavia che esistono anche delle forti comunanze fra i due gruppi quando si guarda alle motivazioni che le spingono a ricercare una mobilità di tipo circolare.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39105>

MARQUIS, MeI

Idea merchants and paradigm peddlers in global antitrust

Pacific McGeorge global business and development law journal, 2015, Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 155-207

In the global field of antitrust law, policy paradigms are pushed and pulled by forces analogous to those of the market. Policy entrepreneurs (typically competition law agencies) operate in a setting where, notwithstanding various cooperative platforms, competition and rivalry occur and manifest themselves in a number of dimensions. This article is thus premised on the notion that competition enforcers across jurisdictions compete among themselves on a global 'market'. It ventures beyond extant scholarship by elaborating more fully on the modes through which this competitive behavior is pursued. The primary competitive relationship



explored is that between enforcers in the United States and enforcers in the European Union, but the article also accounts for antitrust having 'gone global', with the multiplication of antitrust jurisdictions and thus new entrants around the world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36298>

MARTORANO, Bruno, SANFILIPPO, Marco

Structural change and wage inequality in the manufacturing sector: long run evidence from East Asia

Oxford development studies, 2015, Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 212-231

[Global Governance Programme]

This paper analyses the long run determinants of wage inequality in the manufacturing sector for a group of East Asian countries that have experienced rapid structural transformations in recent decades. In line with the skill biased technological change hypothesis, our results show that within manufacturing structural change which fosters the participation of higher skilled workers is a strong determinant of the wage premium. However, the paper also highlights an unusual feature of the East Asian model, showing how well-designed education policies, prudent macroeconomic management and selective policies towards foreign capital can help to buffer the pressure of structural change on wage inequality, even in an open economy context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39324>

MARZOUKI, Nadia

La réception française de l'œuvre de Saba Mahmood et de l'asadisme

Tracés, HS-15, 2015, pp. 35-51

[RELIGIOWEST]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39331>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Dealing with PTAs in the WTO: falling through the cracks between 'judicialization' and 'legalization'

World trade review, 2015, Vol. 14, No. S1, pp. S107-S121

Preferential trade agreements (PTAs) have to be consistent with the WTO. Their monitoring at the multilateral level has failed so far for various reasons. The question arises what to do? Completion of the contract ('legalization') has failed repeatedly, and, in light of vested interests and incentives, there is no reason to believe it can succeed now. Judicialization can be discarded as well, since the incentives to enforce the WTO contract in this respect are lacking. The good arguments thus lie in favour of building bridges between the WTO and PTAs, and the weaker arguments with an effort to enhance enforcement against PTAs through either judicialization or legalization of the monitoring process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39332>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Symposium on the EU-seal products case. Sealed with a doubt: EU, seals and the WTO

European journal of risk regulation, 2015, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 388-395



In EC-Seal Products, the WTO Appellate Body (AB) issued a(nother) controversial report. This paper argues that the analysis followed by the AB is wrong. To prove this point, we ask two questions. Would the AB have concluded the same way if it had constructed the EU measure as two separate measures and not one? Did the AB adequately control for the regulatory intent of the EU, indeed the quintessential element for deciding whether the EU was indeed pursuing a societal preference of no commercial character? We responded in the negative to both questions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39333>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C., SAPIR, André
Dial PTAs for peace: the influence of Preferential Trade Agreements on litigation between trading partners
Journal of world trade, 2015, Vol. 49, No. 3, pp. 351-372

Preferential trade agreements (PTAs) are en vogue both as policy tool, as well as research subject. We do not beg to differ. In this article, inspired by the behaviour of the European Union (EU), we ask whether the proliferation of PTAs and the negotiation of mega-regionals, like the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the EU and the United States (US), risk undermining the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism (DSM), ‘the crown jewel of the WTO system.’ The EU is the world’s biggest participant in PTAs. It is also, after the US, the most active participant to WTO disputes. Yet, in the twenty years since the creation of the WTO, it has only been involved in a tiny number of disputes with PTA partners. We find that, despite appearances to the contrary, the US has also been involved in very few WTO disputes with its PTA partners. Moreover, without assigning causal relationship to the signature of a PTA and the amount of litigation between preferential partners, we show that there is inverse correlation between the two. We find it likely therefore that the number of WTO disputes is likely to continue decreasing as WTO Members, including the EU and the US, continue signing PTAs. It remains to be seen whether the WTO system will profit or suffer from the likelihood of fewer WTO disputes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39334>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C., WOLFE, Robert
From sunshine to a common agent: the evolving understanding of transparency in the WTO
The Brown journal of world affairs, 2015, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 117-129

The role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is often thought to be twofold—conducting formal rounds of negotiations and resorting to the dispute settlement system—but the third dimension of its work, which can be broadly grouped as transparency and accountability mechanisms, may be the most important. Transparency is part of the WTO’s DNA, and can be traced at least through the 1947 GATT back to a 1923 treaty on customs cooperation. This essential element of WTO institutional design illuminates trade policy practices to the benefit of both governments and traders. The WTO’s twentieth anniversary is an appropriate moment to describe the impressive evolution of its transparency mechanisms, assess the effectiveness of these mechanisms, and reflect on what more must be done if the WTO is to fulfill its potential as the central institution for governing the global trading system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39088>



MCDONNELL, Duncan
Populist leaders and coterie charisma
Political studies, 2015, First Online

Is the relationship between populist leaders and those in their parties always charismatic? Although many scholars of populism assume this, the attribution of 'charisma' is invariably based on how leaders present themselves rather than how purported followers within parties perceive them. In line with the literature on charisma, this article takes the latter approach, using interviews conducted between 2009 and 2011 with 111 elected representatives and grassroots members (i.e. 'the coterie') to examine how three European populist leaders regularly termed 'charismatic' — Silvio Berlusconi, Christoph Blocher and Umberto Bossi — were viewed within their parties. The article finds evidence of three different leadership types, with Bossi very clearly satisfying the conditions for coterie charisma, Berlusconi largely (but not entirely) fulfilling them, and Blocher only partially doing so. Finally, it presents new data showing the very damaging effects of Bossi's subsequent downfall on his party's organisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39327>

MEISSNER, Katharina L.
¿Ha fracasado el interregionalismo? Las negociaciones UE-ASEAN
CIDOB d'Afers Internacionals, 2015, Vol. 110, pp. 17-41

Este ensayo analiza por qué la Unión Europea y la Asociación de Naciones del Sudeste Asiático (ASEAN) comenzaron negociaciones para el libre comercio interregional en 2007 y por qué, y hasta qué punto, estas fracasaron tan solo dos años después. Para ello, la autora se basa en análisis de documentos y en entrevistas semiestructuradas a altos funcionarios de la UE y de estados miembros de la ASEAN; y se fundamenta en un enfoque realista clásico, que sostiene que la UE intentó asegurar su poder económico y normativo en la región. El interregionalismo parecía, inicialmente, el camino más lógico, ya que la UE percibía a la ASEAN como un bloque cohesionado. No obstante, la UE chocó con la heterogeneidad manifiesta de los estados de la ASEAN. El fracaso de la estrategia interregional es un resultado del delicado equilibrio de la UE entre los intereses políticos y económicos en el Suroeste Asiático.

This essay analyses why the European Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) began negotiations on free interregional trade in 2007 and why, and to what extent, they had failed just two years later. The author's study is based on document analysis and semi-structured interviews with senior officials in the EU and the ASEAN member states and takes a classical realist approach which maintains that the EU was attempting to ensure its economic and regulatory power in the region. Interregionalism seemed, initially, to be the most logical path, with the EU seeing ASEAN as a cohesive bloc. Nevertheless, the EU came up against the manifest heterogeneity of the ASEAN states. The failure of the interregional strategy is the result of a delicate balance in the EU between political and economic interests in Southeast Asia, a balance that it pursues through specific commercial activities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38391>

MENCARINI, Letizia, VIGNOLI, Daniele, GOTTARD, Anna
Fertility intentions and outcomes: implementing the theory of planned behavior with graphical models
Advances in life course research, 2015, Vol. 23, pp. 14-28
[Migration Policy Centre]



This paper studies fertility intentions and their outcomes, analyzing the complete path leading to fertility behavior according to the social psychological model of Theory Planned Behavior (TPB). We move beyond existing research using graphical models to have a precise understanding, and a formal description, of the developmental fertility decision-making process. Our findings yield new results for the Italian case which are empirically robust and theoretically coherent, adding important insights to the effectiveness of the TPB for fertility research. In line with TPB, all intentions' primary antecedents are found to be determinants of the level of fertility intentions, but do not affect fertility outcomes, being pre-filtered by fertility intentions. Nevertheless, in contrast with TPB, background factors are not fully mediated by intentions' primary antecedents, influencing directly fertility intentions and even fertility behaviors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39356>

MOUNTFORD, Andrew, RAPOPORT, Hillel

Migration policy, African population growth and global inequality

The world economy, 2015, OnlineFirst

According to recent UN projections, more than 50 per cent of the growth in world population over the next half century will be due to population growth in Africa. Given this, any policy that influences African demography will have a significant impact on the world distribution of income. In this study, we discuss the potential for migration policies to affect fertility and education decisions, and hence, population growth in Africa. We present the results from different scenarios for more or less restrictive/selective migration policies and derive their implications for the evolution of world inequality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39593>

MYNARSKA, Monika, MATYSIAK, Anna, RYBIŃSKA, Anna,
TOCCHIONI, Valentina, VIGNOLI, Daniele

Diverse paths into childlessness over the life course

Advances in life course research, 2015, Vol. 25, pp. 35-48

[Migration Policy Centre]

Remaining childless is a process which is influenced by the continuously changing context in which an individual woman lives, and by the many choices she makes in various life spheres over her life course. Most previous studies on this issue have compared mothers and childless women at the end of their reproductive years, and have sought to identify the primary reasons for childlessness by regressing measures of accumulated experience of life events on the probability of having no children. Such an approach does not allow us to capture the wide variety of paths to childlessness. Using sequence analysis we reconstruct the major life course trajectories of childless women and reveal the complexity of the life paths that lead to childlessness in the urban populations of Italy and Poland. We conclude that more reflection is needed when designing studies on childlessness, and that we will be unable to understand the complexities of the process of remaining childless unless better data and methods are implemented in these studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39357>



NAUDTS, Laurens
***Aanbeveling CBPL inzake machtigingen in het kader van
bevoegdheidsoverdrachten naar aanleiding van de zesde
staats hervorming***

Privacy en informatie, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 3, Article 103
[Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39348>

NAUDTS, Laurens
***Advies CBPL betreffende de oprichting van een centraal register voor de
invordering van onbetwiste geldschulden***

Privacy en informatie, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 160-161
[Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39349>

NAUDTS, Laurens
Brengt online warmtescan de privacy van Leuvenaars in het gevaar?

Privacy en informatie, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 65,
[Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39350>

NAUDTS, Laurens
Cyberveiligheid wordt pijler van Defensie

Privacy en informatie, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 117-118
[Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39351>

NAUDTS, Laurens
Grondwettelijk Hof van België vernietigt Dataretentiewet

Privacy en informatie, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 158-158
[Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39352>

NAUDTS, Laurens
Sterke daling aantal fraudegevallen bij internetbankieren

Privacy en informatie, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 67-68
[Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39353>

NOIRET, Serge
Digital public history: bringing the public back in
Public history weekly, 2015, Vol. 3, No. 13, e-only



Digital History has reshaped the documentation methods of historians, especially their means of accessing and storing history. However, this seismic shift has occurred without any thorough critical discussion of these digital tools and practices. Digital history aims to create new forms of scholarship and new digital objects for the web.[1] But we need to ask in which ways—if any—Digital Public History (DPH) is distinct from an innovative digital history?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38393>

NOIRET, Serge

Digital public history narratives with photographs

Public history weekly, 2015, Vol. 3, No. 31, e-only

Social Media are “a group of Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0, and that allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content.” They facilitate various forms of web communication between individuals and communities. They can bring users together to discuss common issues and to share traces of the past. Local communities’ engagement with the past, mediated or not, are made possible through Web 2.0 practices. New virtual contacts could be built when communities are no longer present in physical spaces.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38394>

NOIRET, Serge

História pública digital

Liinc em Revista, 2015, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 28-51

The Digital Turn in history has reformulated our documentation processes, transformed the ways we archive, treat and access information and has sometimes anticipated new epistemological questions together with new tools created to respond to them. Yet there is still no systematic methodology developed to critically approach these new digital tools, to analyze the transit of “big data” and understand the new public capacity to deal with the past. All this change deeply affects the relationship between historians and their public, their approaches to new digital sources and, finally, the written recording of history. This disturbing digital turn questions professional historians globally and raises uncertainties as to the future of traditional historiography and narratives of the past for diverse publics. The narratives of (public) digital history require that professional methods and codes be rewritten and reinterpreted and that new practices be mastered. The digital world has deeply influenced the presence of the past in our societies and favours new public perceptions of the passage of time in history as well as the presence of memories. The digital domain allows for the creation of new interconnections between the past, our present, and our future. Thus we might ask ourselves if, given the public dissemination of new interactive digital technologies, we must deeply review the current relationship with the past, our memory and our history. Methodological changes in historians’ craft are such that we should dedicate more time to them and analyze what (public) digital history, or history in digital media, now means for academic history and related professions.

A virada digital na história reformulou nossa documentação, transformou as ferramentas usadas para armazenar, tratar e acessar a informação, e, por vezes, adiantou novas questões epistemológicas juntamente com novas ferramentas criadas para responder por elas. Ainda assim, no momento, não há uma metodologia sistemática desenvolvida para abordar de forma crítica essas ferramentas digitais, analisar o deslocamento dos “big data” e compreender a nova capacidade pública para todos trabalharem com o passado. Todas essas transformações afetam profundamente o relacionamento entre os historiadores e seu público, suas abordagens visando novas fontes digitais e, finalmente, o registro escrito da história. A perturbadora



virada digital questiona a profissão de historiador globalmente, e levanta as incertezas acerca do futuro da historiografia tradicional e as narrativas sobre o passado para diferentes públicos. As narrativas da história digital (pública) requerem que os métodos e códigos profissionais sejam reescritos e reinterpretados e novas práticas sobre o passado sejam dominadas na era digital. O mundo digital condicionou profundamente a presença do passado em nossas sociedades e favoreceu novas percepções do público para a passagem do tempo na história e a presença de lembranças. O domínio digital permite a criação de novas interconexões entre o passado, nosso presente e nosso futuro. Portanto, podemos nos perguntar se, à luz da disseminação pública das novas tecnologias digitais interativas, necessitamos rever em profundidade o relacionamento desenvolvido hoje em dia com o passado, nossa memória e nossa história. Mudanças metodológicas no ofício de historiadores são de tal ordem que devíamos dedicar mais tempo a elas, analisar o que a história digital (pública) ou história por meios digitais representa atualmente no século XXI para a história acadêmica e as profissões relacionadas à história pública.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38404>

NOIRET, Serge
Storia pubblica digitale

Zapruder. Storie in movimento, 2015, No. 36, pp. 9-23

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35321>

NORI, Michele
Campagne a colori

Doppiozero, 2015, online

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39108>

NORI, Michele
I colori del verde

Neodemos, 2015, Online

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39109>

NORI, Michele
Pastori a colori

Agriregionieuropa, 2015, Vol. 11, No. 43, Online

Nell'epico lavoro di Fernand Braudel (1985), bussola di tutti i lavori sul mediterraneo, vi sono due definizioni che possono rappresentare i binari di un viaggio nell'attualità del mondo pastorale attuale: la montagna come terra di migrazione e il mediterraneo come mosaico di popoli. In questo lavoro si illustrano i primi risultati del progetto di ricerca Tramed che analizza la rilevanza ed il contributo della forza lavoro immigrata nella pastorizia dei paesi dell'Europa Mediterranea (Eumed). Coinvolgere questa mano d'opera nei processi di adattamento e di innovazione del settore, e fornirli degli strumenti adeguati, stabilizzandoli e responsabilizzandoli offre l'opportunità di contribuire a costruire i pastori di domani, senza i quali il Mediterraneo rischia di perdere alcuni dei suoi guardiani più preziosi e sempre più rari.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39110>



NORI, Michele, DE MARCHI, Valentina
Pastorizia, biodiversità e la sfida dell'immigrazione: il caso del Triveneto
Culture della sostenibilità, 2015, Vol. VIII, No. 15, pp. 78-101

Questo lavoro si articola nel perimetro definito dai concetti di pastorizia biodiversità, immigrazione, nel contesto mediterraneo. Il caso di studio del Triveneto è preso in considerazione, per analizzare i cambiamenti che hanno caratterizzato la pastorizia e le sue relazioni con la gente e con il territorio. Il contributo mira da una parte ad illustrare le interrelazioni importanti tra pastorizia e biodiversità, e dall'altra le evoluzioni del lavoro nel settore della pastorizia in seguito alla ristrutturazione del settore ed al recente contributo dell'immigrazione. This works provides an overview of the changes pastoralism is undergoing in the Euro-Mediterranean setting and its articulations with resources people and landscapes. The case of Triveneto — north-eastern Italy — is analysed in order to provide an overview about the relationships with local biodiversity and to provide a first assessment on the contributions of the migrant labour force to this sector - and its implications in social and economic terms.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39111>

O'CONNOR, Francis Patrick, OIKONOMAKIS, Leonidas
Preconflict mobilization strategies and urban-rural transition: the cases of the PKK and the FLN/EZLN
Mobilization: an international quarterly, 2015, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 379-399

Armed movements are usually analyzed in the context of ongoing conflict, and much of the preceding mobilization and recruitment is often given far less attention. In this article, we assert that this period can be of critical relevance to subsequent movement trajectories. Analysis of the period antecedent to insurgency also facilitates a deeper contextualization of movement actors and their environments. We examine the period of preconflict mobilization for PKK and the FLN/EZLN, two movements of comparable interest due to their successful urban-to-rural transitions. We contend that the establishment of cross-class, locally based constituencies in both cases was critical to their consolidation as armed movements. We discuss the cases in relation to three main parameters: their immediate social environment, the role of the state, and the strategies adopted by the respective movements.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38816>

ONDERCO, Michał
Money can't buy you love: the European Union member states and Iranian nuclear programme 2002-2009
European security, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 56-76

The controversy of the Iranian nuclear programme divided the European Union (EU) member states. Whereas some states preferred confrontation, others were in favour of the accommodation. Policy commentators frequently ascribed this difference to diverging economic interests of Europeans, but this link remained underexplored. In this article, the empirical link between the economic interests and positions towards Iran is explored. The analysis rests on the evaluation of both overall and strategic trade flows. The results suggest that while trade played a certain role in the shaping of the policies, the effect of the strength of the alliance with the USA explains a large part of the puzzle. The article thus casts shadow on the established policy narrative of economic interests being the driver of the EU members' Iran policy. In addition, the theoretical implications cast shadow over the applicability of commercial liberalism on instances of confrontation short of war.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36557>



ONDERCO, Michał

The provision of private goods and the emergence of armed rebellion: the case of the Slovak National Uprising 1944–1945

Journal of international relations and development, 2015, OnlineFirst

Can authoritarian leaders maintain support for their rule by providing private goods to selected individuals? Current theories disagree regarding this. While the selectorate theory argues that, in undemocratic regimes, leaders should provide private goods selectively to remain in office, civil war research suggests the opposite. Through a case study of the Slovak National Uprising, using both qualitative and quantitative evidence, this paper shows that the provision of private goods may fuel resentment against the regime and thus increase the risk of armed rebellion. This finding suggests that reliance on the selectorate theory may be fatal for regimes.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36695>

ÖZDEN, Çağlar, RAPOPORT, Hillel, ZENOU, Yves,
FREDRIKSSON, Peter, KLEIN, Paul, NORMAN SØRENSEN, Peter
Migration and development: guest editors' preface

Scandinavian journal of economics, 2015, Vol. 117, No. 2, pp. 296-302

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39299>

PAKPAHAN, Eduwin, KRÖGER, Hannes, HOFFMANN, Rasmus
Statistical methods for causal analysis in life course research: an illustration of a cross-lagged structural equation model, a latent growth model, and an autoregressive latent trajectories model

International journal of social research methodology, 2015, FirstOnline

We present three statistical methods for causal analysis in life course research that are able to take into account the order of events and their possible causal relationship: a cross-lagged model, a latent growth model (LGM), and a synthesis of the two, an autoregressive latent trajectories model (ALT). We apply them to a highly relevant causality question in life course and health inequality research: does socioeconomic status (SES) affect health (social causation) or does health affect SES (health selection)? Using retrospective survey data from SHARELIFE covering life courses from childhood to old age, the cross-lagged model suggests an equal importance of social causation and health selection; the LGM stresses the effect of education on health growth; whereas the ALT model confirms no causality. We discuss examples, present short and non-technical introduction of each method, and illustrate them by highlighting their relative strengths for causal life course analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38412>

PALUMBO, Letizia

Protection of trafficked people in Italy: policies, limits and challenges

Journal of money laundering control, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 52-65,

[Global Governance Programme]

The purpose of the article is to analyse the Italian anti-trafficking system by examining its effectiveness in the protection of trafficked people. Design/methodology/approach— The article examines the protection of trafficked people in Italy, focusing in particular on the implementation of Article 18 of the “Consolidated Act of Measures Governing Immigration and Norms on the Condition of Foreign Citizens” (Legislative Decree n.



286/1998), which provides victims with protection and a residence permit independent of their cooperation with the competent authorities in criminal proceedings against offenders. Findings — The article demonstrates that, though the Italian legal framework on trafficking is considered one of the most innovative and advanced, especially in the area of victim protection, a number of inadequacies in its implementation undermine the effectiveness of the measures aimed at protecting trafficked people. These concern the absence of a clear and appropriate victim identification procedure; the lack of adequate training in trafficking among professionals; the incomplete application of a procedure called the “social path” for the issuing of the residence permit; the narrow interpretation by competent authorities of the requirements for the residence permit granted to victims; the long lapse of time for the issuing of the residence permit; difficulties in the conversion of the residency permit granted to victims into a work permit; and the scarcity of economic resources. Originality/value — The article contributes to scientific and political debates on the effectiveness of anti-trafficking policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39354>

PANOV, Trajče

Skandal oko prisluškivanja u Makedoniji: četiri karakteristike makedonskog izbornog autoritarnog režima

Političke analize, 2015, Vol. 6, No. 21, pp. 45-50

[EUDO]

Makedonija se suočava s ozbiljnom političkom krizom koja je eskalirala nakon skandala oko prisluškivanja i objelodanjivanja brojnih razgovora koji su sadržavali dokaze o političkom i gospodarskom kriminalu, totalnoj kontroli nad medijima i sudstvom, kao i brojnim slučajevima izbornih nepravilnosti.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39360>

PAPPA, Evi, SAJEDI, Rana, VELLA, Eugenia

Fiscal consolidation with tax evasion and corruption

Journal of international economics, 2015, Vol. 96, No. S1, pp. S56-S75

Cross-country evidence highlights the importance of tax evasion and corruption in determining the size of fiscal multipliers. We introduce these two features in a New Keynesian model and revisit the effects of fiscal consolidations. VAR evidence for Italy suggests that spending cuts reduce tax evasion, while tax hikes increase it. In the model, spending cuts induce a reallocation of production towards the formal sector, thus reducing tax evasion. Tax hikes increase the incentives to produce in the less productive shadow sector, implying higher output and unemployment losses. Corruption further amplifies these losses by requiring larger hikes in taxes to reduce debt. We use the model to assess the recent fiscal consolidation plans in Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Our results corroborate the evidence of increasing levels of tax evasion during these consolidations and point to significant output and welfare losses, which could be reduced substantially by combating tax evasion and corruption.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39019>

PELLICER, Miquel, WEGNER, Eva

The Justice and Development Party in Moroccan local politics

The Middle East journal, 2015, Vol. 69, No. 1, pp. 32-50

This article analyzes the performance of the Islamist Justice and Development Party (PJD) in Moroccan local politics from 2003 to 2009, using a variety of data sources including interviews, municipal budgets, and audit



reports. We find that the PJD's campaign and candidates were significantly different from Moroccan political norms. The outcomes of audits and budget patterns show governance in towns where the PJD was elected differed only in those where the party had high electoral support in 2003, allowing it to govern with a small coalition.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36195>

PETERS, Floris, VINK, Maarten Peter, SCHMEETS, Hans
Streng naturalisatiebeleid ontmoedigt immigranten uit laagontwikkelde landen
Economisch statistische berichten, 2015, Vol. 100, No. 4712, pp. 358-361

Het strengere naturalisatiebeleid dat is ingevoerd in 2003, heeft de doelstelling om migranten te integreren niet gehaald. Juist de kwetsbare immigranten uit laagontwikkelde landen ervaren de naturalisatietoets en bijbehorende kosten als een obstakel.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37580>

PETERSMANN, Marie-Catherine
The integration of environmental protection considerations within the human rights law regime: which solutions have been provided by regional human rights courts?
The Italian yearbook of international law, 2015, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 191-218

This contribution aims to identify the numerous conflicts that arise between environmental protection regulations and specific human rights. By focusing on the case law of regional human rights mechanisms, it highlights the “positive” and the “negative” integration of international environmental law (IEL) within the human rights law (HRL) regime. It argues that these supposedly separate bodies of law are in reality intertwined. The case law analysis of the negative integration of IEL within the HRL regime teaches us that HRL adjudicators have done more than neutrally measure conformity of environmental protection regulations with the HRL regime. While some cases add specific procedural requirements to these environmental protection regulations — *Xàkmok Kàsek* case — others establish a hierarchy between IEL and HRL — *Fredin* and *Turgut* cases — and yet others engage in defining and arguably even producing environmental rights — *Herrick* and *Chapman* cases. This contribution provides specific insights into how regional human rights adjudicators resolve conflicts and what consequences result from the judicial techniques in terms of both the content of the respective legal regimes and their hierarchical relationship. It argues that both content and implementation of IEL cannot be understood without integrating HRL adjudicators into the analytical framework.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38224>

PLAGEMANN, Johannes, DESTRADI, Sandra
Soft sovereignty, rising powers, and subnational foreign-policy making: the case of India
Globalizations, 2015, Vol. 12, No. 5, pp. 728-743

The rise of ‘new powers’ in international politics has been frequently associated with a re-emergence of traditional notions of sovereignty as a backlash against the weakening of nation-state sovereignty related to globalization. We argue that the coexistence of these trends has led to new forms of ‘soft sovereignty’. Soft sovereignty means that rising powers both gain and lose authority: From above, their freedom from interference within the international state system is strengthened due to their new status and influence. At



the same time, rising powers' governments are losing authority due to the rise of a multiplicity of sub and transnational actors from below. We apply the concept of soft sovereignty to the analysis of foreign policy-making in India as a least-likely case of a weakening of sovereignty from within a sovereignty-oriented rising power. The analysis of India's relations with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka reveals the huge impact that subnational governments have had on India's policies towards its South Asian neighbours over the past years. The dynamics observed in the case of India reflect many of the traits of current globalization processes, from regionalization to identity politics to the multiplication of actors in the conduct of foreign politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36218>

PONZANO, Paolo

L'integrazione differenziata nell'ambito dell'Unione europea e la "costituzionalizzazione" dell'eurozona

The federalist: a political review, 2015, Vol. 1-2, pp. 42-53

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39167>

PONZANO, Paolo

Le richieste di Cameron: opportunità o regresso per il progetto europeo?

The federalist: a political review, 2015, Vol. 3, pp. 183-195

La lettera indirizzata il 10 Novembre scorso dal Primo ministro Cameron al Presidente del Consiglio europeo e contenente le richieste britanniche ai paesi membri dell'Unione europea affinché il governo britannico faccia campagna a favore della permanenza del Regno Unito in seno all'Unione europea in occasione del referendum promesso da Cameron entro il 2017 ha aperto formalmente le trattative relative ad un nuovo status del Regno Unito in seno all'Unione.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39168>

PONZANO, Paolo

Les demandes britanniques pour éviter un "brexit" : opportunité ou régression pour le projet européen ?

Revue du droit de l'Union Européenne, 2015, Vol. 4, pp. 631-643

La lettre adressée le 10 novembre 2015 par le Premier Ministre britannique au Président du Conseil européen ouvre formellement les négociations concernant le nouveau statut du Royaume-Uni au sein de l'Union européenne. Cette lettre contient en effet les concessions demandées par le Royaume-Uni à ses partenaires de l'Union afin que le gouvernement britannique s'engage en faveur du maintien du Royaume-Uni au sein de l'Union lors du référendum promis par Cameron qui devrait avoir lieu avant la fin de 2017.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40302>

PORTES, Richard, REICHLIN, Lucrezia

Eurozone in peril

London Business School review, 2015, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 36-39

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39347>



PRAKASH, Aseem, HERITIER, Adrienne,
KOREMENOS, Barbara, BROUSSEAU, Eric
***Organizational leadership and collective action in international
governance: an introduction***
Global Policy, 2015, Vol 6, No. 3, pp. 234-236

While the exercise of leadership by states is critical in the study of regional and global governance, scholars must pay close attention to the role of nonstate actors and networks as well.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37679>

PRAKKEN, Henry, SARTOR, Giovanni
Law and logic: a review from an argumentation perspective
Artificial intelligence, 2015, Vol. 227, pp. 214–245

This article reviews legal applications of logic, with a particularly marked concern for logical models of legal argument. We argue that the law is a rich test bed and important application field for logic-based AI research. First applications of logic to the representation of legal regulations are reviewed, where the main emphasis is on representation and where the legal conclusions follow from that representation as a matter of deduction. This includes the representation of deontic concepts, normative positions, legal ontologies, time and change. Then legal applications of logic are reviewed where legal rules are not just applied but are the object of reasoning and discourse. This includes arguing about applying statutory rules in unforeseen circumstances, interpretative reasoning in light of the facts of a case, and evidential reasoning to establish the facts of a case. This part of the review has special emphasis on argumentation-based approaches. This also holds for the final part, which discusses formal models of legal procedure and of multi-agent interaction in legal proceedings. The review concludes with identifying some of the main open research problems. The review shows that modern legal applications of logic confirm the recent trend of widening the scope of logic from deduction to information flow, argumentation and interaction.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38649>

RAPOPORT, Hillel
Migration et développement institutionnel
Revue d'économie politique, 2015, Vol. 125, No. 1, pp. 77-95

This paper offers a critical overview of the recent literature on migration and institutions in the context of developing countries. There are many channels through which international migration affects institutional outcomes and democracy in sending countries. Its effect can be positive or negative depending on who migrates, to where, and on how migration affects education and occupational choices. For convenience I divide here these various channels into traditional political economy approaches (rent seeking/avoiding models, models of competition across jurisdictions, Laffer effects due to education, occupation and location choices) inducing policy responses on the supply side and channels pertaining to democracy diffusion involving adjustments of preferences on the demand side. The political economy literature is very rich theoretically and rather poor empirically. The opposite is true for the democracy diffusion literature which is essentially agnostic at a theory level but rich of a growing number of careful case-studies. Finally, cross-country comparisons show an overall positive effect of emigration on the institutional development of source countries; however, the channels through which such an effect operates are not identified.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39341>



REBANE, Marit

Double advantage or disadvantage? Parental education and children's developmental stages in Italy

Electronic international journal of time use research, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 49-72

How do couples with different educational backgrounds alter their child care practices according to child development stages? In order to answer, I analyse the 2002 and 2008 waves of the Italian Time Use Survey. The subsample for this paper consists of heterosexual Italian couples with at least one child from age 0 to 13 years living at home (N=19,988). I differentiate between physical care, play, and teaching which are all key activities fostering child development at various developmental stages. An education gradient characterises the child care of two parents with tertiary education, emerging for physical care during workdays as well as for physical care and play during week-ends. A developmental gradient is evident in the child care of parents with tertiary and secondary education who have greater probability to invest time in physical care and play when children are below age 5 compared to two parents with less than secondary education. In educationally heterogamous couples, the parent with higher educational attainment spends more time in primary childcare than he/she would do in an educationally homogamous partnership. Having more than one child in family brings along a trade off between play and teaching. A son increases the probability of physical care, and play. Families where mother is not employed spend slightly more time in primary child care compared to families where mothers work. If small children attend pre-school care centres, they receive no less parental child care during workdays than children who stay at home.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38287>

REHER, Stefanie

Explaining cross-national variation in the relationship between priority congruence and satisfaction with democracy

European journal of political research, 2015, Vol. 54, No. 1, pp. 160–181

Previous research has shown that citizens tend to be more satisfied with the functioning of democracy when their ideological positions are more proximate to representatives'. This article argues that congruence in policy priorities between citizens and political elites should have a similar effect: citizens whose concerns are shared by elites should perceive them to be more attentive and responsive to public concerns and societal needs. Yet, the relationship might vary with differences in expectations towards democracy and representation. Specifically, it should be stronger in more democratic countries and older democracies. The hypotheses are empirically tested in a multilevel regression framework, where voter survey data from the 2009 European Election Study is linked with candidate survey data. The results indicate that citizens are indeed more satisfied with democracy if elites share their concerns, and the effect increases with democratic experience.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38768>

REHER, Stefanie

The effects of congruence in policy priorities on satisfaction with democracy

Journal of elections, public opinion and parties, 2016, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 40-57

There is widespread agreement that better policy representation increases citizens' satisfaction with democracy. Previous research on this topic has generally focused on ideological congruence between citizens and representatives. In this article, it is argued that public–elite agreement on policy priorities is another



essential aspect of policy representation, but has been largely overlooked in this context. Citizens whose issue concerns are higher on elites' agendas should be more satisfied with the functioning of democracy. This hypothesis is tested by linking voter survey data to candidate survey and news media content data from the 2009 German Longitudinal Election Study. The results show that citizens whose issue concerns are salient amongst party candidates and in the media campaign coverage are indeed more satisfied with democracy in their country. This effect exists not only for congruence with the party for which individuals voted, but also for agreement with the other parties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38814>

RESLOW, Natasja, VINK, Maarten Peter
Three-level games in EU external migration policy: negotiating mobility partnerships in West Africa

Journal of Common Market Studies, 2015, Vol. 53, No. 4, pp. 857-874

In order to increase the effectiveness of migration management, the EU increasingly enters into agreements with third countries. Such co-operation aims to engage third countries in migration control mechanisms in exchange for enhanced legal migration opportunities, yet this externalization of migration policy is highly selective with regard to both participating Member States and third countries. In this paper we develop a three-level game perspective to explain why Member States and third countries participate in EU external migration policy initiatives. The three-level game links three sets of actors in two strategic interactions: Member States, EU institutions and third countries. We argue that two factors determine the outcome of negotiations: the cost of no agreement and the autonomy of central decision-makers. The model is illustrated by the successful and failed Mobility Partnership negotiations between EU Member States, the European Commission and, respectively, Cape Verde and Senegal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37563>

RODRIGUEZ-MEDAL, Jaime
Concept of a court or tribunal under the reference for a preliminary ruling: who can refer questions to the Court of Justice of the EU?

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 104-146

Who can refer a question on the interpretation and validity of EU law to the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU)? The most evident answer is a court or tribunal from a Member State, as it is established in the EU Treaties. The CJEU has developed a European concept of a court or tribunal through case law, but the EU Member States have diverse legal systems and there is no uniformity on the consideration of some bodies as a court or tribunal. Furthermore, the CJEU has had some problems with the interpretation of what a court or tribunal is, has added new criteria and has departed from some positions. On top of that, the EU has been growing and each enlargement has brought and will bring countries with more diverse legal systems. Because of that, the case law of the CJEU should be firm in order to avoid legal uncertainty about who is truly empowered to use the procedure. The aim of this study is to analyse the concept of a court or tribunal through the relevant case law where the criteria have been set and where certain particular bodies which do not exercise a pure judicial function have been considered competent to raise questions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38654>



ROSSIGNOLI, Serena, COTICCHIA, Fabrizio, MEZZASALMA, Annarosa
A critical friend: monitoring and evaluation systems, development cooperation and local governments: the case of Tuscany
Evaluation and programme planning, 2015, Vol. 50, pp. 63–76

The role of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems in the field of development cooperation has globally increased in last decades. International and regional organizations, as well as states, local governments and NGOs have largely adopted the tools provided by M&E in order to enhance transparency, effectiveness and efficiency. The paper aims at verifying how and to what extent the implementation of M&E systems has affected the overall quality of international cooperation projects financed by a local government. After a literature review on M&E in development cooperation, the research analyzes the wide range of activities (evaluation ex-ante, mid-term, final, monitoring, consultancy) carried out by the Evaluation Team of the XY in the last eight years in behalf of an Italian local government: the Region of Tuscany. The paper reveals the strategic significance of adopting M&E systems in the medium-long term.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35320>

RUBINI, Luca
'The wide and the narrow gate': benchmarking in the SCM Agreement after the 'Canada-Renewable Energy/FIT Ruling'
World trade review, 2015, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 211-237
[Global Governance Programme]

This article discusses the future of benchmarking after the Canada–Renewable Energy/FIT case. This decision left us with bad law. Assuming that any momentous shift, especially in the current regulatory framework that does not provide for any express justification for good subsidies, is difficult, we speculate on what may lie ahead for future litigants and the dispute settlement. Either 'a wide' or 'a narrow road' can now be followed. After outlining the risks that a normalization and expansion of this ruling may pose (the 'wide road'), we have responded to the call for clarification and narrowing of this case (the 'narrow road') and speculated on how this could be done. The EU Altmark decision of the European Court of Justice, which was certainly on the minds of the EU litigators and whose ethos the Appellate Body embraced by referring to the use of 'price-discovery mechanisms', has inspired the analysis. The exercise has, however, exposed many challenges and difficulties, many of them having already occurred in EU law. The amount of helpful clarification the WTO judicature could offer is thus limited, and would probably be restricted to taking the link between market definition and benchmarking seriously. This unsatisfactory conclusion leads to suggest, once again, law reform as the only solution to the current status quo.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39339>

RYBAK, Jan
"Unheilige Allianzen", Antisemitismus und Projektionsbedürfnisse im Kontext der Gaza-Protestbewegung in Deutschland
Chilufim: Zeitschrift für Jüdische Kulturgeschichte, 2015, No. 18, pp. 151-200

This article analyses the protest movement against the Gaza war, unfolding in Germany in the summer of 2014. Based on the assessment of media reports and the statements of political and civil society organizations, it evaluates articulations of anti-Semitism and its interpretations in the context of the protests. Dealing with Germany and its peculiar historical experience the discourse on Israel/Palestine/(anti-)Zionism/anti-



Semitism is analysed as part of the construction of national memory and identity. It can be observed that most actors in the protests and counter-protests perceived the conflict in a highly projective manner, supporting imagined homogenous communities on one side, while condemning the other. Public discourse, however, concentrated largely on articulations of anti-Semitism with its condemnation and its outsourcing on Muslim immigrants, intended to purify and rehabilitate German national identity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38822>

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. IV. L'accord sur le budget pour 2014

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2015, No. 586, pp. 189-195

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. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 583 de décembre 2014 de la Revue de l'Union européenne) s'est concentrée sur l'environnement budgétaire en 2013, ainsi que sur le contenu du règlement du Conseil fixant le CFP pour 2014-2020 et du nouvel AII (du 2 décembre 2013) l'accompagnant. La partie II (publiée dans le numéro 584 de janvier 2015 de la Revue de l'Union européenne) s'est penchée sur les travaux préparatoires à la procédure budgétaire, sur les points principaux discutés lors des trilogues budgétaires en 2013 et sur le contenu du projet de budget pour 2014. La partie III (publiée dans le numéro 585 de février 2015 de la Revue de l'Union européenne) s'est concentrée sur le contenu des lectures du Conseil et du Parlement européen du projet de budget pour 2014 présenté par la Commission, ainsi que sur le déroulement de la procédure de conciliation budgétaire. Cette partie IV présente le contenu du budget de l'Union européenne pour 2014 et analyse les aspects les plus importants de la procédure budgétaire pour 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34882>



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. III. La procédure de conciliation

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2015, No. 585, pp. 124-132

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. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 583 de décembre 2014 de la *Revue de l'Union européenne*) s'est concentrée sur l'environnement budgétaire en 2013, ainsi que sur le contenu du règlement du Conseil fixant le CFP pour 2014-2020 et du nouvel AII (du 2 décembre 2013) l'accompagnant. La partie II (publiée dans le numéro 584 de janvier 2015 de la *Revue de l'Union européenne*) s'est penchée sur les travaux préparatoires à la procédure budgétaire, sur les points principaux discutés lors des trilogues budgétaires en 2013 et sur le contenu du projet de budget pour 2014. Cette partie III présente le contenu des lectures du Conseil et du Parlement européen du projet de budget pour 2014 présenté par la Commission, ainsi que le déroulement de la procédure de conciliation budgétaire.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34881>

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. II. Le projet de budget pour 2014

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2015, No. 584, pp. 54-64

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. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 583 de décembre 2014 de la Revue de l'Union européenne) s'est concentrée sur l'environnement budgétaire en 2013, ainsi que sur le contenu du règlement du Conseil fixant le CFP pour 2014-2020 et du nouvel AII (du 2 décembre 2013) l'accompagnant. Cette partie II présente les travaux préparatoires à la procédure budgétaire, les points principaux discutés lors des trilogues budgétaires en 2013 et le contenu du projet de budget pour 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34149>

ŠADL, Urška

The role of effet utile in preserving the continuity and authority of European Union law: evidence from the citation web of the pre-accession case law of the court of justice of the EU

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 18-45

Effet utile is one of the most contested terms in European case law. The present article empirically analyses its occurrences in the case law across time, legal fields and argumentative contexts. It thereby demonstrates that the main function of effet utile is to mitigate the entrenchment and extension of fundamental doctrines: primacy, direct effect and human rights. On this basis, the article argues that effet utile is primarily a rhetorical instrument used by the Court of Justice of the European Union to decouple legal principles from the practical effects of its decisions with the objective of persuading Member States to accept the authority of European law without compromising its normative coherence and continuity. The analysis is an important contribution to a comprehensive understanding of effet utile and offers a deeper insight into the long-term maintenance of supranational judicial authority.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38651>

SANFILIPPO, Marco

FDI from emerging markets and the productivity gap: an analysis on affiliates of BRICS EMNEs in Europe

International business review, 2015, Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 665-676

[Global Governance Programme]

This paper analyses differences in productivity of foreign affiliates of emerging market multinationals (EMNEs) from the BRICS against their counterparts from developed countries and domestic MNEs. Based on a large database on foreign affiliates in Europe, results find EMNEs at the bottom of the productivity ladder, with an average productivity gap of around 30 percentage points compared to more established competitors. The paper also shows that this effect is not homogeneously distributed since it varies in terms of sectorial distribution and technology intensity of activities performed, as well as by geographic destination.



Moreover, firms' heterogeneity plays a key role given that productivity differentials are largely accounted for the least productive firms, while those at the top of the distribution tend to reach similar performances than their more established competitors, especially in services.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39325>

SARTOR, Giovanni

Il diritto nell'informatica giuridica ; Law in legal informatics

Rivista di filosofia del diritto [Italian journal of legal philosophy], 2015, Vol. IV, Speciale, pp. 71-92

As legal information is processed by computer systems, computation is increasingly contributing to the functioning of legal systems. Consequently, legal informatics has a large role to play, providing theories and models supporting computable law, as well as critical reflections on it. Indeed, in recent decades research on legal informatics has expanded to address multiple operations and aspects of the law, including text retrieval, virtual documents, the deductive derivation of legal conclusions, conceptual structures, argumentation, case-based reasoning, interpretation, dialogues, theory construction, adaptive attitudes, and institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38647>

SARTOR, Giovanni

The right to be forgotten: balancing interests in the flux of time

International journal of law and information technology, 2015, First Online

The passage of time may reverse the balance of interests involved in the processing of personal data. This provides a rationale for the so-called 'right to be forgotten'—namely, data subjects' right to exclude or limit the further processing of their personal information. This right has been endorsed in a number of judicial decisions in various EU Member States and has been affirmed in the recent Google-Spain decision by the European Court of Justice. To analyse the rationale of the right to be forgotten, I consider the evolving balance between legally relevant advantages and disadvantages resulting from the processing of personal data. For modelling this evolving balance, I propose a method based on the identification of trends over time and on their graphical representation. On the basis of this analysis, I consider how remedies and sanctions meant to implement the right to be forgotten may affect expectation and motivations of content and host providers, and consequently influence their behaviour. I argue that in the EU legal framework data subjects should be granted the right to request from competent authorities an injunction to have their personal data removed or their distribution limited when unrestricted online distribution is no longer justified by the balance of the interests at stake. However, sanctions against online distribution may induce premature forgetting. In particular, they may have a chilling effect on the distribution of information for journalistic purposes, negatively affecting freedom of expression and information.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38648>

SCHEININ, Martin

The state of our Union: confronting the future

International journal of constitutional law (I-CON), 2015, Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 559-566

The European Union urgently needs to address and confront four challenges: (i) how to move ahead with the difficult relationship between surveillance and freedom; (ii) how to prioritize the issue of migration at times



when the Mediterranean tragedy cries for immediate and effective answers; (iii) how to tackle the challenge of climate change, including through a radical rethink of energy policies; and (iv) how to meet the expectation that Europe should be the one player in world politics that can be a value-based actor, promoting global justice. The answers offered to these challenges include (i) replacing mass surveillance with such forms of targeted surveillance that are triggered by other methods than mass surveillance or discriminatory profiling; (ii) creating multiple and sufficient channels for safe and regular migration into the EU; (iii) moving from an oil-based economy to the use of solar energy in a manner that facilitates autonomy, equality and democracy besides addressing climate change; and (iv) adopting a strategy for global justice that meets the requirements of being universalist, principled, honest, and coherent, all of these at the same time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37924>

SHELLEKENS, Christophe

The Antwerp Joyous Entry of 1549: the Florentine-Genoese conflict as a window on the role of a trading nation in political cultural transfers

Incontri, 2015, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 15-28

In quest'articolo sono esaminati vari documenti a proposito delle iniziative che la nazione italiana ad Anversa e il governo fiorentino presero per ottenere la precedenza sulla nazione genovese nel corteggio della felice entrata di Carlo V ad Anversa, nel 1549. Un'analisi della corrispondenza fiorentina vuole offrire una ricostruzione empirica dell'impegno dimostrato dalla comunità fiorentina a questo riguardo. Benché la rete comunicativa sia di carattere transnazionale e la corrispondenza si basi su esempi del passato avvenuti in diversi contesti culturali, l'analisi svela alcuni aspetti che comprometterebbero un'interpretazione in termini di transfer o di traslazione, poiché lo scambio di informazioni ha luogo principalmente all'interno della comunità fiorentina.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38907>

SCHMITTER, Philippe C.

Crisis and transition, but no decline

Journal of democracy, 2015, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 32-44

There seems to be an overwhelming consensus among scholars and politicians that democracy as a practice is in decline. An 18 August 2014 Google search for decline of democracy yielded more than 55.5 million results; Google Scholar, which searches only academic literature, still produced a hefty 434,000 hits. At the same time, however, it is widely accepted that the desire for democracy as an ideal—that is, self-rule by citizens possessing equal rights and having equal influence over the choice of leaders and the conduct of public affairs—has never been greater or more broadly distributed. This gap between what is promised and what is delivered has been an omnipresent feature of those long-established regimes that I have called “really existing democracies,” and it has been reproduced in newly established democracies as well. It is the source of most of the historical struggles that have periodically led to the reform of democratic institutions. A widening of this gap between the real and the ideal characterizes the present crisis—hence the growing pressure not to dismantle or destroy democracy as such, but rather to change the way in which it is being practiced. No one seems to believe that either really existing democracies or newer democracies that have passed some threshold of consolidation will in the foreseeable future regress to their status quo ante. Moreover, there is simply no plausible alternative in sight, save for a few models (for example, Chinese meritocracy, Russian



neo-Czarism, Arab monarchy, or Islamic theocracy) that are unlikely to appeal far beyond their borders. In other words (to paraphrase a line in Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa's novel *The Leopard*), democracy will definitely survive, but only by changing. What these changes will be, however, is by no means clear.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34318>

SCHOELLER, Magnus G.

Explaining political leadership: Germany's role in shaping the fiscal compact

Global policy, 2015, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 256-265

This article examines why and how political leaders emerge and, once in charge, what determines their success or failure. To explore these questions, I present a theory of political leadership that takes into account both the structural and the behavioral aspects of the concept. I argue 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. The second step concerns a leader's impact, which results from the strategies deployed by the leader. While a leader's capacity to employ strategies is determined by the power resources at its disposal, the intensity of strategies needed to influence outcomes depends on the heterogeneity of preferences and on the adaptability of the institutional setting. The theory is applied in the context of the current eurozone crisis by analyzing Germany's role in shaping the European Fiscal Compact.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38185>

SCHRAM, Arthur, CHARNESS, Gary

Inducing social norms in laboratory allocation choices

Management Science, 2015, Vol. 61, No. 7, pp. 1531-1546

Social norms involve observation by others and external sanctions for violations, whereas moral norms involve introspection and internal sanctions. To study such norms and their effects, we design a laboratory experiment. We examine dictator choices, where we create a shared understanding by providing advice from peers with no financial payoff at stake. We vary whether advice is given, as well as whether choices are made public. This design allows us to explicitly separate the effects of moral and social norms. We find that choices are in fact affected by a combination of observability and shared understanding.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38276>

SEUL, Stephanie

'Plain, unvarnished news'? The BBC German service and Chamberlain's propaganda campaign directed at Nazi Germany, 1938-1940

Media history, 2015, Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 378-396

Established during the Sudeten crisis in September 1938, the BBC German Service played an important role in Chamberlain's appeasement policy and warfare towards Nazi Germany. Yet the BBC's employment for official propaganda, especially in peacetime, raised delicate issues of its independence from government control and of the objectivity and credibility of its broadcasts. This paper discusses, first, the origins of the BBC German Service and its role within Chamberlain's policy. Second, it analyses the relationship between the BBC and Whitehall. Third, it traces the evolution and development of the British propaganda strategy towards



Germany and investigates how the concepts of 'truthfulness' and 'objectivity' were internally understood and employed by the BBC and Whitehall in their propaganda campaign. Finally, the paper argues that Chamberlain's propaganda strategy towards Germany collapsed during the Allied campaign in Norway in April 1940 precisely because it no longer conformed to its self-proclaimed principles of 'truth' and 'objectivity'. As a result, the credibility of the BBC German Service suffered a significant, if ultimately temporary, setback.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38516>

SEUL, Stephanie, RIBEIRO, Nelson
Revisiting transnational broadcasting: the BBC's foreign-language services during the Second World War
Media history, 2015, Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 365-377

This article introduces a collection of original papers and research project reports considering the history of the BBC foreign-language services prior to, and during, the Second World War. The communication between the British government and foreign publics by way of mass media constituted a fundamental, if often ignored, aspect of Britain's international relations. From the 1930s onwards, transnational broadcasting, that is, broadcasting across national borders, became a major element in the conduct of Britain's diplomacy, and the BBC was employed by the government to further its diplomatic, strategic and economic interests in times of rising international tension and conflict. A review of the literature on the BBC's foreign-language broadcasts sets the stage for the presentation of the articles that compose this special issue of *Media History*.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38514>

STAIANO, Fulvia
Bringing critical race theory to Europe: the case of immigrant women
European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 73-96

This article moves from the consideration that American critical race feminism (CRF) criticism of laws' pretence of universality as well as of its gender and racial essentialism may be fruitfully applied to the situation of immigrant women in contemporary Europe. Drawing from these criticism, expressed in relation to minority women, it aims to unveil the role of immigration law in creating and reinforcing immigrant women's experiences of exclusion. The article thus analyses selected provisions of supranational and national immigration law, with a special focus on two main aspects: the normative and judicial imposition to immigrant women of unviable requirements modelled on the experiences of citizen women, and the failure of laws to take into account their specific needs. In addition to performing a critical review of the gendered effects of immigration law in contemporary Europe, it will offer evidence of the relevance of critical race feminism beyond the time and geopolitical context in which it was developed.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38607>

STEINDLER, Chiara
Mapping out the institutional geography of external security in the EU
European security, 2015, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 402-419
[BORDERLANDS]

The growth of European Union (EU) competences in the field of external security in the last decade has produced a substantial increase in the number of EU institutions and bureaucratic actors engaged in the



planning and management of these policies. Moreover, the expansion of competences in such a sovereign sensitive area comes up against the persistent intergovernmental nature of the security sector. This has resulted, on the one hand, in a complex institutional architecture with heavy demands in terms of coordination, and on the other hand, in a stark differentiation and stratification of the legal regimes with a potential to impact on policy outcomes. This state of uncertainty is particularly relevant when looking at relations with countries bordering the Union, as the long-standing web of interactions there has developed a more complex institutional environment. While most of the scholarly literature focuses on single institutional sectors or policies (Common Security and Defence Policy, European Neighbourhood Policy, or the external side of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice), this study seeks to address the issue with a comprehensive analysis of the institutional framework that has emerged in the last decade, more notably, since the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon. The article provides, first, an overview of the EU's institutional actors responsible for security policies in the regions bordering the EU, and second, an examination of the different mechanisms established to address the coordination issue. Finally, this study will argue that the traditional military dimension is but one, and certainly not the most developed, of the security instruments employed by the EU. At another level, it will be argued that the shift of focus from the military to other security tools has altered the institutional balance in the security sector, substantially adding to the relative influential weight of the Commission.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39322>

TAPIA-AHUMADA, Karen, OCTAVIANO, Claudia,
RAUSCH, Sebastian, PÉREZ-ARRIAGA, Ignacio J.
***Modeling intermittent renewable electricity technologies in equilibrium
models***

Economic modelling, 2015, Vol. 51, pp. 242-262
[Florence School of Regulation]

Economy-wide top-down (TD) equilibrium models have traditionally proved to be valuable tools for assessing energy and climate policies. New modeling challenges brought about by intermittent renewable energy sources, however, require a careful review of existing tools. This paper presents an overview of TD modeling approaches for incorporating renewable energy and describes in detail one approach, using the MIT USREP model, to identify critical parameters and assumptions underlying the general equilibrium formulation. We then quantitatively assess its performance regarding the ability to correctly estimate the participation of intermittent renewables in the electricity sector as predicted by a bottom-up electricity sector model, which is designed to analyze the expansion and operation of a system with a large penetration of wind and which is integrated within an economy-wide general equilibrium framework. We find that a properly specified TD approach to modeling intermittent renewable energy is capable of roughly replicating the results from the benchmark model. We argue, however, that the general equilibrium approach is highly sensitive to key parameters which are a priori typically unknown or at least highly uncertain. Our analysis suggests that traditional TD simulation tools have to be enhanced to avoid potentially misrepresenting the implications of future climate policies where presumably renewable energy could participate at large scale. Detailed power system models that capture system reliability and adequacy constraints are needed to properly assess the potential of renewable energy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39359>



THOLENS, Simone, GROB, Lisa

Diffusion, contestation and localization in post-conflict states: 20 years of Western Balkans reconstruction

Journal of international relations and development, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 249-264
[BORDERLANDS]

This special issue explores norm diffusion, contestation and localisation in the contexts of political transition in general and post-war peacebuilding specifically. It engages with critical moments in which international diffusion endeavours meet local politics of norm contestation in societies undergoing post-war and/or post-authoritarian transitions. The 'third wave' of norm research offers an agency-based approach to the negotiation and contestation of the meaning of norms that is consistent with work in peacebuilding studies on the meeting between international norms and local realities in post-war contexts. By honing in on the 'normative powers' of local agents, their perspectives and capacities, and how these contribute to norm construction, the special issue provides theoretical and conceptual advances to capture these transition processes in the context of the Western Balkans.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39337>

TRERE, Emiliano, MATTONI, Alice

Media ecologies and protest movements: main perspectives and key lessons

Information, communication and society, 2015, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 290-306
[COSMOS]

Studies adopting the media ecology metaphor to investigate social movements form a promising strand of literature that has emerged in the last years to overcome the communicative reductionism permeating the study of the relation between social movements and communication technologies. However, contributions that apply ecological visions to protest are scattered, and only seldom connect their analyses to more general media ecological frameworks. The article critically reviews and classifies the diverse strands of scholarship that adopt the ecological metaphor in their exploration of activism, and connects them with the more general literature on media and communication ecologies. Moreover, it extracts the constitutive elements of this literature that can help scholars to better address the complexity of communication within social movements, and it articulates four key lessons that a media ecology lens brings to the understanding of media and protest. Finally, the article further demonstrates the strengths of this approach through an illustration of the preliminary findings of an ongoing investigation on the 15M movement in Spain.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39287>

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, 2015, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 43-60

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>

TYSZLER, Marcelo, SCHRAM, Arthur

Information and strategic voting

Experimental economics, 2015, OnlineFirst

We theoretically and experimentally study voter behavior in a setting characterized by plurality rule and mandatory voting. Voters choose from three options. We are interested in the occurrence of strategic voting in an environment where Condorcet cycles may occur and focus on how information about the preference distribution affects strategic behavior. We also vary the relative importance of the second preferred option. Quantal response equilibrium analysis is used to analyze the game and derive predictions. Our results indeed show that strategic voting arises. Its extent depends on (i) information availability; (ii) the relative importance of the intermediate candidate; (iii) the electorate's relative support for one's preferred candidate; (iv) the relative position of the plurality-supported candidate in one's preference ordering. Our results show that information serves as a coordination device where strategic voting does not harm the plurality-preferred candidate's chances of winning.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38275>

UMBACH, Gaby

COP21 Paris: doomed to succeed

Eutopia magazine, 2015, OnlineFirst

As confirmed on 16 November 2015 by French Prime Minister Manuel Valls, Paris remains determined to "be the capital of the world" when international climate negotiations take centre stage in the 2015 global governance agenda at the end of November, with nothing less than the very survival of our planet at stake.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38972>

UMBACH, Gaby

COP21 Paris: the 'turning point in the world's fight against unmanaged climate change'?

Eutopia magazine, 2015, OnlineFirst

The Paris Agreement marks a very special moment in global climate governance history. Though COP21 accord does not represent a perfect negotiation outcome, it was first and foremost a success for multilateralism in global climate governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38971>



UNGER, Corinna R.
***Agrarwissenschaftliche Expertise und ländliche
Modernisierungsstrategien in der internationalen Entwicklungspolitik,
1920er bis 1980er Jahre***
Geschichte und Gesellschaft, 2015, Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 552-579

This article analyzes the role awarded to agriculture and the rural sector in international development thinking over the course of the twentieth century, focusing especially on the modernization approaches promoted by development agents to reform agricultural practices and rural life according to the problems they believed they had identified. The majority of the countries that came to be understood through the prism of development were predominantly rural, agricultural, or both. The article thus argues that it is vital that we better understand the ways in which development experts and policymakers conceptualized rural life and agricultural production with an eye to identifying both similarities and differences across temporal and spatial distances.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38747>

UNGER, Corinna R.
The making of the small family norm in post-1947 India
Contemporanea, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 3: pp. 483-488

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38837>

UNGER, Corinna R., HARTMANN, Heinrich
Bevölkerung
Europäische Geschichte Online (EGO), 2015, OnlineFirst

”Bevölkerung” ist ein in der Geschichte unverzichtbarer, scheinbar eindeutiger Begriff: “Bevölkerung” fasst die Bewohner eines spezifischen Territoriums zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt zusammen und bietet damit empirische Informationen über den Zustand einer politisch, kulturell oder anders definierten Einheit. Doch wie ist das jeweilige Territorium definiert? Ist es der Nationalstaat, ist es eine überseeische Kolonie, ist es Europa, in dem die zu zählenden Menschen leben? Werden alle Individuen des ausgewählten Gebietes gezählt? Gibt es Unterschiede in der Bewertung einzelner Bevölkerungsgruppen? Und wie kommen die Zahlen zustande? Werden die Menschen gezählt, geschätzt, aufgesucht oder angeschrieben? Welche Annahmen über die Zusammensetzung der Bevölkerung sind in einem Zensus enthalten und wie beeinflussen die Ergebnisse die Bevölkerungspolitik? All diese Fragen gilt es zu bedenken, wenn wir die Entwicklung des Bevölkerungskonzepts in der europäischen Geschichte skizzieren. Nach einem kurzen historischen Überblick über die demographische Bevölkerungsentwicklung und deren wissenschaftlichen Methoden befasst sich der Beitrag mit den unterschiedlichen Konstruktionen des Konzepts “Bevölkerung” in Europa im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Zum Schluss wird der Frage nachgegangen, ob sich eine genuin europäische Geschichte der Idee von “Bevölkerung” schreiben lässt.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38829>

VANNUCCI, Alberto
Three paradigms for the analysis of corruption
Labour & law issues, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 1-31
[COSMOS]



In the last decades a growing awareness emerged of the relevance of corruption as an hidden factor which may negatively affect political and economic decision-making processes. In spite of a lively scientific debate there is no general consensus on a commonly accepted definition of what corruption is. The A. distinguishes three main paradigms, focusing on different (though not irreconcilable) variables. The first is the economic paradigm, which usually takes the principal-agent model of corruption as its founding pillar. In this paradigm corruption is considered the outcome of rational individual choices, and its spread within a certain organization is influenced by the factors defining the structure of expected costs and rewards. A second approach—the cultural paradigm—looks at the differences in cultural traditions, social norms and interiorized values which shape individuals' moral preferences and consideration of his social and institutional role. These are a leading forces that can push a corrupt public or private agent (not) to violate legal norms. A third neo-institutional approach considers also mechanisms which allow the internal regulation of social interactions within corrupt networks, and their effects on individuals' beliefs and preferences. Though the corrupt agreements cannot be enforced with legal sanctions, several informal, non-written rules, contractual provisos and conventions may regulate the corrupt exchange between agent and corruptor. The A. underlines that corruption is the outcome of a multitude of individual and collective choices which change public opinion towards corruption and its diffusion throughout the state, markets and civil society. There is no univocal recipe to deal with anti-bribery measures, since corruption is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Reforms aimed at dismantling systemic corruption have to be finely tuned against its hidden governance structures, i.e. its internal regulation of exchanges and relationships. Otherwise, a vicious circle may emerge: the more an anti-corruption policy is needed, because corruption is systemic and enforced by effective third-parties, the less probable its formulation and implementation. Only when official rules are complemented by coherent informal institutions, bottom-up initiatives, they tend to produce the expected outcomes and make anticorruption regulation more effective.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39343>

VICINI, Giulia

The Dublin Regulation between Strasbourg and Luxembourg: reshaping non-refoulement in the name of mutual trust?

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 50-72

This article addresses one of the most challenging inconsistencies in the case law of the ECtHR and the CJEU. It critically analyses the judgments delivered by these two courts on the compatibility of the Dublin Regulation with the fundamental rights enshrined in the ECHR and in the EUCFR, respectively. On the one hand, the article proposes an interpretation of the judgments which is able to reconcile the two different approaches concerning EU Member States' obligations under the Dublin Regulation. On the other, it argues that an irreconcilable interpretation of the principle on non-refoulement underlies the different thresholds established by the two courts in order to rebut the mutual trust presumption. This divergent interpretation is deemed to trigger a violation of Articles 52 and 53 of the EUCFR.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38608>

VIDIGAL, Geraldo

Targeting compliance: prospective remedies in international law

Journal of international dispute settlement, 2015, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 462-484

[Global Governance Programme]

This article examines remedies awarded by international courts and tribunals with the aim of inducing substantive compliance rather than providing reparation for injury. Authors and courts have traditionally



assumed that compliance is a matter for states and political bodies rather than adjudicators. Within the field of international trade law, however, a set of 'prospective' remedies has emerged, designed to create incentives for future compliance rather than to determine reparation for past injury. Prospective remedies, including control over compliance and authorizations for retaliation, have sometimes been considered to be unique to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization (WTO) system, and responsible for its 'teeth'. On closer examination, however, there is little that is unique about the jurisdiction exercised by WTO adjudicators at the implementation stage. International courts may make, and have sometimes made, determinations with a prospective character, ensuring continued judicial oversight over disputes and providing prevailing parties with the option of adjudication as a means to press for compliance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39355>

VILLARD DURAN, Camila

The framework for the social accountability of central banks: the growing relevance of the soft law in central banking

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 97-125

Central banks are not traditionally thought of as being socially accountable. In fact, the main innovation of central banks in the 20th century was to make them largely independent from political influence. Thus, the prevailing (economic) analyses of central bank accountability have examined the formal relationships of accountability to political bodies such as the legislature and the executive. However, this article argues that trends in monetary policy-making beginning in the 1990s inadvertently led to the potential for greater social accountability of central banks. Driven by a shifting economic consensus, central banks moved from an approach of secretive currency management to transparent communication with the market. This transformation was prompted by new beliefs about the efficiency of monetary policy. This article argues that the current 'hard law' framework for central bank accountability does not reveal all of the social mechanisms in place. In fact, 'soft law' instruments are causing more and faster institutional changes in the legal framework for the central bank accountability. The role of law is changing accordingly: central banks have their actions controlled in an ex post model of supervision rather than an ex ante form. This study explores the institutional development of accountability mechanisms in two central banks in advanced economies (the US Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank) and in a monetary authority in an emerging economic power (the Brazilian Central Bank). All the three central banks had the same institutional development, despite the significant differences in terms of political, social and economic contexts in which they operate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38606>

VILLATORO, Daniel, ANDRIGHETTO, Giulia,

CONTE, Rosaria, SABATER-MIR, Jordi

Self-policing through norm internalization: a cognitive solution to the tragedy of the digital commons in social networks

The journal of artificial societies and social simulation, 2015, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 1-28

[EUDO]

In the seminal work 'An Evolutionary Approach to Norms', Axelrod identified internalization as one of the key mechanisms that supports the spreading and stabilization of norms. But how does this process work? This paper advocates a rich cognitive model of different types, degrees and factors of norm internalization. Rather than a none-or-all phenomenon, we claim that norm internalization is a dynamic process, whose deepest step occurs when norms are complied with thoughtlessly. In order to implement a theoretical



model of internalization and check its effectiveness in sustaining social norms and promoting cooperation, a simulated web-service distributed market has been designed, where both services and agents' tasks are dynamically assigned. Internalizers are compared with agents whose behaviour is driven only by self-interested motivations. Simulation findings show that in dynamic unpredictable scenarios, internalizers prove more adaptive and achieve higher level of cooperation than agents whose decision-making is based only on utility calculation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39302>

VOGIATZOGLOU, Markos

Workers' transnational networks in times of austerity: Italy and Greece

Transfer - European review of labour and research, 2015, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 215-228

[COSMOS]

This article describes the development of cross-national labour movement networks between Italy and Greece and explains why some of their efforts produced concrete results, while others did not. A typology of transnational movement networking is presented and then specific instances are examined: (a) the Italian and Greek trade union confederations' efforts to coordinate their actions for the European Days of Action; (b) the 2005/2006 attempt to import to Greece the experience and practices of precarious workers in Italy; and (c) the cross-national campaign by workers occupying factories to bring together their experiences and to construct a common discourse on alternative modes of production. The article, based on rich empirical data gathered during six years, concludes with three main points: (i) Collaborative networks are more difficult to construct, but may prove stronger and richer than any other networking type. (ii) Cross-national structural similarities are not considered sufficient for labour collaboration: each national discursive context needs to be taken into account. (iii) Transnational action stands more chance of success if its immediate goals are tangible and rooted in real-life experiences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39345>

VONO DE VILHELNA, Daniela, KOSYAKOVA, Yuliya,

KILPI-JAKONEN, Elna, MCMULLIN, Patricia

Does adult education contribute to securing non-precarious employment?

A cross-national comparison

Work, employment and society, 2015, FirstOnline

The objective of this article is to analyse the effect of acquiring a new formal qualification as an adult (measured as an upgrade or a side-step) on the likelihood of being in non-precarious employment. Three countries with similar longitudinal datasets are compared: Spain, the UK and Russia. The results indicate that adult education is beneficial in the three countries; with differences, however, depending on the definition of precarious employment used and the (previous) employment status of individuals. The findings suggest that the differences among countries are related to different labour market structures: adult education has a clearer beneficial impact on accessing and remaining in non-precarious employment in more flexible employment systems than in more rigid insider-outsider economies, where labour trajectories are strongly determined by what happens during the first years after school.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38504>



VORONKOVA, Anastasia, MANSOUR, Dina

Introduction: nationalism and belonging

Studies in ethnicity and nationalism, 2015, Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 1-3

[Migration Policy Centre]

The peer-reviewed articles included in this special issue of *Studies in Ethnicity and Nationalism* are based on presentations delivered at the 24th Annual Association for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism (ASEN) Conference 'Nationalism and Belonging', which took place at the London School of Economics and Political Science on 1–3 April 2014. Chaired by Eleanor Knott and Joseph Downing, the conference addressed a wide range of theoretical subthemes and empirical case studies within the broad topic of the relationship between the nation and belongingness. Bringing scholars and academics from various interdisciplinary fields, the three-day conference explored the various political and cultural aspects of such linkages that have been most contested in the academic literature. It is with these two dimensions and with their articulation in changing multinational and multicultural contexts that the articles presented in this journal issue are primarily concerned.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39288>

VÜLLERS, Johannes, DESTRADE, Sandra

Gewaltfreie Widerstandsbewegungen und ihre Erfolgsbedingungen - eine Übersicht der neueren englischsprachigen Forschungsliteratur

Zeitschrift für Friedens- und Konfliktforschung, 2015, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 115-146

Die wachsende Bedeutung gewaltfreier Widerstandsbewegungen - man denke an den Arabischen Frühling und an die zunächst gewaltfreien Proteste in der Ukraine - spiegelt sich vermehrt auch in der Forschung wider. Der Literaturbericht fasst die Ergebnisse eines wachsenden englischsprachigen Literaturstrangs zusammen, der sich an der Schnittstelle zwischen der Friedens- und Konfliktforschung und der Forschung zu sozialen Bewegungen mit gewaltfreiem Widerstand befindet. Nach einer Übersicht der möglichen Formen und Eigenschaften gewaltfreier Bewegungen fokussiert der Beitrag auf deren Erfolgsbedingungen. Das Ausmaß der Mobilisierung spielt zwar eine entscheidende Rolle, ist jedoch nicht der einzige Erklärungsfaktor. Zu den entscheidenden Erfolgsfaktoren zählen ebenfalls die Innovationsfähigkeit und das Ausmaß der Forderungen einer gewaltfreien Bewegung; eine mögliche überzogene Reaktion des Staates (backfire-Effekt) sowie ein Loyalitätsschwenk seiner Sicherheitskräfte; und die Unterstützung des Widerstands durch internationale Akteure. Aufbauend auf diesen Ergebnissen der neueren englischsprachigen Literatur skizziert der Beitrag abschließend eine Reihe vielversprechender zukünftiger Forschungsfelder. The growing importance of nonviolent resistance movements, underscored by recent developments from the Arab spring to the initially nonviolent protests in Ukraine, has resulted in a growing body of research. This literature review provides an overview of the most recent research on nonviolent resistance, which has developed at the crossroads of peace and conflict studies and social movement research. We first discuss different protest types and delineate the characteristics of nonviolent resistance movements. Subsequently, we focus on the explanations for the success of such movements. These include the number of people protesting, the ability of the movement to innovate its tactics, the goals of nonviolent resistance, the reactions of the state, shifting loyalties among the state security forces, and international support for the nonviolent resistance movement. Based on these findings of the recent literature, we discuss possible new avenues for research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36222>



WAUTERS, Ellen, LIEVENS, Eva, VALCKE, Peggy
Children as social network actors: A European legal perspective on challenges concerning membership, rights, conduct and liability.
Computer law and security review, 2015, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 351-364
[Florence School of Regulation]

Recent social science research shows that children from as young as 7 are avid users of Social Networking Sites (SNS) such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Tumblr. The involvement of minor users on SNS platforms raises significant legal challenges, for instance regarding their capacity to enter into a membership agreement, consenting to share or be tagged in photographs and liability for certain actions. This contribution aims to identify relevant legal issues related to SNS use by (young) children and to assess the applicability of existing legal frameworks at European and national level with regard to the capacity to contract, transfer of intellectual property rights, right to image, and the liability of children and parents for certain breaches of legislative provisions or acts that cause damage. The second part contains an exploration of user empowerment mechanisms such as the use of innovative information provision tools or awareness-raising to achieve better informed decision-making by children (and parents) with regard to their SNS use.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39308>

WILSON, Alex
Direct election of regional presidents and party change in Italy
Modern Italy, 2015, Vol. 20 No. 2, pp. 185-198

This article assesses the impact that direct election of regional presidents has had on party politics in Italy. It finds regional presidents exert a growing personalisation of power within parties at sub-national levels, primarily through their capacity for political nomination and de facto status as party negotiators in the governing coalition. While presidents may shape structures of regional party competition, they remain constrained by coalitional politics and can struggle to assert their authority against powerful governing partners or local powerbrokers rooted in the legislature. They also possess few mechanisms to consolidate their position at national level, consistent with a broader tendency towards 'stratarchy' in multi-level parties. Although the distinction between densely and loosely structured parties remains relevant, a common trend towards 'cartelisation' at sub-national levels is noted as political parties prioritise the control of state resources and the governing legitimacy this entails. This article contributes to our broader understanding of the multi-level dynamics of party politics in Europe, as well as the unintended consequences of experimenting with an untested hybrid model of 'directly elected Prime Minister' in the Italian regions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38005>

WILSON, Alex
The direct election of regional presidents and party change in Italy
Modern Italy, 2015, Vol. 20, No. 2, 185-198

This article assesses the impact that direct election of regional presidents has had on party politics in Italy. It finds regional presidents exert a growing personalisation of power within parties at sub-national levels, primarily through their capacity for political nomination and de facto status as party negotiators in the governing coalition. While presidents may shape structures of regional party competition, they remain constrained by coalitional politics and can struggle to assert their authority against powerful governing partners or local powerbrokers rooted in the legislature. They also possess few mechanisms to consolidate



their position at national level, consistent with a broader tendency towards 'stratarchy' in multi-level parties. Although the distinction between densely and loosely structured parties remains relevant, a common trend towards 'cartelisation' at sub-national levels is noted as political parties prioritise the control of state resources and the governing legitimacy this entails. This article contributes to our broader understanding of the multi-level dynamics of party politics in Europe, as well as the unintended consequences of experimenting with an untested hybrid model of 'directly elected Prime Minister' in the Italian regions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37718>

WOZABAL, David, GRAF, Christoph, HIRSCHMANN, David

The effect of intermittent renewables on the electricity price variance

OR spectrum, 2015, Online First

[Florence School of Regulation]

The dominating view in the literature is that renewable electricity production increases the price variance on spot markets for electricity. In this paper, we critically review this hypothesis. Using a static market model, we identify the variance of the infeed from intermittent electricity sources (IES) and the shape of the industry supply curve as two pivotal factors influencing the electricity price variance. The model predicts that the overall effect of IES infeed depends on the produced amount: while small to moderate quantities of IES tend to decrease the price variance, large quantities have the opposite effect. In the second part of the paper, we test these predictions using data from Germany, where investments in IES have been massive in the recent years. The results of this econometric analysis largely conform to the predictions from the theoretical model. Our findings suggest that subsidy schemes for IES capacities should be complemented by policy measures supporting variance absorbing technologies such as smart-grids, energy storage, or grid interconnections to ensure the build-up of sufficient capacities in time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39145>

YUEH, Linda, PORTES, Richard

Superpowers in conflict?

London Business School review, 2015, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 32-35

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39346>

ZARAGOZA CRISTIANI, Jonathan

Tragedies in the Mediterranean: analyzing the causes and addressing the solutions from the roots to the boats

Notes internacionales CIDOB, 2015, No. 124, pp. 1-5

In the wake of the April 19 tragedy in the Mediterranean, in which more than 900 migrants died when the boat taking them to Italy sank, politicians and experts from across Europe were swift to give their analysis of the causes of this dramatic event. In most cases, the geopolitical instability in Libya and Syria was held up as the cause, and a range of immigration policies were suggested to prevent the deaths of other migrants in the Mediterranean. After meetings and negotiations, the European Union agreed on a 10-point action plan on migration to address the urgent situation in the Mediterranean. This primarily consists of implementing migration control measures, such as the reinforcement of Joint Operations in the Mediterranean (namely Triton and Poseidon), or military operations to destroy boats used by smugglers, and it concentrates most of its efforts in two geographic areas, Libya and the Mediterranean. However, the analyses offered so far have



overlooked two key elements for understanding the root causes of the tragedies and to propose effective and lasting solutions. This article reassesses the tragedies in the Mediterranean in terms of these two key elements. First, the need to analyze the push-factors of flows of irregular migration and asylum-seekers in the Mediterranean from a global and international perspective. To this end the present analysis takes into account not only the geopolitical context in the Mediterranean and Africa, but also traces the migratory routes from the Mediterranean back to their origin. Second, the analysis of the repeated tragedies has mainly focused on immigration and EU migration policies, but not from the perspective of international relations and EU foreign policy. In other words, there has been very little discussion about the likelihood that migratory flows currently targeting Europe via the Mediterranean may be a direct or indirect result of the decisions and inactions of the EU and its member states in relation to conflicts and tyranny in Africa and the Middle East. I argue that an approach based on a foreign policy perspective is needed (rather than an approach based exclusively on rigid and security-based immigration policies) in order to consider possible measures to prevent continued tragedies in the Mediterranean.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37135>

ZGLINSKI, Jan

Editorial: inside the research factory

European journal of legal studies, 2015, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 1-4

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38650>



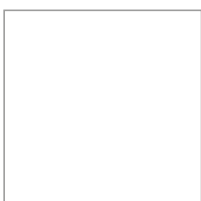


AGUIAR-CONRARIA, Luis, BRINCA, Pedro,
GUÐJÓNSSON, Haukur Viðar, SOARES, Joana
Optimal currency area and business cycle synchronization across U.S. states
MPRA Paper, 2015/62125

We use wavelet analysis to investigate to what extent individual U.S. states' business cycles are synchronized. The results show that the U.S. states are remarkably well synchronized compared to the previous findings w.r.t. the Euro Area. There is also a strong and significant correlation between business cycle dissimilarities and the distance between each pair of states, consistent to gravity type mechanisms where distance affects trade. Trade, in turn, increases business cycle synchronization. Finally we show that a higher degree of industry specialization is associated with a higher dissimilitude of the state cycle with the aggregate economy.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39426>

AGUIAR-CONRARIA, Luis, BRINCA, Pedro,
GUÐJÓNSSON, Haukur Viðar, SOARES, Joana
Optimal currency area and business cycle synchronization across U.S. states
NIPE Working Papers, 2015/01

We use wavelet analysis to investigate to what extent individual U.S. states' business cycles are synchronized. The results show that the U.S. states are remarkably well synchronized compared to the previous findings w.r.t. the Euro Area. There is also a strong and significant correlation between business cycle dissimilarities



and the distance between each pair of states, consistent to gravity type mechanisms where distance affects trade. Trade, in turn, increases business cycle synchronization. Finally we show that a higher degree of industry specialization is associated with a higher dissimilitude of the state cycle with the aggregate economy. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39427>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena,
GOLDSTEIN, Itay, LEONELLO, Agnese
Government guarantees and financial stability
CEPR Discussion Paper, 2015/10560

Government guarantees to financial institutions are intended to reduce the likelihood of runs and bank failures, but are also usually associated with distortions in banks' risk taking decisions. We build a model to analyze these trade-offs based on the global-games literature and its application to bank runs. We derive several results, some of which against common wisdom. First, guarantees reduce the probability of a run, taking as given the amount of bank risk taking, but lead banks to take more risk, which in turn might lead to an increase in the probability of a run. Second, guarantees against fundamental-based failures and panic-based runs may lead to more efficiency than guarantees against panic-based runs alone. Finally, there are cases where following the introduction of guarantees banks take less risk than would be optimal. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38285>

ALLUB, Lian
Asymmetric effects of trade and FDI: South America versus Europe
EUI MWP, 2015/16

The gains from openness to trade and multinational production (MP) depend largely on country size. A large country may attract more foreign firms by closing itself to trade, while a small country may attract a larger amount of MP if trade costs with its neighbors are low because it can be used as an export platform. I develop a model to study these effects, where firms face non-convex decisions of whether to serve a foreign country by exporting from the home country, exporting from a third country, or producing in the foreign country. I calibrate the model separately for South America and Europe. I find that the gains from openness in Europe are double those in South America, and that the distribution of these gains varies less with size in South America. I also find that MP is more important in explaining the gains from openness in large countries, but the export platform mechanism is more important in small countries. Finally, I find that trade and MP have important implications for the size distribution of firms. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36615>

ALMENDRAL, Violeta Ruiz
A myopic economic constitution? Controlling the debt and the deficit without fiscal integration
EUI LAW, 2015/12

This paper assesses the actual implications that the current budgetary supervision legal framework (both in the EU Law and Member States) has had on the Economic Constitution. Although there are tangible implications for all EU Member States, and the EU as a whole, in this paper I will mainly focus in the Euro Area, where budgetary discipline rules have greater consequences. Budgetary discipline rules do not



automatically entail austerity measures or undermine the powers of Parliaments, at least in theory. They have however probably had a crowding-out effect for the construction of a (real) economic union, in that measures to construct fiscal capacity and tax integration to discuss public spending or to attain a real banking union (to name just a few) have been watered down if not abandoned outright.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35377>

ANDERSON Q.C., David

Barzini's question: united Europe and the United Kingdom

EUI AEL, 2015/02

This working paper, first presented as a Distinguished Lecture at the 2015 Academy of European Law summer course on European Union Law, explores Britain's increasingly ambivalent attitude towards Europe. Tracing the United Kingdom's participation in Europe, from both a personal and institutional perspective, the paper argues that the mild enthusiasm of the late 1980s and early 1990s towards European integration has given way to disenchantment in the present day. The paper argues that five factors have contributed to the increasingly negative attitude among the British people towards Europe: Britain's conception of its place in the world; its self-exclusion from important parts of the European project; the impact of specific policies and freedoms; a media hostile to European integration; and cowardly politicians.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37520>

ANDERSON, Robert D., MÜLLER, Anna Caroline,
PELLETIER, Philippe

***Regional trade agreements & procurement rules
facilitators or hindrances?***

EUI RSCAS, 2015/81, Global Governance Programme-197

This Working Paper considers the significance of government procurement chapters in regional trade agreements (RTAs), both in their own right and vis-à-vis the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA). The paper finds, inter alia, that: (i) a strong complementarity exists between government procurement trade commitments and general goods and services trade commitments, making integration of procurement commitments in a more general system such as the WTO Agreements desirable; (ii) government procurement chapters in RTAs, where they exist in detailed form, are modelled substantially or entirely on the WTO GPA — a fact which can facilitate eventual accession to the GPA by participating WTO Members; and (iii) the market access opportunities created by government procurement chapters in RTAs generally are less extensive than those available under the revised GPA - a factor helping to maintain incentives for eventual GPA accession by relevant WTO Members. The recent successful renegotiation of the GPA has set the stage for a broadening of its membership, over time, ensuring that the Agreement's future remains strong.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38271>

ANDRIGHETTO, Giulia, GRIECO, Daniela, CONTE, Rosaria

Fairness and compliance in the extortion game

EUI SPS, 2015/01

In this paper we introduce the “extortion game” and propose a set of experiments aimed at studying both the extorter's and the victim's behavior. The primary focus of our experiments is understanding what determines



both the extent of the extortive request and the victim's reaction in terms of compliance. Our results show that the extorter's requests are proportional to the victim's earnings, similar across victims and positively correlated with the level of request the extorter perceives as "fair". Punishment is rare and the extorted sums are rather small. Results also shed light on the motivations that make a victim compliant with extortive requests, confirming that punishment plays a role in promoting compliance, but also showing the importance of other concurrent factors like information about peers' behavior and the perceived fairness of the request. Overall, our results indicate that fairness concerns matter even in an context of extra-legal taxation, shaping both extorters' requests and victims' compliance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36224>

ARCURI, Alessandra, SIMONCINI, Marta
Scientists and legal accountability: lessons from the L'Aquila case
EUI LAW, 2015/17

On 6 April 2009, an earthquake hit the city of L'Aquila in Italy, destroying much of the historical centre, injuring thousands of people and killing more than 300. In an unprecedented verdict, in October 2012 the court of first instance in L'Aquila condemned for manslaughter the six Italian scientists, members of a national scientific advisory committee. The reasoning underpinning the verdict centres around the scientists' poor assessment and communication of the seismic risk. Two years later, in November 2014, the Appeal Court of L'Aquila reversed the first instance verdict, acquitting the scientists. This trial is of paramount importance, being the first (criminal) trial to regulatory scientists in contemporary history. Unsurprisingly, the first instance verdict has attracted much criticism. In contrast to most commentaries harshly criticizing the verdict, we find that the first instance verdict invites broader reflection on the role and possible responsibility of scientists in risk governance. We take the L'Aquila trial as a case study and look at the general relevance of this case for a debate on accountability of regulatory science. This article defends the view that, in a world where scientists retain a certain degree of regulatory authority, they should be held accountable for their contribution to regulating risks. While we find criminal liability not necessarily the most appropriate way to establish accountability, it is equally incorrect to have no accountability at all. Drawing on the L'Aquila case, this article shows the overall desirability of a legal framework for accountability of regulatory science.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35458>

ASALI, Ramzi B.
International migration-development nexus: the case of the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT)
EUI RSCAS, 2015/52, Migration Policy Centre

The international migration-development nexus has attracted a lot of scholarly attention in the last few years. It is widely believed that international migration can have profound and positive impacts on the development process in migrant-sending countries if the governments of these countries adopt proper policies. In this paper, I take the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) as a case study to examine the impact of international migration on the development process in this conflict-stricken country. The Palestinian case is an interesting case study because the OPT: has a very weak economy; has very high population growth rate; and suffers from high levels of political instability. Therefore, it has all key factors that push migration. In fact, migration, forced and voluntary, has been a consistent and structural feature of the life of the Palestinians since the late nineteenth century, and this extensive migration has resulted in a large number of spreading all over the world, including very successful and well-established communities in different countries such as the USA and



Germany. In my paper, I examined five key aspects of international migration that could have a positive impact on the development process in the OPT: 1-Bilateral & multi-lateral temporary labor agreements between the OPT and other countries, that aim at reducing unemployment in the OPT; 2-Financial remittances sent back to the OPT; 3-Diaspora organizations that support development activities in the OPT; 4-Investments that are made by diaspora Palestinian businessmen in the OPT; 5-Return migration and brain circulation of highly skilled diaspora Palestinians. Based on a wide range of scholarly materials and official reports that are relevant to the international migration-development nexus in the OPT, I argue that international migration could be a potent development tool in the OPT if it is utilized effectively by the Palestinian Authority (PA) in a way that is sensitive and responsive to the peculiar and complex Palestinian context. The PA should formulate a clear policy about migration, and the issue of migration should be fully institutionalized and integrated into national development planning so that the positive developmental impact of international migration is maximized.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36502>

AUSTER, Sarah, GOTTARDI, Piero
Competing mechanisms in markets for lemons
EUI ECO, 2016/01

We study the competitive equilibria in a market with adverse selection and search frictions. Uninformed buyers post general direct mechanisms and informed sellers choose where to direct their search. We demonstrate that there exists a unique equilibrium allocation and characterize its properties: all buyers post the same mechanism and a low quality object is traded whenever such object is present in a meeting. Sellers are thus pooled at the search stage and screened at the mechanism stage. If adverse selection is sufficiently severe, this equilibrium is constrained inefficient. Furthermore, the properties of the equilibrium differ starkly from the case where meetings are restricted to be bilateral, in which case in equilibrium sellers sort across different mechanisms at the search stage. Compared to such sorting equilibria, our equilibrium yields a higher surplus for most, but not all, parameter specifications.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38811>

BAJTAY, Péter
Democratic and efficient foreign policy? Parliamentary diplomacy and oversight in the 21st century and the post-Lisbon role of the European Parliament in shaping and controlling EU foreign policy
EUI RSCAS, 2015/11

In the post-Cold War international system, parliaments have gained a particular place in the dense network of international relations, traditionally monopolised by executives. Parliaments are increasingly expected to contribute to resolving complex foreign policy and international issues impacting more and more on citizens' lives. The paper reflects on the gradual parliamentarisation of an EU polity so much dominated by Member States: foreign policy. It analyses the nature of the European Parliament's actorhood in international relations, the EP's emerging role in EU foreign policy as well as the tools and powers available to exert influence on the Union's decisions and relations. It finally concludes that EU foreign policy can become efficient and democratic at the same time in the process of building an EU „representative democracy”.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34618>



BANERJEE, Anindya, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, MASTEN, Igor
An overview of the factor-augmented error-correction model
University of Birmingham, Department of Economics Discussion Papers, 2015/03

The Factor-augmented Error Correction Model (FECM) generalizes the factor-augmented VAR (FAVAR) and the Error Correction Model (ECM), combining error-correction, cointegration and dynamic factor models. It uses a larger set of variables compared to the ECM and incorporates the long-run information lacking from the FAVAR because of the latter's specification in differences. In this paper we review the specification and estimation of the FECM, and illustrate its use for forecasting and structural analysis by means of empirical applications based on Euro Area and US data.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39409>

BANTING, Keith, KYMLICKA, Will
The political sources of solidarity in diverse societies
EUI RSCAS, 2015/73, Global Governance Programme-195

Building and sustaining solidarity is an enduring challenge in all liberal-democratic societies. Ensuring that individuals are willing to accept these “strains of commitment,” to borrow John Rawls’ apt phrase, has been a worry even in relatively homogeneous societies, and the challenge seems even greater in ethnically and religiously diverse societies. This paper focuses on the political sources of solidarity. Much has been written about the economic and social factors that influence the willingness of the public to accept and support immigrants and minorities. But solidarity is also a political phenomenon, which can be built or eroded through politics. In addition, our focus on the political sources of solidarity. Understandably, the existing literature concentrates on the politics of backlash and exclusion. This paper looks at the politics of diversity from the opposite direction, asking what are the potential sources of political support for inclusion, and the conditions under which they are effective. How is solidarity built? How is it sustained? Reframing the analysis in this way does not necessarily produce optimism about the future prospects. But exploring the potential political sources of support leads to broader, multilayered perspective with long time horizons. The paper advances a framework for analysis which incorporates three levels: the sense of political community, the role of political agents, and impact of political institutions and policy regimes. Each of these levels, and the interactions among them, matter.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37235>

BARTLETT, Jamie, GRABBE, Heather
E-democracy in the EU: the opportunities for digital politics to re-engage voters and the risks of disappointment
Demos Paper, 2015

The digital revolution has disrupted politics, but it could enhance democracy. The speed and ease of online business can make political processes look frustratingly slow and inaccessible to many voters. The internet has transformed our social, personal, professional and economic lives, but the processes of politics and government remain remarkably similar to those of the last century. If voters disengage as a result, democracy will lose its life-blood. This short paper explores the implications of the growing chasm between how people live and how politics works, and how far digital technology can improve the experience of democracy for citizens. We present new, illustrative research on how MEPs and voters are using one social media platform, Twitter. We then explore the broader implications of digital technology for parties and political processes. New



technology is creating opportunities for new types of democratic engagement, but we also set out some of the challenges and difficulties of realising these opportunities. In conclusion, we identify a number of promising new initiatives for improving the quality of political engagement and how they might be implemented by the European Parliament. This paper is not designed to be comprehensive, but rather as a provocation to stimulate further research and thinking on the subject.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38765>

BARTOLINI, Laura

The role of transnational family distribution in shaping remittance flows

The World Bank, Greenback 2.0 Working Paper, 2015/02

Migration experiences are often associated with some sort of transnational economic activity which connects the past and the present of migrants abroad, and specifically with remittances. Motivations to send money at origin have been deeply investigated at the micro as well as at the macro level, as remittances can affect recipient households' well-being, investment and consumption levels in the receiving countries and play an insurance role against external shocks. This paper contributes to the literature on migrants' remittances providing evidence for migrants from Morocco, Peru and Romania, three traditional labor-exporting countries with a medium level of economic development, from three different geographical areas and with different migration patterns to Italy. Exploiting a relatively rich, albeit small-scale, dataset we analyze the spatial distribution of migrants' nuclear families and households and we build three different migratory profiles — Loners, Pioneers and Followers — characterized by the timing and sequence of the migration event with respect to the rest of the nuclear family. Then we test a negative binomial model to describe the variation in the variable "remittances amount". Beyond cross-country variations and after controlling for the most commonly used individual demographic and economic characteristics, our analysis consistently clusters migrants according to their family and household structure in Italy and abroad to explain the total amount of remittances sent to the origin country.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35681>

BARTOLINI, Laura, CASTAGNONE, Eleonora

Remittances and the economic crisis: evidence from the Greenback 2.0 survey in Italy

The World Bank, Greenback 2.0 Working Paper, 2015/01

Monetary remittances represent the most visible transnational activity of migrants and can be considered as a function of migrant's ability of producing savings from income and of remitting (supply side), and of the type of claims of family members, either left in the country of origin or residing abroad with the migrant (demand side). Hence, migrant's remitting capacity is directly linked to the level of economic integration at destination. However, what happens to remittances when the labor market becomes uncertain and the earning potential decreases? Based on a recent survey, this paper explores the effect of the economic crisis on income trends and on the flow of monetary remittances sent to the families left home among three surveyed groups in Turin—Moroccans, Peruvians and Romanians. Results show a widespread worsening of the average economic conditions since the outbreak of the crisis in 2008. The protracted economic instability seems to have effects on migrants' ability to keep remittance flows constant over time, with differentiated outcomes according to the national groups. While Moroccans show a higher propensity in receiving remittances, Peruvians are



those who resist more to a remittance drop over the last five years. Beyond economic determinants, observed patterns in remittance trends can also be explained by migrant household characteristics in Italy and abroad and to unobserved variables (distance) related to the country of origin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35278>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer, PASKALEV, Vesco
Citizenship deprivation: a normative analysis
CEPS Paper in Liberty and Security in Europe, 2015/82

Most critical analyses assess citizenship-deprivation policies against international human rights and domestic rule of law standards, such as prevention of statelessness, non-arbitrariness with regard to justifications and judicial remedies, or non-discrimination between different categories of citizens. This report considers instead from a political theory perspective how deprivation policies reflect specific conceptions of political community. We distinguish four normative conceptions of the grounds of membership in a political community that apply to decisions on acquisition and loss of citizenship status: i) a 'State discretion' view, according to which governments should be as free as possible in pursuing State interests when determining citizenship status; ii) an 'individual choice' view, according to which individuals should be as free as possible in choosing their citizenship status; iii) an 'ascriptive community' view, according to which both State and individual choices should be minimised through automatic determination of membership based on objective criteria such as the circumstances of birth; and iv) a 'genuine link' view, according to which the ties of individuals to particular States determine their claims to inclusion and against deprivation while providing at the same time objections against including individuals without genuine links. We argue that most citizenship laws combine these four normative views in different ways, but that from a democratic perspective the 'genuine link' view is normatively preferable to the others. The report subsequently examines five general grounds for citizenship withdrawal — threats to public security, non-compliance with citizenship duties, flawed acquisition, derivative loss and loss of genuine links — and considers how the four normative views apply to withdrawal provision motivated by these concerns. The final section of the report examines whether EU citizenship provides additional reasons for protection against Member States' powers of citizenship deprivation. We suggest that, in addition to fundamental rights protection through EU law and protection of free movement rights, three further arguments could be invoked: toleration of dual citizenship in a political union, prevention of unequal conditions for loss among EU citizens, and the salience of genuine links to the EU itself rather than merely to one of its Member States.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38470>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., CARDANI, Roberta,
PACCAGNINI, Alessia, VILLA, Stefania
***Dealing with financial instability under a DSGE modeling approach with
banking intermediation: a forecastability analysis versus TVP-VARs***
EUI ECO, 2015/04

Recently there has been an increasing awareness on the role that the banking sector can play in macroeconomic activity, especially within the context of the DSGE literature. In this work, we present a DSGE model with financial intermediation as in Gertler and Karadi (2011). The estimation of the shocks and of the structural parameters shows that time-variation can be crucial in the empirical analysis. As DSGE modeling fails to take into account inherent nonlinearities of the economy, we introduce a novel time-varying coefficient state-space estimation method for VAR processes, for homoskedastic and



heteroskedastic error structures (TVP-VAR). We conduct an extensive empirical exercise to compare the out-of-sample forecastability of the DSGE model versus standard ARs, VARs, Bayesian VARs and TVP-VARs. We find that the TVP-VAR provides the best forecasting performance for the series of GDP and net worth of financial intermediaries for all steps-ahead, while the DSGE model with the incorporation of a banking sector outperforms the other specifications in forecasting inflation and the federal funds rate at shorter horizons.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36659>

BELAVUSAU, Uładzislau

EU sexual citizenship: sex beyond the internal market

EUI LAW, 2015/06

This paper is forthcoming as a chapter in D. Kochenov (ed.), *EU Citizenship and Federalism: The Role of Rights* (Cambridge University Press, 2015). The central idea builds on the popular sociological concept of sexual citizenship, assuming its link to the cluster of specific sexual rights. Such sexual rights address multiple identities based on gender, sexual orientation and other broader aspects of sexuality (including, inter alia, consumption of pornography and sex work). The author applies this broad paradigm of sexual citizenship towards federalizing evolution of EU citizenship. The result of such a critical investigation demonstrates that EU citizenship offers not only a novel transnational vision of peoplehood. It equally entails governance of sexual rights as a part and parcel of mobile European project through vertical channels of EU sexual citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34960>

BELYI, Andrei V., GOLDTHAU, Andreas

Between a rock and a hard place: international market dynamics, domestic politics and Gazprom's strategy

EUI RSCAS, 2015/22, Florence School of Regulation

Gazprom, Russian's prime state owned gas producer, is facing severe pressure stemming from international gas market dynamics, EU regulation and the Ukraine crisis. Slowing gas demand coupled with shifting pricing models and a persisting transit issue pose significant challenges for Gazprom's business going forward. Domestic pressure emerges from competition arising from private companies, mainly Notatek, but also state owned rival Rosneft, and is reinforced by governmental moves toward more market oriented Russian gas sector organization. Gazprom's options include pivoting to alternative markets, notably China; reverting to international legal bodies and market principles to counter EU regulatory pressures; and to depoliticize gas trade in order to generate long term expectations on its prime market - Europe. We pose that neither of these options is likely to fully solve Gazprom's dilemma, whose competitive position will arguably further weaken both domestically and internationally. We believe that Gazprom's best option would be to aim for depoliticizing gas trade, by way of giving up its de facto monopoly on gas exports to Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35398>



BESHKAR, Mostafa, CHILTON, Adam S.
Revisiting procedure and precedent in the WTO: an analysis of “US: countervailing and anti-dumping measures (China)”
EUI RSCAS, 2015/68, Global Governance Programme-190

After not applying countervailing duty (CVD) law against non-market economies (NMEs) for two decades, the United State opened a CVD investigation against China in 2006. After extensive litigation, a U.S. appeals court ruled that it was illegal to apply CVD law to NMEs. While that ruling was being appealed, the U.S. Congress passed legislation stipulating that the application of CVD law to NMEs starting in 2006 was legal. China challenged this legislation at the WTO. The dispute resulted in a ruling that left open the possibility that the legislation violated the GATT, as well as a finding that the United States must investigate its application of countervailing and antidumping duties against China. This dispute has implications for a number of current WTO debates including: whether Appellate Body rulings create binding precedent, whether the Appellate Body should have authority to remand cases, and what information should be required in panel requests.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37425>

BEUKERS, Thomas
Legal writing(s) on the Eurozone crisis
EUI LAW, 2015/11

This paper analyses the literature produced by legal scholarship on the eurozone crisis. It addresses questions about the main substantive issues discussed, the methodological approaches taken, the level and nature of critical legal analyses, and the main legal and policy proposals based on legal scholarship research. The paper thus studies the nature of legal writings on the eurozone crisis. This paper builds on a large number of articles published between January 2009 and September 2014 in selected leading law journals and books. Most of them are written in English, but also French, German, Italian and Dutch publications are included. A further selection has been made of articles and books that have been made subject to an in-depth study. The main focus has been on publications that not only discuss individual aspects of the eurozone crisis (such as single legal instruments, case law, treaty articles or the impact on individual member states), but that (also) make a broader (critical) analysis of the changed nature of economic and monetary union or economic governance.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35418>

BEUKERS, Thomas, VAN DER SLUIS, Marijn
The variable geometry of the euro-crisis: a look at the non-euro area Member States
EUI LAW, 2015/33

This paper analyses how non-euro MS are affected by a set of euro-crisis measures and how their position towards the Eurozone has evolved. After briefly exploring the origins of differentiated integration in EMU, the paper describes the relevance of Euro-crisis law for the non-Euro MS, for example through parts of the Six Pack and the Fiscal Compact. We then look at specific legal topics that arise in relation to EMU and the non-euro MS, such as reforms of fiscal governance, the decision to be bound by the whole of the Fiscal Compact, the inclusion of non-euro MS in important decisions regarding the Eurozone, the obligation to join the euro and the possible consequences of Eurozone membership. We find that there are vast differences within the group of non-Euro MS with regard to the applicability of Euro-crisis law, the way the measures are ratified and/or transposed and the attitude towards the Eurozone and further integration. Euro-crisis



law also affects non-Euro MS on a constitutional level, both directly and indirectly, by sponsoring certain budgetary objectives and by favouring certain actors over others during the budgetary process. Finally, the differentiated nature of EMU has also significantly complicated the euro-crisis measures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36098>

BEVERELLI, Cosimo, FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
***Services trade restrictiveness and manufacturing productivity:
the role of institutions***

CEPR Discussion Paper, 2015/10834, [Global Governance Programme]

We study the effect of services trade restrictiveness on manufacturing productivity for a broad cross-section of countries at different stages of economic development. Decreasing services trade restrictiveness has a positive indirect impact on the manufacturing sectors that use services as intermediate inputs in production. We identify a critical role of local institutions in shaping this effect: countries with high institutional capacity benefit the most from services trade policy reforms in terms of increased productivity in downstream industries. We argue that this reflects the characteristics of many services and services trade and provide a theoretical framework to formalize our suggested mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39424>

BEVERELLI, Cosimo, FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
***Services trade restrictiveness and manufacturing productivity:
the role of institutions***

EUI RSCAS, 2015/63, Global Governance Programme-185

We study the effect of services trade restrictiveness on manufacturing productivity for a broad cross-section of countries at different stages of economic development. Decreasing services trade restrictiveness has a positive indirect impact on the manufacturing sectors that use services as intermediate inputs in production. We identify a critical role of local institutions in shaping this effect: countries with high institutional capacity benefit the most from services trade policy reforms in terms of increased productivity in downstream industries. We argue that this reflects the characteristics of many services and services trade and provide a theoretical framework to formalize our suggested mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36835>

BLANAS, Sotiris, SERIC, Adnan
***Scarcity, size and productivity advantage of foreign affiliates
with intra-firm trade***

EUI RSCAS, 2015/26, Global Governance Programme-166

We juxtapose the main characteristics of 2403 foreign affiliates with and without intra-firm trade in 19 sub-Saharan-African countries in 2010. While intra-firm trade is scarce among foreign affiliates in the sample, arm's length trade is a very popular activity, even among those with intra-firm trade. The main distinguishing features of the average foreign affiliate with intra-firm trade are its larger size and higher productivity level. Its size premia range between 31.5% and 56.3% and its productivity premia between 25.4% and 30.7%.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35501>



BLOUIN, Samuel

Rethinking conversion: beyond the religious and the secular

EUI RSCAS, 2016/11, RELIGIOWEST

This article seeks to pinpoint some of the consequences of the secularization process—conceived as the dissociation of religion from both state politics and culture—with the aim of broadening the conceptualization of conversion. Conversion is therefore considered to be a social fact beyond the religious and the secular, for which the concept of ‘trans-formation’ is employed in order to grasp this phenomenon. The concept of trans-formation posits processes of conversion as shifts from intimate convictions to public values. From this perspective, based on a pragmatic sociology of values, religious conversions are put forth as one possible way to qualify trajectories that the concept of trans-formation aims to comprehend. The article ends by considering the status of religious convictions in comparison with convictions otherwise qualified.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38984>

BLUWSTEIN, Kristina, CANOVA, Fabio

Beggar-thy-neighbor? The international effects of ECB unconventional monetary policy measures

CEPR Discussion Paper, 2015/DP10856

The effects that European Central Bank unconventional monetary policy measures have on nine European countries not adopting the Euro are examined with a novel Bayesian mixed frequency Structural Vector Autoregressive technique. The technique accounts for the fact that macro, monetary and financial data have different frequencies. Unconventional monetary policy disturbances generate important domestic fluctuations. The wealth, the risk, and the portfolio rebalancing channels matter for international propagation; the credit channel does not. International spillovers are larger in countries with more advanced financial systems and a larger share of domestic banks. A comparison with conventional monetary policy disturbances and with announcement surprises is provided.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39419>

BOND, Eric W., TRACHTMAN, Joel P.

China—rare earths: export restrictions and the limits of textual interpretation

EUI RSCAS, 2015/66, Global Governance Programme-188

The China—Rare Earths decision of the Appellate Body addressed two main issues: (i) whether China’s obligations not to impose export duties under its accession protocol are subject to exceptions under Article XX of GATT, and (ii) the scope of the exception for China’s export quota measures relating to conservation under Article XX(g) of GATT. In accord with its China—Raw Materials decision, the Appellate Body found that there is no textual basis for application of the Article XX exception to China’s export duty obligations. This interpretation exalted a narrow contextual approach over an approach to interpretation that would focus on broader context, object, and purpose. The Appellate Body also approved the Panel’s overall approach to determining the availability of the Article XX(g) exception. This approach focused on the design and structure of China’s quota measure, but left unresolved important issues, including the extent to which non-conservation purposes may prevent use of the exception and the role of empirical evidence of effects in these determinations. While the Appellate Body found that there is no “even-handedness” requirement in Article



XX(g) itself, we argue that the chapeau's requirement of non-discrimination is an appropriate additional criterion for determining whether a policy with a target of reducing extraction of a natural resource satisfies the requirements of Article XX.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37056>

BOSWORTH, Malcolm

Government procurement policies across the Tasman; what role played by (preferential) trade agreements?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/83, Global Governance Programme-199

This paper examines developments in government procurement arrangements across the Tasman to assess the extent to which recent trade, especially preferential agreements, of Australia and New Zealand containing government procurement commitments have contributed to any reform in these policies. It argues that (preferential) trade agreements have had little or no impact on any such reforms, and that in the case of Australia, such commitments have not prevented procurement arrangements from going backwards. Transparent price preferences favouring local content have been largely replaced by hidden and more costly discretionary discriminatory measures. In sharp contrast to Australia, New Zealand seems to have maintained a relatively open and non-discriminatory government procurement regime based not on commitments in trade agreements but rather on unconditional MFN unilateral reforms. The central policy message is trade agreements cannot substitute for unilateral reforms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38268>

BOWN, Chad P., HILLMAN, Jennifer A.

Bird flu, the OIE, and national regulation: the WTO's "India-agricultural products" dispute

EUI RSCAS, 2015/71, Global Governance Programme-193

This paper provides a legal-economic assessment of issues arising in the Panel Report over the WTO's India-Agricultural Products dispute, one of a growing list of disputes arising at the intersection of the WTO and domestic regulatory policy over human, animal or plant health. This dispute featured allegations that India's import measures applied against avian influenza (AI) infected countries over poultry and related products were too restrictive, in light of the World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE's) scientifically-motivated standards and guidelines. We rely on insights from a set of economic models of commercial poultry markets in the presence of negative externalities such as AI. We use such models to motivate critical tradeoffs arising at the intersection of government regulatory regimes designed to deal with AI, and how they fit alongside trade agreements such as the WTO and standard-setting bodies such as the OIE, which combine to impose constraints on regulatory and trade policy. While we find the institutional design of the OIE to be well-motivated and we are in broad agreement with the overall thrust of the Panel Report in the dispute, we also highlight a number of subtle issues which pose long-term challenges for the multilateral trading system's ability to balance trade rules with public health concerns.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37259>



BOWN, Chad P., MCCULLOCH, Rachel
Antidumping and market competition: implications for emerging economies

EUI RSCAS, 2015/76, Global Governance Programme-196

While the original justification of the antidumping laws in the industrial economies was to protect domestic consumers against predation by foreign suppliers, by the early 1990s the laws and their use had evolved so much that the opposite concern arose. Rather than attacking anti-competitive behavior, dumping complaints by domestic firms were being used to facilitate collusion among suppliers and enforce cartel arrangements. This paper examines the predation and anti-competitiveness issues from the perspective of the “new users” of antidumping—the major emerging economies for which antidumping is now a major tool in the trade policy arsenal. We examine these concerns in light of important ways in which the world economy and international trading system have been changing since the early 1990s, including more firms and more countries participating in international trade, but also more extensive links among suppliers and consumers through multinational firm activity and vertical specialization.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37522>

BREWSTER, Rachel, BRUNEL, Claire, MAYDA, Anna Maria
Trade in environmental goods : a review of the WTO Appellate Body’s ruling in “US-countervailing measures (China)”

EUI RSCAS, 2015/69, Global Governance Programme-191

In this paper we claim that, in the WTO Appellate Body (AB)’s ruling in US — Countervailing Measures (China), the AB decision has not put in question the practice of imposing countervailing duties (CVDs). While the US has formally “lost” the case, a change in the procedures and tests used to motivate the CVD will allow the US to continue using this policy tool on the specified products. From an economic point of view, this is not welcome news since CVDs have the standard distortionary effects of tariffs and could go against environmental goals. From a political-economy point of view, the CVDs in this case appear driven by pressure of domestic manufacturers of clean energy technology and products.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37155>

BRIGHT, Claire
L’esercizio extraterritoriale della giurisdizione civile con riferimento alle gravi violazioni dei diritti umani da parte delle imprese multinazionali

EUI LAW, 2015/44

Il diritto internazionale privato può giocare un ruolo chiave nel regolare le imprese multinazionali, garantendo allo stesso tempo un accesso effettivo alla giustizia per le vittime. In particolare, diversi Stati hanno adottato meccanismi giurisdizionali che prevedono l’esercizio della giurisdizione extraterritoriale civile da parte delle loro corti per reprimere le violazioni dei diritti umani commesse da imprese multinazionali domiciliate oppure semplicemente ‘presente’ nel loro territorio. Tali meccanismi sono particolarmente rilevanti quando lo Stato ospitante è incapace o riluttante ad assolvere all’obbligo di proteggere i diritti umani delle persone che si trovano sul suo territorio, anche qualora gli abusi siano commessi da persone giuridiche, e di rimediare a tali abusi quando accadono. Con questo studio, si intende valutare la legittimità di tal esercizio extraterritoriale della giurisdizione civile con riferimento alle gravi violazioni dei diritti umani commesse



da imprese multinazionali in Paesi in via di sviluppo alla luce del diritto internazionale. In quest'ottica, occorre distinguere la situazione della giurisdizione esercitata da parte dello Stato di origine dell'impresa multinazionale da quella di uno Stato terzo sul cui territorio l'impresa è semplicemente 'presente'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38188>

BRILLI, Ylenia

Mother's time allocation, child care and child cognitive development

EUI MWP, 2015/03

This paper analyzes the effects of maternal employment and non-parental child care on child cognitive development, taking into account the mother's time allocation between leisure and child-care time. I estimate a behavioral model, in which maternal labor supply, non-parental child care, goods expenditure and time allocation decisions are considered to be endogenous choices of the mother. The child cognitive development depends on maternal and non-parental child care and on the goods bought for the child. The model is estimated using US data from the Child Development Supplement and the Time Diary Section of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. The results show that the productivity of mother's child-care time substantially differs by a mother's level of education. Moreover, the childcare time of college-educated mothers is more productive than non-parental child care. The simulation of maternity leave policies, mandating mothers not to work in the first two years of the child's life, reveals that the impact on the child's test score at age five is either positive or negative, depending on whether the leave is paid or not. The heterogeneous productivity of mothers' time leads to different allocation choices between child care and leisure: college-educated mothers re-allocate a larger fraction of their time out of work to child care than do the lower educated, while the opposite holds for leisure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35061>

BRKAN, Maja

Data protection and European private international law

EUI RSCAS, 2015/40, Florence School of Regulation

The objective of this working paper is to point out actual and potential obstacles to effective protection of the fundamental right to data protection, created by rules on jurisdiction and applicable law, and to put forward solutions for removing those obstacles with regard to data protection. More precisely, the working paper first elaborates on categories of litigation in the field of data protection in order to identify potential claimants, defendants and competent administrative and judicial authorities that may decide on those remedies. Furthermore, building upon these categories of litigation, the working paper seeks to determine jurisdictional issues regarding data protection litigation within the EU, elaborating concretely on potential competent courts in case a data subject wants to file a private enforcement claim against a controller processing his personal data. Finally, the working paper addresses issues of applicable law in data protection litigation, dealing with questions such as the possibility of agreements on applicable law, the questions of applicable law if the controller is situated within the EU and the questions of extraterritorial application of EU data protection law if the controller is established outside of the EU. The working paper concludes with final remarks on the above issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36335>



BROGUEIRA, João, SCHÜTZE, Fabian
***Existence and uniqueness of equilibrium in Lucas' asset pricing model
when utility is unbounded***
EUI ECO, 2015/02

This note proves existence of a unique equilibrium in a Lucas (1978) economy when the utility function displays constant relative risk aversion and log dividends follow a normally distributed AR(1) process with positive auto-correlation. In particular, the note provides restrictions on the coefficient of relative risk aversion, the discount factor and the conditional variance of the consumption process that ensure existence of a unique equilibrium.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35324>

BRUNORI, Paolo
The perception of inequality of opportunity in Europe
EUI SPS, 2015/02

Does the way scholars measure inequality of opportunity correspond to how people perceive it? To answer this question we must first clarify how scholars define and measure inequality of opportunity, we will then discuss the possible mechanisms linking objective measures and subjective perception of the phenomenon, and finally we test our hypothesis by merging data coming from two sources: the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2011) and the International Social Survey Programme data (2009). We show that individual perception of unequal opportunity is heterogeneous across countries and among individuals. Moreover, the prevailing perception of the degree of unequal opportunity in a large sample of respondents is only weakly correlated with its objective measure. We estimate a multilevel model considering both individual and country level controls to explain individual perception of unequal opportunity. Our estimates suggest that one of the most adopted measure of inequality of opportunity has no significant role in explaining its perception. Conversely, other country level variables and personal experiences of intergenerational social mobility are important determinants of how inequality of opportunity is perceived.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36775>

CABRALES, Antonio, GALE, Douglas, GOTTARDI, Piero
Financial contagion in networks
EUI ECO, 2015/01

This paper provides an introduction to the literature on financial contagion in networks. In the first part, we consider contagion via transmission of shocks, i.e. an abrupt drop in the flow of revenue to one firm, which affects other firms connected to it through financial linkages. We then study informational contagion, by which we mean the process whereby a shock to one market is transmitted to other markets by means of information revealed in the first market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35258>

CANOVA, Fabio, FERRONI, Filippo, MATTHES, Christian
***Approximating time varying structural models with time invariant
structures***
CEPR Discussion Paper, 2015/DP10803



The paper studies how parameter variation affects the decision rules of a DSGE model and structural inference. We provide diagnostics to detect parameter variations and to ascertain whether they are exogenous or endogenous. Identification and inferential distortions when a constant parameter model is incorrectly assumed are examined. Likelihood and VAR-based estimates of the structural dynamics when parameter variations are neglected are compared. Time variations in the financial frictions of a Gertler and Karadi's (2010) model are studied.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39418>

CAPPIELLO, Stefano

The interplay between the EBA and the Banking Union

EUI RSCAS, 2015/77

In the last five years the European institutional architecture of banking regulation and supervision has undergone sweeping changes, brought about by a number of sequential legislative initiatives. Such a “Copernican revolution” naturally calls for investigating whether and how these different layers of reforms add up to (or can be interpreted in a way that ensure) an overall consistent, efficient and effective design for banking regulation and supervision. This is particularly the case for the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the Banking Union (BU), two new institutional players which in the public debate are sometimes dubbed as overlapping or even conflicting. The paper provides a critical analysis of this interplay and its components, also with the aim to provide food for thought for further exploration, from a private as well as a public law perspective. It starts from the reasons behind the foundation of the EBA and the BU, to show how these new institutional players in fact were created to pursue two distinct and complementary goals, and operate on two separate but interconnected institutional levels. The paper then dwells on the panoply of innovative regulatory tools which the EBA can dispose of in order to accomplish its mission to foster maximum harmonization and the creation of a single set of common rules (the “Single rulebook” or SR): technical standards, guidelines and recommendations, and other “soft law” instruments, such as the Q&A tool. The analysis aims to stimulate further critical thinking on the scope and possible impact of these tools, and their consistency within the overall European framework of legal sources. Hence, the focus moves on the main areas covered by the SR (i.e. prudential rules and resolution) and the priorities followed in its build up, highlighting how these priorities can contribute to the effective functioning of the two current components of the BU, i.e. the SSM and the SRM. The paper concludes with some remarks on areas of possible improvement and development, underlining the need to: i) step up the harmonization of corporate and insolvency laws, given their impact on cross-border banking and cross-border resolution; ii) provide more certainty on the scope and possible effects of EBA's mediation role; iii) rethink the governance of the EBA, if one wants to get to a more balanced interplay between national and European drivers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37378>

CARR, Keiva

Regulating the periphery: shaking the core European identity building through the lens of contract law

EUI LAW, 2015/40, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-15)

The impetus for this research stems from the assumption that by regulating the periphery of any legal relationship, the core is necessarily — to a lesser or greater extent depending on the circumstances — shook. The legal relationship we will evaluate in this contribution is that of contract law. Contract law is used as the basis to test the hypothesis that peripheral forces, in this instance increased regulation at the EU level, coupled



with equal treatment, fundamental rights and EU citizenship, and, even more so, judicial intervention by the CJEU, are chipping away at the core of contract law in the Member States. The results of this, it is argued, are contributing to the European identity-building project.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38184>

CHILDS, Sarah

The unfinished business all women shortlists and the UK Parliament: contagion, transformation and extension

EUI LAW, 2015/29

It is the day after the UK general election in May 2015. No one single party has ‘won’ outright.¹ The alternative governing teams look very different. Labour sees the party leader Ed Miliband sit at the head of a parity cabinet and government. Yvette Cooper and Harriet Harman will be his foremost ‘wing women’; at least 40 percent of his backbenchers will likely be female; as will more than two thirds of his newly elected MPs. A Conservative government would, for sure, see Cameron appoint Theresa May, the current Home Secretary, to one of the four big Offices of State — she’s too experienced and too much of a leadership challenger otherwise.² He will also pepper his team with a good few women too, belatedly meeting his 2015 30 percent target. His summer 2014 government reshuffle showed that he could find women to sit in his Cabinet, if only to see off commentariat ‘backlash.’³ But when you look beyond the ‘doughnut’ of women Cameron places on his Frontbench,⁴ the Conservative backbenches will likely remain women ‘lite.’ At least the worst case scenario — of fewer Conservative women MPs in the UK Parliament in 2015 - looks, 100 days out from the election, to have been avoided.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36175>

CHINO, Takahiro

Western Marxism or Marxism in the “periphery”? the cases of Gramsci and Tosaka

EUI MWP, 2015/12

This paper aims to show that two eminent Italian and Japanese Marxists in the 1930s, Antonio Gramsci and Tosaka Jun, shared four important characteristics of so-called Western Marxism. These are: 1) a rejection of crude economism; 2) an acknowledgement of the critical role of civil society in obtaining people’s consent for the governance of modern states; 3) a scrutiny of the mechanism with which people were mobilized through internalization of social norms; and 4) the proposition of an alternative reform plan based on the autonomy of politics. Showing that Gramsci and Tosaka shared these four characteristics enables us to revisit the framework of Western Marxism, which confusingly consists of both theoretical characteristics and geographical criteria. The geographical element comes to the forefront in determining what does not count as Western Marxism, drawing boundaries behind those theoretical characteristics that were shared beyond these boundaries. As this paper maintains, Tosaka’s case may suggest that, during this time, the four theoretical characteristics had simultaneously developed in the “periphery,” in the places that were neither central nor remote in glowingly globalized values and problems, which clashed, and were often mixed up with, still-resilient domestic circumstances. This allows us to examine Italian and Japanese Marxists on the same plane, without endorsing the essentialist West–East dichotomy that obscures their shared characteristics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36297>



CHITI, Edoardo
*In the aftermath of the crisis: the EU administrative system between
impediments and momentum*
EUI LAW, 2015/13

The European responses to the financial and public debt crisis have triggered a process of administrative reorganization and growth within two fundamental sectors of the EU, the internal market of financial services and the EMU. This paper argues that the process of reorganization and growth of the EU administrative machinery within the single financial market and the EMU is characterized by a number of inherent tensions. Four of them are prominent and refer, respectively, to the powers conferred to the satellite administrative bodies established in order to tackle the crisis, to the jurisdictions of the new administrations, to the degree of centralization which is sought within the new mechanisms for the implementation of EU laws and policies, to the accountability mechanisms. When assessed in the light of their capability to improve the EU administrative capacities, such tensions appear to be deeply ambivalent. On the one hand, they might operate as «fault lines» of the whole EU administrative machinery, destabilizing its functioning in two important fields of EU action. On the other hand, by pointing to a host of unsolved issues in EU administrative law, they provide an opportunity for opening a genuine institutional and scientific discussion on the ways in which the EU administrative system should be adjusted or reformed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35498>

CLOSA, Carlos
Mainstreaming regionalism
EUI RSCAS, 2015/12, Global Governance Programme-158

The consolidation of regionalism as a broad field of research attracting scholars across disciplines demands an inquiry on its scientific foundations. This inquiry should consider the object of research, the methods and the theories used. First, regionalism scholars lack a consensually agreed definition of their subject. Second, research focusses mainly in case studies, led by area specialists and comparative research is a rather occasional methodological occurrence. Finally, regionalism has not produced significant theoretical advances vis-à-vis neighbouring disciplines. In summary, regionalism contribution to knowledge is scarce and this paper suggests, instead, applying mainstream political science and international relations objects, methods and theories.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34517>

CLOSA, Carlos, PALESTINI CÉSPEDES, Stefano
*Between democratic protection and self-defense: the case of Unasur and
Venezuela*
EUI RSCAS, 2015/93, Global Governance Programme-206

Contrary to the assumption that the adoption and formalization of democratic protection mechanisms by regional organizations contribute per se to democratic consolidation, this article argues that the performance of those mechanism is tied to the interests of governments that are both their rule makers and their enforcers in concrete political crises. Governments design democratic protection mechanisms minimizing the probabilities that they could escape their discretionary control contributing to the paradoxical result that the provisions end up enforcing regime stability rather than democracy. We illustrate this claim with the intervention of the Union of South American Nations (Unasur) in the post-Chávez Venezuela paying specific



attention to two mechanisms: the democratic protocol and the electoral council. The structural bias in favor of the incumbent governments is not an exclusive tension of Unasur, and it should be systematically analyzed in the comparative studies and assessments of the link between regional organizations and democracy.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38064>

COCQ, Céline C., GALLI, Francesca
The use of surveillance technologies for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of serious crime
EUI LAW, 2015/41, SURVEILLE

This Working Paper is based on two research reports that were the outcome of the research carried out by the team of the Université Libre de Bruxelles within the FP7 project SURVEILLE.¹ Such research focused on the use of surveillance technologies for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of serious crime. Taken together, the two reports developed a comparative analysis of a number of surveillance technologies and techniques used at different stages of the criminal procedure within selected national jurisdictions. The first project deliverable, finalised in October 2012 and entitled “The use of surveillance technologies for the prevention and investigation of serious crime” (D4.1)², addressed the use of the interception of telecommunications and video-surveillance in three countries, namely France, Italy and the United Kingdom. The second deliverable, finalised in April 2013 and entitled “Comparative law paper on data retention regulation on a sample of EU Member States” (D4.3), examined the rules governing the retention of data by telecommunications companies and internet service providers for criminal justice purposes in nine countries (i.e. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom). The two reports test the existence of what the authors call a double shift: the means at the disposal of competent national authorities (intelligence services and law enforcement agencies) in the fight against serious crime are evolving in such a way that the share of tasks and competences is now increasingly blurred. The fundamental rights dimension was the normative background of the legal dimensions of the SURVEILLE project as a whole, and thus also of the present work. The impact of evolving trends in the use of surveillance upon the right to privacy and the right to the protection of personal data are at the core of this research undertaking. The authors wish to highlight that legislation is changing very quickly in this domain both at the national level and at the EU level. In particular, the January 2015 attacks in Paris against Charlie Hebdo, the February 2015 attacks in Copenhagen and the increasing threat resulting from the foreign fighters phenomenon are significantly challenging the effectiveness of means used by States to prevent, investigate, detect and prosecute terrorist offences. Recent legislative developments deepen the blur between the tasks and functions of intelligence services and law enforcement agencies as well as the blur between administrative and criminal law measures. Furthermore, with the ruling by the Court of Justice of the European Union on 8 April 2014 in the Digital Rights Ireland case³ - partially reaffirmed in Schrems⁴, EU Member States together with EU institutions have to rethink the legal framework concerning the use of surveillance technologies and techniques in order to ensure a coherent relationship between on the one hand safeguarding the right to privacy and the protection of personal data, and on the other hand developing effective means to prevent, investigate, detect and prosecute serious crime. Despite the fact that the two papers were written at least two years ago, the information remains largely up to date. These papers analyse a trend that has been occurring for some years and that is not over yet: a massive use of surveillance technologies and techniques by an increasing number of competent authorities leading to an exponential gathering of information by EU Member States aiming to fight more effectively against serious crime - often at the expense of fundamental rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37885>



CONCONI, Paola, VOON, Tania

EC-Seal Products: the tension between public morals and international trade agreements

EUI RSCAS, 2015/70, Global Governance Programme-192

The EC – Seal Products dispute raises fundamental questions about the relationship between public morals and international trade. Can WTO members impose trade restrictions based on moral or ethical concerns? Under what conditions can these concerns trump existing trade liberalization commitments? The dispute was filed in 2009 by Canada and Norway against the EU, which in the same year had banned seal products from being imported and placed on its market. According to the EU, the policy was introduced in response to European moral outrage at the inhumane killing of seals. The EU seal regime included a series of exceptions. In particular, it allowed imports of seal products hunted by Inuit or other indigenous communities, as well as imports of seal products processed and re-exported by EU producers. This article discusses the Appellate Body's ruling in EC – Seal Products and some of the key legal and economic issues raised by this dispute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37196>

CONDON, Rónán, VAN LEEUWEN, Barend (ed/s)

Bottom up or rock bottom harmonization? Francovich state liability in national courts

EUI LAW, 2015/03, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-10)

The Working Paper presents the first results of a research project on the application of Francovich State liability by national courts. The project is supervised by Prof. Hans-W. Micklitz (EUI) and Prof. Takis Tridimas (KCL). Research has been undertaken in ten Member States to identify all cases in which State liability on the basis of the Francovich criteria was claimed in national courts. For each case researchers were asked to complete a case sheet. Finally, they were asked to write a short report with the results for their Member State. The conclusion analyses some of the trends. It is clear that, while national courts have not opposed the application of the conditions for Francovich State liability, they are still struggling to integrate these conditions in their national laws on State liability. The result can only be described as something of a hybrid, which requires further analysis in the future. It is hoped that this Working Paper will provide a sound basis for further research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35097>

COTICCHIA, Fabrizio, LOCATELLI Andrea, MORO, Francesco N.

Renew or reload? Continuity and change in Italian defence policy

EUI RSCAS, 2016/01

How do countries adapt their overall defence policy to deal with mutating scenarios? In this paper, as part of a broader research agenda, we try to address these questions focusing specifically on the evolution of Italian defence policy as it evolved since 2001. The focus of the paper is on the evolution of national doctrine as it emerges from the analysis of strategic doctrine. What we look at here is the “process of translation” from the political to the military level, as embodied by key political strategic documents, and its evolution over time. To do so, the paper examines the Italian White Papers on Defence of 2002 and 2015 through qualitative and quantitative (content) analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38345>



COUTTS, Stephen, Díez SÁNCHEZ, Leticia,
MARKETOU, Afroditi, PIERDOMINICI, Leonardo
Legal manifestations of the emergency in national Euro crisis law
EUI LAW, 2015/14

Most constitutions foresee a 'state of emergency' associated with the existence of an armed conflict. Paradoxically, modern societies seem to be permanently confronted with genuine emergencies increasingly removed from the threat of actual, physical violence. The Eurozone crisis can be said to have accentuated this, as the immense pressures from financial markets have turned the control of public finances into a struggle for the survival of the affected States. The present paper explores the legal manifestations of emergency in the domestic law of Greece, Italy, Spain and Ireland. These countries have all been hit by the Eurozone crisis (albeit in different manners) and have had to accommodate external oversight in their crisis management. The adoption of emergency measures for tackling the economic upheavals has been diverse across the case studies, although all have in common the emergence of a prominent role for the executive in the aftermath of the Eurozone crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35499>

CRESPO, Aranzazu, MUÑOZ-SEPULVEDA, Jesus A.
The role of physical and financial constraints in export dynamics
EUI MWP, 2015/17

How do firms' sales interact across markets? Recent empirical work has suggested that foreign and domestic sales are substitutes for firms facing financial and physical capacity constraints. Using a large Spanish firm-level database for the period 1990-2011, we study the interconnections between exports and domestic sales. We provide a new measure to determine if firms face physical constraints based on the capacity utilization of the firm, and document that it is independent of firm fundamentals such as value added and productivity. Then, we built a theoretical framework consistent with the empirical facts presented where firms are heterogeneous across capacity and productivity. A firm facing a binding capacity constraint faces a trade-off between selling on the domestic market or the foreign market, and raises prices in order to take advantage of access to new markets. We establish the prevalence of these anomalous firms, and demonstrate that capacity constrained firms substitute sales across locations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37215>

DANI, Marco
The subjectification of the citizen in European public law
EUI LAW, 2015/02

The paper investigates the condition of the individual qua citizen as recognised and shaped by national constitutional democracies and supranational law, the legal and political orders constituting European public law. It firstly spells out the notion of 'subjectification' and its peculiar manifestation in the context of European public law. Then, it offers an excursus on the subjectification of the citizen by looking at its main constitutive dimensions: belonging, rights and participation. The excursus examines three distinct phases of the evolution of European integration. Firstly, it looks at the social state era and the affirmation of the constitutional subject, a type of citizen devised essentially within national constitutional democracies with supranational law offering just additional rights for the economically active. Secondly, it explores the transformation of the constitutional subject prompted by the expansion of supranational law and the emergence of the 'advanced



liberalism' agenda. Finally, the paper evaluates the condition of the citizen during the financial crisis, a stage which probably witnesses the twilight of the constitutional subject as conceived of in the social state era. The upshot of this excursus contradicts more conventional accounts for subjectivity in the EU emphasising a civic turn in the understanding of the individual: if the relationships between individuals and the governmental projects constituting European public law are considered, the evolution of European integration is paralleled by an involution of citizenship. Or, at least, of the idea of citizenship imagined in national constitutional democracies in post-World War II.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34701>

DAWSON, Mark

New governance in the EU after the Euro crisis: retired or re-born?

EUI AEL, 2015/01

This working paper discusses the future of the EU's 'new governance' paradigm, as a particular category of the EU's legal acts in light of developments in EU economic governance following the Euro crisis. It advances both an empirical and a normative argument. While EU economic governance 'after' the euro crisis would seem to carry 'hard law' elements, the paper's key empirical claim is that 'post' euro-crisis economic governance has generalized central elements of the new governance paradigm into an increasingly central domain of EU policy-making. Policy-makers have turned to an enhanced form of new governance as a way of managing complex, multi-level problems which traditional command and control regulation could not solve. Normatively, however, some of the more promising aspects of the new governance legacy — its experimental focus on policy innovation and mutual learning between states — is precisely the aspect of the new governance paradigm post-crisis economic decision-making seems to have left behind. New governance is used in the economic field not to promote learning or experimentation between states but to foster greater harmonization and convergence in fiscal performance. Learning the lessons of new governance's past may be vital in securing a central (and positive) place for new governance instruments within the EU's future constitutional landscape.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36999>

DE GROOF, Emmanuel

The need for a ius in interregno: why international law should focus more on domestic interim governance

EUI LAW, 2015/38

In the post-Cold-War era domestic interim governance ('DIG') has become a matter of international interest. DIG is observed by provisional governments, transitional councils, etc. ('domestic transitional authorities') in countries said to be in transition. The so-called international community increasingly relies on DIG, which has become a recurrent politico-legal reality today. This paper unveils the reasons behind the success of DIG, observes how DIG is increasingly being internationalized, questions the legal rationales that may be invoked in support of DIG, and ends with discussing the paradoxes underlying DIG. The paper argues that a comprehensive analysis of how international law applies to transitions –a ius in interregno– should be undertaken in order to deconstruct these paradoxes from a legal perspective, and guards against some traps to be avoided in the elaboration of such a ius in interregno.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37095>



DEL BOCA, Daniela, VENTURINI, Alessandra
Migration in Italy is backing the old age welfare
IZA Discussion Papers, 2014/8328

Our research analyzes the effect of changes in migration policies and the accession to the European Union of former countries of emigration, considering the crucial role played by migrants in an aging society. We focus on the demand of family-care workers by using the last five years of the Italian Labour Force Survey dataset. Our results show that especially during the last years of recession, foreign labor (mostly female) has become fundamental in the family sector, favoring the participation of Italian skilled women in the labor market.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35060>

DELIMATSI, Panagiotis
Into the abyss of standard-setting: an analysis of procedural and substantive guarantees within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
EUI RSCAS, 2015/35, Global Governance Programme-170

Continuous innovation and a growing consumer demand for better and safer products has led to an increase of transnational technical standard-setting in recent years. The World Trade Organization (WTO) exercises a high level of deference towards international standards, requiring their use. However, practice shows that several international standards are adopted through opaque and exclusionary processes. In line with this observation, in its recent US – Tuna II ruling, the Appellate Body adopted a more critical approach regarding international standards and the processes that lead to their adoption. Against this backdrop, this paper focuses on an analysis of the properties and mechanics of international standard-setting processes within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), discussing procedural and substantive guarantees regarding transparency, openness, deliberation and participation. As the WTO becomes the de facto arbiter of the legitimacy of international standards, much-needed institutional reform in international standard-setting is bound to occur, in line with emerging demands for a more inclusive global legal order.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35982>

DESTRADI, Sandra
Reluctant powers: a concept-building approach and an application to the case of Germany
EUI RSCAS, 2015/46

Reluctance is an extremely widespread phenomenon in international politics. For example, several rising powers have displayed an inconsistent, flip-flopping approach towards their regions and have not conformed to the expectations and wishes of their potential regional followers. While the notion of reluctance is frequently employed to describe this type of incoherent and unresponsive foreign policy, the concept of reluctance has not been systematically defined and discussed in the fields of International Relations (IR) and Foreign Policy Analysis. This paper develops a conceptualization of reluctance by identifying the concept's semantic field and discussing how reluctance relates to similar but distinct notions in the field of IR (concept reconstruction) and, on that basis, by outlining the constitutive dimensions of reluctance and their operationalization (concept building). To illustrate how this conceptualization of reluctance can provide new insights in empirical analyses, the concept is applied to the case of Germany's approach to crisis management in Europe and the European neighborhood.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36279>



DOLADO, Juan J., LALÉ, Etienne, SIASSI, Nawid
Moving towards a single labour contract: transition vs. steady-state
CEPR Discussion Paper, 2015/11030

This paper analyses the optimal design of a single open-ended contract (SOEC) and studies the political economy of moving towards such a SOEC in a labour market with dual employment protection. We develop a computationally tractable approach to compare two economic environments: one with flexible entry-level jobs and high employment protection at longer tenures, and another one with a SOEC featuring employment protection levels that increase smoothly with tenure. For illustrative purposes, we specialise the discussion of such choices to Spain, a country often considered as an epitome of a dual labour market. We show that a SOEC has the potential of bringing substantial improvements in equilibrium allocations and welfare. We provide estimates for the eligibility rule and tenure profile of the optimal SOEC, defined as the contract maximising the steady-state lifetime utility of new labour-market entrants. Finally, we use the model to identify winners and losers among younger and older workers in the transitional path of such a reform, and evaluate its political support.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38986>

DONÀ, Alessia
Will the year 2015 bring the return of electoral gender quotas? The history about how the lack of political will troubled the road to gender equality in Italy
EUI LAW, 2015/26

In Italy, affirmative actions or gender quotas, especially in regard to political representation, began to be matters of public and political debate in 1995, when the Constitutional Court deemed illegitimate, and therefore annulled, the provisions of the 1993 electoral law introducing corrective systems for equal representation between men and women at national and regional level. Since then, the issue of ensuring equal access to elective offices has been constantly on the political agenda. The ongoing debate about the electoral reform for the Chamber of Deputies (named Italicum,) promoted by the President Renzi, may represent the last opportunity to introduce gender quotas for national elections. The paper aims to provide an historical overview of the Italian debate on gender quotas, by investigating the last two decades events and answering the following questions: what conditions and processes have facilitated the adoption of gender quotas? Are there areas in which it is (has been) easier to adopt gender quotas? What resistances — and raised by whom — have hindered their spread through policy field and levels of government? Why gender quotas are far from been considered a legitimate instrument for gender equality?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35810>

DUBE, Memory, JOHANNES, Liezemarie, LEWIS, David
Government procurement, preferences and international trading rules: the South African case
EUI RSCAS, 2015/87, Global Governance Programme-202

This paper reviews the South African government procurement regime and asks whether adherence to international trading instruments and rules, and in particular the World Trade Organisation's Government Procurement Agreement, would, and should, permit the maintenance of national policy criteria in the



decision making matrix for procurement, whilst simultaneously enabling it to realise the efficiency gains of trade liberalisation. It also examines the likely impact, if any, that adherence to these rules would have in reducing the procurement system's vulnerability to corruption.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37944>

DUMAS, Perrine, GOLDNER LANG Iris
EU mobility regimes and visa policy towards ENP countries
EUI RSCAS, 2015/79, Migration Policy Centre

The paper compares the instruments which enhance the mobility of ENP Mediterranean and Eastern citizens, by distinguishing between visa cooperation and legal migration matters. Our analysis would suggest that cooperation in the field of legal migration, and especially social security rights, is more developed with Mediterranean Partners than with Eastern ones. This can be explained by the fact that the Association Agreements concluded with Mediterranean states are a more fruitful framework for cooperation than the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements concluded with Eastern partners. As far as visa cooperation is concerned, it is, conversely, more developed with Eastern Partners. It appears that the instruments tailored in the context of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice are more appropriate to favouring the short stay of ENP nationals in the EU, to the Association Agreements. In any case, at this point, the opportunities provided by these instruments have not been fully exploited and cooperation levels remain weak.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37538>

DUMBRAVA, Costica, BAUBÖCK, Rainer (ed/s)
Bloodlines and belonging: time to abandon 'ius sanguinis'?
EUI RSCAS, 2015/80, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

This EUDO Citizenship Forum Debate discusses whether the widespread legal rule of *ius sanguinis*, through which citizenship is transmitted at birth from parent to child, can still be justified in the contemporary world. Together with addressing more traditional objections to *ius sanguinis*, such as its alleged ethno-nationalist character or its negative effects on the global distribution of wealth and opportunities, the debate also looks into more recent challenges to *ius sanguinis*, such as those posed by dramatic changes in family norms and practices and the rapid development and spread of reproductive technologies. One major worry is that current forms of *ius sanguinis* are unable to deal adequately with uncertainties related to the establishment of legal parentage, especially in cross-border surrogacy arrangements. Whereas most contributors agree that *ius sanguinis* should be reformed in order to adapt to contemporary circumstances, plenty of disagreement remains as to how this reform should be done. The debate also tackles the questions of whether and in what way *ius sanguinis* could be justified as a normative principle for admission to citizenship. Authors discuss important normative considerations, such as the need to prevent statelessness of children, to ensure the preservation of family life and to provide opportunities for intergenerational membership.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37578>

DZANKIC, Jelena
Investment-based citizenship and residence programmes in the EU
EUI RSCAS, 2015/08, EUDO Citizenship Observatory



This paper has two objectives. First, by mapping investment-based the legal provisions that may result in the direct acquisition of citizenship or residence rights through a pecuniary contribution in all the 28 European Union (EU) Member States, it clears the grounds for further normative inquiries in this issue. Second, it discusses the iterative relationship between European Union (EU) citizenship and investment-based citizenship programmes, taking into account the intuitive conflict between the values inherent in EU citizenship and the opportunity structures that it creates for countries to commodify their membership by exchanging it for investment. The paper starts by a theoretical examination of membership in national and supranational polities in order to discern the links between national and EU citizenship. This is followed by an empirical classification of the different investor and residence programmes in the 28 Member States of the EU, aimed at comparing how different countries regulate access to membership on grounds of wealth. The conclusion to the paper discusses of the effects of investor citizenship and golden residence programmes in the broader EU context, taking into account the unique characteristics of European citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34484>

EL BOUDOUHI, Saïda

A comparative approach of the national margin of appreciation doctrine before the ECtHR, investment tribunals and WTO dispute settlement bodies

EUI RSCAS, 2015/27, Global Governance Programme-167

The paper proposes a critical appraisal of the possibility of transposing the national margin of appreciation doctrine as developed in the ECtHR case law to the WTO dispute settlement system on the one hand and to investor-State arbitration on the other. For that purpose, the analysis first establishes the difference between the doctrine and the concept of national margin of appreciation which takes into account many situations that would otherwise be misleading. The paper then looks at the functional nature of the doctrine within the case law of the ECtHR to conclude that it acts as a “softener” of the otherwise stringent proportionality analysis test. While the observation of the case law in WTO and international investment law shows that there is currently little room for the transposition of the doctrine to these areas, the paper looks at possible theoretical explanations for such a state of the law which seems to be due to both structural differences and political contingencies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35660>

ELBASANI, Arolda

The revival of Islam in the post-communist Balkans: coercive nationalisms and new pathways to God

EUI RSCAS, 2015/28, RELIGIOWEST

The Islamic ‘revival’ in the Balkans has raised many questions among mainstream politicians and academics, who tend to look at religion as a repository of ethno-national identities, and hence a risky ‘depot’, furthering divisions between and among national entities. How believers themselves discover, articulate and experience their faith, is often lost in the grand narratives of nations’ assumed uniformity and the related criteria of inclusion and exclusion. This article shifts the analytical focus from nation-centric debates on the revival of Islam to believers’ personalized discovery, practice and pursuit of faith since the fall of Communism. The analysis suggests a bifurcation between state authorities and centralized Islamic hierarchies that view Islam as an important marker of identity on the one hand, and emerging faith communities that rely upon



alternative sources of knowledge and authority on the other. All the while, the Islamic phenomenon is no longer only the bearer of ethno-national alternatives, but also the symptom of new spaces that blend a variety of new actors as well as overlapping national, regional and global processes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35477>

ELLERMAN, Denny, VALERO, Vanessa, ZAKLAN, Aleksandar

An analysis of allowance banking in the EU ETS

EUI RSCAS, 2015/29, Florence School of Regulation Climate

The existence of some 2 billion unused EU Allowances (EUAs) at the end of Phase II of the EU's Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) has sparked considerable debate about structural shortcomings of the EU ETS. At the same time, there has been a surprising lack of interest in one possible explanation of this accumulation of EUAs: the theory of intertemporal permit trading, i.e. allowance banking. In this paper we adapt basic banking theory to the case of a smoothly declining cap such as that in the EU ETS. We show that it is rational for agents to decrease emissions beyond the constraint imposed by the cap initially, accumulating an allowance bank and then drawing it down in the interest of minimizing abatement cost over time. Having laid out the theory, we carry out a set of simulations for a reasonable range of key parameters, calibrated to the EU ETS, to illustrate the effects of intertemporal optimization of abatement decisions on optimal time paths of emissions and allowance prices. We also explore the effect of an unexpected change in counterfactual emissions. We conclude that bank accumulation as the result of intertemporal abatement cost optimization should be considered at least a partial explanation when evaluating the current discrepancy between the cap and observed emissions in the EU ETS.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35517>

ESHNAIWER, Raed

Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) in Jordan: the state of exclusivism

EUI RSCAS, 2015/91, Migration Policy Centre

The plight of Palestinian refugees from Syria exceeds the limits of the normal refugee issue: it is more than an issue of crossing a state frontier: it also goes beyond the breakdown of the state-citizen-territory relationship. This paper sheds more light on the situation of PRS in Jordan and highlights the protection gap, and the exclusivism they are encountering there. In addition, it offers possible ways of ending their deteriorated situation; and drawing on some scenarios for that situation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37967>

ESPÍRITO-SANTO, Ana

A long way to a still-imperfect parity

EUI LAW, 2015/23

In Portugal, gender quotas are (still) synonymous with gender electoral quotas. Those are the only quotas that really exist and they have been around for a long time. They have existed as party quotas since 1988 in the Socialist Party (PS) and as a statutory quota (Parity Law) since 2006. In the economic sphere, the first measure with some binding pressure aimed at achieving a more gender-balanced environment within state-owned companies was introduced in 2012. However, it is far from being considered a quota. This paper follows the conceptual model provided by Krook (2009) and seeks to expand previous work on the most



important (f)actors that were involved in the Parity Law's adoption (Baum and Espírito-Santo, 2012). It does so by analysing a larger set of actors and by including an assessment of the actors involved in the first reforms in the economic sphere. This study is mainly based on a revision of the literature, but it also refers to two different sets of interviews with Portuguese MPs, which were conducted in 2005 and in 2014/2015.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36036>

ESPOSITO, Elena
Side effects of immunities: the African slave trade
EUI MWP, 2015/09

The resistance of Sub-Saharan Africans to diseases that were plaguing the southern United States contributed to the establishment of African slavery in those regions. Specifically, Africans' resistance to malaria increased the profitability of employing African slave labor, especially that of slaves coming from the most malaria-ridden parts of Africa. In this paper, I first document that African slavery was largely concentrated in the malaria-infested areas of the United States. Moreover, I show that the introduction of a virulent strain of malaria into US colonies greatly increased the share of African slaves, but only in states where malaria could thrive. Finally, by looking at the historical prices of African slaves, I show that enslaved individuals born in the most malaria-ridden African regions commanded higher prices.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36118>

ESTRADA, Ricardo
Rules rather than discretion: teacher hiring and rent extraction
EUI MWP, 2015/14

Because of data limitations, there is little empirical research on how firms conduct hiring and the merits of different recruitment strategies. In this paper, I take advantage of a unique setting that allows me to compare the quality (value-added to student achievement) of the teachers hired in a discretionary process led by the teachers' union in Mexico with those hired on the basis of a screening rule. My results show that the teachers' union selects applicants of a considerably lower quality than those selected using a standardized test, despite the fact that the test has no power to predict teacher quality. I find evidence that the results are not explained by the self-selection of high-quality teachers to follow the test-based process. The combination of these results indicates that the teachers selected through the discretionary process are from the bottom of the distribution of applicant quality. My analysis also reveals that joint committees of state officials and union representatives allocate teachers hired in this way to schools in more "desirable" localities, but with similar pre-treatment trends in outcomes. Findings are consistent with standard models of rent extraction.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36535>

FARINHA LUZ, Vitor
Characterization and uniqueness of equilibrium in competitive insurance
EUI MWP, 2015/15

This paper provides a complete characterization of equilibria in a game-theoretic version of Rothschild and Stiglitz (1976)'s model of competitive insurance. I allow for stochastic contract offers by insurance firms and show that a unique symmetric equilibrium always exists. Exact conditions under which the equilibrium



involves mixed strategies are provided. The mixed equilibrium features: (i) cross-subsidization across risk levels, (ii) dependence of offers on the risk distribution and (iii) price dispersion generated by firm randomization over offers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36675>

FASONE, Cristina

Taking budgetary powers away from national parliaments? on parliamentary prerogatives in the Eurozone crisis

EUI LAW, 2015/37

This paper analyses if and how the position of national parliaments has changed after the adoption of Euro-crisis measures and their first enforcement and tries to draw some conclusions on whether these changes are just temporary or, rather, are likely to endure in the long term and hence to represent a permanent transformation of national constitutional systems. The paper challenges the mainstream assumption that the powers of national parliaments in budgetary procedures have been annulled. It is argued that once the ratification/application and implementation of the most contested Euro-crisis provisions — Fiscal Compact, European Stability Mechanism Treaty and rescue packages — have taken place, in reaction to the most acute phase of the crisis, the combination of national and EU rules, for example on the European Semester are likely to preserve the budgetary powers of national parliaments compared to the pre-crisis period. Parliamentary passivity does not derive, or at least not primarily, from the Euro-crisis legal measures; rather from the political context that the Euro-crisis has triggered. Thus any analysis of the role of parliaments in the Eurozone crisis has to take into account parliamentary institutions ‘in context’, which are influenced by the peculiar political and economic situation of each country. Far from being a uniform category, national parliaments in the Eurozone crisis show asymmetries and a significant variety of positions and powers, since their role depends primarily on national constitutional arrangements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36658>

FASONE, Cristina, FROMAGE, Diane, LEFKOFRIDI, Zoe

Parliaments, public opinion and parliamentary: elections in Europe

EUI MWP, 2015/18

The contributions collected in this Max Weber Working Papers Special Issue were first delivered at a conference held at the European University Institute and jointly organised by the Max Weber Programme for Postdoctoral Studies and the Robert Schuman Centre of Advanced Studies in March 2015 on ‘Parliaments and parliamentary elections in Europe’. Following the transformations undertaken by the European and national parliaments after the Treaty of Lisbon, the 2014 European elections, the unprecedented politicization and the challenges posed to representative democracy by the Eurozone crisis, the Special Issue aims to investigate three intertwined themes. (I) Parliamentary representation: European and national at the same time?; (II) national parliaments in EU policymaking; and (III) dynamics of Euroscepticism and its effects on law-making. In particular the papers deal with the ability of parliaments to democratically represent people in the European Union today and to affect the European integration process, with the asymmetric involvement of national parliaments in the EU, their dynamics of cooperation as well as between them and the European Parliament, and finally, with the implications on EU democratic legitimacy of recent developments regarding parliamentary input provided at a very early stage of the European policymaking. Other issues, such as transposition and the representation of eurosceptics in the European Parliament are also dealt with.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37462>



FASSIO, Claudio, KALANTARYAN, Sona, VENTURINI, Alessandra
***Human resources and innovation: total factor productivity and foreign
human capital***

EUI RSCAS, 2015/43, Migration Policy Centre

The objective of this paper is to analyse the role of migrants in innovation in Europe. We use Total Factor Productivity as a measure of innovation and focus on the three largest European countries—France, Germany and the United Kingdom—in the years 1994-2007. Unlike previous research, which mainly employs a regional approach, we analyse the link between migration and innovation at the sectoral level. This allows us to measure the direct contribution of migrants in the sector in which they are actually employed. Moreover, it allows a distinction between the real contribution of migrants to innovation from possible inter-sectoral complementarities, which might as well foster innovation. We control for the different components of human-capital, such as age, education and diversity of origin. To address the possible endogeneity of migration we draw on an instrumental variable strategy originally devised by Card (2001) and adapt it at the sector level. The results show that overall migrants are relevant in all sectors, but some important differences emerge across sectors: highly-educated migrants show a larger positive effect in the high-tech sectors, while middle- and low-educated ones are more relevant in manufacturing. The diversity of countries of origin contributes to innovation only in the services sectors, confirming that in empirical analyses at the regional or national level the diversity measure might capture the complementarity between sectors rather than the contribution of different national skills. This implies that the diversity should not guide the migration policy which instead should be linked to the specific demand for labour of firms and not to pursue a generic search for highly skilled migrants.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36236>

FASSIO, Claudio, MONTOBBIO, Fabio, VENTURINI, Alessandra
***Do native and migrant workers contribute to innovation? Patents
dynamic in France, Germany and the UK***

EUI RSCAS, 2015/41, Migration Policy Centre

This paper uses the French and the UK Labour Force Surveys and the German Microcensus to estimate the effects of different components of the labour force on innovation at the sectoral level between 1994 and 2005. The authors focus, in particular, on the contribution of migrant workers. We adopt a production function approach in which we control for the usual determinants of innovation, such as R&D investments, stock of patents and openness to trade. To address possible endogeneity of migrants we implement instrumental variable strategies using both two-stage least squares with external instruments and GMM-SYS with internal ones. In addition we also account for the possible endogeneity of native workers and instrument them accordingly. Our results show that highly-educated migrants have a positive effect on innovation even if the effect is smaller relative to the positive effect of educated natives. Moreover, this positive effect seems to be confined to the high-tech sectors and among highly-educated migrants from other European countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36223>



FASSIO, Claudio, MONTOBBIO, Fabio, VENTURINI, Alessandra
How do native and migrant workers contribute to innovation?

Department of Economics and Statistics Cognetti de Martiis Working Papers, 2015/20

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39413>

FASSIO, Claudio, MONTOBBIO, Fabio, VENTURINI, Alessandra
How do native and migrant workers contribute to innovation? A study on France, Germany and the UK

IZA Discussion Papers, 2015/9062

This paper uses the French and the UK Labour Force Surveys and the German Microcensus to estimate the effects of different components of the labour force on innovation at the sectoral level between 1994 and 2005. The authors focus, in particular, on the contribution of migrant workers. We adopt a production function approach in which we control for the usual determinants of innovation, such as R&D investments, stock of patents and openness to trade. To address possible endogeneity of migrants we implement instrumental variable strategies using both two-stage least squares with external instruments and GMM-SYS with internal ones. In addition we also account for the possible endogeneity of native workers and instrument them accordingly. Our results show that highly-educated migrants have a positive effect on innovation even if the effect is smaller relative to the positive effect of educated natives. Moreover, this positive effect seems to be confined to the high-tech sectors and among highly-educated migrants from other European countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39414>

FERNÁNDEZ-HUERTAS MORAGA, Jesús, RAPOPORT, Hillel
Tradable Refugee-Admission Quotas (TRAQs), the Syrian crisis and the new European agenda on migration

IZA Discussion Paper, 2015/9418

The Syrian Civil War gave rise to the largest refugee flight reaching Europe since the Yugoslavian wars in the 1990s. The crisis evidenced the deficiencies of the European Union Asylum Policy, which struggled both to offer solutions to Syrian refugees and to efficiently allocate costs across Member States. We draw on previous theoretical work to simulate how a system of tradable refugee-admission quotas coupled with a matching mechanism assigning refugees to their preferred destinations and destinations to their preferred types of refugees would give more flexibility to Member States while respecting refugee rights and preferences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39420>

FERRETTI, Federico
Credit bureaus between risk-management, creditworthiness assessment and prudential supervision

EUI LAW, 2015/20

This paper discusses the role and operations of consumer Credit Bureaus in the European Union in the context of the economic theories, policies and law within which they work. Across Europe there is no common practice of sharing the credit data of consumers which can be used for several purposes. Mostly, they are used by the lending industry as a practice of creditworthiness assessment or as a risk-management tool to underwrite borrowing decisions or price risk. However, the type, breath, and depth of information differ



greatly from country to country. In some Member States, consumer data are part of a broader information centralisation system for the prudential supervision of banks and the financial system as a whole. Despite EU rules on credit to consumers for the creation of the internal market, the underlying consumer data infrastructure remains fragmented at national level, failing to achieve univocal, common, or defined policy objectives under a harmonised legal framework. Likewise, the establishment of the Banking Union and the prudential supervision of the Euro area demand standardisation and convergence of the data used to measure debt levels, arrears, and delinquencies. The many functions and usages of credit data suggest that the policy goals to be achieved should inform the legal and institutional framework of Credit Bureaus, as well as the design and use of the databases. This is also because fundamental rights and consumer protection concerns arise from the sharing of credit data and their expanding use.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35657>

FRANCK, Jens-Uwe

Umbrella pricing and cartel damages under EU competition law

EUI LAW, 2015/18

This article explores whether cartellists should be liable for losses resulting from umbrella pricing, thereby critically evaluating the ECJ's judgment in "Kone". Since the EU legislature did not resolve the question of liability for umbrella pricing, it has to be evaluated in accordance with national law, which must however comply with the principles of equivalence and effectiveness pursuant to Article 4(3) TEU. Therefore and in accordance with the Court's judgment in "Courage", the decisive criterion should be the effect a cartellist's liability for umbrella pricing would have on effective and efficient enforcement of competition law. An analysis based on the standard model of optimal sanctioning reveals the ambivalent effect of such a liability. Thus, in view of opposing risks of systematic over- and under-deterrence and in accordance with the principle of institutional balance, the Court has to leave the EU legislature and the national legislatures, respectively, with the discretion not to provide for compensation in the case of umbrella effects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35578>

FREIDENVALL, Lenita

Gender quota spill-over in Sweden: from politics to business?

EUI LAW, 2015/28

Ever since the 1990s, legislated gender quotas have been adopted across the world as a means to increase the number of women in elected bodies. In recent years, legislated gender quotas have also been adopted to rectify the under-representation of women on company boards. Sweden diverges from this trend. Despite the fact that Sweden has been recognized as a model of gender equality, being ranked among the most gender equal countries in the world and having achieved gender balanced political assemblies, legal gender quotas have not been enacted, neither in the political sphere nor in the economic sphere. This paper analyses women's path to power in Sweden. It studies the adoption of special measures and provides an assessment of the factors that facilitate or hinder increases in the proportion of women decision-makers in the political and economic sectors. By applying feminist institutional theory, the dynamics of institutional configurations facilitating or hindering change is investigated. It is argued that the interplay of institutions in the political sector operated in a mutually reinforcing way, thereby constituting a good fit, while the interaction of institutions in the economic sector functioned in a conflicting way. It is also claimed that women's movement organisations (working both within and outside of the political parties) represented critical actors in



implementing party quotas in Sweden. Such coordinated efforts did not exist in the corporate sector. There, the forces of resistance were much stronger than the forces for change, thereby hindering the introduction of a legal corporate gender quota.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36277>

FREUND, Caroline, OLIVER, Sarah
Gains from convergence in US and EU auto regulations under the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership
EUI RSCAS, 2015/59, Global Governance Programme-182

Regulatory standards protect consumers from defective products, but they impede trade when they differ across countries. The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) seeks to reduce distortions in the automobile and other industries. This paper evaluates the equivalence of automobile regulations in the United States and the European Union in terms of catastrophe avoidance and estimates the trade gains from improved regulatory coherence. The UN 1958 Agreement on automobiles, which offers a framework for harmonizing regulations among signatories, is used to quantify the trade effect of regulatory convergence. The removal of regulatory differences in autos is estimated to increase trade by 20 percent or more. The effect on trade from harmonizing standards is only slightly smaller than the effect of EU accession on auto trade. The large economic gains from regulatory harmonization imply that TTIP has the potential to improve productivity while lowering prices and enhancing variety for consumers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37055>

GARZIA, Diego, TRECHSEL, Alexander H.,
DE SIO, Lorenzo, DE ANGELIS, Andrea
euandi : project description and datasets documentation
EUI RSCAS, 2015/03, EUDO - European Union Democracy Observatory

In occasion of the European Parliament elections of 2014, EUDO launched euandi (reads: EU and I). The academic relevance of the euandi endeavour lies primarily in its choice to stick to the party positioning methodology already employed by the EU Profiler in 2009 as well as in the choice to keep as many policy items as possible in the 2014 questionnaire in order to allow cross-national, longitudinal research on party competition and voting behaviour in the EU across a five-year period. In this paper, we present the euandi project in a nutshell, the making of the questionnaire and the way in which political parties have been coded. Then, we illustrate the functioning of the application and the specifics of the resulting user dataset, comprising the opinions of 400.000 unique users that completed the euandi questionnaire during the six weeks preceding the EP elections of 2014.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34147>

GARZÓN, Jorge F.
Latin American regionalism in a multipolar world
EUI RSCAS, 2015/23, Global Governance Programme-163

The landscape of Latin American regionalism has experienced profound transformations in a relatively short period of time. Regional organizations have proliferated; the open regionalism of the 1990s has gone into decay; new organizations, often referred to as belonging to a new wave of a more political “posthegemonic



regionalism,” took center stage; only to be displaced in the attention of observers by newer trade-oriented organizations such as the Pacific Alliance. These developments have been puzzling scholars and policy makers, who for their most part have tended to converge on the view that a fragmented regional configuration with diverging or even incompatible models of regional integration is on the rise. This article challenges this interpretation by arguing that many of the trends we observe are rather the result of Latin American states’ practical adaptation of their foreign policy strategies to the emergence of a multipolar political economy in the international system. One important consequence of this process of adaptation, I argue, is a “decoupling” of the economic function of regionalism from its other dimensions — a process that I show is facilitating the emergence of a regional architecture characterized by a finer division of labor among organizations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35417>

GENNA, Gaspare M., HIROI, Taeko
Do democracy clauses matter? The effects of regional integration associations on political stability and democratic consolidation
EUI RSCAS, 2015/48, Global Governance Programme-175

This paper examines the mechanisms by which democracy clauses promote democracy and domestic political stability. It begins by noting that political instability in one country can have a negative spillover and impede the economic success of regional integration. Domestic political instability may also hinder cooperation among member states. Thus, domestic political stability is a collective good for regional integration organization (RIO) member states. Legalizing democratic conditionality helps member states to overcome collective action problems and equips RIOs with the necessary credibility, justification, and tools for intervention in member states’ domestic political affairs. In addition, RIOs deepen economic integration among member states, which in turn raises the stakes for the member states to collectively defend democratic institutions and inflates the costs of sanctions for countries under threat. We test the main arguments using data gathered for 40 RIOs in the world. The econometric analyses of RIO coup rates and democratic backsliding rates demonstrate that democracy clauses are indeed effective in preventing coups and backsliding within countries that are members of RIOs with such clauses. Moreover, an analysis of democratic gains indicates that democracy clauses are also effective in the promotion of democracy within RIO member states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36318>

GENSCHEL, Philipp, JACHTENFUCHS, Markus
More integration, less federation: the European integration of core state powers
EUI RSCAS, 2015/33, EUDO - European Union Democracy Observatory

We map the pattern and extent of the European integration of core state powers (coercive force, public finance, and public administration) and analyze causes and consequences. We highlight two findings: First, in contrast to historical examples of federal state building, where the nationalization of core state powers precipitated the institutional, territorial and political consolidation of the emerging state, the European integration of core state powers is associated with the institutional, territorial and political fragmentation of the EU. Second, in contrast to European market integration, state elites and mass publics, not organized business interests, are the prime drivers of integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35976>



GNUTZMANN, Hinnerk, GNUTZMANN-MKRTCHYAN, Arevik
The silent success of customs unions
EUI ECO, 2016/02

While “mega FTAs” and WTO-driven efforts at multilateral liberalisation dominate the agenda, customs unions (CU) are the silent success story of regional integration. Throughout the world, CUs have been superseding earlier FTAs, as new unions were formed or old ones expanded. Due to problems of measurement, this fact appears to have gone largely unnoticed so far. We show that the proliferation of CUs is driven by national social welfare considerations: even allowing for lobbying, CUs lead to higher social welfare than any other bilateral trade agreement. Thus, even the most ambitious mega FTAs eventually turn into “mega CUs”.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38924>

GORI, Paula, PARCU, Pier Luigi, STASI, Maria Luisa
Smart cities and sharing economy
EUI RSCAS, 2015/96, Florence School of Regulation

The concepts of smart city and sharing economy are at the centre of a number of current debates, which touch upon, among others, issues like the current urbanisation trends, the particular economic situation we are facing in the last years, the spread of connectivity and of new technologies and the innovation process in general. This working paper looks at the different and common characteristics of both smart cities and sharing economy models, in order to explore their interaction and complementary dynamics. This is done by analysing the specific features of the two, as well as at regulatory and competition issues they trigger within our current legal framework. The final aim is to make some policy suggestions to the local governments, which are called to cope with these phenomena, and for which the latter could constitute a great opportunity to enhance the local welfare.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38264>

GRABBE, Heather, LEHNE, Stefan
Emotional intelligence for EU democracy
Carnegie Paper, January 2015

The European Union’s dwindling democratic legitimacy is an acute political challenge. Trust in EU institutions is declining even in countries where the union once had high levels of support. Populist parties are rising and turning against the EU. To restore its legitimacy, the EU needs to respond to public apathy and anger with emotional intelligence and offer solutions that feel relevant to people outside the Brussels bubble.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38729>

GRAVIER, Magali
Stable core, shifting periphery? The European Union as an emerging inwards-outwards governing empire
EUI RSCAS, 2015/39, BORDERLANDS

The paper discusses the usefulness of the concept of empire in the study of the European Union, the integration process and the development EU’s external relations. In order to do so, it reflects critically on the use of this concept in the broader context of contemporary politics and selected European empires of



the past. The paper argues that colonial empires are just one type of empires and that another type should be given more scholarly attention. In order to account for the diversity of imperial patterns observed, the paper suggests using two concepts, inwards imperial governance and outwards imperial governance. Using these two concepts instead of one undifferentiated concept of empire makes it possible to shed a different light on the EU's alleged empirehood and its evolution over time. It also offers an analytical tool that can account for differences between different empires of the past as well as between contemporary candidates for empirehood and past empires.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36257>

GRESCH, Nora, SAUER, Birgit

Debates on women's representation in Austria. Or: The development of the pitfalls of a conservative gender regime

EUI LAW, 2015/32

Nearly 30 years after the first gender quota regulation was introduced in Austria and the establishment of gender equality legislation and institutions, the proportion of women in public offices rose within this time, but has stagnated roughly at 30% for the recent years. To understand this cleavage of the gender equality claim and the stagnation regarding women's participation in decision-making processes, we will critically explore the gender quota policies in Austria from the perspective of substantive equality and gender democracy. Gender quota claims inherently entail the potential to deepen democracy and transforming societies towards more substantive justice and equality. To be able to analyse if and how gender quota regulations can become transformative measures, we would like to argue for a stronger theorization of the concept of gender regime to more deeply and precisely understand the workings and specifics of power relations within a society supporting gender inequalities as well as to assess possibilities of change. Taking Austria's debates about women's representation as an example, the paper will develop the argument that a conservative gender regime with elements fostering an corporate, breadwinner model and difference-narrative orientated topography will very unlikely implement gender quota regulations as transformative measures, but will try to integrate and shape them accordingly, unless the meaning of quota regulations are framed and understood to support the logic of the gender regime or an element of the gender regime in the process of changing. As a conclusion, the reverberations of Austria's conservative gender regime will be assessed in regards to the implementation of its quota regulations, suggesting that transformative politics needs to include and consider the specific relational logic of the gender regime to transmit its transformative leverage.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35917>

HADJIEMMANUIL, Christos

The banking union and its implications for private law: a comment

EUI RSCAS, 2015/74

This comment seeks to provide a conceptual framework for analysing the Banking Union's implications for private law. After discussing how and in what form the Banking Union can engender potentially relevant regulatory norms, it identifies the general ways whereby these can be recognised in private law and translated into private rights and/or duties. It then responds to a common argument against translation, namely, that the public nature of the regulatory regime's goals and concerns hinders its normative expansion in the realm of private law. On a more practical level, it provides a tentative catalogue of private legal relations likely to be affected by the Banking Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37258>



HAFFERT, Lukas
Permanent budget surpluses as a fiscal regime
EUI MWP, 2015/10

This paper challenges the focus on budget deficits that permeates the literature on fiscal policy. It analyzes countries running budget surpluses and asks why some of them preserved these surpluses while others did not. Whereas several OECD members recorded surpluses for just a few years, balanced budgets became the norm in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, and Sweden in the late 1990s. The paper compares the fiscal policy choices of both types of countries from a historical-institutionalist perspective. It argues that a path-dependent shift in the balance of power of fiscal policy interests explains why surpluses persisted in one group of countries but not in the other. This reconfiguration of interests was triggered by a deep fiscal crisis and an ensuing expenditure-led consolidation. It can be interpreted as creating a new “surplus regime”, in which fiscal policy became structured around the goals of balancing the budget and cutting taxes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36235>

HANCHER, Leigh, SAUTER, Wolf
A dose of competition : EU antitrust law in the pharmaceuticals sector
TILEC Discussion Paper, DP2015/017, [Florence School of Regulation]

In the pharmaceuticals sector there is an inherent tension between intellectual property rights and antitrust. This paper examines this tension over the past 10 years since modernisation of EU competition law. It looks at three types of problems: (i) restrictions on parallel imports; (ii) abuse of administrative procedure; and (iii) pay for delay cases. This overview shows that the European Commission is now especially active in areas (ii) and (iii) and generally relies on a more formalistic approach of finding restrictions by object instead of using economic arguments to demonstrate restrictions by effect. The by object approach is supported by the EU Courts. Also, the molecule (active ingredient) is often regarded as the relevant product market, facilitating a finding of dominance. Some national competition authorities have followed in the footsteps of the Commission but on the whole they are less active, for instance on pay for delay. This may be because the EU Courts have yet to rule on this type of case. For pharmaceutical companies the net result is that they cannot assume their intellectual property rights will stand in the way of a finding of antitrust infringement and their behaviour will be scrutinised closely.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39422>

HARLING, Peter, SIMON, Alex
Erosion and resilience of the Iraqi-Syrian border
EUI RSCAS, 2015/61, BORDERLANDS

Syria and Iraq’s accelerating fragmentation has prompted feverish speculation about the erasure of the modern Middle East’s Western-imposed borders. Such notions are not altogether divorced from reality: Syria and Iraq today are scarcely recognizable as nation-states, and their once rigid border has become increasingly porous while falling entirely from governmental control. Yet this erosion must not be mistaken for dissolution. The post-Ottoman border continues to serve an array of material and symbolic functions, and as such will remain of paramount relevance, as a resilient object of contention, for the foreseeable future. By grappling with this paradoxical state of mutation and durability—and by tracing its roots back into the late twentieth century—we



can draw broader insights into the seismic changes roiling the Middle East, where brittle, centralizing power structures are increasingly giving way to a more grassroots and fluid political landscape with which Western actors have yet to come to terms.

Funded by the European Research Council (ERC) within the 7th Framework Programme, the BORDERLANDS project is hosted at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, and directed by Professor Raffaella A. Del Sarto.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37015>

HARTIGAN, James C.

It's baaaack – zeroing, the US Department of Commerce, and 'US-Shrimp II (Viet Nam)'

EUI RSCAS, 2015/67, Global Governance Programme-189

In its Final Modification for Reviews the U.S. DOC announced on February 14, 2012 that it would cease the use of zeroing in the calculation of anti-dumping (AD) margins in all reviews as of April 16, 2012. However, it did not pertain to targeted dumping. In its Final Rule of April 22, 2014, it codified substantial discretion in calculating AD duties, including the use of zeroing, in targeted dumping. Thus the panel in Shrimp II erred in not finding “as such” inconsistency by the U.S. with the AD Agreement, despite this not being a targeted dumping complaint. Given the record of the U.S. in complying with zeroing petitions, it should have incurred the burden of proof, which is not satisfied by these pronouncements. Market structure should be used by panels in “as applied” inconsistency determinations. Viet Nam should have included an Art. 3 violation in its complaint.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37195>

HODGES, Christopher

US class actions: promise and reality

EUI LAW, 2015/36, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-14)

The US class action is the best-known tool of civil procedure for enforcement of mass private rights. It is intended to achieve judicial and procedural economy in civil procedure, and to exert significant pressure on corporate defendants to observe the law. This piece summarises the major empirical evidence on how the mechanism works. It confirms extensive enforcement of law. It also identifies issues of selectivity of case types (especially securities cases brought by investors), high transactional costs and reductions in sums received by claimants, the risk that high economic factors distort the legal merits of settlements, the limited evidence on evaluating the legal merits of outcomes, forum shopping, and aspects of conflicts of interest that have been criticised by European politicians as abusive. The piece notes that these features are predictable consequences of the policy of encouraging widespread private enforcement of law by incentivising intermediaries and reducing risk to claimants. Various questions are noted in relation to the future of collective redress in the different context of the European legal order.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36536>

HODSON, Dermot

Law and the euro crisis: a view from political economy

EUI LAW, 2015/16

The euro crisis has triggered a healthy debate within law and other disciplines about the scope and limits of existing scholarly approaches. Debates between disciplines have been scarcer here and it is in this spirit



of inquiry that this paper asks how political economists writing about the euro crisis understand the roles of law. Most (but not all) political economists show some appreciation of law, it is argued, and in so doing they go beyond the black letter reading of formal treaties and legal texts that legal scholars associate with political scientists. There is also some appreciation for the idea of law as normativity in the political economy literature on the euro crisis but the importance of legal interpretation is underplayed. Political economists are serious about law, it is concluded, but they need to take legal scholarship more seriously.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35642>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
International cooperation on public procurement regulation
EUI RSCAS, 2015/88, Global Governance Programme-203

Most governments have yet to agree to binding disciplines on government procurement regulation, whether in the WTO or a preferential trade agreement. Empirical research suggests that reciprocally-negotiated market access commitments have not been effective in inducing governments to buy more from foreign suppliers. Foreign sourcing by governments has been rising for most countries, however, independent of whether States have made international commitments to this effect — although there is some evidence that this trend was reversed post-2008 in several countries that had the freedom to do so. The stylized facts suggest a reconsideration of the design of international cooperation on procurement regulation, with less emphasis on specific market access reciprocity and greater focus on good procurement practice and principles, efforts to boost transparency, and pursuit of pro-competitive policies more generally.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37820>

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>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
A technical barriers to trade agreement for services?
EUI RSCAS, 2015/25, Global Governance Programme-165

Services are regulated for a variety of reasons. Regulation is typically influenced by political economy forces and may thus at times reflect protectionist motivations. Similar considerations arise for goods, but the potential for protectionist capture may be greater in services as many sectors are self-regulated by domestic



industry. There are specific disciplines on regulation of goods (product standards) in the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). This encourages the use of international standards and requires that norms restrict trade only to the extent necessary to achieve the regulatory objective. WTO disciplines on domestic regulation of services are weaker and differ in key respects from those for goods. We discuss reasons for this discrepancy and assess whether consideration should be given to seeking to adopt the TBT-type disciplines that apply to trade in goods.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35419>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
***MFN clubs and scheduling additional commitments in the GATT:
learning from the GATS***

EUI RSCAS, 2016/06, Global Governance Programme-211

Scheduling additional commitments for policies affecting trade in goods in the GATT has been plagued by two sources of ambiguity: the treatment of changes introduced unilaterally by members subsequent to an initial commitment, and the treatment of new commitments by WTO members pertaining to nontariff policy measures affecting trade in goods. This is not the case for trade in services, as the GATS makes explicit provision for additional commitments to be scheduled. Neither secondary law, in the form of decisions formally adopted by the WTO membership, nor case law has clarified the situation for trade in goods. This matter is important for the WTO as it determines the feasibility of clubs of countries agreeing to new enforceable policy disciplines that bind only signatories but are applied on a non-discriminatory basis to all WTO members. In this paper, we discuss the legal state of play and the 'policy space' that WTO members have to establish new MFN club-based disciplines for nontariff measures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38665>

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>



IVASHCHENKO-STADNIK, Kateryna

The impact of the current military conflict on migration and mobility in Ukraine

EUI RSCAS, 2015/15, Migration Policy Centre

In seeking to investigate the recent changes in migration matters in Ukraine since EuroMaidan, annexation of Crimea and hostilities in Donbass, this paper explores the situation on the ground using the available data (including official statistics, figures of the international organizations, media reports and public surveys) as well as expert voices from different disciplines. It covers the period from winter 2013/14, when the first individual circular movements started, to autumn 2014, marked with intense mass displacement which has been rapidly growing since then. It is indicated that the observed conflict was triggered out by externally orchestrated factors and agents and would not have been caused by internal economic, political or cultural contradictions alone. Given the unprecedented challenge that Ukraine, being in the middle of the conflict, is currently facing, it also addresses the potential for a policy and the institutional framework to deal with migration since the crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34804>

JENNE, Nicole, SCHENONI, Luis

Latin American declaratory regionalism: an analysis of presidential discourse (1994-2014)

EUI RSCAS, 2015/53, Global Governance Programme-177

If the idea of an integrated Latin America goes back to the early post-colonial days, the story of political and economic integration in Latin America is relatively quickly told. The attempts have been numerous, but in terms of policy outcomes and deep integration for the benefit of a regional public good, regionalism in Latin America has not lived up to the stated aims of its governments. The present paper takes a first step to examine the practice of referring to Latin America in the political discourse, a phenomenon that we term declaratory regionalism to denote its independence from substantial forms of regionalism. We analyse the use of declarationism in presidential speeches delivered on an annual basis to the UN General Assembly in two steps. First, we discuss a series of descriptive illustrations in light of existing scholarship on Latin American international relations. Subsequently, several hypotheses for why governments keep referring to the region while not necessarily privileging it in their foreign policy strategies are put to a test. While not offering a conclusive explanation, the results point to leftist ideology as a crucial factor in explaining the persistence of discursive regionalism at the UN General Assembly. The paper posits that future research is likely to benefit from conceiving Latin Americanism as a characteristic of leftist ideology.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36395>

JOHANNESSON, Louise, MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Black cat, white cat: the identity of the WTO judges

EUI RSCAS, 2015/17, Global Governance Programme-161

WTO judges are proposed by the WTO Secretariat and elected to act as 'judges' if either approved by the parties to a dispute, or by the WTO Director-General in case no agreement between the parties has been possible. They are typically 'Geneva crowd', that is, they are either current or former delegates representing



their country before the WTO. This observation holds for both first- as well as second instance WTO judges (e.g. Panelists and members of the Appellate Body). In that, the WTO evidences an attitude strikingly similar to the GATT. Whereas the legal regime has been heavily 'legalized', the people called to enforce it remain the same. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34879>

JONES, David Martin

ASEAN and the limits of regionalism in pacific Asia

EUI RSCAS, 2015/16, Global Governance Programme-160

After the Asian Financial Crisis (AFC) of 1997-99, a dominant orthodoxy arose both in regional diplomatic circles and the regional scholarship that analysed it, that the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) had established the institutional basis both for South East Asian as well as East Asian political and economic integration. Thus, at the beginning of the new millennium, Peter Katzenstein declared that East Asian regional integration was "an idea whose time has come." Indeed, it was widely assumed that an expanded ASEAN machinery would "socialize the [East Asian] region with the same norms and values that have proved successful in Southeast Asia." In view of these large claims about ASEANs apparent centrality to regional security in Southeast Asia, and its procedurally driven transformation of foreign relations across East Asia in the twenty-first century, the uncertainty among its diplomats and its academic admirers in the context of China's rise and growing regional assertiveness represents something of a puzzle. To unravel this puzzle, we shall argue that ASEAN remains what it essentially was from its inception, namely an association of weak states created to achieve the limited purpose of maintaining regional order. Yet, even in this endeavour the arrangement has proved of limited effectiveness. Mean-while, its attempt to export its norms to the wider region have rendered it vulnerable to the incursion and hegemony of more powerful regional actors. To explore the limitations of Asian regionalism, the paper will focus on 2 areas of ASEAN policy formation since the AFC: the attempt to build an integrated ASEAN economic community and to establish a framework to address overlapping claims to the South China Sea. The dissonance between ASEANs rhetoric and its limited achievements in these areas leaves it increasingly sidelined by the evolution of great power rivalry in the Asia Pacific.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34865>

KAMIR, Orit

Applying dignity, respect, honor and human rights to a pluralistic, multicultural universe

EUI RSCAS, 2015/55, Global Governance Programme-178

"Human dignity" is the foundation of the human rights discourse that evolved around the United Nations' 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In recent decades, the concept of human dignity has been vastly over-extended, gradually becoming a vague, nearly meaningless "catch-all" phrase. In the 21st century's pluralistic and multicultural world, this development has played into two worrisome trends. One is the formulation of any cultural-specific identity-based claim as involving a human dignity-based human right; such over-extension of human dignity and human dignity-based rights breeds growing scepticism regarding the usefulness of the whole human rights discourse. The second trend is the erroneous portrayal of cultural specific honor-based claims as involving dignity-based human rights. Such misleading portrayal blurs the boundaries between the universalistically humanistic dignity-based human rights discourse, and culturally specific, often separatist and conservative honor-based mentalities. Attempting to address these troubling trends, this paper defines a tightly knit human dignity, which marks the absolute value/ worth of the common denominator of humanness in all human beings. This human dignity gives rise to universalistic



and absolute — yet minimal — fundamental human rights. It is conceptually distinguished from what I refer to as “respect”, which assigns tentative value/ worth to the uniqueness of each and every concrete, specific expression of human existence. In this conceptualization, respect is the basis of tentative, secondary human rights — including those that address many specific identity claims in a pluralistic, multicultural world. Whereas “human dignity-based rights” derive from and protect the very essence of humanness, “respect-based rights” protect and enhance exclusive personal choices that manifest an individual’s uniqueness, including each person’s self-expression in lieu of his or her multiple affiliations. Such affiliations are often related to race, gender, nationality, religion, ethnicity, sexuality and/ or culture. Respect-based rights thus refer to most issues arising from pluralism and multiculturalism. Both dignity and respect are carefully distinguished from the very different notion of honor, which marks tentative, comparative human value/ worth that is intertwined with esteem and prestige within a specific (typically conservative and separatist) normative cultural context. Honor-based claims do not necessarily constitute either dignity or respect-based human rights. Such re-conceptualization yields a clear distinction between the absolute and universal fundamental dignity-based human rights, and the tentative, often cultural-specific respect-based rights. This allows to preserve the distinction between absolute, universal fundamental dignity-based human rights, and secondary, tentative, sometimes clashing respect-based rights. It highlights the difference between these two categories of human rights and any culturally-specific honor-based claims. These distinctions are important if we are to maintain the discourse of human rights and adjust it to a world which is ever more pluralistic and multicultural.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36575>

KAPETANIOS, George, KHALAF, Lynda, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano
Factor based identification-robust inference in IV regressions
CEPR Discussion Papers, 2015/10390

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39411>

KELLER, Eileen
Forging a new Mittelstand compromise: lobbying strategies and business influence after the financial crisis
EUI MWP, 2015/19

How did business interests succeed in influencing the post-crisis financial sector reform agenda? The present article draws on a remarkable instance of lobbying success in the process of reforming the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD4-CRR), which regulates banking within the European Union. Business lobbyists from Germany, supported by representatives from other countries, obtained a more favourable regulatory treatment of bank lending to small- and medium-sized corporations (SMEs) compared to the stipulations of the internationally agreed upon Basel III framework. An in-depth study of the formation of this new so-called SME compromise shows that existing approaches, which either highlight the special role of business in shaping public policies or the constraining effects of increased political salience and the politicisation of an issue cannot account for the dynamics of business influence in the case in question. Whereas an inside evidence-based strategy of influence failed, lobbying was successful because business representatives actively increased the salience of the issue through an outside lobbying strategy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38004>



KEYAERTS, Nico, MEEUS, Leonardo
***The experience of Italy and the US with exceptional regulatory incentives
for exceptional electricity transmission investments***
EUI RSCAS, 2015/44, Florence School of Regulation

There is a trend in regulatory practice towards exceptional incentives for exceptional investments. Italy and the US have the longest experience with a regulatory framework for strategically important investments that deviates from the default framework. In these countries, the incentives provided to the project promoter are based on a case-by-case assessment of the project. Policy makers and regulatory authorities in countries that are considering setting up such a framework can learn from these experiences. In this paper, we therefore analyze them in detail. We find that the Italian scheme is simpler, which reduces the administration costs. The US scheme is more advanced in the case-by-case assessment of the requested incentives. However, both schemes have evolved, each becoming more sophisticated and complex. Countries that are considering the introduction of exceptional regulatory incentives for exceptional electricity transmission investments should note that this is a process that will require fine-tuning.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36278>

KILPATRICK, Claire
***Constitutions, social rights and sovereign debt states in Europe:
a challenging new area of constitutional inquiry***
EUI LAW, 2015/34

Constitutions, social rights and sovereign debt states in Europe is a rich new seam of constitutional inquiry that challenges existing constitutional scholarship in various ways. I make five claims about how it expands and challenges existing constitutional and EU scholarship. 1. It is new terrain for constitutional social scholarship. 2. Middle-class and public sector entitlements are a deeply problematic area for constitutional social scholarship. 3. Juristocracy charges cannot be the same in times of EU sovereign debt. 4. It contributes in distinctive ways to questions of the existence of a structured EU, and a shared European, constitutional space. 5. Linking constitutional crisis with euro-crisis and social rights is an important project: Hungary under Orbán as an example.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36097>

KIRCHNER, Emil J., CHRISTIANSEN, Thomas, DORUSSEN, Han
EU-China security cooperation in context
EUI RSCAS, 2015/31

The paper has two main aims. First it seeks to explore whether security cooperation between the EU and China is taking place, and if so, whether it is evenly spread across a number of security dimensions. Second it intends to investigate the underlying motives or drivers that either facilitate or inhibit EU-China security cooperation. Further, it will explain why the EU rather than EU member states is chosen as the unit of analysis, explore the development of EU-China security relations, and illustrate how historical legacies, identity aspects and differences over key issues, such as sovereignty and territorial integrity, affect EU-China security relations. In addition, it will deal with the theoretical and conceptual underpinnings of the study on EU-China security relations, paying particular emphasis to the concepts of diffusion and convergence. Whether or not EU-China security cooperation converges in one of the ten chosen security dimensions will be assessed by the degree of policy conformity the EU and China are able (or unable) to obtain with regard



to threat perceptions and policy response thereto. Attention will be devoted to diffusion factors which can affect changes in the perception of threats and response thereof. Among these factors are changes in (geo-political) structure, interests and norms. A further objective of the paper will be to explore whether policy convergence on threat perceptions and response thereto might be a precondition for joint action, or whether practical cooperation can take place without prior policy convergence between the EU and China. The paper will round off with a short section introducing the security dimensions that are being examined in the more detailed study on which this paper is based.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35748>

KOCHENOV, Dimitry, PECH, Laurent
Upholding the rule of law in the EU: on the Commission's 'pre-article 7 procedure' as a timid step in the right direction

EUI RSCAS, 2015/24, Global Governance Programme-164

This paper provides a detailed analysis of two institutional reforms, respectively put forward by the European Commission in March 2014 and by the Council of the EU in December 2014—on how to tackle the problem of Member States' non-compliance with the principle of the rule of law, which is one of the fundamental values of the Union according to Article 2 TEU. It is submitted that while both proposals definitely represent a timid step in the right direction, the Commission's 'light-touch' proposal falls short of what is required to effectively address ongoing and serious threats to the rule of law within the EU but is however clearly preferable to the Council's alternative proposal to hold an annual rule of law dialogue among all Member States within the Council itself.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35437>

KOCHENOV, Dimitry, VAN DEN BRINK, Martijn
Pretending there is no union: non-derivative quasi-citizenship rights of third-country nationals in the EU

EUI LAW, 2015/07

The enjoyment of some rights by third-country nationals in the EU is not dependent on the primary beneficiary of rights (be it a person or a company), thereby connecting the third-country nationals with the law of the Union directly, without any proxy. Moreover, in essence some of such rights are remarkably similar to the rights that EU citizens enjoy. Such directly enjoyable quasi-EU citizenship rights and their holders—many a category of third country nationals—constitute the key focus of this contribution, which aspires to walk through all the main statuses of third country nationals in the EU enjoying direct—as opposed to derivative—quasi-citizenship rights in the Union. Concluding such overview three significant interrelated problems with the way how third country nationals are treated in the EU are outlined: EU migration regulation assumes the denial of the legal political reality of the Union; 1. EU migration regulation bars rationality from being taken into account when third country 2.nationals' rights are at stake; EU migration regulation sends a problematic signal that the goals and principles of the Union 3.can be consistently ignored. We argue that such treatment of the legal-political reality of the European integration project is most unhelpful and has to be changed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34959>

KOH, Dongya, SANTAÈULÀLIA-LLOPIS, Raül, ZHENG, Yu
Labor share decline and intellectual property products capital

EUI ECO, 2015/05



We study the behavior of the US labor share over the past 65 years. We find that intellectual property products (IPP) capital entirely accounts for the observed decline of the US labor share, which otherwise is secularly constant for structures and equipment capital. The decline of the labor share reflects that the US is undergoing a transition to a more IPP capital-intensive economy. This result has essential implications for the US macroeconomic model.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36837>

KUGLER, Maurice, LEVINTAL, Oren, RAPOPORT, Hillel

Migration and cross-border financial flows

PSE G-MonD Working Papers, 2015/40

The gravity model has provided a tractable empirical framework to account for bilateral flows not only of manufactured goods, as in the case of merchandise trade, but also of financial flows. In particular, recent literature has emphasized the role of information costs in preventing larger diversification of financial investments. This paper investigates the role of migration in alleviating information imperfections between home and host countries. We show that the impact of migration on financial flows is strongest where information problems are more acute (that is, for more informational sensitive investments, between culturally more distant countries, and when the source country of migrants is a developing country) and for the type of migrants that are most able to enhance the flow of information on their home country, namely, skilled migrants. We interpret these differential effects as additional evidence pointing to the role of information in generating home-bias and as new evidence of the role of migration in reducing information frictions between countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39421>

LANG, Sabine

Thirty years of gender quotas in Germany: policy adoption between mainstreaming and minimal compliance

EUI LAW, 2015/21

This paper reviews three decades of gender quota policies in Germany and assesses policy adoption in parties, public administration, as well as on corporate and public boards. Germany was an early adopter of quotas for women in political parties and in public administration. Even though both measures were controversial when first enacted in the 1980s and early 1990s, they have since become rather low-profile gender equality strategies. A recent initiative to adopt quotas for women on corporate and public boards, by contrast, produced substantial public discussion. The mainstreaming of positive action plans in public institutions that include decision quotas, fixed quotas and goal quotas has given gender advocates formally strong leverage to advance a gender equality agenda. At the same time, a culture of minimalist compliance has pervaded the public sector and parties. Male institutions and organizations tend to exhibit more passive resistance than vocal opposition, thus making it difficult for feminists to engage effectively with non-compliance. A lack of sanctions as well as intricate strategies to circumvent quota decisions add to a sense among German feminist activists that quotas are one, but by no means the only strategy for gender equality in public life.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35749>



LEINO, Päivi, SALMINEN, Janne
Going 'belt and braces': domestic effects of Euro-crisis law
EUI LAW, 2015/15

This paper considers the effect of the recent EU measures relating to strengthened economic governance both at the EU level and the level of national (constitutional) law. We first explain the scope of EU competence in economic policy and its effects on Member State competence. We will then examine how this competence has been exercised during the past few years, in particular from the point of view of the domestic effects of the six-pack and two-pack, which constitute the 'Belt' needed to maintain stability in the euro area and thus hold the 'trousers' (economic policy decision-making) up. We then turn to the Fiscal Compact and the budgetary framework directive and their effects at national level, constituting the 'Braces' intended to ensure healthy national budgetary policies. The relevant question remains to be whether the current "belt and braces" rules are the appropriate approach for preventing new crises. There are both legal and political reasons for reconsidering some of the solutions made during the crisis. Maybe the trousers are just too loose?
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35457>

LEPENIES, Robert, LAUER, Lorenz
The poor have no money – so just give it to them! In favour of inclusive aid and unconditional cash transfers
EUI MWP, 2015/02

Aid in 2015 is trapped in its own logic of paternalism, bureaucracy, over-reporting, top-down decision making and lack of accountability, thereby further excluding and disenfranchising the poor. We argue in this essay that this failure is not limited to official development assistance, but also extends to private organizations and academia. A culture of aid exists today that rewards the new, not the right. Academia and policy are trapped in a vicious circle of constant innovation and evaluation due to competition for funding, and thus far removed from the actual situation of the poor. We argue for a paradigm change towards unconditional trust and unconditional empowerment of the poor; in our own words, inclusive aid. As a first step towards truly just and democratic structures, we urge the implementation of minimal but continuous and unconditional financial support for the poorest.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34861>

LEPINARD, Eléonore
The adoption and diffusion of gender quotas in France (1982-2014)
EUI LAW, 2015/19

Once a country allergic to any type of preferential treatment or quota measure for women, France has become a country that applies gender quotas to regulate women's presence and representation in politics, the business sector, public bodies, public administration and even some civil society organizations. This article focuses on the process by which, after constitutional battles, the principle of 'equal access of women and men' to decision-making bodies was entrenched in the French constitution, and how the institutions created to monitor its implementation provided a support structure for the extension and diffusion of gender quotas from electoral politics to other domains. In a final section the paper assesses the strength and weaknesses of the tool of gender quotas in the French context and delineates the factors that can sustain or impede quotas' effectiveness.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35579>



LEVEY, Geoffrey Brahm
Secularism as proto-multiculturalism: the case of Australia
EUI RSCAS, 2015/56, Global Governance Programme-179

Institutionally and culturally, Australia bridges Britain and the United States, the Old and New Worlds. Its federal parliamentary democracy borrowed aspects from both Westminster and Washington. Yet, Australia rejected both England's established church and the US's 'high wall of separation' between church and state. Australia is often compared with the US and Canada as one of the great immigrant democracies. Like Canada, it adopted multiculturalism as state policy in the 1970s. Yet, it more closely resembles many European countries and perhaps even Québec in the precedence it grants to the established (Anglo-Australian) majority culture. Australia thus combines Old and New World patterns and concerns, offering a unique vantage point on the governance of religious diversity in relation to secularism. We are accustomed to thinking that political secularism and multiculturalism — arguably, the two greatest liberal responses to religious and cultural diversity — press in opposite directions. Whereas secularism separates state and religion, multiculturalism involves the state affirmation of cultural identity. Australia presents a case where these two models genuinely complement and indeed begin to merge into each other. Indeed, I argue that Australian multiculturalism extended the approach to diversity already established by Australia's version of secularism. However, secularism and multiculturalism in Australia face a common challenge from attempts to reassert national identity. Perhaps unexpectedly for the twenty-first century, religion has become the favored vehicle for this reassertion. The paper begins with some remarks on the constitutional context and the operative political culture. The second section discusses the place of religion in multicultural Australia. The third section canvasses how religion has been reasserted in recent years as a trope for reinforcing Anglo-Australian institutions and culture as the core of Australian national identity. The paper concludes by identifying some of the key challenges these dynamics pose for Australians.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36555>

LEVITT, Peggy, LLOYD, Charlotte,
MUELLER Armin, VITERNA, Jocelyn
Global social protection: setting the agenda
EUI RSCAS, 2015/78, Migration Policy Centre

In today's world, more than 220 million people live in a country that is not their own. Many people live transnational lives but the social contract between citizen and state is national. How are people on the move protected and provided for in this new global context? Have institutional sources of social welfare begun to cross borders to meet the needs of transnational individuals? This paper proposes a new Global Social Protection (GSP) research agenda, summarizing what we know and what we need to do moving forward. What protections exist for migrants, how are they organized across borders, who can access them and who gets left out? This working paper defines GSP; introduces the idea of a "resource environment" as a heuristic tool with which to map and analyze variations in GSP over time, through space, and across individuals; and provides empirical examples demonstrating the centrality of GSP for scholars of states, social welfare, development, and migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37461>



LIMAM, Mohamed, DEL SARTO, Raffaella A.
*Periphery under pressure: Morocco, Tunisia and the European Union's
Mobility Partnership on migration*
EUI RSCAS, 2015/75, BORDERLANDS

Morocco and Tunisia resisted for some time pressure from the European Union to sign readmission agreements. These agreements co-opt states into the EU's migration governance, and include a commitment to cooperation on the expulsion of unwanted migrants in Europe. Their recent acceptance of a largely unbalanced arrangement on the issue, the Mobility Partnership, came at a crucial time in the political history of these two countries. This paper shows that the EU exploited the extremely fragile and uncertain political context after the start of the uprisings, in order to push Morocco and Tunisia to sign up to the Mobility Partnership. What is more, the EU anchored the pursuit of what is a clear EU priority in a normative discourse, effectively linking cooperation on migration to EU support for democratisation in the 'neighbourhood', after the Arab upheavals. The article thus highlights a concrete case in which the EU engaged in realpolitik, using norms and values strategically. However, the normative framing of EU policies also contributed to the construction of an (allegedly) normative EU identity. Hence, the article challenges simplistic notions of 'normative power Europe'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37521>

MACKLIN, Audrey, BAUBÖCK, Rainer (ed/s)
The return of banishment: do the new denationalisation policies weaken citizenship?
EUI RSCAS, 2015/14, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

In this EUDO CITIZENSHIP Forum Debate, several authors discuss the growing trend in Europe and North America of using denationalisation of citizens as a counter-terrorism strategy. The deprivation of citizenship status, alongside passport revocation, and denial of re-admission to citizens returning from abroad, manifest the securitisation of citizenship. Britain leads in citizenship deprivation, but in 2014, Canada passed new citizenship-stripping legislation and France's Conseil Constitutionnel recently upheld denaturalisation of dual citizens convicted of terrorism-related offences. In the wake of the ongoing crisis in Iraq and Syria, assorted legislators in Austria, Australia, the Netherlands, and the United States have expressed interest in enacting (or reviving) similar legislation. The contributors to the Forum Debate consider the normative justification for citizenship deprivation from a variety of disciplinary perspectives. There is relatively little disagreement among commentators about the limited instrumental value of citizenship revocation in enhancing national security, and more diversity in viewpoint about its significance for citizenship itself. The contributors discuss the characterisation of citizenship as right versus privilege, the relevance of statelessness and dual nationality, the relative merits of citizenship versus human rights as normative framework, and the expansiveness of banishment itself as a concept. Kickoff contribution and rejoinder by Audrey Macklin. Comments by Peter Spiro, Peter H. Schuck, Christian Joppke, Vesco Paskalev, Bronwen Manby, Kay Hailbronner, Rainer Bauböck, Linda Bosniak, Daniel Kanstroom, Matthew J. Gibney, Ruvi Ziegler, Saskia Sassen and Jo Shaw.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34617>

MAJONE, Giandomenico
The deeper euro-crisis or: The collapse of the EU political culture of total optimism
EUI LAW, 2015/10

Although several dimensions of the present euro-crisis have been analysed by students of European integration, the impact of the crisis on the political culture of EU leaders has been largely overlooked. The



political culture of a nation, a social class or, in case of the EU, an elite consists of a system of beliefs, symbols, and values — the latter including conceptions of purpose — that defines the situation in which political action takes place. One of the roots of the traditional political culture of EU leaders was the Monnet strategy of fait accompli, which consisted in pushing ahead with integration without worrying about either public support or democratic legitimation. This approach was supported by the prevailing emphasis on the process of integration rather than on the concrete results of specific collective decisions. The most serious consequence of the political culture shared by most EU leaders was the tendency to disregard both feasibility constraints and the limits of collective action. Under the impact of the euro-crisis total optimism has been replaced by panic-driven austerity. The paper concludes by calling attention to the fact that there are various alternative approaches to regional (in particular, European) integration. One approach deserving particular attention in the present situation is the functional — rather than territorial — approach advocated by David Mitrany in the 1940s and by Ralph Dahrendorf in the 1970s.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35281>

MALECKA, Magdalena, LEPENIES, Robert
Behavioural sciences in law and policy: a case of scientific imperialism?
EUI MWP, 2015/13

The paper discusses applications of the behavioural sciences to law and aims at contributing to the contemporary discussions on scientific imperialism. By analysing these applications we demonstrate difficulties with defining scientific imperialism in terms of relations between disciplines. The analysis advanced in the paper critically assesses existing accounts of scientific imperialism and paves the way for a more robust approach to both the definition and evaluation of instances of scientific imperialism. The analysis of these ideas is preliminary and we look forward to comments from readers of this work-in-progress.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36503>

MALITO, Debora Valentina
The difficulty of measuring governance and stateness
EUI RSCAS, 2015/38, Global Governance Programme-173

Measures of governance and stateness have grown substantially in number over recent decade, and gained also greater importance in building public discourses and orienting decision-making processes. Yet there seems to be little agreement on what exactly these measures represent. This paper claims that the proliferation of metrics can only be understood against the conceptual hybridity and indeterminacy in which the notions of governance and stateness have entangled. To frame this 'creative disorder', the first part of the paper introduces the current debate on measuring governance and stateness. The second explores the semantic fields of the two concepts, while the third one provides an overview on existing measures and methodological questions. The fourth part explores normative demands and policy prescriptions linked to this production and the fifth section analyses in depth three different measures: The Rule of Law Index, the Sustainable Governance Indicators and the State Fragility Index. The sixth part concludes by summarising the relevance of exploring both conceptual and normative challenges in the use and production of these measures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36356>



MARCANTONINI, Claudio, VALERO, Vanessa
Renewable energy incentives and CO2 abatement in Italy
EUI RSCAS, 2015/20, Florence School of Regulation Climate

In order to combat global warming, Italy has committed to clear environmental goals by reducing its CO2 emissions. To this purpose, it has notably encouraged renewable energy development through a variety of support schemes, ranging from green certificates to feed-in and premium tariffs. As a result, during the last years, the production of electricity from renewable energy sources, especially from wind and solar energy, has experienced a considerable surge. In this paper we estimate the cost of reducing CO2 emissions in the power sector by deploying wind and solar energy in Italy from 2008 to 2011. The results show that, for the period analyzed, the average costs for wind are in the order of 150 €/tCO2, while for solar are much higher, above 1000 €/tCO2. This is because solar energy generators receive much higher remunerations per MWh of generated electricity than wind energy generators. These costs are about twice as high as in Germany. This is due to the difference between the incentive schemes and the power system in the two countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35137>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, SIVEC, Vasja
Monetary, fiscal and oil shocks: evidence based on mixed frequency structural FAVARs
CEPR Discussion Papers, 2015/10610

Large scale factor models have been often adopted both for forecasting and to identify structural shocks and their transmission mechanism. Mixed frequency factor models have been also used in a reduced form context, but not for structural applications, and in this paper we close this gap. First, we adapt a simple technique developed in a small scale mixed frequency VAR and factor context to the large scale case, and compare the resulting model with existing alternatives. Second, using Monte Carlo experiments, we show that the finite sample properties of the mixed frequency factor model estimation procedure are quite good. Finally, to illustrate the method we present three empirical examples dealing with the effects of, respectively, monetary, oil, and fiscal shocks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39412>

MARCHETTI, Sabrina, SALIH, Ruba
Gender and mobility across Southern and Eastern European borders: “double standards” and the ambiguities of European neighbourhood policy
IAI Working Paper, 2015/19

This article proposes a gendered critique of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), a policy framework that, amongst other things, aims to facilitate the mobility of migrants to the EU from the bordering countries. We highlight the ambivalences of European regimes of gender and migration, and we take issue with the celebration of the “feminisation of migration.” The former fails to offer opportunities to women to safely embark on autonomous migratory projects, the latter contributes to reproduce traditional gender biases in the countries of origin as well as of destination. We conclude by suggesting that the EU critique to emigration countries for failing to tackle women’s discrimination falls short of persuasiveness when confronted with the curtailment on women’s independent mobility within the ENP framework.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39107>



MARX, Axel

How relevant is the public private distinction in the case of voluntary sustainability standards?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/30, Global Governance Programme-168

This paper argues that the distinction between public and private standards only make sense if one looks at the legal status of specific standard-setting organisations. If one switches the unit of analysis the distinction between public and private begins to blur and fade. In this context, two different unit of analysis are analyzed. One unit of analysis focuses on specific standards, while another unit of analysis looks at a more aggregated level and analyzes broader 'public' regulatory approaches in which private standards are embedded. Concerning the former, the paper shows that private standards are often based on internationally agreed (public) rules and norms. Concerning the latter, the paper argues that governments on purpose or in the design of their policies take these private initiatives on board. Hence, they become an integral part of 'public' governance. These arguments are developed on the basis of an analysis of Voluntary Sustainability Standards which constitute a leading example of so-called private standards. The paper first introduces the emergence, proliferation and importance of VSS. Next, the paper assesses how private standards in VSS. Next, the attention turns to the link between public policy and VSS. The paper ends with a conclusion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35658>

MATTOZZI, Andrea, SNOWBERG, Erik

The right type of legislator: a theory of taxation and representation

EUI ECO, 2015/03

Theories of taxation conclude that legislators' ability to target redistribution to their districts' results in higher government spending and taxation. Yet, despite the fact that securing "pork" is an important part of a legislator's job in the U.S., but not in European countries, the U.S. has lower taxes. Our analysis adds a simple assumption to standard models to reconcile them with this fact. Our assumption - that those who are successful in the private sector will also tend to be successful in negotiating transfers for their district - allows our theory to match stylized facts about class representation in legislatures. The model can then be used to examine policies aimed at increasing descriptive representation in legislatures. We find that many of these policies have no, or negative, effects on descriptive representation, including: increasing the number of representatives, allowing parties to choose candidates, or giving parties some ability to discipline legislator's votes and screen candidates. On the other hand, two policies are found to be particularly effective for increasing descriptive representation: proportional representation and limiting competition between legislators.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36117>

MATYSIAK, Anna, MENCARINI, Letizia, VIGNOLI, Daniele

Work-family conflict moderates the impact of childbearing on subjective well-being

Carlo Alberto Notebooks, 2015/435, [Migration Policy Centre]

Many empirical studies find parents to be less happy than non-parents and parenthood to exert a negative effect on subjective well-being (SWB). We add to these findings by arguing that there is a key moderating factor that has been overlooked in previous research, the work-family conflict. In this paper we assesses the effect of parenthood on individuals' SWB, taking into account that the birth of a child means an increase in work-family tensions, which may be substantial for some parents and relatively weak for others. To this



end, we estimate fixed-effects models using panel data from the Household, Income and Labor Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. We find that childbearing negatively affects SWB only when parents, and mothers, in particular, have to face a heavy work-family conflict.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39428>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Dispute settlement in the WTO (mind over matter)

EUI RSCAS, 2015/34, Global Governance Programme-169

The WTO Dispute Settlement System aimed to curb unilateralism by establishing a multilateral process operating under the aegis of the WTO as the exclusive forum for WTO adjudication. Intuitively, one would expect that those negatively affected by the curtailing of their power to unilaterally do justice for themselves, would agree to multilateral resolution of disputes if the established regime could guarantee enforcement of obligations in comparable terms (to unilateral enforcement). In this perspective, respect and guarantee of reciprocal commitments is the key ingredient. Reciprocal commitments entered should not be unilaterally undone through the commission of illegalities. There are good reasons to doubt whether the WTO regime as it now stands guarantees reciprocity following the commitment of illegalities. It is probably more accurate to argue that the WTO regime serves 'diffuse' as opposed to 'specific' reciprocity. Still, WTO Members continue to routinely submit their disputes to the WTO adjudicating fora, lending support to the argument that the regime after all, was meant to curb punishment, and not to punish.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35980>

MAZZIOTTI, Giuseppe

Is geo-blocking a real cause for concern in Europe?

EUI LAW, 2015/43

From the perspective of the 'Digital Single Market' geo-blocking widely frustrates the increasingly high expectations of European citizens to access culture, services and entertainment on a EU-wide basis. Geo-blocking also makes hugely demanded content such as films and TV series inaccessible in a legitimate way, with a consequential rise in appeal of online piracy. This article identifies the barriers raised by such technical restrictions and explains why the licensing of copyright works on a country-by-country basis may still be justified, on objective grounds. It also argues that the current emphasis on geo-blocking solely in relation to copyright is misleading since copyright is not the only reason why the exploitation of creative works (in particular films) is still rigidly territorial in Europe. On the one hand, the need to adapt and make content accessible to Europe's culturally and linguistically diverse audiences may justify a separate exploitation on a territorial basis. On the other hand, factors such as a persisting digital divide, a different availability of bandwidth across the EU and a significant difference in the purchasing power of European consumers have a partitioning effect of the Single Market. This article takes the view that a progressive reduction of geo-blocking measures and an effective Europeanization of markets for digital content would urgently require a clarification of the conditions under which territorial restrictions may still be considered as a necessary tool to preserve cultural diversity and the remuneration of opportunities (e.g. advertising) associated with a particular territory. In all other cases EU policy makers should feel free to let the logic of the Digital Single Market progressively prevail.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38084>



MCCREA, Ronan

Rights, recourse to the courts and the relationship between religion, law and state in Europe and the United States

EUI RSCAS, 2016/09, RELIGIOWEST

This paper compares the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights and the US Supreme Court to show the weakness of rights-based justifications such as those suggested by Sager and Eisgruber, Dworkin and Nussbaum, for the strict religious neutrality of the state. Justifying secularism in rights terms is likely to lead to minimalist forms of secularism and risks drawing courts into problematic assessments of the compatibility of the beliefs of particular faiths with liberal democracy. The paper closes by suggesting that rights-based litigation is a problematic vehicle through which to regulate the relationship between religion, the law and the state as fundamental rights cannot do justice either to the reasons in favour of strict separation of religion and state or to the richness of religious experience.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38812>

MCDONAGH, Bobby

Inside the mind of a permanent representative in Brussels: personal reflections

EUI RSCAS, 2015/50

This paper is a personal reflection of the role of a Permanent Representative in Brussels. It offers insights into the thought processes of an individual member of COREPER which plays a central role in the EU's negotiating system. Permanent Representatives are 'boundary managers' between the domestic and the EU. The complex thought processes of an EU ambassador are analysed by focussing on seven different dimensions of this complex role.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36336>

MEIER, Petra

Gender quotas in Belgium: a never ending story of gendering compartmentalized citizenship?

EUI LAW, 2015/25

This contribution brings together the more partial analyses of the panoply of Belgian gender quotas. By putting the different gender quotas in a comparative perspective, we hope to contribute to a better understanding of eventual broader patterns underlying the Belgian gender-quotas landscape. More precisely, this contribution focuses on: i) a comparative analysis of the quota rules set for the different sectors; ii) the domestic factors playing a role in the putting on the agenda and adoption of gender quotas; and iii) inter-, supra-, and transnational factors and the interplay of different political levels in the adoption of gender quotas. The analysis shows that Belgium, a traditional laggard when it comes to gender equality, imposes gender quotas by law on a broad range of sectors (elected political office, advisory committees, boards of listed and state-owned companies, and decision-making bodies in universities), turning Belgium into a world leader in gender quotas. This top-down process would not have been possible without the persistent agency of the women's movement, especially actors embedded within the women's branches of a certain number of political parties, and the underlying concept of citizenship — because it echoes it. While inter-,



supra-, and transnational influences cannot be denied, it is mainly domestic factors that played a role in this success story — at least when compared to a number of other cases. The gender quotas for the various sectors tend to build on each other, clearly showing evidence of a contagion effect.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35975>

MEISSNER, Katharina L.

The time has come to look at Brazil: the EU's shift from interregional negotiations with MERCOSUR to a bilateral Strategic Partnership with Brazil

EUI RSCAS, 2015/37, Global Governance Programme-172

In 2007, the EU launched a Strategic Partnership with Brazil despite the EU's commitment to multilateralism and despite the long-lasting interregional relationship between the EU and MERCOSUR since 1995. By singling out Brazil, the EU shifted from the EU-MERCOSUR interregional negotiations on an Association Agreement (1999-2004) to a bilateral track. In view of the EU's inconsistency in multilateral, interregional, and bilateral approaches towards South America, the paper will analyze why the EU shifted to a Strategic Partnership, and it will compare the interregional negotiations (1999-2004) with the bilateral talks with Brazil (since 2007). The comparative analysis will rely on original data from 29 semi-structured elite interviews conducted in Brussels, Belgium, and Montevideo, Uruguay, and on grey literature and the news portal Mercopress. The paper argues that the EU switched from interregional to bilateral talks because it feared losing Brazil to its competitors, the U.S. and China. In its endeavor to prevent this loss, when interregional negotiations seemed fruitless because of MERCOSUR's increasing fragmentation, the EU privileged Brazil as a strategic partner. Although the EU has committed itself to supporting regional integration in South America, material interests have sidelined this commitment. This paper looks at these — to date little studied — material interests that have rendered the EU's foreign policy towards developing regions vulnerable to international factors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36119>

MESSERLIN, Patrick

How open are public procurement markets?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/89, Global Governance Programme-204

This paper uses different sources of data to assess the relative level of openness of the public procurement markets of major trading nations, with a specific focus on the European Union (EU). The data reveal a picture that is very different from what is commonly argued to be the case by policymakers in the EU. The divergence between discourse and reality is in part a reflection of the absence of appropriate data on government sourcing patterns, suggesting greater effort is needed to both compile more accurate statistics and to take into account basic economic factors such as the size of economies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37821>

MICHAELI, Moti

Group formation, in-group bias and the cost of cheating

EUI MWP, 2015/04

Group formation and in-group bias -- preferential treatment for insiders -- are widely observed social phenomena. This paper demonstrates how they arise naturally when people incur a psychological cost as



the result of defecting when facing cooperators, when this cost is increasing and concave in the number of such defections. If some group members are asocial, i.e., insusceptible to that cost, then, under incomplete information, free-riding and cooperation can coexist within groups. Signaling of one's type can enable groups to screen out free-riders, but signaling is costly, and its availability may decrease the welfare of all the individuals in society.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35218>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang

On the intellectual history of freedom of contract and regulation

EUI LAW, 2015/09, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-12)

Are we, private lawyers and contract lawyers, not convinced that we share a common understanding of freedom of contract, of, freedom, of, contract, and of the restriction of freedom of contract through 'regulation'? Is this common understanding not the basis on which we all operate — implicitly or explicitly — in our intellectual discourse while cutting across different legal traditions and different legal cultures? I argue that this common understanding is no more than a rather superficial 'gentleman's agreement' which allows us to communicate with each other whilst maintaining our own preconceptions. In fact, there are different models of freedom of contract and regulation in Germany, France, the UK and the European legal order, each deeply ingrained in their respective intellectual history.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35178>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang

The internal vs. the external dimension of European private law – a conceptual design and a research agenda

EUI LAW, 2015/35, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-13)

Research on the external dimension of European Private Law is still in its infancy. However it is possible to group the debate around four major observations which seem to hold the external European private law together and which indicate a move: (1) (from) legal rules and (to) legal practice; (2) (from) formal law making and (to) European governance; (3) (from) substantive law and (to) procedural law; (4) (from) private law and (to) trade law. It will have to be shown that the 'from... to' by and large corresponds to the distinction between traditional private law and regulatory private law. The paper is meant to set out a research design rather than coming up with proposals for solution.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36355>

MIROUDOT, Sébastien, NORDSTRÖM, Håkan

Made in the world?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/60, Global Governance Programme-183

In the past five years, the concept of "global value chain" (GVC) has become popular to describe the way firms fragment production into different stages located in different economies. The "made in the world" narrative suggests that production today is global with inputs coming from all parts of the world before being assembled into final products also shipped all over the world. The empirical basis of this story has however been questioned, suggesting that supply chains are regional rather than global. In this paper we offer a comprehensive review of the evidence based on the World Input-Output Database (WIOD), including new



indicators counting the number of domestic and foreign production stages, border crossings and geographic length of the supply chains. The study covers 1995 to 2011. All evidence points in the same direction. The made in the world narrative is correct as far as the direction is concerned, but we still have a long way to go. On average, globalization proceeds at 40 kilometres a year.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36836>

MIROUDOT, Sébastien, SHEPHERD, Ben
Regional trade agreements and trade costs in services
EUI RSCAS, 2015/85, Global Governance Programme-200

This paper analyses the relationship between regional trade integration and trade costs in services industries. The empirical analysis relies, on the one hand, on a dataset of theory-consistent bilateral trade costs calculated for 61 countries over the period 2000-2011 and, on the other hand, on an analysis of services commitments in 66 regional trade agreements to which these countries are parties. Despite the proliferation of services RTAs in the past decade, we do not find significantly lower bilateral trade costs among countries having signed such agreements. Several possible explanations are discussed. First, the gaps in services trade data and the difficulty to account for all modes of supply could influence our results. Second, the nature of services trade liberalisation makes it difficult to discriminate between domestic and foreign service providers (thus not impacting the relative costs they face). Third, there is no clear evidence that countries signing services RTAs do intend to create actual preferences for companies in partner countries. Services RTAs are about preferential “bindings”. Regionalism in the case of services seems non-discriminatory and does not lead to trade preferences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37759>

MITCHELL, Andrew D., PRUSA, Thomas J
China-Autos: haven't we danced this dance before?
EUI RSCAS, 2015/64, Global Governance Programme-186

Just as it had in several recent similar disputes, the Panel in China – Autos found several of the challenged issues WTO inconsistent. We believe virtually all of the deficiencies noted by the Panel could be easily addressed with minor changes to MOFCOM practices. The real significance of this dispute lies in what it tell us about the larger trade policy dance between the US and China. On the one hand, with the series of related WTO disputes the US has demonstrated that China must comply with WTO rules. The more vexing challenge, however, is the apparent tit-for-tat motivation for this and other recent Chinese trade policies, and on this point this dispute does little to change the calculus. The prospective nature of WTO relief makes it almost impossible for the WTO to discourage the type of opportunistic protectionist actions exemplified by this case. Keywords

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36976>

MODOOD, Tariq
Multiculturalism and moderate secularism
EUI RSCAS, 2015/47, Global Governance Programme-174

What is sometimes talked about as the ‘post-secular’ or a ‘crisis of secularism’ is, in Western Europe, quite crucially to do with the reality of multiculturalism. By which I mean not just the fact of new ethno-religious diversity but the presence of a multiculturalist approach to this diversity, namely: the idea that equality must



be extended from uniformity of treatment to include respect for difference; recognition of public/private interdependence rather than dichotomized as in classical liberalism; the public recognition and institutional accommodation of minorities; the reversal of marginalisation and a remaking of national citizenship so that all can have a sense of belonging to it. I think that equality requires that this ethno-cultural multiculturalism should be extended to include state-religion connexions in Western Europe, which I characterise as 'moderate secularism', based on the idea that political authority should not be subordinated to religious authority yet religion can be a public good which the state should assist in realising or utilising. I discuss here three multiculturalist approaches that contend this multiculturalising of moderate secularism is not the way forward. One excludes religious groups and secularism from the scope of multiculturalism (Kymlicka) another largely limits itself to opposing the 'othering' of groups such as Jews and Muslims (Jansen) and the third argues that moderate secularism is the problem not the solution (Bhargava).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36484>

MOORE, Michael O., WU, Mark
Antidumping and strategic industrial policy: tit-for-tat trade remedies and the China – x-ray equipment dispute

EUI RSCAS, 2015/51, Global Governance Programme-176

This article examines the relationship between antidumping duties and strategic industrial policy. We argue that the dynamic between the two instruments is more complex and elaborate than that offered by the conventional account. We use the recent China – X-Ray Equipment dispute as a case study to show that linkage between the two instruments may not be the consequence of a government-led policy but instead a result of firm-driven responses to an industrial policy. This in turn may lead to antidumping tit-for-tat behavior between WTO members. We also analyze how WTO litigation serves as a means to alter the payoff and discuss the implications and unresolved questions that remain following the China – X-Ray Equipment ruling by the WTO.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36715>

NEUHOFF, Karsten, RUESTER, Sophia, SCHWENEN, Sebastian
Power market design beyond 2020: time to revisit key elements?

DIW Berlin Discussion Paper, 2015/1456, [Florence School of Regulation]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39416>

NEUMANN, Anne, RUESTER, Sophia, VON HIRSCHHAUSEN, Christian
Long-term contracts in the natural gas industry: literature survey and data on 426 contracts

DIW Berlin Data Documentation, 2015/77, [Florence School of Regulation]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39415>

NITSCHKE, Natalie, MATYSIAK, Anna, VAN BAVEL, Jan, VIGNOLI, Daniele
Partners' educational pairings and fertility across Europe

Families and Societies Working Paper, 2015/38, [Migration Policy Centre]

We provide new evidence on the education-fertility relationship by using EU-SILC panel data on 17 countries to investigate how couples' educational pairings predict their childbearing behaviour. We focus



on differences in first, second and third birth rates between couples with varying combinations of partners' education. Our results show that there are indeed important differences in how education relates to fertility depending on the education of the partner. First, homogamous highly educated couples show a distinct childbearing behaviour, at least in some countries. They tend to postpone the first birth most and display the highest transition rates to second and third births subsequently. Second, contrary to what may be expected based on conventional economic models of the family, hypergamous couples with a highly educated man and a lower educated female partner display among the lowest second and third birth transition rates across the majority of countries. Our findings underscore the relevance of interacting both partners' education for a deeper understanding of the education-fertility relationship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39430>

ONDERCO, Michał

Constructing deviance in international politics

EUI MWP, 2015/07

The key to understanding the construction of deviance in international relations is to understand the interplay between international norms, international law, and the systemic hegemon. This paper argues that the hegemonic power of the international system is central in the creation of the international normative order. Pointing out that deviance is thus an exercise in the maintenance of stability within the normative order, in which the hegemon seeks to maintain both legitimacy and compliance. Anchoring the norms which are supposedly violated by the 'rogue' in international law gives hegemon's actions legitimacy and universality, supporting the hegemon's position, but also restraining it simultaneously. This paper demonstrates this model using the probability probe of Iran's nuclear program, where Iran's image as a 'rogue' arose not because of the country's human rights record, but as a result of Iran's behavior within the non-proliferation regime.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35679>

ORRÙ, Elisa

Effects and effectiveness of surveillance technologies: mapping perceptions, reducing harm

EUI LAW, 2015/39, SURVEILLE

This paper addresses issues regarding perceptions of surveillance technologies in Europe. It analyses existing studies in order to explore how perceptions of surveillance affect and are affected by the negative effects of surveillance and how perceptions and effectiveness of surveillance technologies relate to each other. The paper identifies 12 negative effects of surveillance including, among others, privacy intrusion, the chilling effect and social exclusion, and classifies them into three groups. It further illustrates the different ways in which perceptions and effectiveness of surveillance interact with each other, distinguishing between perceived security and perceived effectiveness. Finally, the paper advances a methodology to take into account perception issues when designing new surveillance technologies. By doing so, it rejects manipulative measures aiming at improving perceptions only and suggests measures that address the background conditions affecting perceptions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37340>



PARCU, Pier Luigi, MONTI, Giorgio (ed/s)
***European networking and training for national competition enforcers
(ENTraNCE Judges 2013) : selected case notes***
EUI RSCAS, 2015/54, European Networking and Training for National Competition
Enforcers (ENTraNCE)

This working paper includes a collection of case notes written by the national judges who attended the European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE Judges 2013). The training programme was organised by the RSCAS between February and November 2013, with the financial contribution of the DG Competition of the European Commission. The case notes included in the working paper summarise judgments from the different EU Member States that relate to different aspects of competition law enforcement. The working paper thus aims to increase the understanding of the challenges faced by the national judiciary in enforcing national and EU competition in the context of the decentralised regime of competition law enforcement introduced by Reg. 1/2003.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36501>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
***How to reconcile health law and economic law with human rights?
administration of justice in tobacco control disputes WP series and
subseries***
EUI LAW, 2015/01

Tobacco companies and tobacco exporting members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) have initiated an increasing number of disputes in national, regional and worldwide jurisdictions and investor-state arbitrations challenging the legal consistency of tobacco control measures - such as Australia's 'Tobacco Plain Packaging' legislation and regulations - with international trade, investment and intellectual property law. The defendant countries and non-governmental organizations tend to justify tobacco-control measures by invoking public health provisions in international economic law (IEL), domestic constitutional laws, public health legislation, human rights law and the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) ratified by 177 UN member states. This article begins by asking how the fragmented systems of multilevel health, economic and human rights law and governance should be interpreted and coordinated in order to promote their mutual legal coherence. It then explores how multilevel courts should 'administer justice' in tobacco control disputes with due regard to their diverse national and international jurisdictions, applicable laws and methods of legal interpretation. The article concludes that multilevel judicial administration of justice in tobacco control disputes requires judicial cooperation in applying 'constitutional methodologies' (e.g. regarding 'balancing' of competing rights, proportionality of restrictions, reasonable judicial justifications promoting 'public reason'), mutually 'consistent interpretations' (e.g. based on the 'integration principle' limiting legal 'fragmentation') and 'judicial comity' (e.g. regarding rule of law, respecting 'margins of appreciation', protecting 'access to justice') so as to avoid incoherent judgments. The main lesson from the more than 2500 years of legal and political experiences - e.g. since the ancient Constitution of Athens (500 BC) - with collective protection of 'public goods' (res publica) demanded by citizens remains the need for limiting abuses of power through multilevel 'republican constitutionalism' providing for legal, judicial and democratic accountability mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34700>



RAINEAU, Thomas
*Keepers of the European flame? narratives and selfrepresentation
of British diplomats in historical perspective*
EUI MWP, 2015/08

This paper deals with the importance and the specific role of British diplomats in the historical narratives that have developed in the past decades on the relationship between Britain and the EEC/EU. Diplomatic actors have contributed, quite early on, to the first narratives that were produced on “Britain and Europe”, as anonymous providers of information or direct witnesses. This paper will venture the idea that, within the small group of British top diplomats in charge of European affairs from the 1960s to the late 1990s, some individuals have progressively acquired—or been attributed—a peculiar status in historical studies and narratives: their personal contribution and commitment to the European policy of the UK when they were on active service, and their participation to the political and/or academic debate on Britain and Europe, when retired, may qualify them to the title of “keepers of the European flame”, in the absence of political figures available to assume that role in the UK. The paper will seek to understand and assess the validity of such a title in the light of the increasingly diversified corpus of sources that has emerged in the past thirty years: programmes of oral diplomatic history, published diplomatic memoirs and published official sources.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36035>

RAMOS, Ana, GAGO, Alberto, LABANDEIRA, Xavier,
LINARES, Pedro
The role of information for energy efficiency in the residential sector
EUI RSCAS, 2015/19, Florence School of Regulation Climate

In spite of the large potential and existing efforts to foster energy efficiency in the residential sector, much remains to be achieved. This may be partially due to the many barriers and market failures faced by energy efficiency, which are even greater in the residential sector. In particular, informational failures seem to be pervasive and relevant in this area. Addressing these issues requires specific policy instruments and strategies. This paper reviews the empirical evidence on the effectiveness of such instruments, focusing on energy certificates, feedback programs, and energy audits. Results show that energy certificates and feedback programs can be effective, but only if they are carefully designed. Yet energy audits seem to have little effect on efficiency. In addition, the paper points out the large potential for new instruments as well as combinations of existing ones.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35357>

RAMOS, Ana, LABANDEIRA, Xavier, LÖSCHEL, Andreas
Pro-environmental households and energy efficiency in Spain
EUI RSCAS, Florence School of Regulation Climate, 2015/18

The residential building sector is a major driver of current and future energy consumption and associated emissions, which can be potentially mitigated through significant energy-efficiency (EE) improvements in both emerging and developed countries. Yet, there are several persistent barriers that hinder the attainment of EE improvements in this area. Using data from a 2008 national representative survey of Spanish households, this paper is interested in the determinants of EE-related decisions. In particular, a discrete-choice model empirically analyzes whether pro-environmental households are more likely to invest in EE and to adopt daily energy-saving habits. We show that households with eco-friendly behaviors are more likely to investment in



well-differentiated EE measures as well as to steer daily habits towards energy savings. However, no effects are found for households with environmental attitudes based on stated willingness to pay to protect the environment. In addition to this, households belonging to higher income groups and education levels are more likely to invest in EE but not to adopt energy-saving habits; while households with older members are less likely to invest in EE and show fewer eco-friendly habits.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35299>

RAMOS, Ana, PÉREZ-ALONSO, Alicia, SILVA, Susana

Valuing energy performance certificates in the Portuguese residential

Economics for Energy Working Paper, 2015/02, [Florence School of Regulation]

Informational instruments such as energy performance certificates have been widely adopted by many governments during the last decade to promote energy efficiency in the residential sector. The objective of these instruments is to reduce the informational and behavioural failures that avoid consumers from taking efficient decisions regarding dwelling energy efficiency. The European Commission approved in 2012 the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, which states that a certificate must be made available to buyers or tenants in the moment the dwelling is sold or rented out. Despite the rapid diffusion and interest this type of instruments have raised, little is known about its effectiveness. We provide the first analysis on consumers' willingness to pay for energy performance certificates in a Southern European Country: Portugal. Portugal is an interesting case study because this Directive is fully and properly implemented, and the level of consumer's awareness is high. We construct a database that contains a large number of dwelling attributes, including energy efficiency characteristics, such as heating or air conditioning systems, gas or solar energy sources. These characteristics allow us to isolate the effect of the certificate on the price. We use the two-step Heckman procedure to estimate a hedonic price function for dwellings. Our results show that Portuguese consumers have a high valuation for high rated dwellings.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39425>

REICH, Norbert

"I want my money back": problems, successes and failures in the price regulation of the gas supply market by civil law remedies in Germany

EUI LAW, 2015/05, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-11)

The paper discusses the—seemingly successful—actions of German consumer associations against unjustified gas price increases by the dominant suppliers of so called “special clients”. The clauses in the standard contract terms of the suppliers were condemned either as intransparent or/and as unfair by the German Federal Court (Bundesgerichtshof – BGH), supported and extended by the well-known RWE judgment of the CJEU of 21.3.2013 ruling on the scope of Dir. 93/13/EEEC on un fair terms in consumer contracts. However, the actions of individual consumers for getting their money back after having been illegally overcharged have proven to be much more difficult because of a number of restrictive conditions imposed on restitution by the BGH which, in the opinion of this author, clearly violate EU law but have not yet been up to scrutiny before EU jurisdictions. The author makes a number of suggestions in this direction to help consumers, based on EU and/or corresponding German law, in particular Art. 47 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34862>



ROCCU, Roberto

Egypt's asymmetric integration in the EU: the making (and unmaking) of a neoliberal borderland?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/32, BORDERLANDS

There is little doubt that the EU has played a key role within the wider constellation of forces pushing several Arab Mediterranean countries on the path of economic reform since the late 1980s. This is particularly clear in the case of Egypt, where the EU has been able to differentiate itself from international financial institutions and main donors in two crucial respects. On the one hand, it has proposed integration through a gradualist approach to economic reforms. On the other hand, within the wider process of multiscalar restructuring, the EU has tried to entrench its own model of integration through re-regulation in its periphery, promoting EU standards in several key areas ranging from agriculture to banking to telecoms. Following from these processes, Egypt has been asymmetrically integrated in the EU's economic 'sphere of influence', a process which in turn has contributed to three fundamental forms of differential integration within Egypt. One is most obvious and has a sectorial nature, with some parts of the Egyptian economy highly integrated with, and others effectively prevented access to, the EU market. The second form of differential integration is socioeconomic, and has seen outward-oriented sections of the Egyptian elite capturing most benefits of integration, with the wider population shouldering most of its costs. Lastly, differential integration has also had a political dimension, as increased access to the Egyptian economy has heightened the stability bias in Brussels, as well as the reliance on Mubarak's ruling elite before the revolution, thereby strengthening the marginalisation of opposition groups, both secular and Islamist, and in turn their resentment towards the EU. While the sectorial dimension of differential integration was clearly part and parcel of the EU's project, the socioeconomic and political dimensions, though arguably unintended, have made the Egyptian public and its elites in the post-Mubarak era much less receptive to the incentives offered from Brussels. This is suggested both by the preference Morsi demonstrated for doing business with Turkey and Qatar, and by Sisi's decision to deepen economic ties with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait rather than the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35897>

ROESSLER, Frieder

Changes in the jurisprudence of the WTO appellate body during the past twenty years

EUI RSCAS, 2015/72, Global Governance Programme-194

The paper examines changes in the jurisprudence of the WTO Appellate Body in three areas of law and concludes that the Appellate Body failed to acknowledge and cogently explain in each of these areas the changes it made. The paper concludes that all changes in jurisprudence reduce predictability but that predictability suffers even more when the changes are made in disguise because panels and Members then receive confused or conflicting normative signals. The paper argues that the Appellate Body should handle changes in jurisprudence more transparently and adopt internal procedures that make the need for them less likely.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37260>

ROLANDSEN AGUSTÍN, Lise, SIIM, Birte

Dilemmas in the Danish approach to gender equality: gender equality without gender quota

EUI LAW, 2015/27



The paper addresses the dilemmas, contradictions and paradoxes in the Danish approach to gender quotas and gender equality and discusses the intersections of citizenship, democracy and gender justice. Gender research understands gender quota as a means to achieve equal rights, gender equality and gender parity. Gender theory has conceptualized gender parity as one step towards achieving gender justice in all arenas of social, political and economic life. The Danish cases illustrate that context matters and question gender quota as a universal strategy to achieve gender equality. The empirical focus of the paper is placed on three arenas: 1) gender quota in political governance; 2) gender quota in parental leave policies; and 3) gender quota in economic governance. The paper is primarily concerned with analyses of Danish discourses and policies in relation to the three policy areas and only to a limited extent addresses the impact of these policies and their implications for lived practice. One issue concerns the paradox of the relatively high female representation in politics without the adoption of gender quotas. A second issue concerns the gap between gender equality policies. Denmark lags behind the other Scandinavian countries' discourses and policies about gender quota but in practice the picture is much more complex. A third issue concerns the European perspective. In relation to women's labour market participation and gender parity in politics Denmark is ahead of other European countries but lags behind in relation to equal representation on corporate boards.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35960>

ROMEI, Federica

Need for (the right) speed: the timing and composition of public debt deleveraging

EUI MWP, 2015/11

This paper studies the optimal path for public debt deleveraging in a heterogeneous agents framework under incomplete financial markets. My analysis addresses two questions. What is the optimal fiscal instrument the government needs to use to reduce public debt? What is the optimal speed of public debt deleveraging? The main finding is that public debt should be reduced quickly and by cutting public expenditure. If the fiscal authority is forced to use income taxation instead, public debt deleveraging needs to be slow. Independently of fiscal instruments, the economy may end up in a liquidity trap. I show that, in my model, the zero lower bound has a redistributive effect. If the liquidity trap is very persistent, it can reallocate resources from financially constrained agents to financially unconstrained ones. Due to this mechanism, a very slow public debt reduction achieved by increasing income taxation is very costly in terms of aggregate welfare.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36376>

ROSSI, Luisa

Proposal for the reform of the regulation of digital services

EUI RSCAS, 2015/49, Florence School of Regulation

Digital services increasingly compete against legacy services in markets where only legacy services are regulated. As a consequence, consumers face inconsistent protection standards; security duties are unevenly fulfilled; and companies experience unfair competition. Old rules are no longer adequate yet still apply, while new issues are not addressed and require action. This paper recommends reforming the current European legal framework adopting a comprehensive horizontal new vision to the digital single market. Based on the creation of a digital services category and the reclassification of traditional communication services, this paper sketches up how current regulatory principles could be applied to these reorganized categories granting the application of similar rules to similar services.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36638>



RUBINI, Luca

ASCM disciplines and recent WTO case law developments: what space for 'green' subsidies ?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/03, Global Governance Programme-153

This paper highlights that the question of policy space with respect to public support to electricity cannot be answered by clinically isolating legal rules from their factual background — constituted of technological innovations, market developments and the broader political economy. Various stylized scenarios in the green economy are briefly assessed to determine the impact subsidy rules may have. A more general assessment of the SCM Agreement leads to the conclusion that WTO subsidy laws are uncertain and - inasmuch as they may not be fully in line with best green policy prescriptions - unsound. In the face of a prospect of more frictions and litigation, legal security must be positively reinstated. The case-law may contribute to clarify some issues but the more fundamental decisions determining what is, and what is not, legitimate are beyond its purview and competence. For this reason, the recent Appellate Body decision in the Canada — Renewable Energy/ FIT disputes, with its construction of the benefit analysis, is essentially wrong. The paper concludes by arguing that the only real option for a clear and legitimate recognition of green policy space resides with law reform. In this regard, acknowledging that reform is not only an outcome but first of all a process preparing for a negotiated outcome, various suggestions for the way forward are outlined.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34146>

RUESTER, Sophia

Financing LNG projects and the role of long-term sales-and-purchase agreements

DIW Berlin Discussion Paper, 2015/1441, [Florence School of Regulation]

The financing of infrastructures is a major topic in recent energy policy debates. Project finance, as a specialized form of debt finance, thereby has become a well-established financing tool. This paper contributes a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the determinants of the debt ratio in project finance, using data on 26 liquefied natural gas (LNG) export and import projects. We argue that lenders will make their decision on how much to lend dependent on the risk profile of the project. In this vein, a project's off-take agreements serve as a security for financial contracts. We empirically show that the debt ratio of an LNG project decreases with increasing risks associated to future cash flows. Estimation results confirm that leverage increases with higher shares of a project's capacity sold under long-term sales-and-purchase agreements, with a lower capital outlay of the project, and with a lower risk index of the country where the project is located.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39417>

SAGGI, Kamal, WU, Mark

Understanding agricultural price range systems as trade restraints: 'Peru-agricultural products'

EUI RSCAS, 2015/58, Global Governance Programme-181

An agricultural price range system (PRS) aims to stabilize local prices in an open economy via the use of import duties that vary with international prices. The policy is inherently distortionary and welfare-reducing for a small open economy, at least according to the canonical economic model. We offer an explanation for why a government concerned with national welfare may nevertheless implement such a policy when faced with risk aversion and imperfect insurance markets. We also highlight open questions arising out of the



Peru — Agricultural Products dispute for the WTO's Appellate Body to address in order to clarify how a PRS consistent with WTO rules could be designed. Finally, we discuss the possibility that a WTO member might resort to a free trade agreement (FTA) to preserve its flexibility to implement a PRS and how an FTA provision of this sort ought to be treated in WTO litigation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38265>

SAYDÉ, Alexandre

Freedom as a source of constraint: expanding market discipline through free movement

EUI LAW, 2015/42

Free movement increases the degree of market discipline within every Member State by exposing domestic workers and businesses to competitive pressures coming from other Member States. However, the nature of this amplifying effect on market discipline is fundamentally different depending on whether free movement is interpreted as requiring national treatment (chiefly in relation to workers, with the notable exception of posted workers) or mutual recognition (chiefly in the areas of goods, services and companies). National treatment tends to subject domestic and incoming workers to the same regulatory standard, which is defined by the host State (level-playing field). As a result, domestic and incoming workers are engaged in a process of merit-based competition, in which superior merits tend to translate into higher market shares. To that extent, national treatment generates extra competitive pressures on domestic workers, who can be displaced by incoming workers showing superior merits. However, these extra competitive pressures are likely to be limited and not be felt as 'unfair', since they arise on a level-playing field. By contrast, mutual recognition subjects domestic and foreign producers to different regulatory standards: domestic goods, services and companies must abide by the law of the host State, whereas incoming goods, services and companies remain subject to the law of their home State. As a result, competition between domestic and imported producers is based not only on merit, but also on the cost of compliance with national laws. Producers established in a low(er)-regulation home State enjoy a structural competitive advantage — originating in regulation — over domestic producers established in the host State, irrespective of their eventual superior merits. Consequently, the competitive pressures added by mutual recognition may be substantial and felt as 'unfair'; arguably, the so-called 'Polish plumber' is a mutual-recognition plumber, not a national-treatment plumber.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37904>

SCHIFF, Maurice

Ability drain

EUI RSCAS, 2015/92, Global Governance Programme-205

Brain drain effects of migration has been studied extensively. Ability drain has not. While data constraints impede assessments of the extent of ability drain, it is suggestive that immigrants or their children founded over 40% of the Fortune 500 US companies. This paper examines migration's impact on productive human capital or 'skill' as a function of ability and education for source country residents and migrants under a points system that accounts for education (as in Canada pre-2015) and a 'vetting' system that also accounts for ability (as in the US H1-B visa program). It concludes that migration results in an ability drain that is larger than the brain drain; is more likely to result in a net skill drain than a net brain drain; that a vetting system is more likely to augment net skill drain; and that inequality in migrants' source countries raises both brain and ability drains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38065>



SCHIFF, Maurice
Habit, prisoner's dilemma and Americans' welfare cost of working much more than Europeans
EUI RSCAS, 2015/02, Global Governance Programme-152

Europeans work much less than Americans. Some studies claim this is due to high taxes in Europe, which would benefit by adopting US tax rates and work time; others find that taxes have little or no impact on work time. I examine the hypothesis that Americans would benefit by reducing work time to Europe's level. Empirical and experimental studies show utility falls as other people's income rises. Due to its historical experience, Europe is able to internalize this and other negative externalities by restricting work time — through minimum vacation time and maximum weekly work hours — while the US is not, resulting in a Prisoner's Dilemma "overworking trap" equilibrium. A simple model and work time data are used to derive the US welfare gain from reducing work time to Europe's level. Findings are: i) parameter values are consistent with experimental results on the relative impact of own and other people's income; ii) the welfare gain's present value is about 120 percent of annual welfare; and iii) even if Europe's policy reduces work time excessively, it does remain beneficial as long as the reduction is less than twice the optimal one.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34705>

SCHIRM, Stefan A.
Societal foundations of European policy divergence in financial governance
EUI RSCAS, 2015/21, Global Governance Programme-162

EU member states frequently disagree over the management of financial crises, both regionally in the Eurozone and globally in the G20 despite decades of European integration, institution-building, and commitments to joint action. Mainstream integration theories of neofunctional institutionalism and liberal intergovernmentalism cannot sufficiently explain this puzzle of persistent European policy divergence on financial governance. I argue that the policy divergences can only be understood by analysing the societal foundations of governmental positions with the societal approach to governmental preference formation. The societal approach focusses on domestic societal ideas and material interests as explanatory variables for governmental positions. Regarding European policy divergence, I argue that both the coordination problems in the Eurozone and the European policy divergence in the G20 reflect the heterogeneity of domestic societal influences on member state governments. These arguments are empirically evidenced in case studies on the management of the Eurozone crisis and on Europe's role in the governance of the global financial crisis in the G20.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35257>

SCHLEIFER, Philip
Creating legitimacy for private rules: explaining the choice of legitimation strategies in transnational non-state governance
EUI RSCAS, 2015/62, Global Governance Programme-184

Transnational non-state governance supplies a growing proportion of the rules and regulations that govern the global economy, raising pressing questions about its legitimacy. Cutting across established perspectives, this article adopts the empirical approach of legitimation research to explain variation in the choice of normative strategies to create legitimacy for private rules. To this end, it reviews existing explanations of institutional design in private governance research and integrates them into a common framework of analysis. This



framework is put to work in three in-depth case studies, tracing the formation of multi-stakeholder governance in the field of sustainable agriculture — currently the most dynamic site of transnational non-state institution building. The case studies reveal that a full explanation of variation in the use of participation-, expert-, and procedural fairness-based strategies needs to consider both the internal mechanisms of institutional choice as well as differences in the political environments in which these choices are taken.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36815>

SCHLEIFER, Philip

Transnational sustainability governance in the global south: a comparative study of producer support in Brazil

EUI RSCAS, 2015/13, Global Governance Programme-159

A primary objective of transnational sustainability governance is to address governance failures in the global south. But little is known about the conditions under which producer groups in these countries participate in private regulation. To shed some light on this question, this article examines the decisions of key players in the Brazilian agriculture industry to support (not to support) transnational sustainability governance. Using a qualitative case study approach, the article explores how soybean producers first backed the Roundtable on Responsible Soy, but then decided to withdraw their support from the initiative. In the sugarcane sector, the dynamic was a very different one. After initial resistance, the principal industry association switched strategy and endorsed Bonsucro, making it the leading sustainability standard for sugarcane in Brazil. Through a within-in case analysis and cross-sector comparison, this article shows how southern producer groups responded to economic and regulatory changes in the global market place, in particular, a shift in trade flows and the adoption of public sustainability regulation in the global north.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34598>

SCHLEIFER, Philip, BLOOMFIELD, Michael

When institutions fail: legitimacy, (de)legitimation, and the failure of private governance systems

EUI RSCAS, 2015/36, Global Governance Programme-171

Why do institutions fail? With a focus on non-state market-driven governance, this paper explores the failures of the Flower Label Program and the Marine Aquarium Council. To date, research on private governance has tended to focus on the most robust and ‘successful’ cases of non-state institution-building. While it makes sense to study the most developed systems, we posit that much can be learned by examining failed institutions and an analysis of these ‘non-cases’ is long overdue. In developing our argument about institutional failure, we draw on previous efforts examining the legitimation dynamics surrounding private forestry governance. The central argument of our framework is that processes of delegitimation can lead to institutional failure if they deprive private governance systems of key resources and competencies that they require to attain their stated goals. We show that poorly executed legitimation strategies in combination with inhospitable institutional environments are important factors causing delegitimation and ultimately institutional failure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36096>



SCHOONVELDE, Martijn

Media systems and voter knowledge: an agent-based model

EUI MWP, 2015/05

This paper presents an agent-based model explaining voter knowledge in the context of electoral competition. It shows that a set of simple behavioral rules implemented by voters, parties and media outlets generates novel (and testable) predictions regarding the mass-mediated underpinnings of aggregated voter knowledge and party representativeness. More specifically, it finds that increasing competition among media outlets has a positive effect on the political knowledge of the electorate at large. It also finds that increasing media competition leads to parties that are more accountable to the median voter, but only when voters care about the quality of the news alone.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35661>

SCOTT, Adam

Dispute resolution: adjudication or regulation?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/05, Florence School of Regulation

To address situations where commercial negotiations about access and interconnection fail, the Common Regulatory Framework requires national regulatory authorities (NRAs) to have power to resolve disputes between providers. The NRA can impose proportionate obligations. Describing dispute resolution as either a form of regulation in its own right or as simple adjudication is likely to mislead without some analysis of what is meant. There may be a tendency, when the NRA is resolving a dispute, to reflect an interventionist regulatory approach but there are markets that have effective competition and in which the regulator may properly tend towards resolving a dispute towards the adjudication end of the spectrum with a less interventionist approach. This paper reflects on principles that have been applied in the UK and on experience in appeals to and beyond the Competition Appeal Tribunal. Because the task of judges is to tackle the grounds of appeal raised before them, courts do not provide a comprehensive guide to NRAs as to how to handle the wide range of issues that can arise. The UK Supreme Court has emphasised the need for interconnection terms to be consistent with the objectives in Article 8 of the Framework Directive and, within boundaries set by Article 8, for national contract law to be applied.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34340>

SELIŠNIK, Irena, ANTIC GABER, Milica

From voluntary party to legal electoral gender quotas in Slovenia: the importance and limitations of legal and institutional mechanisms

EUI LAW, 2015/31

When in Slovenia after the first multi-party election in National Assembly (NA) 1992 the share of women MPs dropped dramatically and did not change a lot during the 1990s women activists and left-oriented female politicians started a struggle for an effective measure to improve this situation. First proposals to introduce quotas for internal party bodies and national election came from women in the center and left-wing political parties but with no visible effect for the presence of women in elected political bodies. It was only when legal quotas have been introduced that they brought significant changes in the representation of



women in Slovene politics. This paper will focus on the importance of legal and institutional mechanisms that brought up more women in politics in the last elections at all levels but also on the limitations in the functioning of the quota regulations in the Slovene political and institutional context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35919>

SHAKMAN HURD, Elizabeth

Expert religion: the politics of religious difference in an age of freedom and terror

EUI RSCAS, 2015/97, RELIGIOWEST

Based on her recently published book, *Beyond Religious Freedom: The New Global Politics of Religion*, Elizabeth Shakman Hurd's paper is an attempt at disaggregating the category of religion. It distinguishes between forms of knowledge about religion (including constructs of religious extremism and religious freedom) authorized by experts (expert religion) religion as construed and authorized by governments and courts at home and abroad (official or governed religion) and the broader fields of spiritual practices, beliefs, and forms of belonging on the ground (lived or everyday religion) which are entangled with but not reducible to expert or official religion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38269>

SHINGAL, Anirudh

Internationalisation of government procurement regulation: the case of India

EUI RSCAS, 2015/86, Global Governance Programme-201

In the absence of a national public procurement policy, a plethora of rules and procedures govern public purchase practices of federal and sub-federal government entities including public sector enterprises (PSEs) in India. While these norms generally follow international best practices, their implementation falls short in providing transparency, accountability, efficiency and professionalism in the award of public contracts. With mandatory e-tendering of federal, sub-federal and PSE contracts already in place, enacting the lapsed Public Procurement Bill 2012, which inter alia provides for an independent dispute resolution mechanism and integrating states within a national procurement policy would complete the set of reforms needed to usher in transparency and efficiency in public purchases and internationalise the country's government procurement regulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37822>

SLEDZINSKA-SIMON, Anna, BODNAR, Adam

Between symbolism and incrementalism: moving forward with the gender equality project in Poland

EUI LAW, 2015/30

The purpose of this paper is to examine whether the recently adopted law on gender electoral quotas marks a change in the approach to gender issues and gender equality in Poland. It also aims to describe the trajectory of women's movement in a post-Communist country and to identify causes related to the role of women in the Solidarity movement that resulted in low visibility of women in government and decision-making positions. The paper departs from the assumption that Poland is not moving away from a narrowly conceived equal rights/opportunities model, because such model has not yet been fully implemented. In the context of



the present ‘war on gender’, women’s full political, economic, social, and more specifically, private citizenship is a long-term project. As of now, women remain instrumental for achieving political parties’ further aims, and any gestures that seem to advance women’s position in the public sphere are usually merely symbolic. Yet, the emergence of a strong women’s movement helps to frame the public discourse in gendered terms and gradually include its propositions in the mainstream policy.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35981>

SPEAROT, Alan, AHN, Dukgeun
US-carbon steel (India): multi-product firms and the cumulation of products
EUI RSCAS, 2015/65, Global Governance Programme-187

One of the key findings in this case deals with the appropriate method to determine material injury when imported products are subject to simultaneous anti-dumping and countervailing duty (CVD) investigations. Along with addressing a number of legal issues concerning CVD investigations, the Appellate Body clarified restrictions on cross-cumulation of injury, essentially prohibiting the current US practice, and implicitly raising the burden of proof for parallel claims of dumping and subsidies. This decision is justified on economic grounds, where cumulation imposes a counterfactual scenario against which marginal damages of dumping and subsidies by each country cannot be properly evaluated. However, what the legal rulings by the Appellate Body did not recognize is the economic reality that many like products produced by the firms alleged to have received subsidies were selectively absent from the investigation, which more generally complicates the assessment of injury in dumping and subsidy cases.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37096>

SVANTESSON, Dan Jerker B.
The Google Spain case: Part of a harmful trend of jurisdictional overreach
EUI RSCAS, 2015/45, Florence School of Regulation

Few legal decisions have gained greater academic and public scrutiny than has the Google Spain case and the facts of this so-called ‘right to be forgotten’ case are widely known. As could be expected, the CJEU’s decision of 2014 is legally technical and addresses a range of topics. Here, I will focus on those aspects of the judgment, and its (suggested) implementation, that has to do with jurisdiction. Those matters must be viewed in their proper context. To that end, this article places the discussion in the context of: (1) the ongoing European data privacy reform, (2) the considerable development of data privacy laws around the globe and (3) the general trend of jurisdictional overreach. Having done so, a Model Code Determining the Geographical Scope of Delisting Under the Right To Be Forgotten is presented and discussed.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36317>

TEGA, Diletta
Imperfect simmetry: the Court of Strasbourg and the US Supreme Court on religious symbols in public spaces
EUI RSCAS, 2016/08, RELIGIOWEST

The article compares, on the issues of religious symbols in public space, the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, and that of the US Supreme Court. The enquiry aims at outlining a comparison between



the contents of the decisions, not between the Courts: one is a constitutional court, the other an international court which in the late decades has been a breakthrough in the European system of guarantees. The main points emerged through the comparison are: first of all, the European Court, unlike the US SC, is clearly engaged in building a European secularism that leaves religious symbols outside the public space. The Strasbourg Court adopts a conception of secularism which, in principle, is very different from American secularism. Secondly, although in different ways, both Courts employ arguments based on tradition and history, to the detriment of individual and minority interests. Thirdly, there is a certain deference towards the choices made by national authorities: for the critics of the Roberts Court, this attitude deserves to be stigmatized in a constitutional jurisdiction.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38987>

TEIGEN, Mari

Gender quotas for corporate boards in Norway

EUI LAW, 2015/22

The gender quota reform for corporate boards, first adopted in Norway in 2003 and fully implemented from 2008, has had great repercussions. A wave of diffusion of corporate board quota legislation has swept across Europe, and some other parts of the world. This paper departs from the ongoing European processes of gender quotas for corporate boards being in the making, and examines how the Norwegian expansion of gender quota regulation from the public sector to the corporate world was made possible. The strong tradition in Norway to introduce gender quota arrangements to promote gender balance is emphasized in particular. The paper addresses national preconditions and processes. Central questions are: How does this reform fit with the Norwegian gender equality policy tradition? And what external factors — and institutional tensions — facilitated the policy process? What kind of problem(s) did the gender quota legislation aim to solve? What were the main positions in public and political debates surrounding the policy process? What was the role of policy agency for the result of the policy process?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36095>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

European Muslims: caught between local integration challenges and global terrorism discourses

Roma: Istituto Affari Internazionali, 2015, IAI Working Paper, 2015/15

After the positive vibrations that the Arab Spring sent around Europe in 2011, today we are witnessing a reversal of that positive trend. The escalation of violence and insecurity in the region is sending shock waves across Europe and North America. Negative vibrations have been acutely felt in Europe, not only with the Charlie Hebdo events in Paris, but also in relation to the so-called foreign fighters question. Several thousand young people — mostly men but also women —, a tiny, albeit dramatically visible, part of the European Muslim community — some of whom are second-generation migrant youth of Muslim origin, while others are young converts — have joined ISIS forces in Syria to fight a jihadist war. My aim in this paper is to argue that, while the weaknesses and tensions of integration policies exist and may have intensified since the start of the new century, the seeds of minority Muslim youth recruitment in Europe has more to do with today's global-local connections rather than with failed integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35900>



UHLMANN, Milena
Choosing Islam in West European societies : an investigation of different concepts of religious re-affiliation
EUI RSCAS, 2015/90, RELIGIOWEST

Although different concepts regarding the analysis of the phenomenon of religious re-affiliation do exist, they are most of the time lumped together under the buzzword “conversion”, thereby conflating the nuances and social realities of the phenomenon and limiting this concept’s validity. Starting off from Richard V. Trivisono’s differentiation between conversion and alternation and taking into account Arthur D. Nock’s concept of adhesion, this paper investigates different modes of change of religious affiliation. Drawing from Frauke Kurbacher’s conceptualization of what constitutes conviction, it re-assesses what is commonly understood as religious conversion through an analysis of different manifestations of re-affiliation with Islam in West European societies. The author juxtaposes converts to ‘reflexive Islam’ (who internalize their faith as a new system of belief in an individualized, cognitive process which leads to a broadening of their perspective and the strengthening of their self-identity as well as of their self-esteem and their agency) to youths who join groups which advocate Salafi interpretations of Islam (where role-taking within a collective identity is of particular importance) and those who engage in jihadism (where an us-against-them perspective becomes absolute). This includes an analysis of the re-affiliate’s motives and of the social implications of his or her choice. The aim of this paper is to refine an empirically based understanding of the concept of religious conversion through differentiating it from other forms of religious re-affiliation. Therefore, the paper will predominately focus on conversion, referring to alternation and adhesion as functionally different forms of religious re-affiliation to emphasize the differences between the different concepts and thus reduce the fuzziness of the term.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38204>

VALCKE, Peggy, VANDEZANDE, Niels, VAN DE VELDE, Nathan
The evolution of third party payment providers and cryptocurrencies under the EU’s upcoming PSD2 and AMLD4

SWIFT Institute Working Paper, 2015/001, [Florence School of Regulation]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39423>

VAN KOTEN, Silvester
Do emission trading schemes facilitate efficient abatement investments? an experimental study

EUI RSCAS, 2015/10, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Cap-and-trade programs, such as the EU carbon Emission Trading Scheme, are currently the most prominent market-based method used to reduce carbon emissions. Cap-and-trade programs are, on theoretical grounds, considered to be a cost-efficient method. Experimental evidence, however, shows that experimental subjects make highly inefficient abatement choices and that permit allocation methods (allocating permits for free or against payment) bias subjects to too much or too little abatement. The experimental evidence thus suggests that cap-and-trade programs may in practice be more costly than theory predicts. This study, however, challenges this interpretation and shows that, when they are price takers (as in thick markets) and have ample opportunities for learning, subjects quickly learn to make accurate decisions and that these decisions are not affected by the permit allocation method.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34518>



VAN KOTEN, Silvester

Self-regulatory organizations under the shadow of governmental oversight: blossom or perish?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/84

Self-Regulatory Organizations (SROs) have been argued to be afflicted with incentive-incompatibility problems and, indeed, they have a mixed record in their ability to curb market abuse. An earlier theoretical study by DeMarzo et al. (2005), however, finds that SROs, under the oversight of the government, may overcome these incentive-incompatibility problems and may deliver the same degree of oversight as the government would have delivered without the SRO, but against lower costs. I find that this result hinges on the assumption that the interaction between the SRO and the government can be characterized as a game of sequential moves with the SRO moving first and the government moving second. For institutional settings where it is more appropriate to characterize the interaction as a game of simultaneous moves, I obtain the inefficient result that oversight by the government fully crowds out oversight by the SRO. A possible remedy is suggested.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37886>

VAN SON, Paul, RUDERER, Dominik

Capturing synergies among the power markets around the Mediterranean

EUI RSCAS, 2015/42, Florence School of Regulation

This article highlights the effects of emerging renewables around the Mediterranean in a larger context. In particular, it emphasises the impressive synergies that can be captured by integrating (de-)centralised renewables of any size and dynamic into a larger transmission system and energy market context. The paper recommends various measures which national governments could use to reap the benefits associated with clean energy, particularly for desert regions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36276>

VERGE, Tània, LOMBARDO, Emanuela

The differential approach to gender quotas in Spain: regulated politics and self-regulated corporate boards

EUI LAW, 2015/24

In 2007 Spain introduced statutory electoral and corporate board gender quotas as part of a broader gender equality programme. These quotas greatly differ with regard to the parity criteria in use, the period of application, and the measures for promoting compliance or sanctioning non-compliance. Electoral quotas are by far the most successful ones. This paper seeks to tease out why corporate board quotas lag behind electoral gender quotas. To explain this differential approach to gender quotas we assess the broader institutional configuration affecting these reform processes by looking at the obstacles and enabling (national and international) factors, the actors and networks pushing for or resisting each of the quota reforms as well as their framing strategies. We conclude that most of the enabling factors that exercised pressure in favour of gender quotas in politics were weak or missing in the economic sector and, thus, could not counteract the strong oppositional factors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35807>



VERMULST, Edwin

EU anti-circumvention rules: do they beat the alternative?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/57, Global Governance Programme-180

This article discusses EU law and practice with regard to tackling circumvention of trade defence instruments, notably anti-dumping measures. The author considers that, while strong legal arguments can be made that anti-circumvention rules are WTO-illegal, as a practical matter transparent and predictable anti-circumvention rules are to be preferred over vague and multi-interpretable non-preferential origin rules that vary from country to country. Furthermore, the many findings of transshipment in EU anti-circumvention investigations show that circumvention may constitute a real problem which warrants quick and effective relief. Therefore, the article suggests that the way forward is to agree on detailed anti-circumvention rules within the WTO with focus on further improvements in transparency and predictability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36657>

VIANELLO, Ilaria

Guiding the exercise of union's administrative power in the EU wider neighbourhood: the rule of law from paper to operationalisation

EUI LAW, 2015/08

The purpose of this paper is to establish that the Union is under an obligation to respect the rule of law when it acts externally, and second, to map out the outline of a research agenda on what exactly the rule of law might mean when operationalised in one field of EU external relations characterised by a wide variety of administrative activities i.e. the EU wider neighbourhood (Stabilisation and Association Process and European Neighbourhood Policy). Furthermore, the paper—throughout its development—will try to highlight that the power exercised by the administration in these two policies is significant and often carried out in an unregulated manner; thus the need to research the operationalisation of the rule of law in guiding the Union's administrative power in these two policies. The paper will proceed as follows. First, it will analyse the obligation to respect the rule of law when the Union acts externally. Secondly, it will provide the reader with a very brief definition of what it means to respect the rule of law in the EU internal legal order. Thirdly, it will explain the choice of the case study. Finally, by using as a starting point the meaning of the rule of law internally the paper will attempt to provide a preliminary operationalisation of what it means to respect the rule of law when the Union develops and implements its action in the wider neighbourhood.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35123>

VICENTE, Lécia, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang (ed/s)

Interdisciplinary research: are we asking the right questions in legal research?

EUI LAW, 2015/04

Legal research and legal writing are often informed by preconceptions closely tied to mainstream legal assumptions. Asking the right questions is a much needed exercise to expose ideological and methodological preconceptions in legal research. This compilation of texts draws upon some provocative questions such as: Why legal methodology? Why human rights? Why anti-discrimination? Why social justice? Why efficiency? Why democracy? Why the public / private law divide? Why should international law be law? Why socialise risks? These questions were asked during two popular editions of a seminar called the 'Why-Seminar' at the European University Institute. They ended up creating an 'experimental setting' where researchers discussed



their methodological choices and were challenged to disclose their methodological preconceptions. Interdisciplinarity became an essential, and in many ways, surprising tool to deeply understanding legal phenomena or phenomena with legal reverberance. Interdisciplinary research revealed that serendipity can also be a good ally of the legal researcher.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35064>

VIGNOLI, Daniele, TOCCHIONI, Valentina, SALVINI, Silvana
Uncertain lives: insights into the role of job precariousness in union formation

UNIFI DISIA Working Papers, 2015/02, [Migration Policy Centre]

The diffusion of temporary job contracts in contemporary European societies has raised concern that these jobs, even while deemed useful for combating unemployment, may also constitute a source of insecurity and precariousness for young workers. Little is known about their possible social and demographic consequences, especially as regards family formation. We focused on this knowledge-gap by examining how job precariousness affects union formation practices in Italy. We studied both genders and combined the empirical evidence from both qualitative and quantitative research. Based on the qualitative evidence, we advanced the hypothesis that cohabitation can be linked to the growing labor market uncertainty while marriage can be linked to stability. The subsequent quantitative analysis provided strong support for this hypothesis in the general population.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39429>

WINTERS, L Alan
China and the world trading system: will 'in and up' be replaced by 'down and out'?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/82, Global Governance Programme-198

This paper examines the integration of China into the world trading system, focusing on the size and nature of the shocks that this implied for the world economy and the reactions to those shocks proposed by policy makers and academics. While the WTO has acted as a forum in which many of the adjustment pressures created by China's rapid growth were dealt with fairly constructively, the recent shift by the United States and the EU to mega-regional trade deals, notably the Trans-Pacific Partnership, and that exclude China, marks a dangerous shift away from engaging the world's second largest economy as an equal in a cooperative fashion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37823>

WINTERS, L Alan
The WTO and regional trading agreements: is it all over for multilateralism?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/94, Global Governance Programme-207

The number of operative regional trading agreements (RTAs) has been rising steadily. This paper reviews the history of regionalism, and argues that the increasing focus of RTAs on nontariff measures and non-trade issues make the creation of coalitions of countries to pursue specific rather than global objectives easier. In the process important aspects of multilateralism threaten to be eroded. While the effects of RTAs to date in terms of trade discrimination appear to have been relatively benign, the process has been systemically



harmful. This is illustrated most prominently by the post 2008 mega-regionals, which aim not just to manage trade relations between their members, but to control or circumvent the multilateral discussion of trade policy by creating coalitions of countries that can, more or less, dictate terms to other players.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38266>

WOLF, Annika

A global cross-border insolvency framework for financial institutions

EUI MWP, 2015/01

The recent financial crisis has shown that national frameworks have been insufficient to stem the cross-border effects of the failure of a systemically important financial institution. This paper refers to the challenges for governments, in the aftermath of the financial crisis starting in 2007/2008, to provide stability in financial markets and the role of financial institutions for national economies and on a global scale. It discusses the need for coordinated action to resolve SIFIs by evaluating the regional approaches in Europe and the US, as well as considering the recommendations of four international bodies on the insolvency of large and complex financial institutions: the Financial Stability Board, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the International Monetary Fund and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The paper argues that key implications need to be recognized in order to make a global cross-border insolvency framework work effectively to coordinate around another Lehman-like event. It concludes that much has been discussed and initiated in the last six years, however, many issues are still unsolved. While single measures with a regional character are fit and comprehensible as a starting point, the pursued goal should be a mandatory and internationally consistent, homogenous cross-border insolvency framework since the interconnectedness of global financial institutions and their importance for financial stability will make it very difficult to prevent the next crisis and its disruptive impact.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34519>

ZARAGOZA CRISTIANI, Jonathan

Analysing the causes of the refugee crisis and the key role of Turkey: why now and why so many?

EUI RSCAS, 2015/95, BORDERLANDS

In this paper, I seek to explain the causes of the massive migratory flows from Turkey to Greece since August 2015. The context of conflict and regional turbulence in the Middle East, together with several events taking place at the beginning of 2015, in which Turkey was directly or indirectly involved, triggered in August the unprecedented refugee crisis that we are still witnessing today. These events led to a sea change, in the period of the 9th to the 14th of August, in the Turkish position towards refugees and in the Syrian refugees' willingness to wait in Turkey till the end of the war in Syria. The intersection, during these days, between Turkey's decreasing interest in receiving and controlling Syrian refugees within its territories and the increasing motivation of a significant number of Syrian refugees to leave Turkey, sparked the beginning of the current refugee crisis in the Eastern Mediterranean route. Finally, I will argue that this refugee crisis has accelerated the EU-Turkey accession negotiations in an unprecedented way, and at the same time has increased the leverage power of Turkey.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38226>



ZHANG, Nan

Institutions, norms and accountability: a corruption experiment with Northern and Southern Italians

EUI MWP, 2015/06

This paper contributes to the growing literature on anti-corruption accountability by comparing individual decision making under different norms and institutions. Employing an experimental methodology, I examine how the propensity to report corruption differs between Northern and Southern Italians, two groups that experience very different levels of corruption in everyday life. Further, the experiment measures behavior under two different institutional environments: a “strict enforcement” condition where reports always result in sanctions against perpetrators, and a “lax enforcement” condition where 50% of reports are ignored. I find no difference in the behavior of Northern and Southern Italians in the lax enforcement condition, but in the strict enforcement condition, Southerners are much more likely to denounce wrongdoing, while the behavior of Northerners remains unchanged. These results demonstrate that exposure to corruption may strengthen accountability norms, but only in the presence of high-quality enforcement institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35597>





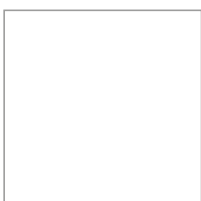
RESEARCH
REPORTS - RSCAS

ACHILLI, Luigi
Syrian refugees in Jordan: a reality check
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/02

As of February 2015, over 622,000 Syrians had registered with UNHCR in Jordan. The protracted nature of the Syrian crisis has been dramatic: both the Syrian refugees themselves and the host communities in Jordan are paying a high price. Further political and economic deterioration may follow as the number of refugees is simply too great for Jordan to deal with. The EU and its member states have been actively involved in responding to the Syrian crisis both in political and humanitarian terms. The European approach has primarily consisted in providing support to the countries bordering Syria, in order to contain the crisis within the Middle East. However, as of 2014 and early 2015, worrying changes in the Jordanian Government's attitude towards Syrian refugees show how such an approach is becoming unsustainable. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34904>

ACHILLI, Luigi
The smuggler: hero or felon?
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/10

The general public and the media have had fun fantasising about the motives and interests that push migrants to embark on dangerous journeys across the sea. Smuggling is often understood through a simplification of both the clandestine traveller and the smuggler: a process of abstraction that overlooks any ambiguities and nuances. While researchers have abundantly studied the profile of the migrant, they had been less interested



in the other key actor of the clandestine migration: the smuggler. Who is the smuggler? How does s/he operate? Why do migrants place their lives in the smuggler's hands? The goal of this paper is to attend to the complexity of the phenomenon by looking at human smuggling across the Adriatic Sea. In light of the need to elaborate an adequate policy response to this phenomenon, a better understanding of smuggling is pivotal in ensuring the security of the receiving state and that of the migrant. With this task in mind, this paper problematizes the figure of the smugglers beyond overly simplistic generalizations and representations. In so doing, this paper argues that a truly effective answer to human smuggling would require the EU and its state members to concentrate on reducing "demand" rather than curbing "supply."

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36296>

AHMADALI, Hamied, LUK, Ngo Chun

Report on citizenship law: Suriname

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/17, Country Reports

The current constitutional form of Suriname as a republic dates from 25 November 1975. The country obtained a limited form of autonomy in 1954 after centuries as a colony of the Netherlands. Full constitutional sovereignty was achieved on 25 November 1975 with the entry into force of the Constitution of Suriname. The current Surinamese Constitution was adopted in 1987 (hereinafter: Constitution of Suriname or Constitution), after the process of democratisation following the military coup in 1980. Both the Constitution of 1975 and the Constitution of 1987 refer to further legislation to regulate matters of Surinamese citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36943>

ALCALDE FERNÁNDEZ, Ángel

Media portrayal of the Indian community in Spain

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/06

Drawing on a selected database of 200 articles from a broadly representative sample of the Spanish press, this paper explores the media portrayal of the Indian community in Spain. Analysis focused on the primary content of the articles, and on eight different thematic categories, including the labour market, business and investment, religion, culture, gender, education, crime, and integration. Although Spain has a relatively small Indian community, the report shows that the Indian community has a significant presence in the Spanish press, with a largely positive representation, though most of the focus is on cultural, religious and business aspects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37729>

ALFARO-REDONDO, Ronald

Report on access to electoral rights: Costa Rica

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/14, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36700>

ALSHEIKH, Hend M.

Current progress in the nationalisation programmes in Saudi Arabia

Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 02/2015

For the past 14 years, Saudi Arabia has been struggling to reduce its dependence on foreign labour and increase the participation of Saudi nationals in the private sector. Policies of Saudization adopted in the last twenty years have not achieved what they set out to do, falling far short in combating unemployment, accommodating the increasing numbers of Saudi job seekers, and decreasing dependence on foreign labour. This explanatory note discusses the latest Saudization scheme 'Nitaqat' and evaluates it as a national policy. The note addresses three dimensions: Output of the programme, mainly planned and implemented activities; Outcome or what the policy achieved (intermediate policy results) and finally, the Objective of the programme, i.e., the general impact the policy might have in the long run.

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/1814/34580>

ALVARADO QUESADA, Paola

Country report on citizenship law: Costa Rica

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/20, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38288>

ALVARADO QUESADA, Paola

Informe sobre la ciudadanía: Costa Rica

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/07, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35739>

ANGELONI, Ignazio

Rethinking banking supervision and the SSM perspective

Florence School of Banking & Finance (FBF), Policy Briefs, 2015/01

If bank services provide positive externalities to society, then not all taxpayer risk should be removed.

- Regulation and supervision should aim at balancing the risks and benefits of banking, taking into account all externalities involved. The correct solution is not one in which all taxpayer risk is removed.
- Society should be put in a position to express more explicitly its preference as to where that balance is located.
- We need proxies for bank risk and stability, providing a yardstick for setting supervisory goals and measuring performance.
- Evidence is needed on the interconnections and feedbacks between banks and the economy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36480>



BADURASHVILI, Irina

Migrant support measures from and employment and skills perspective (MISMES): Georgia

European Training Foundation, MISMES, [Migration Policy Centre], Country Case Study, March 2015

This report is about mapping and reviewing migrant support measures in Georgia. Dr Irina Badurashvili, Director of the Georgian Centre of Population Research (GCPR), prepared the report under the coordination of Shushanik Makaryan from the Migration Policy Centre of the EUI. Valuable contributions were provided by Iván Martín as the project coordinator, Philippe Fargues and Alessandra Venturini from the EUI team. From the ETF team, significant inputs and feedback were provided by Ummuhan Bardak and Inna Dergunova.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36841>

BARDI, Luciano, CICCHI, Lorenzo

Electoral rules and electoral participation in the European elections: the ballot format and structure

Study of the European Parliament, Policy Department of Citizens' rights and Constitutional Affairs, 2015/PE 536.464

This study aims at assessing the feasibility of a harmonisation and “Europeanisation” of the ballots used in the 28 Member States for the election of the European Parliament. This is done by comparing the actual structure of ballots used in all Member States according to some key variables, by analysing which information can be currently provided on the ballots, by describing the provisions that regulate at the national level all aspects related to the ballots' format and appearance, and by investigating the legal and political constraints that impact on amending such legislation. Finally an assessment of whether the presence of Euro-specific information such as the name of the affiliated European party, its logo, and a reference to the lead candidate for the EC could enhance the European and transnational character of the European elections.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39226>

BARTOLINI, Laura

A survey of transnationally mobile migrants: quantitative report

Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Research Report, 2015/05

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37868>

BARTOLINI, Laura, GROPAS, Ruby,
ISAAKYAN, Irina, TRIANAFYLLIDOU, Anna

The link between migrant integration and transnational mobility: who, what and why – ITHACA comparative Report

Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Research Report, 2015/07

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37870>

BENSAID, Mohamed, MARTIN, Iván, JAIDI, Larabi
***Mesures de soutien aux migrants en matière d'emploi et de compétences
(MISMES): Maroc***

European Training Foundation, MISMES, [Migration Policy Centre], Country Case Study, May 2015

La présente étude vise à dresser l'inventaire des Mesures de Soutien aux Migrants en matière d'Emploi et de Compétences (ensuite dénommées par l'acronyme anglais MISMES) mises en oeuvre au Maroc, ainsi qu'à analyser leur pertinence par rapport aux besoins des migrants, leur cohérence interne ou externe, les résultats obtenus, leur efficacité et leurs lacunes. Elle devrait ainsi permettre de déterminer les mesures de soutien manquantes et leur degré de nécessité. Dans le cadre de la méthodologie générale du projet MISMES (voir annexe 1), les auteurs et l'équipe migration de l'ETF ont mené une mission pays conjointe entre le 12 et le 14 mai 2014. Les principales institutions concernées ont été rencontrées à cette occasion (voir annexe 2) et un groupe de discussion sur le Programme de gestion intégrée de la migration saisonnière Espagne-Maroc a été organisé. Une deuxième mission pays de deux jours s'est déroulée en août 2014, notamment en vue de collecter les informations destinées à l'étude de cas sur le Forum international des compétences marocaines résidant à l'étranger, FINCOME (voir ci-après).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36844>

BILGILI, Özge, AGIMI, Ilire
***Supporting immigrant integration in Europe: what role for origin
countries' subnational authorities?***

Migration Policy Institute, Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report

This MPI Europe report represents the first attempt to investigate how the activities of origin countries' regional and local institutions may improve the lives of emigrants to Member States of the European Union. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34944>

BORGHI, Elena
Media case study on Italy

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/12

The paper discusses the representation of the Indian community in the Italian press. Taking into account articles from national and local newspapers published in the last three years, the author analyzes the ways in which the press generally depicts Indian immigrants in positive and sympathetic tones, noting that this comes at the price of a widespread essentialisation. Such simplifications are particularly evident in press reports dealing with Indian culture and religion, and in analyses of the gender rules and roles governing the private and family life of Indian people. The relatively recent character of Indian immigration to Italy, the low-profile and often isolated lives Indian people lead, mixed with common sense notions and stereotypes about Indians, at times hinder balanced representations of this community. Several efforts in this direction are nonetheless visible in many of the articles analysed in this paper.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37733>

BROGI, Elda, DOBREVA, Alina (ed/s)
Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: testing and implementation of the media pluralism monitor 2014

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), Policy Report, 2015

During 2014, the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF) carried out a pilot-test implementation of an updated and streamlined version of the Media Pluralism Monitor (MPM) developed in 2009 by a consortium led by the University of Leuven. The revised tool (MPM2014) aims at measuring risks for media pluralism in European countries. The implementation was conducted in nine EU Member States: Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy and the UK. The application of the MPM2014 highlights that there are various risks for media pluralism across the selected countries and every country has a specific weakness that creates high scores, meaning high risk.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38886>

BUTTIGIEG, Eugène, DEBONO, Daniela
Country report on citizenship law: Malta

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/05, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34482>

CLEWETT, Paul
Understanding transnational dynamics in European immigrant integration policy

Migration Policy Institute, Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, 2015/07, Policy Briefs

This policy brief explores the transnational dynamics at work behind the scenes of integration policy, including wider sociopolitical factors in origin and destination countries that can make identifying successful integration policies difficult. It also examines the relative effect of origin- and destination-country factors on integration outcomes, and treats the origin country as an integration actor that actively or passively supports—or hinders—integration outcomes for its nationals abroad.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34943>

CLOSA, Carlos
Looking ahead: pathways of future constitutional evolution of the EU

Brussels: European Parliament, 2015

Directorate General for Internal Policies, Policy Department C : Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, In-depth analysis for the ACFO Committee, 2015, PE 510.005

The effects of the economic and fiscal crisis and the institutional instruments created to deal with it have led several actors (from governments and EU bodies to scholars) to propose different EU reforms. Several options exist to accommodate future constitutional development which, in some cases, may require Treaty revision. In this case, future constitutional evolution faces the challenge that the very stringent EU revision requirement (i.e. unanimity) poses. Other available options do not seem totally satisfactory.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34864>

CLOSA, Carlos

The EU needs a better and fairer scrutiny procedure over Rule of Law compliance

Global Governance Programme, 2015/01, Policy Briefs

Recent events in some Member States show that the EU's values (article 2, TEU), in particular the Rule of Law, are not exempt from being challenged. Constitutional changes in Hungary, executive non-compliance with constitutional court rulings in Romania, and expulsion of Bulgarian and Hungarian Roma citizens in France are some of the episodes that illustrate these challenges. Article 7 provides a mechanism for securing Member States' compliance with the values contained in article 2. However, its potential devastating effects makes it unsuitable for an early reaction to potential threats. Hence, the EU needs to equip itself with a better procedure for scrutinising Member States' compliance with the Rule of Law for which the EU Commission and the European Council have proposed alternative instruments. Rather than adding a new proposal, a number of principles outlined in the recommendations should inspire this new mechanism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35995>

COURTNEY, Roberto

Access to electoral rights: Nicaragua

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/03, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35027>

COURTNEY, Roberto

Report on citizenship law: Nicaragua

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/09, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35996>

CUÉLLAR NAVIDAD, Eduardo Alberto

Access to electoral rights: El Salvador

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/15, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37036>

DE BEL-AIR, Françoise

A note on Syrian refugees in the Gulf: attempting to assess data and policies

Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 11/2015

As the migrant crisis escalates at Europe's borders, the Gulf States have been blamed for having offered "zero resettlement" to Syrian refugees. In response to these statements, some Gulf States claim that they have actually relaxed their entry and residency laws to accommodate sizeable numbers of Syrian nationals since the start of the conflict. The paper assesses these claims using statistics available from these countries, as well as declarations from official bodies released in the local press. It appears that, besides being major aid donors to Arab countries sheltering Syrian refugees, most Gulf States have passed various measures destined to facilitate the entry and stay of Syrians since 2011. 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/1814/37965>



DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Demography, migration, and the labour market in Oman
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 09/2015

As of May 27, 2015, estimates of Oman's total population stood at 4,187,516 persons, of whom 1,849,412 (44.2 per cent) were foreign nationals. Foreign workers are overwhelmingly from the Asian subcontinent: Indians, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis together made up 87 per cent of the workforce in 2013. Eighty-two per cent of all foreign workers were employed in the private sector that year, and 12 per cent were filling managerial and "white collar" posts. The flow of foreign workers to Oman has been rising over the 2000s up till today. Lagging youth employment and rising poverty levels spurred popular protests in 2011 which slowed down economic diversification and the private sector's development process. However, sectoral Omanisation quotas are now enforced and the hiring of Omani nationals in every business has become mandatory. Aggressive measures also target foreign residents in irregular situation which has led to several massive amnesty and deportation campaigns since 2010.

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/1814/37398>

DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Demography, migration, and the labour market in Bahrain
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory Note, 06/2015

Mid-2013, estimates of Bahrain's population stood at 1,253,191 persons, of whom 638,361 (51 per cent) were foreign nationals. Most were from Asia (85 per cent) and especially from India (half of all foreign residents). Eighty per cent of expatriates are employed. They account for 77 per cent of the employed population and 81 per cent of the private sector's workforce. Asians are overwhelmingly involved in services and blue collar occupations, while Arabs more often fill managerial posts. Immigration flows to the Kingdom increased significantly over the 2000s, fuelled by high oil prices and the ensuing boom in the construction and services sectors. This demonstrates the difficulty to reconcile labour reforms, and especially, the Bahrainisation of the work force, with the maximisation of economic productivity. 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/1814/35882>

DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
Demography, migration, and the labour market in the UAE
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 07/2015

The objective of the paper is to draw a sketch of UAE's population and migration dynamics, using the scarce data available from the federal and emirate-level statistical bureaus. In 2010, expatriates in the UAE were estimated to number 7,316,073 persons, twenty times the 1975's figure of 356,343. Foreign nationals thus made up 88.5 per cent of the country's total population; most were believed to come from Asia and especially from India. In the employed population, foreign nationals accounted for an even larger share (96 per cent of the Dubai's employed population in 2011). Non-Emiratis comprised 40 per cent of the UAE's public sector's workforce in 2013, but as much as 99.5 per cent of those employed in the private sector. Unlike in other GCC states, a quarter of working expatriates were in managerial posts, employed across all activities' spectrum. Expatriates' demographic expansion mounted during the 2000s, a period of spectacular economic growth



fuelled by soaring oil prices. Since 2008's financial downturn, however, the economy recovered and the hiring of foreign workers has resumed, stimulated by large-scale projects such as Dubai's Expo 2020. Nonetheless, reforms in immigration policies are now undertaken, fuelled by security concerns and pressures from human rights' protection bodies. The reality of some expatriates' settlement is also witnessed in numbers (expatriate children aged 0-14 outnumbered Emirati children already in 2005), while mixed marriages are acknowledged in policies: some naturalisations of children of Emirati mothers have been performed since 2011. 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/1814/36375>

DE BEL-AIR, Françoise

The socio-political background and stakes of 'Saudizing' the workforce in Saudi Arabia: the Nitaqat policy

GLMM, Explanatory note, 3/2015, Migration Policy Centre

The paper addresses the historical and institutional background of labour management policies in Saudi Arabia. It envisages it as a long-term, structural impediment to the successful and rapid implementation of Saudization (localisation) of the labour force in the Kingdom. The paper thus emphasises the socio-political stakes and challenges to localisation of the labour force and, more generally, economic and labour reform in the Gulf States. Since the onset of the Arab uprisings, however, unemployment among Saudis, and especially women, has become a burning political issue. Governmental actors had no choice but to attempt to regain control over the economy and the management of the labour market. In September 2011, in spite of a spurt in foreign labour recruitment since the mid-2000s, a voluntary policy called "Nitaqat" aiming to "Saudize" the Kingdom's workforce was enacted. This paper reviews its characteristics and points to its all-encompassing design as it addresses the socio-political context of Saudization and therefore is more likely to have a lasting effect than previous workforce localisation initiatives. 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/1814/34857>

DE FE0, Alfredo

A history of budgetary powers and politics in the EU: the role of the European Parliament. Part I: The European Coal and Steel Community 1952-2002

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2015

Historical Archives Unit of the European Parliament, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), European Union History Series 2015, Study, PE 538.883

This study, the first part of a wider analysis on the European Parliament's role in EU budgetary powers, traces the very first phase of interinstitutional relations in the framework of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). After a brief historical introduction, the study explains the structure, objectives and means of action of the ECSC. The ECSC Treaty had a number of original features. Among these was the establishment of a High Authority, an independent supranational executive with extensive powers including the capacity to raise funds via a tax (levy) on coal and steel production, to borrow on the capital markets, and to make loans to enterprises. The Treaty also defined the respective roles of the ECSC's Council of Ministers, Common Assembly and Court of Justice. The ECSC Treaty did not foresee a budgetary procedure: all competences were concentrated in the High Authority, which presented an annual report on its activities

to the Assembly. The High Authority was the motor for managing the production of coal and steel, which belonged to the ECSC and not to its member states, and for supporting the modernisation of the industry and of the social conditions of the workers. The present research will highlight a narrative differing in part from the theory of the rules of the ECSC Treaty, and we will discover numerous features which, in spite of the 60-year gap, point up certain similarities with approaches and problems existing today. The autonomy of the High Authority was mitigated by constant consultation/prior agreement with the Council of Ministers. The Assembly gained influence over the years, in some case obliging the High Authority to modify decisions already taken, even without a specific role being defined in the Treaty. The High Authority introduced multiannual budgetary planning, which was more efficient than annual budgets, and exceptionally allowed a rebate on the levy for two countries. During the 1980s, the member states increased their influence over the ECSC budget (with a direct contribution based on a mechanism similar to GNI). The High Authority, in view of the cost of production in some countries, decided to introduce a rebate on the levy. It was critical of the way the Assembly's plenary was organised. The study concludes with an overview of the evolution of interinstitutional relations, with a focus on the budgetary domain and on the capacity of the institutions to adapt and evolve.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35817>

DE HAUTECLOCQUE, Adrien, CONTI, Iliaria, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
From a reactive to a proactive EU regulatory framework for long-term gas import contracts

Florence School of Regulation, 2015/03, Policy Briefs

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38066>

DE HAUTECLOCQUE, Adrien, CONTI, Iliaria, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
From a reactive to a proactive EU regulatory framework for long-term gas import contracts

Florence School of Regulation, 2015/02, Policy Briefs

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37422>

DESIDERIO, Maria Vincenza, HOOPER, Kate
Improving migrants' labour market integration in Europe from the outset: a cooperative approach to predeparture measures

Migration Policy Institute, Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, 2015/06, Policy Briefs

This policy brief reviews promising examples of predeparture measures for labor market integration that are jointly designed and/or run by origin- and destination-country actors, illustrating their potential to help effectively address some of the most stubborn obstacles to successful integration.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34839>

DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, GABRIELLI, Giuseppe, STROZZA, Salvatore
The migration and integration of Moroccan and Ukrainian migrants in Italy: policies and measures

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2015/08

The present report looks at the integration of Moroccan and Ukrainian migrants living in Italy. Beyond being quantitatively important in the Italian context, these two groups differ largely in terms of demographic characteristics, migration patterns and insertion modalities but also with respect to emigration and diaspora policies. Two core aspects of integration are emphasized in this report. First, integration processes are evaluated from a multi-dimensional perspective. Second, the role played by origin (and destination) country determinants in facilitating or constraining integration is investigated. Origin determinants include the ties between migrants and their country of origin, country-fixed characteristics, diaspora and emigration policies at origin and the engagement and role of non-state organisations. To this aim, three sets of data have been employed, making this report largely multidisciplinary: an in-depth analytical description of the legal and political frameworks at origin and destination, a quantitative analysis and an explorative qualitative survey. This report finds evidence that integration levels, determinants and, specifically, the role of origin factors vary largely across dimensions. In the labour market, both Moroccan and Ukrainian migrants living in Italy show high levels of integration. These extremely positive performances seem due more to destination than origin factors - namely Italy's labour market specificities and migration history. Conversely, origin determinants presumably have a lower impact. In addition, the role played by NGOs appears relevant in helping migrants find employment - not good employment or well-remunerated employment but just employment. In the education dimension, things differ. At an international level, Ukrainians living in Italy show good levels of integration once controlled for natives' performance. Origin determinants - in terms of conditions at home - thus seem to prevail here. Not surprisingly, the degree of integration in the 'access to citizenship' dimension is connected to the degree of openness/restrictiveness of host citizenship laws and, accordingly, to the length of presence in the country. Our results confirm that Italy is still one of the countries where getting citizenship is one of the main constraints for migrants in both recent communities (Ukrainians) and well-established ones (Moroccans). Finally, cultural integration is a main obstacle to Moroccan integration, while Ukrainians are also found to be in a difficult position with respect to social and political integration. In terms of ties between migrants and their country of origin, a micro-level analysis confirms a very clear pattern: the lower the (cultural, economic, political, social) ties, the higher the level of integration. This applies - to a different extent - to all dimensions and types of ties. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35880>

DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, GABRIELLI, Giuseppe
STROZZA, Salvatore, THIBOS, Cameron (ed/s)
Corridor report on Italy: the case of Moroccan and Ukrainian immigrants
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Key Findings, 2015/09

This brief reports on the INTERACT project findings regarding Moroccan and Ukrainian migrants in Italy.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34837>

DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, KALANTARYAN, Sona, BONFANTI, Sara
Measuring integration of migrants a multivariate approach
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2015/01

In this study we examine the integration of immigrants born in selected non-EU countries (China, Ecuador, India, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Russia, Ukraine) living in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the UK. The units of analysis are the so-called migrant corridors, i.e. a migrant community x in a destination country y . A multidimensional perspective is adopted by focusing on their integration in the following three domains: labour market, education and access to citizenship. Our aim is to compare the level of integration

of migrant corridors by dimension. Drawing on relevant micro-datasets, a set of basic integration indicators were identified for each dimension. Using the Principal Component Analysis technique, these basic indicators were synthesized into composite indicators, thus allowing for ranking migrant corridors both in terms of their absolute performances and compared with native outcomes.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34679>

ECHEVERRIA, Gabriel

Report on access to electoral rights: Chile

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/20, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38291>

ECHEVERRIA, Gabriel

Report on access to electoral rights : Ecuador

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/12, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36660>

EMMERICH, Norberto

Acceso a los derechos electorales: Argentina = Report on access to electoral rights: Argentina

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/18, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37339>

ERSBØLL, Eva

Report on citizenship law : Denmark

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/14, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36504>

ESCOBAR, Cristina

Access to electoral rights: Colombia

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/02, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35026>

ESCOBAR, Cristina

Report on citizenship law: Colombia

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/10, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35997>

FAGIOLI-NDLOVU, Monica

Somalis in Europe

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2015/12



Somalis have a long history in Europe; the first Somalis were seamen who arrived in the UK working on British ships at the beginning of the 20th century. Throughout different waves of migrations directly related to European colonial history, Somalis have settled down in various cities throughout Europe. More recently, their mobility has been noted between Northern European cities. Somalis have experienced an increasingly hostile environment in the last twenty years, which reflects changing and stricter migration laws in different European countries. This report begins by narrating some of the most salient events that caused Somali migration to Europe. The central part of the report presents the integration policies of six European countries (Finland, the UK, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands), where the largest Somali-born populations reside. After a comparative discussion of these integration policies, the report concludes by suggesting a need for further analyses of integration policies that would include Somalis' transnational engagements in Somalia.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union, The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36057>

FARGUES, Philippe

2015: the year we mistook refugees for invaders

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/12

On 15 December 2015 the European Commission proposed a European Border and Coast Guard to protect Europe's external borders and the Schengen area without internal borders (http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6327_en.htm). As 2015 comes to a close, the annual numbers of migrants smuggled to Greece and Italy and asylum claims lodged in Germany have passed a million, as well as the number of additional displacements produced this year by the conflict in Syria. Moreover, Europe's Mediterranean shore has now the unchallenged title of the world's most lethal border. Not only this. The migrant crisis is also putting to the test some of Europe's most fundamental values, from the freedom of circulation within its territories, to international protection beyond. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38307>

FARGUES, Philippe, DE BEL-AIR, Françoise, M. SHAH, Nasra

Addressing irregular migration in the Gulf states

Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Policy Briefs, 01/2015

Irregular migration has great resonance in the Gulf, just as in the West. Migrants in irregular situation avoid state administrative procedures and so their numbers are unknown. The largest amnesty (Saudi Arabia 2013) would have affected more than 50 per cent of the migrants in the country. Irregular migration is by definition a breach of legislations that regulate the migrant's status. In the Gulf States it is, in particular, a by-product of: the sponsorship (kafāla) system that hampers both a migrant's individual freedom of movement and the free functioning of the labour market; nationalisation policies that continue to extend the list of occupations reserved for nationals; and nationality laws that bar citizenship to all but a very few first- and second-generation migrants. Irregular migration also results from contexts characterising some sending states (poverty, corruption, failing social contracts), which forces nationals from these countries to move to more dynamic labour markets. Moreover, leaving the recruitment of foreign workers to private brokers also creates conditions that lead to migrants' "merchandisation," and hence abuses, in many cases. Finally, irregularity also stems from migrants' extreme determination in pursuing their goals and ambitions, whatever their status in the destination country. Efforts must be made by countries of origin

and destination to curtail irregular migration. In the Gulf States, this may be addressed in several ways: by improving the working and living conditions of foreign workers; by amending sponsorship rules; by granting citizenship to select categories of migrants; and by disentangling migration laws from labour laws. Initiatives in this regard have been taken by some countries and need to be strengthened in the 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/1814/37518>

FARGUES, Philippe, DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna
Drowned Europe
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/05

The drowning of 800 migrants, 19 April 2015, after the capsizing of a smuggling boat, triggered responses from across Europe. But when EU leaders met four days later, the news-cycle had moved on and the European Council, 23 April, gave a disappointing response. The 28 agreed to scale up their joint search-and-rescue efforts at sea to the more substantial efforts of what Italy has achieved alone in the last year. There were, also, a handful of other minor actions. Mr Junker, President of the Commission, lamented that the EU should be more ambitious. He was right, in as much as the EU meeting will not sustainably curb the deadly trends we have seen in the Mediterranean in recent years. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35557>

FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David (ed/s)
Digital single European railway area: how do we get there?
Florence School of Regulation, Transport, 2015/04, European transport regulation observer

Digitalization is currently transforming the railway sector in a profound way. As we know from the experience in other sectors this process has an impact on the basic functioning and business model of the entire sector. Concretely, railways are dealing with technological transformations in operations, rolling stock, infrastructure management, customer services and ticket distribution. These innovation processes lead to efficiency improvements while some of them also open the door to new forms of competition. The 11th Florence Rail Forum brought together regulators, operators, associations and academics to discuss state of play and challenges of the digitalization of railways. What emerged was that the digital transformation offers more opportunities than challenges for the sector and alters the role of regulation. Both companies and regulators urgently need rules for the treatment of data and for the functioning of an ever more “digital” transport sector. However, where regulation cannot keep pace with innovation, it risks being an obstacle for it.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38840>

FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David (ed/s)
Mobility-as-a-service: from the Helsinki experiment to a European model?
Florence School of Regulation, Transport, 2015/01, European transport regulation observer

There is a global discussion about how digitalisation, new technologies and the increasing connectedness of people are potentially changing the transport sector in a fundamental way. The city of Helsinki has taken a concrete step in this context and is exploring a new distribution model for mobility services. Mobility



platforms shall enable the integration of the transport modes and the possibility for customers to purchase “mobility packages” granting a defined volume of access to public transport, car and bike sharing and also taxi services at the same time. The 3rd Florence Intermodal Forum brought together decision makers and stakeholders from the European Commission, national authorities, and operators to discuss the state of play of this development by focussing on the Mobility-as-a-Service paradigm. It did so by discussing the concept, and what it could develop into in the context of congestion problems and changing mobility patterns. It addressed existing obstacles to intermodality as well as past experiences with intermodal offers by operators. Given the new trends and possibilities of a more connected society it appears that regulation has to pave the way for these trends to translate into a smarter mobility system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38841>

FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David (ed/s)

Rail freight in Europe: how to improve capacity and usage of the network?

Florence School of Regulation, Transport, 2015/02, European transport regulation observer

There is a shared vision across Europe to develop a rail freight system that is capable of significantly shifting freight traffic from road to rail. The 10th Florence Rail Forum was an opportunity to take stock of achievements and remaining challenges on the way to that goal. The central focus lay on the most crucial initiative in the area of rail freight infrastructure: the Rail Freight Corridors. Their aim is to eventually establish a network of fully interoperable corridors that allow seamless cross border freight transport throughout Europe. Discussions at the Forum addressed several challenges among others technical barriers to interoperability, diverging standards and safety requirements, language requirements for train drivers and the conflicting issue of network access priorities. The 10th Florence Rail Forum underlined the importance of a European dialogue and closer cooperation to achieve what is shared among all actors in the rail freight business. Against the background of growing traffic volumes and strong competition from the road sector, the European rail freight sector has no choice but to push these processes forward.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38842>

FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David (ed/s)

Regulating drones: creating European regulation that is smart and proportionate

Florence School of Regulation, Transport, 2015/03, European transport regulation observer

The proliferation of civil drones is a widespread phenomenon and the trend is likely to continue. This creates a regulatory gap as rules addressing drones specifically are still mostly absent. On the one hand, the risks posed by drones are becoming more visible: possible encounters with civil aviation, threats to security, invasion of privacy, etc. On the other hand, the drone sector has enormous economic growth potential and many of the benefits of drones cannot be enjoyed unless rules are established that allow the use of drones also for commercial operations. The 7th Florence Air Forum addressed this regulatory challenge by discussing with the relevant stakeholders. It firstly addressed what regulatory approach is needed — most importantly what regulation wants to achieve and how to do this. It then addressed how to integrate drones in the existing structure of aviation regulation and more specifically the existing framework for Air Traffic Control. Finally it looked more closely at the local enforcement level: basic rules will most likely be decided on the

supranational level yet enforcing them is a big challenge for local authorities. Amongst other it emerged that technology may be the key component to many concerns posed by drones: automated collision avoidance system, geofencing and other technologies exist but need to be further developed, validated and standardized.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38843>

FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia,
KUPFER David, RAZAGHI Mohamad (ed/s)
Network industries in Eurasia
Network Industries Quarterly, 2015, Vol 17, No. 1
[Florence School of Regulation]

The Spring 2015 issue of Network Industries Quarterly, for the first time in the Journal history, is exclusively dedicated to the evolution of network industries outside of Europe, in this case in Eurasia. The first article (Akkemik and Li) focusses on recent regulatory reforms in the energy market in China, assessing the potential impacts of changes in energy prices in China on producer prices in various sectors. The second article (Cetinkaya, Basaran and Bagdadioglu) discusses the main obstacles to the liberalization of the Turkish electricity sector. The third article (Eroglu) focuses on the role of the regulatory authorities in Turkey's liberalized electricity market. And the fourth article (Oguz and Benli) discusses fixed-mobile substitution in the context of Turkey's telecommunications liberalization process. All four contributions go back to an inaugural Conference on network industries in Eurasia, held at the Social Sciences University in Ankara in November 2014 and which will be held annually from now on. Similar conferences will be organized by network-industries.org in other parts of the world, notably in Africa and Latin America in 2016 and beyond. We hope that you find these contributions interesting and support Network Industries Quarterly's reaching out to emerging countries in the future.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35217>

FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David
RAZAGHI, Mohamad, DEHDARIAN, Amin (ed/s)
Urban energy transition
Network Industries Quarterly, 2015, Vol. 17, No. 2
[Florence School of Regulation]

This issue of the Network Industries Quarterly is dedicated to the governance of energy transition in urban energy infrastructures, by providing insights from different theoretical approaches as well as analyzing multiple case studies. In the first article, Castan Broto takes a complexity approach on sustainable transitions and analyzes urban energy landscapes as the assemblage of socio-technical interactions in the case of urban energy transition in Hong Kong. Florentin, Gabillet, Gomez in the second article investigate the role of local utilities as the understudied actors in urban energy transitions, by focusing on three case studies in Grenoble, Magdeburg and Medellin. In the third article, Euston-Brown and Ndlovu consider the dynamics of urban energy transition in Sub Saharan African cities, and highlight the importance of other factors rather than the technology itself, such as learning capacity and knowledge development. Finally, Ichonose in the last article explains the climate change problems in Tokyo, and addresses different measures and requirements for climate change mitigation and adaptation programs. We hope these contributions can draw your attention towards the importance of cities in the field of sustainable energy transitions, as the urban level is getting more interest in the transition research as an important level of analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36337>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David,
RAZAGHI, Mohamad, GALANTI, Maria Tullia,
DI GIULIO, Marco (ed/s)

Local utilities and public services in Europe: challenges and opportunities

Network Industries Quarterly, 2015, Vol. 17, No. 4

[Florence School of Regulation]

Local utilities represent one of the least studied subject among the disciplines focused on the transformations of network industries and, more generally, on the delivery of local public services (LPS). This deficit of attention is not due to a lack of relevance, as publicly owned corporations and institutional public-private partnership represent an important phenomenon in many European countries such as Germany, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries, just to name a few. More likely, scholars overlooked public utilities because they constitute a difficult topic to deal with. There is no homogeneous legal framework at the European level and each Member State has its own tradition in regulating the utilities. Moreover, even within each national context, reliable databases on local utilities often do not exist and, in any case, it is very difficult to undertake cross-country comparisons. The four articles in this special issue confirm the multifaceted nature of this subject and open the floor for future reflections on the role of local utilities and regulation of LPS in Europe. Citroni, Lippi and Profeti highlight the political nature of local utilities. At the crossroad between public ownership and market environment, local utilities stand out as complex agents that are influenced but also able to affect local regulation. In this light Di Giulio and Galanti describe the ongoing regionalization of local public services in Italy. The other two contributions focus on two classical features concerning the regulation of these kinds of markets. Ida and Talit provide insights on the building of a market for bus and coach lines in Israel as a driver of efficiency. Sokolowski explores the potential of local utilities as agents of policy effectiveness in improving energy security.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38324>

FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia,
RAZAGHI Mohamad, KUPFER, David (ed/s)

Regulation of infrastructure industries in emerging countries

Network Industries Quarterly, 2015, Vol. 17, No. 3

[Florence School of Regulation]

This issue of the Network Industries Quarterly (NIQ) is dedicated to some of the best papers presented at the 4th Conference on the Regulation of Infrastructures, which was organized by the Florence School of Regulation in June 2015. Selected academics and practitioners have been invited to Florence to discuss the latest developments in the regulation of different network industries, namely transport, energy, telecoms and water distribution around the world. Both the Conference and this issue of the Network Industries Quarterly have a special focus on emerging countries. Hence, this issue follows the path started by the Spring issue of the NIQ and extends the scope of the regulatory analysis to the emerging countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37115>

FINGER, Matthias, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel,
PARCU, Pier Luigi, SAUSSIÉ, Stéphane
***FSR manifesto: an EU agenda for the upcoming five years of regulation of
infrastructures***
Florence School of Regulation, 2015, Research Reports

This Manifesto is the first systematic attempt of the Florence School of Regulation (FSR) to critically reflect upon the achievements of the 2nd Barroso Commission in the various network industries. We also endeavour to establish a realistic outlook onto the challenges that await the Juncker Commission in the various network industries in terms of regulatory policy. The critical assessment done in this Manifesto aims to: first, give, in every chapter, a systematic, consistent and comprehensive look at the results obtained and the challenges ahead in the different sectors; second, reflect upon these sectoral goals in the wider perspective of the network industries; and third, encourage a European-wide debate so as to engage a wider competent audience in the reflection upon the European Union's regulatory policies in the network industries for the upcoming legislative term.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34145>

FRANCOLI, Mary, OSTLING, Alina, STEIBEL, Fabro
***From informing to empowering: improving government-civil society
interactions within OGP***
Open government partnership Report2015
[Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

Civic engagement is at the heart of OGP. However given the nascence of the initiative, we are still learning about the extent and the way governments and the civil society interact within the framework of OGP. This report contributes to this knowledge and examines the critical factors for the success or failure of government-civil society interaction. The key purpose of the research was to inform the OGP Support Unit and Steering Committee members of possible areas for improvement when it comes to guidelines and support to government and civil society.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39403>

GABRIELLI, Lorenzo
Corridor report on France: the case of Turkish and Tunisian immigrants
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2015/14

This corridor report analyses the integration patterns of Turkish and Tunisian immigrants in France on a comparative basis. The goal of the report is to understand the role of origin countries and societies in the integration of these two immigrant communities in France. Following the INTERACT project's idea of "integration as a three-way process", the report analyses the integration of Turkish and Tunisian immigrants in France not only from a country of destination perspective, but also from the point of view of the countries and societies of origin. To do this, we apply a methodology that brings together three different types of original sources: a legal and political framework analysis at both origin and destination, a quantitative analysis on some specific integration dimensions (labour market, education, and citizenship), and a survey on civil society actors. The analysis conducted emphasises that historical and language ties between the country of origin and destination may play a role in specific dimensions such as education and, in a lesser

way, on the labour market (through bilateral agreements). These linkages also play an indirect role on the compositions and specific time evolution of the two migration flows to France. Countries of origin may also play a role concerning access to citizenship through the evolution of their policies in this area.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36059>

GABRIELLI, Lorenzo

Corridor report on Spain: the case of Ecuadorian and Moroccan immigrants

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2015/15

This corridor report analyses on a comparative basis the integration patterns of Ecuadorian and Moroccan immigrants in Spain. The goal of this report is to understand the role of origin countries and societies in integration of these two immigrants communities in Spain. Following the INTERACT project's idea of "integration as a three-way process", the report will analyse integration of Ecuadorians and Moroccans in Spain not only from a countries of destination perspective, but also from the point of view of countries and society of origin. To do this, we apply a methodology joining three different type of original sources: a legal and political framework analysis both in origin and destination, a quantitative analysis on some specific integration dimension (labour market, education, and citizenship), and a survey on civil society actors. The analysis conducted emphasizes that historical and political ties between the country of origin and destination may play a role in some specific dimension, as labour market and access to citizenship, through bilateral agreements, and education, through language. In particular, in case of Ecuador bilateral agreements seems to be central in facilitating the integration of immigrants in these Dimensions. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36060>

GABRIELLI, Lorenzo, THIBOS, Cameron (ed/s)

Corridor report on France: the case of Tunisian and Turkish immigrants

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Key Findings, 2015/08

The objective of the present analysis is to understand the role of origin country policies and actions in the integration process of Ecuadorian and Moroccan immigrants in Spain. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36120>

GABRIELLI, Lorenzo, THIBOS, Cameron (ed/s)

Corridor report on Spain: the case of Ecuadorian and Moroccan immigrants

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Key Findings, 2015/07

This brief reports on the INTERACT project findings regarding Ecuadorian and Moroccan migrants in Spain. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35237>

GABRIELLI, Lorenzo, ZAPATA-BARRERO, Ricard
A reappraisal of the Hirschman 'exit, voice and loyalty' scheme to interpret immigrants' political participation in their origin countries
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Conceptual Paper, 2015/11

In this article, we apply Hirschman's well-known distinction between voice, exit, and loyalty as an interpretative framework for looking at the political participation of immigrants in their origin countries and at their connections with state and non-state actors. Hirschman articulated these three options as mutually exclusive, but in our reappraisal of this scheme we consider these options overlapping and simultaneous. We can then distinguish immigrants' political actions as constituting a specific combination of these three options. Having already exercised their right to move, immigrants can steer their political activities towards the origin country, following two different options: "voice" or "loyalty". An exit may lead to the transnationalisation/internationalisation of the voice option or otherwise, to political activities inspired by loyalty towards the origin state. We will also argue that these options are in the hands of immigrants, but can also be promoted by origin states and civil society actors, who may oppose each other on some points. The State of origin's interest is in maintaining their emigrants' loyalty option, in spite of the fact that they have used an exit option, or at least searching for a political containment of their citizen abroad. However, civil society groups at origin can try to develop the voice option, through the activities of emigrants, despite (lesser or stronger) opposition from state actors. Finally, we will introduce the assumption that immigrants' political actions towards their country of origin are related to the interpretation of their exit reasons. When migration is perceived as a consequence of a political situation, the result is a voice option channelling protest jointly with origin societies. On the contrary, when the exit is perceived as more of an economic issue, immigrants maintain stronger links with the origin State and loyalty towards its institutions. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union, the MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36056>

GARCÍA ANDRADE, Paula, MARTIN, Iván
EU cooperation with third countries in the field of migration
Study of the European Parliament; Policy Department of Citizens' rights and Constitutional Affairs; 2015/PE 536.469; [Migration Policy Centre]

EU external cooperation in migration and asylum has increased considerably in terms of instruments of cooperation with third partner countries and of funds committed. With the current refugee crisis, it is poised to increase even further. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, reflects on the imbalances of EU external action as well as on the lack of evidence on the impact and efficiency of EU funding regarding the objectives of the migration policy, which are sometimes conflicting with the development goals. The study brings forward recommendations for rationalization and coordination of action, more balance between the different components of the GAMM, more transparency for a better evaluation and scrutiny, and a reinforced partnership approach with third countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37418>

GARRONE, Pierre
Organisation of elections beyond territory and membership
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/01, Comparative Reports

In this EUDO CITIZENSHIP Comparative Report, the author explores the links between this situation and the most important international features of electoral law: out-of-country voting; voting by foreigners; international election observation; transnational elections. After examining how international hard and soft law addresses these issues, he sustains the paradox that out-of-country voting is the only one directly linked to the information society, since it needs easy access to information without borders, whereas voting by foreigners is still based on territory, and while international election observation results from democratisation and transnational elections from supranational integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34483>

GEMI, Eda

The incomplete trajectory of Albanian migration in Greece

ELIAMEP, IRMA Case Study, May 2015

The study addresses the irregular migration of Albanians to Greece. In particular, it analyses the key findings of the fieldwork with 87 Albanian migrants, the dynamic of irregular migration from Albania to Greece, the factors and the actors who affect them as well as the success or failure of the relevant migration policies. The report shows that the expanding possibility of legal entry into Greece has had the immediate consequence of limiting irregular border crossing. What emerges is that the dynamic of attraction exerted by the demand for seasonal work in sectors like tourism and agriculture, is critical in shaping the irregular migration map. The data of the case study showed that irregular flows are not significantly implicating new migrants. Rather, we see that the involvement of those who perhaps possess even rudimentary information about the Greek environment and maintain contacts with the migration networks (ethnic, family and/or with Greek employers) in Greece. Finally, the migration plans of Albanians have been shaped accordingly with the impact of the crisis on opportunities for employment in Greece, the legal status, the level of influence and facilitation provided by migration networks, the migration policies, the liberalisation of the entry visa for Albanian nationals (implemented in December 2010), the bilateral relations between Albanian and Greece, and the unstable political and socio-economic situation in Albania.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36855>

GEMI, Eda

***Transnational mobility and transfers of Albanians in Greece and Italy:
a comparative approach***

Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Research Report, 2015/08

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37871>

GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, LANATI, Mauro

The indirect pro-trade effects of Indian ethnic networks

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/14

In the literature there is an established consensus on the strong and significant correlation between the stock of immigrants in the receiving country and the amount of trade with their country of origin. Surprisingly, only a few studies emphasize the role of ethnic minorities in triggering trade between various regions in the world. Rauch and Trindade (2002) was the first contribution to study those indirect links between Chinese in different host countries finding a large effect of those networks on trade. Following a similar approach, this paper studies the pro-trade effect of Indian ethnic minorities in 19 OECD countries. In particular, we

investigate how the pro-trade effect of these networks varies with the quality of traded products over the period 1995-2005. Our findings show that the effect of Indian Networks is much larger than the correspondent impact of Chinese minorities. Furthermore, both these indirect effects seem to dominate the direct impact of the ethnic links between source and host countries: this result suggests that the pro-trade role of migrants in the OECD context is largely determined by the major ethnic minorities. Lastly, the indirect pro-trade effect of Indian networks is particularly strong for products of low and low-medium quality. We conjecture that this result is likely to be driven by specific information advantages of Indian Ethnic Networks over low-price commodities which follow the specialization on the low quality segment of their country of origin.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38612>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
Energy manifesto: a new energy policy for the new European Commission?
Florence School of Regulation, 2015, Research Reports

No EU policy can be perfect — it will inevitably be a compromise between a good cause and a due cause. However, we are now at a critical turning point, as several pillars of former Barroso's EU energy policy have already collapsed, prompting an update or an entire overhaul. Then what are the key components that can put EU energy policy back on track toward reaching our 2020-2030 goals? This Manifesto offers a new vision of the energy policy for our new Commission by focusing on 5 different pillars: 1) the Internal Electricity Market, 2) the Internal Gas Market, 3) 28 national ways from 20-20-20 to 2030, 4) the Energy Policy Governance and 5) the External Energy Security and Policy.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34777>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, RIOUS, Vincent, VASCONCELOS, Jorge
What future(s) for the EU power transmission industry?
Florence School of Regulation, 2015/04, Policy Briefs

The EU power system and transmission business are entering an era of radical changes. Why? A driving force is the Europeanisation of the markets and of the system. It is complemented by the strength of distributed generation and “prosumers”; as well as the speed of technological change. Each of these three powerful forces combine to create a genuine wave of innovation and disruption. In ten years time, both the power system and the transmission business will be “new beasts”. But, which ones? Three big alternative futures pop up. First, Europeanisation of the system and business is a logical end. But second, renationalisation of the MS energy policy and 2030 trajectories can also be the opposite driving force. Indeed and third, even a disaggregation of both the system and the business into “local only” interactions also looks logical.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38108>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, SAGUAN, Marcelo,
RIOUS, Vincent, DOUGUET, Sébastien
Regimes for granting the right to use hydropower in Europe
Florence School of Regulation, 2015, Research Reports

Over the last decade, the European Commission has launched several procedures concerning the compatibility of hydropower right granting with European laws and regulations in several countries (e.g. France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, etc.). Meanwhile, other hydropower regimes (e.g. in Austria or Sweden) are not subject of

such investigations despite not being grounded on competitive process. This difference of treatment raises questions about the drivers of the European Commission actions. Understanding and grabbing the main differences between the national hydropower regimes is then of particular interest. This report aims at providing a benchmarking of hydropower concession regimes in Europe, describing hydropower regimes in 14 European countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland) and regions when appropriate (e.g. cantons in Switzerland or Lands/States in Germany). 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). 4. Small hydro characterisation and support schemes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37519>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, VASCONCELOS, Jorge, RIOUS, Vincent
A conceptual framework for the evolution of the operation and regulation of electricity transmission systems towards a decarbonised and increasingly integrated electricity system in the EU

Florence School of Regulation, 2015, Research Reports

The electricity industry is undergoing major changes mainly dictated by the need to simultaneously accomplish integration of European energy markets and build a low-carbon economy. This process was facilitated if not initiated by a wave of technological innovation. The EU power transmission enters a brand new world which has not been foreseen by the former three “single energy market” packages. Florence School of Regulation offers you a conceptual framework to understand where the European power system and transmission networks are going to and what are the biggest challenges and alternatives for the EU power regulation and governance. Florence School of Regulation is not pushing any roadmap or blueprint. We are offering “food for thought”: knowledge frames to understand how the power landscape moves. Up to decision makers and stakeholders to draw the actual future that EU deserves and will get.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37421>

GONZÁLEZ ENRÍQUEZ, Carmen, MARTINEZ ROMERA, José Pablo
Country report: Spain

Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Research Report, 2015/03

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37866>

GROPAS, Ruby, BARTOLINI, Laura, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Country report: Italy

Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Research Report, 2015/02

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37865>



GSIR, Sonia, MANDIN, Jérémy, MESCOLI, Elsa
Corridor report on Belgium: the case of Moroccan and Turkish immigrants
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2015/03

This report compares two important corridor migrations to Belgium in order to better understand the variation in several dimensions of Turkish and Moroccan immigrants' integration—in particular, labour market, education and citizenship. It is based on an original methodology combining three different data sources (an analysis of the legal and political frameworks, a quantitative analysis, and a survey). It aims to test the INTERACT project's main hypothesis which conceives of integration as a three-way process. This report provides insight on integration from the immigration country perspective but also from the countries of origin; it appraises the impact that Turkey and Morocco may have on the integration of their migrants in Belgium. The main findings are the following. Firstly, the countries of origin may have an impact on integration when emigration starts. Secondly, countries of origin may have a positive or negative impact on some integration dimensions (citizenship) but no obvious impact on others (education and labour market). In their efforts to maintain and develop links and to protect migrants' rights abroad, countries of origin can thus facilitate integration, but indirectly. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34681>

GSIR, Sonia, MANDIN, Jérémy,
MESCOLI, Elsa, THIBOS, Cameron (ed/s)
Corridor report on Belgium: the case of Moroccan and Turkish immigrants
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Key Findings, 2015/01

This brief report on the INTERACT project findings regarding Turkish and Moroccan migrants in Belgium. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34600>

GSIR, Sonia, MESCOLI, Elsa
Maintaining national culture abroad: countries of origin, culture and diaspora
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Conceptual Paper, 2015/10

Within the framework of the INTERACT project, this paper aims to shed light onto a specific facet of the role of sending countries in migrants' integration processes: culture. Culture is analysed as one of the tools that both migrants and countries of origin resort to in order to maintain reciprocal ties after migration. Following a brief presentation of the anthropological and sociological definitions of culture and the consequent notion of 'cultural identity' on which the analysis builds, we study the concrete implementation of these dynamics. In particular, our attention is deployed at three levels: the level of migrants' everyday practices (including the use of the origin language) the policy level (pertaining to both diaspora and integration) and the association level (cultural centres in particular). Through the study of several transversal examples, we consider the broader issue at stake in this paper: the possible connection between migrants' performance in the culture of their country of origin and integration processes. We take into account the European legal framework within which both migrants and national governments function, and the influence it has on discourses and national and international policies addressing integration issues. We reach the conclusion that no causal or univocal link can be established between cultural practices and integration, for several reasons: a variety of factors are at play in integration processes within multi-cultural urban spaces, including socio-economic issues

and power relations, which are crucial; culture itself is a changing and combined set of behaviours which determine dynamic and multiple belongings and which need a comprehensive approach; and identities shape the interaction among cultures - which is why we finally state the usefulness of the notion of 'ethnicity'. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35881>

HAILBRONNER, Kay, FARAHAT, Anuscheh
Country report on citizenship law: Germany
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/02, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34478>

HENRIOT, Arthur, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
Dialogue on a RES policy framework for 2030
Towards 2030-dialogue, D5.1 Report, March 2015

As the share of intermittent RES (such as wind turbines and solar PV) increases significantly, their deployment challenges the operation of power system, and impacts the role played by electricity markets that have not been designed to handle the features of intermittent RES. First of all, intermittent RES feature a variable output that depends on the availability of the resources they are based on. This variability is worsened by the low marginal costs of intermittent RES. RES are willing to produce whenever they can, but only when they can. Second, this output is also difficult to predict accurately. Third, the best generation sites for intermittent RES such as wind turbines are often located far away from consumption centres, creating the need for significant investment in the transmission system. On the opposite, some resources like solar PV are mostly integrated to the distribution level, creating new kinds of flows from low-voltage level to high-voltage level. Fourth, the development of intermittent RES is still driven by support mechanisms and isolated from most market-signals.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39401>

HERITIER, Adrienne, MOURY, Catherine,
SCHOELLER, Magnus G., MEISSNER, Katharina L., MOTA, Isabel
The European Parliament as a driving force of constitutionalisation
Study of the European Parliament, Policy Department of Citizens' rights and
Constitutional Affairs, 2015/PE 536.467

This report analyses the increasing role played by the European Parliament (EP) in the EU decision-making process. In the first part (Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5), it describes how the EP acquired more power in legislation, comitology, in the appointment of the European Commission and in the budgetary field. In the second part (Sections 6 and 7), the report illustrates the EP's role in two relevant policy fields: economic governance and external trade agreements. The report demonstrates that EP's formal and informal powers in legislation, comitology, Commission investiture, the budgetary process, economic governance and international agreements have increased strikingly since the Treaty of Rome. This empowerment is partially explained by the concern for democratic legitimacy on the part of some member states' (and the Commission). To another important part the empowerment may be explained by the fact that treaties frequently contain ambiguous provisions and thus allow room for informal rules to emerge through bargaining specifying the details of treaty provisions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38225>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Regulatory spillovers and the trading system: from coherence to cooperation

Geneva: International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) ; World Economic Forum, 2015, ICTSD Overview Paper, 2015

Ever since the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO), its Members have found it very difficult to negotiate new commitments to liberalize access to markets for goods and services, let alone cooperate on “new” policy issues to address the spillover effects of domestic regulation on international trade and investment, or agree on trade-related policy disciplines to address collective action problems such as safeguarding biodiversity or combating climate change. Disagreements among large players, most notably the United States (US) and other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) nations on one side and emerging economies such as Brazil, China, and India on the other, have impeded progress on the traditional market-access agenda (mostly tariffs and agricultural support), precluding efforts to move onto new issues. Many of the latter are regulatory in nature, with the “problem” being that differences across countries in the substance of regulation of a product or production process and/or national conformity assessment processes create negative international spillovers and/or waste (since they represent excess costs for firms). Instead of deliberation in the WTO, the focus of attention in addressing such spillovers has been shifting to regional and plurilateral fora. Indeed, even on traditional market access issues attention has moved away from the WTO and towards preferential trade agreements (PTAs). But PTAs are now also venues where the trade effects of (differences in) regulatory policies are the subject of discussion, often building on bilateral or regional regulatory cooperation that has developed independently of—or in the absence of—trade agreements. One reason for the use of PTA-centered trade strategies to discuss regulatory spillovers is that the traditional market-access agenda has become less important to OECD members. Average tariffs of these countries are very low and quotas have largely disappeared. The policy spillover agenda spans health and safety norms, certification requirements for services providers, policies pertaining to data security and privacy, and so forth. The rapidly changing composition of trade as a result of technical changes (for example, the increase in trade in services and associated cross-border flows of data and services suppliers) is also making regulatory policies more of a trade concern for high-income countries (although it is equally a matter of concern for many developing nations). As products are more integrated with value-added services and connected to each other (the “Internet of things”), national regulation—whether driven by security, privacy, intellectual property, consumer protection, or industrial policy motivations—is moving centre stage. Because products are increasingly connected to the Internet/“cloud” and embody a variety of value-added services that involve cross-border data flows, policies that limit or raise the cost of digital trade and data flows are rapidly becoming more important. There is a vast literature regarding the potential rationales and motivations for government regulation of producers and products. Regulation has a critical role to play in addressing domestic market failures and to achieve societal objectives. There is also an extensive literature on the pros and cons of international standards and standardization. National standards and regulatory measures may act as barriers to trade, either deliberately or inadvertently. This is because while standards setting often reflects a “genuine” need to regulate to address a market failure of some kind, it can also be influenced by political economy forces, and, consequently, there is a risk of capture of the process. The political economy literature on product standards shows that these are often beneficial for economic actors, but that they can also be used for protectionist purposes. The same applies to domestic regulation, which can be captured to “raise rivals costs” or used as an instrument to discriminate against foreign suppliers. The organization of an increasing share of production and trade into international value chains/networks means that end products are impacted by an ever greater number of regulatory jurisdictions. For example, World Economic Forum (2013) notes a case involving a chemical company that imports acetyl (used in aspirin and paracetamol) into the US. On average, the company had to comply with similar regulations from five different agencies that often did not coordinate and communicate effectively with one another, resulting in delays for one out of three shipments, with each day of delay costing it US\$60,000. Empirical research has also shown that the costs for

firms associated with differences in services regulation across countries are significant. This paper focuses on dimensions of the interface between domestic regulation and the trading system; the implications for trade of differences in regulatory regimes across markets; and approaches that have been/could be taken to reduce the impact of regulatory barriers to trade globally. Each section has some illustrative questions and potential topics for deliberation in the E15 Task Force on Regulatory Systems Coherence and for possible further research.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35862>

HOYO, Henio

Report on citizenship law: Mexico

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/16, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36701>

ISAAKYAN, Irina

Capital transfers and social remittances of transnational migrants in the EU

Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Research Report, 2015/06

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37869>

JANARDHAN, N.

India-related labour issues in the Gulf November 2013 to January 2015

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/04

This research work reviews and analyzes Gulf-Indian labour issues from late 2013 to early 2015. It revolves around the impact of the Saudi Nitaqat and amnesty programmes; bilateral cooperation to improve coordination on labour matters; impact of remittances on workers' families; and the kafala system. It argues that while the nationalization of workforce programmes will get increased attention in future, they will also fall short of their intended goals because of profit-driven market dynamics and lack of adequate expertise among the native population. The paper also draws attention to new reports that highlight the positive influence of remittances and sponsorship systems in reducing global inequality and poverty alleviation, thus countering those alleging human rights abuse.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37726>

JENSEN, Helge Hiram, BRENNE, Geir-Tore

Norwegian residents of Indian origin: national and transnational integration

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/13

This report provides an overview of existing social science knowledge about Norwegian residents of Indian origin. This is relevant for policy makers in Europe and India, because the Norwegian case, in spite of its small size, is well documented. On this basis, the report theorizes how diasporas produce economic development. The report starts with a critical literature review, and proceeds with thematic chapters on history, demography, socio-economic integration, legal framework, and socio-cultural integration. For each topic, the report summarizes findings from all existing quantitative and qualitative research, showing the Indian diaspora to be a particularly successful non-Western minority in a Western host country. The report, therefore, gives some sense of why the Indian diaspora in Norway is interpreted as successful case of economic and cultural integration. But the report also addresses the level of international integration, in economic and cultural

terms, between the areas of arrival and the areas of origin. Pushing beyond the limitations of methodological nationalism, the report conceptualizes diaspora communities as transnational social capital, which contribute to future economic development, within the historical context of geographically uneven development. The report discusses the conceptual implications regarding key issues like internal and external colonialism, intersectional discrimination, national cultural plurality, and remittances as development strategy. In sum, the report suggests an approach for future diaspora research. The phenomena of socio-economic and socio-cultural integration should be discussed not only within a national context, as an issue of inclusion within a host nation, but also transnationally, as an issue of ties or even fellowship between different nations.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38744>

JONES-CORREA, Michael, WONG, Diane
Access to electoral rights: United States of America
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/10, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36499>

KALANTARYAN, Sona
Migrant support measures from and employment and skills perspective (MISMES): Armenia
European Training Foundation, MISMES, [Migration Policy Centre], Country Case Study, April 2015

Armenia became independent as a result of the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991, accompanied by a number of severe economic and political crises. As with many other former Soviet republics, it was exposed to numerous socio-economic problems related to the decline in industry and the fundamental structural shifts in the economy during the transition period in the post-Soviet era. Moreover, the country faced additional difficulties as a result of a devastating earthquake and the economic blockade due to ethnic conflicts in the region. From 1990 until 2005 it is estimated that between 700,000 to 1,300,000 Armenians left their homeland and settled abroad. Unlike the emigration in the pre-transition period, when migration decisions were well thought out, migration during the transition period was an immediate response to rapidly deteriorating socio-economic and political realities. Only a minority of Armenian migrants choose European countries as a destination, while the absolute majority go to Russia. This is most probably due to the existing barriers and the absence of mechanisms facilitating migration from Armenia to Europe rather than the unattractiveness of these destinations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36843>

KALANTARYAN, Sona, MARTIN, Iván
Reforming the EU blue card as a labour migration policy tool?
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/08

One of the four priorities of the European Commission in its preparation for the European Agenda on Migration was to open up 'new legal migration channels, including the revision of the 'Blue Card' Directive'. This comes after only three years of full implementation of this EU immigration policy instrument (and not even that for some Member States). Meanwhile, in its 2014 Communication on the implementation of the Blue Card Directive, the European Commission had decided not to propose any amendment. However, it should not be forgotten that the Blue Card Directive was not designed primarily for the labour market needs

of the EU. Rather, it was run to enhance European competitiveness by attracting highly-qualified third-country nationals, and this under quite restrictive conditions of salary and qualifications. As a result there have been only low numbers of beneficiaries to date: 19,000 in 2012 and 2013 for the whole EU. To develop the Blue Card Directive into a true highly-skilled labour-migration management tool able to respond to current and future labour market needs in Europe, would mean changes in scope, conditions and implementation modalities by Member States.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35744>

KARAMPERIDOU, Despina

Portrayals of Indian immigrants in the Greek media

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/05

This paper investigates the representation of Indian immigrants as reflected in Greek newspapers and news blogs. The paper is part of a larger project on the media representation of Indian migrant communities in EU member-states aimed at informing integrative migration policy at the national and supranational level. Methodologically, qualitative content analysis has been employed to guide data systematisation and processing. Empirical investigation reveals that portrayals of immigrants vary according to news outlets' ideological inclinations and political orientation. Portrayals also vary depending on the specific issue at hand. In general, media portrayals of Indian immigrants, whether positive or negative, are determined by the interaction of factors that are both exogenous and endogenous to the migrant community. Regarding exogenous factors, emphasis is placed on the unfolding Greek crisis and how it influences media tonality on Indian migration issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37727>

KÖNIG, Alexandra, PERCHINIG, Bernhard

PERUMADAN, Jimmy, SCHAUR, Katharina

Country report: Austria

Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Research Report, 2015/01

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37864>

KRASNIQI, Gezim

Country report on citizenship law: Kosovo

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/03, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34477>

KRUMA, Kristine

Country report on citizenship law: Latvia

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/06, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34481>

KUCZERAWY A., OMBELET, Pieter-Jan, SARRIS N., VALCKE, Peggy
Regulatory requirements analysis: processing personal data from social media and social media API terms & conditions

REVEAL Deliverable D1.2b Legal, 2015, [Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39405>

LAFFAN, Brigid, SCHLOSSER, Pierre

The rise of a fiscal Europe? Negotiating Europe's new economic governance

Florence School of Banking & Finance (FBF), Research Reports, 2015/01

The Eurozone crisis brought the question of public finance oversight sharply into focus. In February 2010, as the global financial crisis morphed into a deep crisis of the single currency, the attendant problems were framed as fiscal profligacy in the Eurozone state of Greece. Over the next four years, as the Union struggled to bring the acute phase of the crisis to an end, the question of Eurozone economic governance came to the fore. Agreement was reached on a host of new regulations — Six-Pack, Fiscal Compact and Two-Pack — designed to oversee the public finances and macro-economy of the member states, particularly members of the Eurozone. Without the crisis there would have been no pressure to reform the economic governance regime or to agree on the Fiscal Compact, which was negotiated outside the formal treaty framework. An important feature of the EU's crisis response was the parallel negotiations on crisis management (bail-outs and other rescue instruments) and crisis prevention, ushering in a new regulatory framework for economic governance. It was politically necessary to address both the immediate crisis and the future economic governance of the Eurozone simultaneously. The negotiations on economic governance involved intense negotiations among the member states and EU institutions in the heat of the crisis. The negotiations required the deployment of different legal instruments and the relative weights of different EU institutions varied depending on the negotiations in question.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36482>

LAFLEUR, Jean-Michel, ZEGADA, Maria Teresa

Access to electoral rights: Bolivia

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/01, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35025>

LEBRAND, Mathilde

Media Report on the Indian community in France

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/07

France has, in Indian terms, a relatively small Indian community. This paper analyses the French media coverage of this community in recent years. Compared to other French communities, the Indian community is seen as discrete and it is not widely covered in the media: few articles having been written. These articles can be broken down into two sets: articles covering local events, with a focus on the community; and articles covering broader events that define relations between France and India. Several topics are detailed in the paper: higher education, business and investment, crime, culture, integration and religion. The two main themes in media coverage are: business opportunities between the two countries and religious tensions. Indian culture is little covered in the French press. This might be explained by historical factors, the small

size and the relative (economic and integration) success of this community.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37728>

LESINSKA, Magdalena

Immigration of Ukrainians and Russians into Poland: inflow, integration trends and policy impacts

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2015/06

This report analyzes migration processes from Ukraine and Russia to Poland from the perspectives of the political frameworks existing in both the sending and receiving countries, with special attention to links between integration and diaspora policies and their roles in shaping migration flows and integration practices. The report is based on both quality and quantitative original research, including the exploratory survey targeted representatives of civil organizations working with migrants conducted in INTERACT project. The research confirms that there is a serious gap between the legal and institutional state's frameworks, and their implementation in practice. The survey results confirm that in the case of Ukrainians and Russians migrants residing in Poland, there is a lack of evidence of any organized support from the country of origin and country of destination with respect to migrants' integration in the receiving country. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34684>

LESINSKA, Magdalena, THIBOS, Cameron (ed/s)

Corridor report on Poland: the case of Ukrainian and Russian immigrants

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Key Findings, 2015/02

This brief report on the INTERACT project findings regarding Ukrainian and Russian migrants in Poland. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34601>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, STANZINI, Alessandro, TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: July-August 2015

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/1814/36577>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, STANZINI, Alessandro, TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: September-October 2015

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. In Q2 2015, Eurozone's aggregate income grew by 0.3% compared to the previous period, one tenth below expected, growing however for the ninth consecutive quarter. The figure is slightly lower than in the previous period (+0.4%). On an annualised basis, income has accelerated at +1.2% (from +1.0%), the highest annual rate since Q3 2011. The ongoing improving trend in the job market continued during the summer months. The leading indicator on employment conditions is still in expansive territory, close to four-year highs. August preliminary estimates point to a stable inflation rate at 0.2%, as in the previous month, in positive territory for the fourth consecutive month and in line with forecasts. Also core inflation is stable at 1%, higher than consensus forecasts (+0.9%). Our forecasts are for a further moderate growth in the euro area, with inflation below the ECB target. For growth, we forecast 1.3% in 2015 and 1.7% in 2016, for inflation around zero in 2015 and 0.9% in 2016. Instead, for the USA we expect growth at 2.7% in 2015, 3.0% in 2016; inflation at 0.1% in 2015, 1.1% in 2016. In Japan, after Q2's growth decrease, the expectations for the Government's and BoJ's intervention are increasing. The productive system suffers a stagnation of internal and external demand, due to China's slowdown, Japan's second commercial partner, coupled with domestic consumption weakness. In China, fears persist of a marked slowdown in economic activity, which would have negative effects on a global level, and in particular on emerging markets. On the other hand, there remains substantial space for expansionary fiscal and monetary policy. In this report we present a special focus on economic conditions in China and Japan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36856>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, STANZINI Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: May-June 2015

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/1814/35899>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, STANZINI Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: November-December 2015

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/1814/37884>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, STANZINI Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: March-April 2015

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/1814/35157>

LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, STANZINI Alessandro,
TRAVERSO, Maria Eleonora, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: January-February 2015
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/1814/34620>

LÓPEZ, Magdalena
Acceso a los derechos electorales: Paraguay
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/16, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37016>

LUK, Ngo Chun, AHMADALI, Hamied
Report on access to electoral rights: Suriname
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2015/05, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36216>

MAAS, Willem
Report on access to electoral rights: Canada
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/09, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36495>

MANDIN, Jérémy, GSIR, Sonia
Turkish and Chinese immigration to the Netherlands: corridor report
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2015/16

This report compares two quite different corridor migrations to the Netherlands. Turkish immigration is larger and more recent than Chinese immigration, which goes back to the beginning of the 20th century. The report aims to better understand the variation in several dimensions of Turkish and Chinese immigrants' integration—in particular, the labour market, education and citizenship. It is based on an original methodology combining different data sources (the existing literature, an analysis of the legal and political frameworks, a quantitative analysis, and a survey). It aims to test the INTERACT project's main hypothesis which conceives of integration as a three-way process. This report provides insight on the integration policy developed in the Netherlands (ethnic minorities policies) and links it to Turkish and Chinese diaspora policies. It tries to shed light on the impact that Turkey and China may have on the integration of their diasporas in the Netherlands. The main findings are the following: firstly, the countries of origin are concerned about their migrants abroad and develop policies accordingly. Secondly, Turkish and Chinese migrants' integration in the Netherlands present different characteristics and the interaction between the Dutch integration policy and their respective diaspora policies is a complex one. Thirdly, the impact that Turkey and China have on integration is different with regard to the different dimensions of integration. And finally, non-state actors based in the countries of origin may also have a significant impact on migrants' integration. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union. The MPC is co-

financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36061>

MANDIN, Jérémy, GSIR, Sonia, THIBOS, Cameron (ed/s)
Corridor report on the Netherlands: the case of Turkish and Chinese immigrants
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Key Findings, 2015/05

This brief reports on the INTERACT project findings regarding Turkish and Chinese migrants in Netherlands. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34797>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)
Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2015 and 2016
EFN Report, Summer 2015

- External conditions for the euro area economy are still favourable, albeit somewhat less so than at the beginning of the year. Oil prices are by more than a third lower than they were on average in 2014, but about 10 USD higher than in January. Long term interest rates are still very low, but by half a percentage point higher than in January. Worldwide growth in production and trade has disappointed in the first quarter of 2015, and recent leading indicators point to no more than a slightly faster expansion of world production for the rest of the year.
- The risks of contagion from the Greek crisis to the partner countries appear limited, because financial exposure to the Greek banking sector has been very much reduced. The EU nowadays has instruments with considerable power to fight losses of confidence, and the other countries that received financial assistance in the euro crisis appear politically much more stable, and their economies (including that of Cyprus in the first quarter of this year) have started growing at quite satisfactory rates.
- According to our forecasts, the euro area GDP will grow by 1.6% in 2015 and by 2.1% in 2016, as negative factors slowly become less important. Both private consumption and investment will expand at a good pace, and the unemployment rate will diminish, but still remain above 10% by the end of 2016. The main risk is that the Greek crisis has a more negative effect on confidence than initially expected.
- Our inflation forecast for 2015 is 0.2%, with the possibility of a mild deflation not excluded. During the first quarter of 2015 rising oil prices were the main contributors to the ascending inflation expectations, while during the second quarter upward surprises over expected inflation have come from manufactured goods and services. For 2016, we expect that inflation will increase up to 1.2%, still below the 2% ECB's target.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36485>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)
Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2015 and 2016
EFN Report, Autumn 2015

- For the end of this year and for 2016, chances are good that production in advanced economies will continue to expand a bit faster than at trend rates, while growth dynamics in emerging markets economies will not strengthen or even continue to decrease.
- Since autumn 2014, production in the euro area expands at an annualized rate of about 1.5%. The recovery appears to be broad based, with contributions from private consumption, exports, and investment into fixed capital, although it fell back in the second quarter after a strong increase at the beginning of the year. From a regional perspective, the recovery is as well quite broad based: production is expanding in almost



every country, surprisingly and according to official data, including Greece.

- Structural impediments still limit the ability of the euro area economy to grow strongly: firms and, in particular, private households are only slowly reducing their heavy debt burdens.
- According to our forecasts, the euro area GDP will grow by 1.6% in 2015 and by 1.9% in 2016. The high increase in the number of refugees in 2015 will, in principle, positively affect private as well as public consumption, but the effect should be below 0.1 percentage points relative to GDP. • Our inflation forecast for 2015 is 0.1%. For 2016, we expect that inflation will increase to 1.3%, which is still below the ECB's target of 2%.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37175>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)

Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2015 and 2016

EFN Report, Winter 2014/2015

- At the beginning of the year 2015 crude oil is, with little more than 50 dollars per barrel (Brent), about 50% cheaper than in the summer 2014. The oil price hike is a stimulus for the whole world economy, even though the gains of energy users are matched by losses of the suppliers: oil producing countries frequently run high current account surpluses vis-à-vis the rest of the world. It is therefore plausible to assume that, reacting to the redistribution of incomes, the oil user countries will increase their spending by more than what will be lost in spending by producers.
- Investment activity in the euro area has recently been particularly weak. Remarkably, investment in Greece, Portugal, and Spain, i.e. in countries that had to accept international support during the euro crisis, has strengthened. The setback took place in the so-called core countries, including Germany. Consumption growth was also subdued. Lower oil prices, by increasing real incomes of consumers and lowering production costs for firms, should increase private consumption and, in particular, investment. Moreover, the depreciation of the euro will favour exports.
- Overall, according to our forecasts, the euro area GDP will grow by 1.3% in 2015 and by 1.6% in 2016. GDP growth is about 0.3 percentage points higher due to the impact of lower oil prices in 2015. However, these forecasts are subject to substantial uncertainty, and we do not see any significant reduction of the unemployment rate during the forecasting horizon.
- Our inflation forecast for 2015 is 0.3%, with the possibility of a mild deflation not excluded. In 2016 inflation will increase up to 1.1%, still clearly below the 2% ECB's target. This calls for further monetary expansion, though its effects could be limited in the absence of a complementary fiscal stimulus
- The expansionary cyclical policies should be combined with more structural reforms to enhance the competitiveness of the euro area and its growth potential, which in our forecasts remains quite limited. In fact, we expect potential output to grow by only 0.4% both in 2015 and 2016.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34142>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)

Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2015 and 2016

EFN Report, Spring 2015

- Recent movements on world markets for commodities, currencies and capital stimulate the world economy, but they entail also considerable risks: income losses of energy exporting countries might trigger financial crises with worldwide repercussions; crises might also emerge from financial distress of emerging market debtors with liabilities denominated in US dollars. Extremely low interest rates might not only trigger stock and bond price booms, but also more volatility if investors become fearful of financial bubbles.
- Quite a few conditions are highly beneficial for a recovery of the euro area economy: governments and

large corporations benefit from ultra-low bond yields, banks' composite costs of debt financing have been converging during the past two years to very low levels, and borrowing costs for non-financial corporations have come down markedly. Prices for stocks, bonds and (on average) houses have gone up. Real disposable incomes of private households have risen due to oil prices. The real effective exchange rate is about 10% lower in March 2015 than it was a year ago, strengthening the price competitiveness of firms in the euro area.

- According to our forecasts, the euro area GDP will grow by 1.6% in 2015 and by 2.1% in 2016. Structural impediments, however, still limit the ability of the euro area economy to grow strongly: firms and, in particular, private households are only slowly reducing their heavy debt burdens, and confidence will not fully come back in France and Italy, as long as reform processes are inconclusive in both countries and as long as unemployment is not coming down markedly.
- Our inflation forecast for 2015 is 0.1%, with the possibility of a mild deflation not excluded. In 2016 inflation will increase up to 1.3%, still clearly below the 2% ECB's target. This calls for continued monetary expansion, though its effects could be limited in the absence of a complementary fiscal stimulus, in particular in those countries where the implementation of structural reforms brings long term gains but short term losses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35297>

MARGHERITIS, Ana

Report on access to electoral rights: Uruguay

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, ER 2015/07, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36217>

MARGHERITIS, Ana

Report on citizenship law: Uruguay

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/11, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35998>

MARKOVA, Eugenia, MCKAY, Sonia

Country report: United Kingdom

Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Research Report, 2015/04

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37867>

MAROUKIS, Thanos, CARMEL, Emma

Final Report: Migration and Temporary Agency Work in the EU welfare, tourist and agricultural sectors

University of Bath Institute for Policy Research, CASP, 2015

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39402>

MARTIN, Iván, BONFANTI, Sara

Migration and asylum challenges in Eastern Africa: mixed migration flows require dual policy approaches

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/04



Little is known in Europe on the nature and trajectories of migration flows from and within East Africa and the Horn of Africa. With countries simultaneously hosting and assisting internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, victims of trafficking, as well as labour migrants, this region stands out for the complexity and dynamism of its migration and asylum reality. This brief aims to provide some basic facts about migration and displacement flows in the region, the main challenges they trigger and the EU and regional frameworks established to deal with them. In so doing, it points to the mixed nature of these flows and to the importance of adopting a multitiered approach to respond to such challenges. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35038>

MARTIN, Iván, DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, DE BRUYCKER, Philippe,
RENAUDIERE, Géraldine, SALAMONSKA, Justyna,
VENTURINI, Alessandra
*Exploring new avenues for legislation for labour migration
to the European Union*

Study of the European Parliament, Policy Department of Citizens' rights and
Constitutional Affairs, 2015/PE 536.452, [Migration Policy Centre]

The paradox between the need for international labour migration to counter the impending demographic crisis in Europe and the lack of commensurate policy instruments to attract and integrate labour migration from third countries into the EU is one of the key strategic issues for Europe. Upon request by the LIBE committee, this research paper reviews the social and economic context of EU international labour migration policy, the status of relevant EU legislation and the available policy options from a comprehensive labour market perspective, as well as their feasibility. These options for opening up legal labour migration channels to the EU should be considered in the framework of the ongoing discussion over the European Agenda on Migration.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37118>

MARTIN, Iván, KRIAA, Mohamed, DEMNATI, Mohamed Alaa
*Migrant support measures from an employment and skills perspective
(MISMES): Tunisia, Mesures de soutien aux migrants en matière d'emploi
et de compétences (MISMES): Tunisie*

European Training Foundation, MISMES, [Migration Policy Centre], Country Case
Study, April 2015

This country case study aims to map the migrant support measures from an employment and skills perspective (MISMES) implemented in Tunisia. It also aims to extract from their analysis some elements for the assessment of their efficiency and their impact on migrant workers' labour market outcomes and skills utilization. The report is based largely on desk research and on the responses received for the MISMES Questionnaire (ETF 2015b), complemented by a country mission to meet key institutions and practitioners (see Annexes 1 and 2). A MISMES case study with a more in-depth analysis of the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme implemented with Swiss cooperation in Tunisia is included in Chapter 3.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36845>

MARTIN, Iván, MAKARYAN, Shushanik
*Migrant support measures from and employment and skills perspective
(MISMES): methodological note for the country studies*
European Training Foundation, MISMES, [Migration Policy Centre], 2015

This methodological note has been developed within the project ‘Migrant Support Measures from an Employment and Skills Perspective’ (MISMES). It is part of a series of reports presenting the main findings of the MISMES project — namely, a worldwide inventory of migrant support measures implemented in sending countries to facilitate labour mobility and increase the developmental effect of migration, and five in-depth studies in the countries which concluded mobility partnerships with the European Union (EU): Armenia, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, and Tunisia. For the purpose of these reports, MISMES are defined as specific policy interventions — pre, during and post migration — aimed at improving the labour market integration of migrant workers or the matching of their skills. This methodological note aims to provide a common template and guidelines for the implementation of MISMES country case studies. The ultimate objective of these studies is to generate information not only to draw policy conclusions at national level, but also to allow for a systematic comparison of similar MISMES across countries. In other words, our intention is to draw more general conclusions about the performance of different MISMES models in different migration contexts and to provide evidence-based contribution to an informed policy dialogue on migration in the framework of the mobility partnerships between the EU and partner countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36839>

MARTIN, Iván, MAKARYAN, Shushanik
*Migrant support measures from and employment and skills perspective
(MISMES): global inventory with a focus on countries of origin*
European Training Foundation, MISMES, [Migration Policy Centre], 2015

This report is the European Training Foundation’s (ETF) latest contribution to an informed policy dialogue on legal and circular migration. It aims to provide evidence-based, policy-oriented inputs to European Neighbourhood countries from an employment and skills perspective. To this end, a dual focus is offered: a global focus to review the migrant support measures implemented worldwide from an employment and skills perspective; and a country focus to take stock and inform policy decisions in that field in the framework of the European Union (EU) Mobility Partnerships with these Neighbourhood countries. The study was coordinated by the Migration Policy Centre of the European University Institute (EUI) under the supervision of the ETF. This report presents the main findings of a global analytical inventory of migrant support measures implemented in countries of origin from an employment and skills perspective (MISMES). These measures were introduced to facilitate labour mobility and increase the developmental effect of migration in sending countries. This is the first attempt to compile, classify and assess these measures in terms of cost effectiveness and the outcomes of the migration process. Readers can also find the MISMES methodological note (ETF, 2015a), and five additional country studies on the same topic — Armenia, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Morocco and Tunisia — all countries which concluded Mobility Partnerships with the EU (ETF, 2015b-f). The report is structured around four phases of migration (pre-migration, during-migration, postmigration and multi-dimensional), and makes a compilation, classification and preliminary assessment of 11 MISMES models identified. An Excel file complementing the report and the country studies with a number of examples on each of the MISMES models is available on the web.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36840>



MARTIN, Iván, VENTURINI, Alessandra
A comprehensive labour market approach to EU labour migration policy
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/07

Opening up new legal migration channels' to respond to economic needs for labour is one of the four priorities of the European Commission for its upcoming European Agenda on Migration. The EU approach to legal labour migration has, to date, been very fragmented and limited. It has focused, indeed, on specific categories of potential legal migrants: highly-qualified, intra-corporate transferees, seasonal workers or students and non-remunerated trainees and researchers. The approach is clearly not up to the challenges posed by the EU labour market prospects and does not integrate, in a comprehensive way, all third-country nationals accessing European labour markets, including family reunification beneficiaries, asylum-seekers and foreign students. The main challenges related to the development of a EU labour migration vision are the following. How to articulate intra-EU mobility and international migration to the EU labour market? How to make EU- and Member States legal migration systems and competences compatible? How to ensure that employers can tap workers from a sufficient pool of suitably qualified individuals (and that qualifications obtained abroad are recognized)? And how to reduce international labour matching costs? This policy brief aims to provide some ideas to address those challenges over a medium- to long-term perspective, starting from the EU's labour market needs and dynamics.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35743>

MAVRODI, Georgia
Common EU policies on authorised immigration: past, present and future
London: IDEAS / London School of Economics and Political Science, 2015
LSE IDEAS Strategic update 15.2, [COSMOS]

Since the early 1990s, one metaphor has dominated the debates on the construction of a common EU immigration policy: 'Fortress Europe'. The gradual adoption of a set of common rules on the entry, residence and rights of non-EU nationals was depicted as the building of a wall along the external borders of the EU to keep non-EU nationals away coupled with internal, legal boundaries within the welfare systems of EU member states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36115>

MEEUS, Leonardo, KEYAERTS, Nico
First series of cross-border cost allocation decisions for projects of common interest: main lessons learned
Florence School of Regulation, 2015/01, Policy Briefs

Following the procedure introduced by the TEN-E Regulation, thirteen power and gas infrastructure projects from the list of "projects of common interest" have recently received a cross-border cost allocation decision. These decisions include twelve coordinated decisions by national regulatory authorities and one decision by the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER).

- For most projects, the countries that are expected to apply part of the investment on their own territory are also a net beneficiary of the project. In one case, the cost benefit analysis indicates that the costs clearly outweigh the benefits for one of the involved countries (i.e. net loser). The decision has been to compensate this country. In three cases, countries have agreed to a cross-border cost allocation with



compensation, even if none of the involved countries is expected to be a net loser.

- In this brief, we determine the extent to which this first series of cross-border cost allocation decisions complies with the TEN-E Regulation, ACER's Recommendation, and FSR's recommendations. We find that the expected improvement in cross-border cost allocation decisions is ongoing, but the gap between practice and recommendations remains.
- To reduce the gap, we have updated our recommendations into six lessons learned:
 - [1] revisit the significance threshold and the interaction with the Connecting Europe Facility,
 - [2] promote the good practice of using market tests to improve the cross-border cost allocation decision,
 - [3] require a complete cross-border cost allocation decision,
 - [4] continue to use the results of the cost-benefit analysis to facilitate innovative cross-border cost allocation decisions,
 - [5] continue coordinating these decisions for strongly interacting projects, and [6] start including binding commitments in the decisions, especially with respect to the commissioning date.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35017>

MERINO ACUÑA, Roger

Access to electoral rights: Peru

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/04, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35741>

Migration Policy Centre Team, BOSCH, Peter

Towards a pro-active European labour migration policy: concrete measures for a comprehensive package

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/03

Today, Europe is confronted with a remarkable paradox on its labour market. While many are out of work, there is also a serious need for labour. In addressing labour needs, the first priority for the EU and the Member States will be to reinforce policies directed at getting unemployment down. But given demographic characteristics and labour market realities, attracting skills and talents from outside the EU needs, at all costs, to be part of the policy response. This paper aims to identify a number of concrete measures that could be considered when constructing a pro-active European labour migration policy. The ideas and suggestions presented also aim to contribute to the implementation of the Commission's work programme 2015 and to the new agenda for migration which the European Commission is to present shortly.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35037>

MORÉ MARTINEZ, Iñigo

Indian retailing entrepreneurs : an analysis of migrant entrepreneurship in the Spanish market for retail payment services

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/11

Indian migrants have become one of the leading groups of retail entrepreneurs in Spain in payment services. We have found that 310 Indian entrepreneurs are agents of payment institutions in Spain, and that they have a strong preference for Spain's Mediterranean regions: 256, or 82% of them are based there. Half of the 310 Indian agents have traditional Sikh names, suggesting that they have a Sikh background and that



they or their families come from Punjab. Twenty percent of all the agents are Indian women. The personal nature of the agency contracts means not only a business for those women, but also status. Being an ‘agent’ has been found to be empowering, allowing these women spaces of personal autonomy seldom enjoyed by the average immigrant. Half of the Indian agents surveyed can be considered serial entrepreneurs, as they own several businesses, including travel agencies, supermarkets and IT services. Some have even built highly sophisticated financial services ventures. Although the focus of the text is on immigrants from India, the text also addresses other origins. The text is divided into two parts. The first is a description of the context, activity and the general dataset. The second concentrates on Indian entrepreneurs with a survey that included in-depth interviews.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37732>

MOSNEAGA, Valeriu

***Migrant support measures from and employment and skills perspective
(MISMES): Republic of Moldova***

European Training Foundation, MISMES, [Migration Policy Centre], Country Case Study, May 2015

Moldova is located between the European Union (EU) and the Post-Soviet Community of Independent States (CIS) migration systems. In the CIS (attracting 63% of all Moldovan migrants), the most popular migration destination is Russia (60.8%). In the EU that gathers approximately 30% of all Moldovan migrants, the “dream migration country” is Italy (19.6%). In the last decades, the importance of the European migration system has grown. If previously, the dominant migration tendency of the Moldovan population was the CIS — mainly Russia — then these days “traditional” labour migration to the East is giving way to Western and South-Western labour migration vectors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36842>

MUSTONEN, Liina

A content analysis of media reports on the Indian community in Finland

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/02

The report analyses the media representation of Indian community resident in Finland. The four major Finnish newspapers were analysed during the period between 2012 and 2015. In comparison with many other European countries with larger migrant communities, the Indian community in Finland is small. Although specific reporting on ethnic communities is limited in the Finnish press, interesting insights on the media representation of the Indian community can be drawn from the data. The research concludes that reports on business relations and Finnish companies’ operations in India, mostly concerning Nokia’s failures in India, are often portrayed in a negative light. India is considered as a difficult business environment and culturalist explanations dominate over others. At the same time the reporting recognizes the opportunities that India’s new rising market can offer to Finnish companies. In turn, residents with Indian origin in Finland are portrayed as hard-working and important part of the economy in Finland. Indian culture understood as art is also seen as an enriching addition to the Finnish culture. However, occasional notions in the Finnish press point to the idea of a ‘Finn’ as a somewhat closed category : a migrant becomes Finn, or resembles a Finn instead of ‘Finnishness’ becoming more inclusive. Similarly the press sometimes gives an essentialized representation of gender roles among the Indian community in Finland without giving a voice to the immigrant community that is being essentialized.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37724>

OBADIC, Ivan

Media content analysis of the Indian community in Switzerland

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/09

This report outlines the findings of a two-year analysis of media coverage of the Indian community in Switzerland. The focus of this study is on issues related to business/investment, crime, education, labour market, culture, integration initiatives and religion. The analysis revealed that the Indian community in Switzerland receives relatively little attention in the media.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37731>

OMBELET, Pieter-Jan, VALCKE, Peggy

Legal and ethical requirements

CLARUS Deliverable 2.4, 2015, [Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39406>

OMBELET, Pieter-Jan, VALCKE, Peggy

Regulatory requirements analysis: intermediary liability for third party content

REVEAL Deliverable D1.2a Legal, 2015, [Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39407>

OZGEN, Ceren

Immigration and firm innovation in Western-Europe: understanding the channels of influence

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/01

In most European countries, immigrants became more diversified by country of origin, gender and education levels. Especially the mobility of highly-skilled workers from various countries creates both challenges and opportunities from an economic perspective. This study focuses on the relationship between firm's innovation performance and intra-firm diversity. It introduces a structured analysis of the mechanisms of influence at different spatial scales, namely from country to firm level, based on the evidence provided by the economics research in Europe. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34599>

PASETTI, Francesco

Corridor report on Sweden: the case of Iranian and Turkish immigration

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2015/04

This report investigates the integration of Turkish and Iranian immigrants in Sweden. The analytical focus is placed on the complex net of ties between institutional actors' belonging to destination country and to the country of origin, paying special attention to the role played by the latter, what will be labelled as the "origin effect". The overall scenario of integration emerging from the analysis appears tangled and complex: both groups show high naturalization rates, but they present significant difficulties as regards inclusion in the labour market and in the educational context. Looking "at origin" allows for

identifying crucial element to fully understand these evidences and respective integration processes. Despite the complexity to provide a plain picture of the origin effect — which for each group is ambivalent and strictly related to the actors involved, to the relations among them, and to the migratory historic profile — this corridor report offers new and interesting insights for the study of immigrant integration. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34682>

PASETTI, Francesco, THIBOS, Cameron (ed/s)
Corridor report on Sweden: the case of Iranian and Turkish immigrants
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Key Findings, 2015/04

This brief reports on the INTERACT project findings regarding Iranian and Turkish migrants in Sweden. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34800>

PAVLOU, Vera
Report on the media representation of the Indian community in Cyprus: a case of invisibility
Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/03

This report gives an overview of the depiction of the Indian community in Cyprus based on qualitative content analysis in local media. The themes discussed are education, business and investment activities, the insertion and experiences of Indian nationals in the labour market, culture, gender relations and integration initiatives. The analysis is based on a selection of articles published between April 2012 and April 2015 in Cypriot online and printed newspapers, news portals and blogs. A theme that emerges from the analysis is that of the invisibility of the local Indian community in Cypriot media. The analysis shows that local media demonstrates a very limited interest in the Indian community and Indian culture(s) as part of Cypriot society. The Indian community in Cyprus is not particularly numerous, nor consolidated and this explains, to a certain extent, why there are not many explicit references to the community in the local media. Another reason for the partial invisibility of the Indian community is the general lack of debate and engagement of the local media with migrant communities in Cyprus.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37725>

PAZO PINEDA, Oscar Andrés
Informe sobre la ciudadanía: Peru
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/08, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35740>

PAZO PINEDA, Oscar Andrés
Report on citizenship law: Peru
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/12, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36215>



PEDROZA, Luicy

Report on access to electoral rights: Mexico

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/13, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36661>

PETERS, Floris, SCHMEETS, Hans, VINK, Maarten Peter

Naturalisatie in Nederland: wie en waarom?

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Bevolkingstrends, 2015/12

Naturalisatie biedt bepaalde voordelen, zoals een permanente verblijfsstatus en de toegang tot banen. Echter, niet alle migranten naturaliseren vanaf het moment dat zij hiertoe in staat zijn, en sommige migranten kiezen nooit voor naturalisatie. Dit artikel beschrijft welke immigranten vooral naturaliseren en hun motivering. Zo blijkt dat een groter deel van de jonge immigranten naturaliseert dan ouderen. Tevens speelt de partner een belangrijke rol in de keuze om al dan niet te naturaliseren. Migranten met een Nederlandse partner hebben een grotere kans zelf ook te naturaliseren, terwijl dit voor migranten met een niet-Nederlandse partner juist omgekeerd is. Ook het herkomstland is relevant: migranten uit economisch minder ontwikkelde en politiek instabieler landen zijn meer geneigd te naturaliseren.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37583>

PEZZAROSSO, Bernadette

Informe sobre el acceso a los derechos electorales: Guatemala

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/08, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36497>

PEZZAROSSO, Bernadette

Report on access to electoral rights: Republic of Guatemala

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/19, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37658>

RICHARDSON, Noelle

Portugal country report: content analysis media reports on the Indian community in the EU

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/10

This paper seeks to outline and assess the media portrayal of Indian nationals and People of Indian Origin (PIOs) in Portugal. The press material analyzed, which consists of press reports and published news articles, are derived from six national newspapers and the national news agency, the press sections of the biggest public broadcasting organization and a major radio station. In keeping with what is reflected in this material, there is a distinct emphasis on media reports focusing primarily on business ties and investment opportunities between India and Portugal, crimes committed by Indian nationals or PIOs, Indian cultural influences and events, as well as integration initiatives for Indian immigrants, particularly those of a linguistic nature. There are also brief sections regarding the labour market insertion of Indian nationals or PIOs, religion and education. Furthermore, given Portugal's historical ties with Goa and its colonial link, there is a special focus on the Goan community resident in Portugal, the enduring "Luso-Goan" link and the Portuguese influence on Goan culture and vice versa.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38611>



ROSALES, Isabel

Country report on citizenship law: El Salvador

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/19, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38290>

RUBINI, Luca

Rethinking international subsidy disciplines: rationale and possible avenues for reform

The E-15 Initiative, Overview Paper, 2015, [Global Governance Programme]

The need for reform of subsidy rules, in particular in the direction of introducing specific exceptions for legitimate subsidies, is increasingly seen in the literature. The essence of the call for reform is that the rules, which were negotiated and designed in the 1980s and early 1990s, are not up to the job in the current climate. This paper focuses on the rationale and possible avenues of reform of subsidies disciplines in light of today's challenges. It should be read in conjunction with the analytical paper providing a review of current government practices in the area of subsidies, which constitutes its logical preamble.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/39404>

RUBIO GRUNDELL, Lucrecia

EU anti-trafficking policies: from migration and crime control to prevention and protection

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/09

Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) emerged on the EU's agenda in the mid-1990s. Since then, it has been the subject of increased media attention, intense political cooperation and much legal regulation. Despite three decades of commitment to maximizing co-operation in the fight against THB however, facts regarding prevention, prosecution and especially protection remain extremely discouraging. The upcoming adoption of the European Agenda on Migration therefore, which points to the 'fight against criminal human trafficking networks' as one of its four priorities, is promising. It may mark the stepping up the EU's efforts to implement the existing tools and cooperation in dealing with THB. Even more so, when the transitional period for the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty's provisions regarding Justice and Home Affairs expired in December 2014. This policy brief argues however, that even though the absence of internal borders renders a European approach indispensable, the management of migration flows from third countries is not an adequate framework within which to tackle THB. In fact, the incorporation of THB into the category of migration, especially irregular migration, is arguably one of the main reasons for the lack of success of EU anti-trafficking policies to date. A revision of EU anti-trafficking policies should ensure a more inclusive decision-making process, a focus on exploitation and not on the irregular crossing of borders, a harmonization of penalties and the guarantee that measures regarding protection are made compulsory, non-discriminatory, unconditional and adequate. Moreover, the root causes of THB must be addressed and this must include a review of the impact of EU migration laws themselves. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35745>



RUBIO MARIN, Ruth, SOBRINO, Irene, MARTÍN PÉREZ, Alberto,
MORENO FUENTES, Francisco Javier

Country report on citizenship law: Spain

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/04, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34480>

SALAMONSKA, Justyna, UNTERREINER, Anne

Exploratory cross-national survey of origin and destination migrant organisations

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Methodological Report, 2015/09

Recent developments in migration studies have shown how important it is to consider multiple actors, both at origin and destination, in studying migrants' integration processes. In light of these developments, the INTERACT survey provides a new tool to research migrant integration. Its novelty lies in offering a cross-national approach to civil society organisations at both destination and origin. These organisations are taken as actors relevant for migrant integration in EU destination countries. Upon completion the survey gathered over 900 responses from organisations working predominantly (but not only) in employment, education, language and social relations. These organisations had different levels of reach, but their voices give us a better understanding of how they support migrants in their efforts to integrate in the EU. Although the exploratory character of the survey does not allow for generalisations about all civil society organisations, it sheds light on how these actors' activities affect migrant integration between origin and destination, and how organisations perceive states of origin and their policies in the context of the day-to-day reality of migrant incorporation in the receiving society. In this methodological paper, we will present the survey's rationale and structure, before moving onto a description of fieldwork and the challenges faced there. This paper will thus contribute to the multisite cross-national survey literature and map out migrant civil society organisations. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36055>

SAUSSIÉ, Stéphane, TIROLE, Jean

Strengthening the efficiency of public procurement; Renforcer l'efficacité de la commande publique

Les notes du Conseil d'analyse économique, 2015/22

[Florence School of Regulation Water]

Public procurement, the generic term used to refer to procurement contracts (traditional procurement), public service delegations (including concessions) and public private partnerships, currently represents today significant amounts of money as it is believed to account for nearly 15% of the GDP in France. Whilst the public procurement system must strive to achieve the best possible performance in terms of cost and service, its inefficiency is highlighted on a regular basis. In (actual) fact, substantial gains could be achieved through a more efficient management of the system. The present Note examines potential avenues of action, in the framework of the regulatory changes currently under way at European level, with the aim of increasing the efficiency of the public procurement system. The contracts upon which the public procurement system is based are subject to certain asymmetries of information (in that the company is more familiar with its costs and the economic environment than the public party) and contractual incompleteness (since it is impossible to foresee every possible event that might arise during the execution of the contract). This being the case,

the economic analysis recommends that competitive forces be used wherever possible when it comes to selecting partners and that incentive mechanisms be put in place to establish a real commitment of the parties concerned. New European Directives regarding procurement contracts and concessions, approved in 2014 and expected to be transposed by 2016, will give public authorities greater flexibility to negotiate with companies at both the selection stage and the execution stage (renegotiation). We believe this change to be a positive and economically justified one. It is, however, crucial that it be supported by specific terms governing its management that are not currently outlined in the Directives. Our recommendations are based on three key avenues, namely transparency, competition and expertise. The negotiation procedure must be supported by transparent information both prior to and following negotiation. During the execution stage, it must be possible for amendments to contracts to be contested without debilitating the process by facilitating an increase in the number of futile appeals. We also put forward a number of recommendations designed to encourage greater transparency where public procurement is concerned. For the purposes of intensifying competition at the tendering stage it would be useful to limit the number of electronic information platforms and to merge them towards a high-performance standardised model. At the same time, it is advisable to simplify procedures, to increase the professionalisation of public buyers and to centralise the most standard of purchases in order to benefit from economies of scale and pool the experience of public buyers. Finally, with regards to large-scale projects, we would recommend that a comparative evaluation be performed beforehand in order to determine the most appropriate public procurement tool to meet the needs of the public authorities concerned. The agency responsible for this prior evaluation would also perform ex post evaluations with a view to drawing lessons regarding the various tools and procedures available.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35680>

SCHLOSSER, Pierre

European Banking Union: democracy, technocracy and the state of integration

Florence School of Banking & Finance (FBF), Event Brief, 2015/02

The European Banking Union's institutional structure, democratic legitimacy and future outlook were discussed at a conference organised by the European University Institute on the 22 May 2015. The conference brought together lawyers, economists and political scientists as well as EU practitioners to discuss the nature of the processes that gave rise to the banking union. Its aim was to retrace the decision-making process leading to the Banking Union and to address the trade-off between efficient problem solving, on the one hand, and democratic legitimation on the other. Given the emergence of new conflict lines among and within European Member States (creditors/debtors; pro-centralization/anti-centralization; banks/tax-payers), another central intellectual concern was to understand how the adopted institutional arrangements reflected these frictions, and how they are likely to influence the functioning of the Banking Union in the future. The Banking Union represents a substantial set of new competencies for the European Union. Building on the diversity of participants' disciplinary backgrounds, the conference hence discussed some of the legal and political issues this delegation of competencies raises. One was the extent to which the Banking Union looks similar or different to the way EU competences in competition policy have developed and more generally to the regulation of the single market. There were broad concerns about the accountability of the current institutional arrangements, and indeed a lively debate about what the demands of democratic legitimacy entail and how accountability mechanisms could be designed in the case of the Banking Union. Whether the future of the Banking Union involves continued muddling through, or whether it will eventually require a strong fiscal capacity and thus treaty change, was a lively topic of discussion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36481>



SCHLOSSER, Pierre

The new financial architecture in the Eurozone

Florence School of Banking & Finance (FBF), Event Brief, 2015/01

The logic, features and future shape of the new financial architecture of the Eurozone were discussed under Chatham House Rules on the occasion of a high-level conference hosted in Florence on 23 April 2015, by the European University Institute in cooperation with Imperial College London. The conference was attended by central bankers, EU policy-makers, members of the financial industry as well as by academics. The following key conclusions came out from the discussion: 1. Despite its incomplete nature, the Banking Union represents a great achievement in terms of financial stability control, thus ensuring a more resilient euro area. 2. By contrast, the exact objective, scope and institutional capabilities of the Capital Markets Union remain a puzzle to many participants. 3. Risks of regulatory fragmentation arising between the European Union and the Euro Area are somewhat exaggerated, it was overall felt. The existence of European platforms such as the European System of Financial Supervision (ESFS) acts as a safeguard to the integrity of the single market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36295>

SCHLOSSER, Pierre

Three possible avenues to simplify EMU's governance

Florence School of Banking & Finance (FBF), Policy Briefs, 2015/02

As of today, the institutional architecture of Europe's Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) looks more like the hybrid sum of ad-hoc institutions rather than a clear, lean and functional decision-making regime. Its peculiar shape is by and large a legacy of the euro crisis and results from the short-sighted institutional change that ran in parallel to the euro crisis management. Against this background, it is not surprising to see that 'complexity of policy making' has been identified by the European Commission as an area where improvement should be made in the future. This policy brief makes the case for streamlining EMU's governance with a view to making it simpler and more effective. Unlike other contributions which focused on consolidating this institutional chaos via a quantum leap into a 'deeper EMU' or a 'genuine EMU', this policy brief suggests instead that the burning priority should be to address EMU's growing complexity, leaving aside the wider philosophical discussion revolving around the possible future of EMU as an autonomous polity. 'Simpler EMU', it argues, should be within the EU leadership's reach. Ten months ago, the EU embarked on a new policy cycle (2014-2019), with new leaders at its command and new priorities set. A well-functioning EMU features high among the issues topping Jean-Claude Juncker's agenda, only a few miles away from better regulation. Now that the storm of the financial crisis is over, there are indeed no valid reasons left to kick the can down the road any further. Moreover, given the current populist pressures to re-nationalize European policies, it should not be taken for granted that the window of opportunity for institutional re-engineering will be open for too long. Among the many institutional reforms which could be conducted, this paper advocates a rationalization of EMU's governance on three fronts: the Euro-Summit; the Eurogroup and the EU's financial assistance function.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36479>

SCHULZ, Daniel F.

The Indian community in German media reports

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/01

Being rather small, the Indian diaspora in Germany rarely receives much attention in the German media. If it does, however, reports are mostly positive, usually characterizing Indian migrants as part of a highly

educated, aspiring, and well-integrated 'migrant elite'. This media image remains heavily influenced by the stereotype of the 'Computer-Indian', brought about by the introduction of a Green Card scheme for IT experts in 2000. Most reports, however, reveal a rather instrumental perspective on Indian migrants; they focus more on the benefits they bring to the German economy than on the migrants themselves.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37723>

SESHAN, Ganesh K.

Evaluating financial literacy training for migrant workers in the gulf

GLMM, Explanatory note, 4/2015, Migration Policy Centre

We randomly assigned invitations to a savings-focused financial literacy workshop for married migrant Indian workers in Qatar on work contracts. Via surveys of migrants as well as their wives remaining behind in India, we provide a unique window into financial decision-making in transnational households. Migrants with low savings are most responsive, increasing their own savings and the remittances sent to their wives. They are also more likely to engage in joint decision making on money matters with spouses back home. From a practical standpoint, these results suggest that financial literacy interventions have a real potential to change migrant financial behaviours and are particularly relevant for temporary migrants in aiding them to maximise the accumulation of savings during their period of stay abroad.

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/1814/34945>

SINHA, Neha

Media portrayals of the Indian community in the UK

Migration Policy Centre, DEMO-India Research Report, Thematic Report, 2015/08

Through an analysis of 300 news articles, this report is an attempt at measuring and understanding the portrayal of the Indian community in the UK through a media content analysis of the articles published in the UK press. It contains an overview of the media themes ranging from business and investments to the education and labour market integration of Indian immigrants. Other issues addressed are integration, cultural aspects, crime reporting and religion. This analysis of the UK media's portrayal of the Indian community shows that media has mostly focused on culture, religion, integration and business issues. Furthermore, on some topics, there is definitely a divide in treatment between broadsheet and tabloid newspapers, ranging from positive portrayal of the Indian community to extremely biased reportage related to some specific issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37730>

SPIRO, Peter

Report on citizenship law: United States of America

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/13, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36498>

STEFANSKA, Renata

Integration policy and activities in Poland

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Country Report, 2015/07

This report aims to present integration activities undertaken by state and non-state institutional actors at the national and local level in Poland. Up to now, the issue of immigrant integration in Poland has been neither a social nor a political problem, which can be explained in particular by the fact that foreigners constitute only a small portion of Polish society. A lack of interest in immigration by the wider public fosters the elaboration of integration-related policy in a more technocratic way, without pressure from politicians and the media. Despite the adoption of the strategic document “Poland’s Migration Policy—Current State of Play and Further Actions” by the Polish government in 2012 (supplemented by the action plan approved in 2014), Poland’s integration policy may still be regarded as not well-considered or developed. It is based largely on integration activities carried out by NGOs and is highly dependent on the availability of EU funds. Without this external funding, the majority of integration projects in Poland targeted at third country nationals, especially those not under international protection, could not be implemented. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34798>

SUAZO, Martha Lorena

Acceso a los derechos electorales: Honduras

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/11, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36500>

SUAZO, Martha Lorena

Report on access to electoral rights: Honduras

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/17, Electoral Rights Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37338>

THIBOS, Cameron

Expert survey report

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Expert Survey Report, 2015/13

The INTERACT project interviewed 24 migration and integration experts across 19 countries in order to better understand the effects of current diaspora and integration policies. It further sought to determine possible pitfalls, ways forward, and areas of cooperation between countries of origin and destination. Synthesising the results of this survey, the paper argues that the task of integration is to encourage: migrant participation in all areas of society; migrant productivity within the economic sphere; and migrant parity with native citizens. To be successful, efforts must take place across many levels of governance and in a variety of sectors, especially education and labour markets. Both diaspora and integration policies must furthermore put migrants first: strategies that prioritise the perceived needs of countries of origin or destination are unlikely to work. Finally, the onus of integration cannot solely rest on the migrants themselves. Countries of origin must do more to meet migrants halfway by combatting discrimination within their societies and policies. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36058>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Actors and factors in the governance of irregular migration: a comparative analysis of Albanian, Georgian, Ukrainian, Pakistani and Afghani irregular flows to Greece

ELIAMEP, IRMA Comparative Report, July 2015

The loss of over a thousand human lives in the effort to cross the Mediterranean during April 2015 has once again drawn media and political attention to the challenges that the EU is facing in its efforts to govern migration and asylum. However, what seems to be still far from complete is our (the experts and the politicians) understanding of what drives people to put their lives at risk in search of a better future. What are the motivations of migrants, and what information do they have, how do they organise the journey, how much do they know and how much are they in control of their own destinies?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36838>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Turning the refugee crisis into an opportunity? current challenges for Greece and suggestions for action

Global Governance Programme, 2015/02, Policy Briefs

Despite being confronted with a severe economic and social crisis for the past six years, Greece has been faced with exponentially rising flows of asylum seekers and irregular migrants since 2013, and particularly during 2014-2015. None had predicted the dramatic escalation in asylum-seeking flows that took place during the first 10 months of 2015 and which are still in full swing. By 13 November 2015, 666,502 people had arrived in Greece, mostly crossing from Turkey to the Aegean islands, and most fleeing war and violence in their home countries (Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq, but also Pakistan and Somalia). In October alone, more than 200,000 people crossed the Mediterranean to Greece, many of them specifically passing through the island of Lesbos. During the same period (Jan to mid-November 2015), Italy received 141,777 people.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37926>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, GROPAS, Ruby, ISAAKYAN, Irina

Transnational mobility and migrant integration

Global Governance Programme, ITHACA Policy Brief, 2015

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37984>

TRIMIKLINIOTIS, Nicos

Country report on citizenship law: Cyprus

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/01, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34479>

TSOURDI, Evangelia (Lilian), DE BRUYCKER, Philippe

EU asylum policy: in search of solidarity and access to protection

Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/06

The European asylum system is a relatively advanced regional protection framework, in both legislative and policy terms. However, that same system lacks a mechanism to distribute responsibility fairly among

the Member States, as well as legal avenues by which persons in need of protection can access it. To the backdrop of the Syrian crisis and the rising toll of migrant deaths in the Mediterranean Sea, this brief analyses achievements and shortcoming in the area of solidarity and fair-sharing of responsibility between Member States, as well as the external dimension of EU's common asylum system. In view of the adoption by the European Commission of a 'European Agenda on Migration', it offers tangible ideas for EU policy action that could meaningfully develop this policy and help address the humanitarian tragedy on the EU's borders. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35742>

UNTERREINER, Anne

Corridor report on the United Kingdom: the immigration, emigration and diaspora policies' effects on integration: Chinese and Indian migrants in the UK

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2015/05

This paper presents the first results of the INTERACT project on Chinese and Indian migrants in the United Kingdom (UK). It is based on the data gathered by the project using a mixed method of data collection and analysis. We identify the policies of the states of origin (India and China) and destination (the UK), their implementation and their impact on migrants' integration paths in the UK. In this paper, we first present an overview of the evolution of Chinese and Indian migration flows to the UK, and then present the current policy frameworks at both destination and origin, before analysing how they affect the integration trends of Chinese and Indian migrants in the UK. Even though contemporary Indian migrants — and to an even greater extent, Chinese migrants — living in the UK are highly skilled migrants, they do not automatically integrate into British society. Although Chinese migrants are better educated than Indian migrants, fewer hold a British passport, and more are unemployed. The position of Chinese and Indian migrants in British society seems to be the consequence of the combination of the origin and destination countries' policies. These policies indeed influence current and past migration flows, namely through entry conditions to the UK, and exit policies at origin. In addition, both the year of arrival and the duration of stay impact migrants' integration. Since the migration flows from India are older than those from the People's Republic of China (PRC), Indian migrants speak better English than Chinese migrants and more often own a home, hold a British passport and identify as British. State policies at destination and origin also affect the way that migrant communities are organized and integrated into mainstream society. Chinese migrants, who in recent years have mainly been students, have more connections with the PRC than Indian migrants do with their state of origin since new Chinese civil society organisations based in the UK have close ties with the Chinese State. These associations are also aware of Chinese migrants' potential difficulties with integration, and thus try to counterbalance it. Destination and origin policies can thus affect migrants' opportunity structures differently over time and have both a direct and indirect effect on migrant integration in the long run. INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34683>

UNTERREINER, Anne, THIBOS, Cameron (ed/s)

Corridor report on the UK: the case of Chinese and Indian migrants

Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Key Findings, 2015/03

This brief reports on the INTERACT project findings regarding Chinese and Indian migrants in the United Kingdom.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34799>



VENTURINI, Alessandra, VIGNOLI, Daniele
Migrant and native interaction: labor market and marriage market
Migration Policy Centre, Policy Briefs, 2015/11

The more we study the migration phenomenon the more we understand how deep rooted in its understanding is the sentence: countries of destination thought they had let in workers and they discovered instead that they had let in human beings. Much attention is paid to the economic effects of migrants in countries of destination. But relatively little attention is paid to extremely important socio-political and demographic effects. Migration and integration policies are, also, evaluated in economic terms: do migrants increase welfare costs; do they displace native workers; do they favor economic growth etc. European researchers have neglected many key aspects of family-related migration, lagging behind, in this respect, North American and Latin American research (e.g., Boyle 2002; Falicov 2007; Glick 2010). With this policy brief, we would like to point out the multiple effects that foreign workers can have in non-economic areas. In particular, we would like to point out that a policy designed to take care, for instance, of the elderly through foreign labor can have externalities on the marriage market. Hence, a correct evaluation of a policy needs to be more comprehensive and to look at all the implications of a given decision. The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37945>

WEINAR, Agnieszka, SCHNEIDER, Jan
Corridor report Germany
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Research Report, Corridor Report, 2015/02

In this report we analyse the differences and similarities between the Turkish and Russian immigrants in Germany at the destination but also between the two countries of origin in order to assess their integration outcomes. We investigate the following question: what is the impact of the country of origin (Russia and Turkey) on integration outcomes in Germany? We found that the migrating groups have different characteristics (flows and stocks) and each group has been subject to a different entry policy, including different rights and obligations. In fact, the structural and policy factors at the destination are the key elements that influence the success of integration or failure of migrants. As regards the impact of the country of origin, understood as policies and practices targeting diaspora for better integration, it is negligible so far. The diaspora policies do not support integration. On the contrary, they aim at re-focusing migrants' attention back to the country of origin. This policy can have positive ramifications for integration outcomes, e.g. when it supports Turkish migrants' crossborder business activities or enhances Russian-language proficiency among the diaspora so that they can later on use it in international business environment. As our report shows, there is an important group of actors on various levels of governance that work to improve the final outcome. In the case of migrant organizations and organizations helping migrants in Germany, they form an additional arm of integration policy. Being close to migrants and having intimate knowledge of their integration needs, they focus on topics and fields of action that are most relevant for a successful migration story. They also form the most tangible bridge between the origin and destination.
INTERACT is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34680>



WEINAR, Agnieszka, SCHNEIDER, Jan, THIBOS, Cameron (ed/s)
Corridor report on Germany: the case of Turkish and Russian immigrants
Migration Policy Centre, INTERACT Key Findings, 2015/06

This brief reports on the INTERACT project findings regarding Turkish and Russian migrants in Germany.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34838>

WINTER, Elke
Country report on citizenship law: Canada
EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015/18, Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38289>

ZAHRA, Maysa
Bahrain's legal framework of migration
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 08/2015

This overview of Bahrain's regulatory framework of migration is intended to serve as a guide for researchers looking to navigate the set of laws and implementing regulations covering a broad range of migration-related issues from entry and exit conditions to rights and settlement, citizenship, and asylum.

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/1814/34579>

ZAHRA, Maysa
Oman's legal framework of migration
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 09/2015

This overview of Oman's regulatory framework of migration is intended to serve as a guide for researchers looking to navigate the set of laws and implementing regulations covering a broad range of migration-related issues from entry and exit conditions to rights and settlement, citizenship, and asylum.

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/1814/37399>

ZAHRA, Maysa
The legal framework of the sponsorship systems of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries: a comparative examination
Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory note, 10/2015

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 the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. It 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/1814/37966>

ZAHRA, Maysa

United Arab Emirates' legal framework of migration

Migration Policy Centre, GLMM, Explanatory Note, 05/2015

The following explanatory note outlines the main legislative texts including laws, regulations, and cabinet and ministerial decisions, which govern the inward migration of foreigners to the United Arab Emirates and some elements of the outward migration of Emirati citizens.

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/1814/35397>



LECTURES &
POLICY PAPERS

CERNAT, Lucian, KUTLINA-DIMITROVA, Zornitsa
International public procurement: from scant facts to hard data
EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/08, Global Governance Programme

Public procurement is a negotiating area gaining in importance at multilateral and bilateral level, as evidenced by a brief review of procurement provisions in existing trade agreements. The size of procurement spending stands in most developed economies at double-digit percentage points of GDP. However, despite the size and importance of these markets, the factual information available to trade negotiators remains scarce. Although public procurement patterns (e.g. size of procurement markets, composition of procurement spending and level of government procurement) can be derived from traditional national accounts statistics, these figures fall short of capturing the international dimension of public procurement. Hence, the paper puts forward a basic conceptual framework for data collection on public procurement that would best serve the future negotiating agenda in this area.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37319>

DE BURCA, Grainne
Human rights experimentalism
EUI MWP LS, 2015/02

This paper argues that the way in which international human rights treaty systems function can best be understood through the lens of experimentalist governance theory. Drawing on evidence from the operation of three UN human rights treaties, namely the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with



Disabilities, the paper argues, contrary to many conventional depictions of international human rights regimes as both ineffective and top-down, that they function at their best as dynamic, participatory and iterative two-way systems. Viewing them as experimentalist governance regimes brings to light a set of features and interactions that are routinely overlooked or marginalized in many mainstream accounts of these systems, and suggests possible avenues for reform of other human rights treaty regimes with a view to making them more effective in practice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38110>

DE MELO, Jaime

Bananas, the longest transatlantic dispute in the World Trading System: a post-mortem

EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/07, Global Governance Programme

This paper revisits the celebrated conflict that lasted close to two decades and pitted the EU against the US and against MFN suppliers of bananas. This was a classic clash about the appropriation of large rents. The paper starts by recalling the major turning points in the dispute and argues that the EU-US conflict could largely be explained by the changing landscape on trade-policy making on both sides of the Atlantic. As to the EU-MFN grower dispute, as shown in the discussion of estimates put forth by the parties at conflict, it is largely explained by uncertainty on the distribution of quota rents and on the reluctance to use economic analysis in the panel decisions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37298>

FINGER, Joseph Michael

Unilateral liberalization within the GATT/WTO system

EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/05, Global Governance Programme

Will the liberal international trading system be extended by building it into a global public good through the ceding of authority over trade control instruments to a supra-national authority? Or will we see a bottom-up process, propelled by the work of millions of entrepreneurs who partner up across borders, their efforts facilitated by cooperation through organizations such as the WTO? I argue that the latter interpretation is more descriptive of the extensive liberalization by developing countries in recent decades. The future international trading system will not be one of supra-national sovereignty, but one in which no national government imposes more than minimal restrictions on the freedom of its citizens to engage in economic transactions with citizens of other countries. (The world economy will not be made in the image of the European Union.) In support, I draw on recent research on liberalization in Latin America.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37318>

HALLAERT, Jean-Jacques

The aid for trade initiative: a WTO attempt at coherence

EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/06, Global Governance Programme

The Aid for Trade Initiative is an answer to developing countries' requests for technical and financial assistance in the Doha Round negotiations. These requests prompted the WTO to collaborate with donors and development agencies but no attempt at increasing coherence between trade policy, aid policy, and development policy has been made. The main reason is that, while the WTO Secretariat had to collaborate

with other institutions, it is not institutionally in a position to influence aid allocation. Aid for trade is delivered on donor's terms in the same way than any other form of aid and the WTO's role is largely limited to calling for more financial resources. The stalled Doha Round negotiations made matters worse as not only the Initiative was headless but it lost its initial core purpose of supporting the implementation of a multilateral agreement. As a result, the Initiative has grown increasingly de-linked from the Doha Round and support to trade capacity building and trade reforms has progressively slipped off donors' priorities list. In its Aid for Trade Work Programme for 2012-13, the WTO implicitly acknowledged this reality. It did not call to increase coherence in policy making or in aid-for-trade delivery but merely asked donors to consider the trade dimension of their emerging new priorities. The Trade Facilitation Agreement reached in 2013 at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali is an opportunity to refocus the Initiative on clearly trade-related issues: implementing a multilateral trade agreement and reduce trade costs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37299>

HERZOG, Dagmar

On aggression: psychoanalysis as moral politics in post-Nazi Germany

EUI MWP LS, 2015/01

The heyday of intellectual and popular preoccupation with psychoanalysis in the West reached from the 1940s to the 1970s, from post-Nazism through Cold War consumerism to the anti-Vietnam War movement and the sexual revolution. In each country the ensuing debates over the truth about how human beings are took unique form. Only in West Germany did debates about the value of psychoanalysis as a system of thought circle so intensely around the question of whether or not aggression was an ineradicable aspect of the human animal and whether or not it might best be conceived as a "drive" comparable in strength and form to libido. This paper analyzes the wholly unexpected consequences set in motion by the publication of ethologist Konrad Lorenz's *On Aggression*, not only on the oeuvre of the preeminent West German psychoanalyst Alexander Mitscherlich, but also on the eventual shape taken by the New Left's politics and theories of human nature.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34404>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Subsidies and spillovers in a value chain world: new rules required?

EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/03, Global Governance Programme

Assessing the effects of subsidies is complicated, given the need to consider linkages within and across supply chain networks. A precondition for determining whether existing WTO disciplines on subsidies are adequate is better information and more empirical research on the extent to which negative international spillovers are created by prevailing policies. Many of the policies that affect supply chain operations are not considered subsidies under the WTO. There are no rules on subsidies for services or investment incentives. Conversely, some WTO rules may not be appropriate or effective given the increasing prevalence of value chains. There is an urgent need for policy analysis to determine how existing WTO disciplines impact on value chains and whether and how large the negative spillovers are of national policies. A necessary condition for any such determination is much better data on the measures that are employed by governments around the world, both at the central and sub-central levels.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36635>

HUFBAUER, Gary, MORAN, Tyler
Government procurement in US trade agreements
EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/09, Global Governance Programme

The United States has played an essential role in driving the agenda for the world trading system since the Second World War. An important component of that agenda has been the liberalization of government procurement, with the first plurilateral agreement signed in 1979 as part of the Tokyo Round. Since then, procurement has become a staple of other trade agreements, both in the WTO and in bilateral and regional pacts. This paper briefly outlines the government procurement commitments the United States has sought from its trading partners and the commitments which the US made in return, with a particular focus on how these positions have evolved over time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37320>

LOW, Patrick
What can be done to blunt potential conflict between climate change and trade policies?
EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/10, Global Governance Programme

The December 2015 COP 21 meeting aspires to establish a post-Kyoto Protocol agreement for addressing climate change. The shift in emphasis towards self-determined emission targets in the COP21 approach to mitigation may raise the risk of disputes over the use of border measures as part of nationally determined climate strategies. This paper discusses the tax policies at the border and subsidy elements of climate change-motivated measures and the policy reactions that may follow in cases where prior agreement has not been secured in relation to the permissible use of these instruments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38267>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C., WOLFE, Robert
From sunshine to a common agent: the evolving understanding of transparency in the WTO
EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/01, Global Governance Programme

Transparency obligations have undergone substantial transformations since the inception of the GATT in 1947. The paper begins by tracing the evolution of transparency principles during the WTO era. From an obligation to publish general laws affecting trade, the system now includes peer review by governments (monitoring and surveillance), and efforts to inform the public. The system is remarkable for what has been accomplished, but much remains to be done. Originally designed for a handful of developed countries, the system now provides an expanded knowledge base that benefits states, economic actors and citizens with inadequate resources to acquire information on their own. Fulfilling this emerging objective will require a stronger role for the WTO Secretariat as a “common agent” for Members. Transparency in the WTO is based on an assumption that agency matters. The evolution of the system reflects an increasingly expansive view of whose agency counts for trade policy, and therefore of what kinds of information should be available, in what form, and what use ought to be made of it. Our expectation is that the continued evolution in the multilateral understanding of agency in trade policy will be reflected in growing sophistication of WTO transparency practices.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/34860>

MEAGHER, Niall

Representing developing countries before the WTO: the role of the Advisory Centre on WTO Law (ACWL)

EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/02, Global Governance Programme

Since its inception in 2001, the Advisory Centre on WTO Law (ACWL) has enabled developing and least developed countries to understand and participate in the WTO legal system, thereby enhancing the credibility of that system. For the ACWL to succeed, it was essential that its users could be sure that the legal advice they received was independent of any political agenda of either developed countries that fund the ACWL or of the ACWL itself. Hence, the ACWL was created as an independent, impartial, and non-political source of legal advice. These factors have been key to the ACWL's success. The ACWL has developed an excellent reputation for the quality, credibility, confidentiality, and impartiality of its advice. While the ACWL does not remedy all of the legal capacity constraints facing its users in participating in the WTO legal system, it is now recognized as an essential part of the system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/35747>

ROESSLER, Frieder

The scope of regulatory autonomy of WTO members under Article III:4 of the GATT: a critical analysis of the jurisprudence of the WTO

Appellate Body

EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/04, Global Governance Programme

Article III:4 of the GATT requires the Members of the WTO to accord imported products treatment no less favourable than that accorded to like domestic products. Article 2.1 of the TBT Agreement imposes the same obligation in respect of technical regulations. In a series of cases, the Appellate Body has ruled in essence that imported and domestic products are 'like products' within the meaning of Article III:4 of the GATT if they directly compete in the market and that the imported product is accorded 'less favourable treatment' within the meaning of that provision if it is accorded less favourable competitive opportunities. Regulations that distinguish between different types of products and accord one of them less favourable treatment are typically adopted precisely because the market does not make the distinction that the regulator considers necessary. Many, if not most, regulations are thus likely to be inconsistent with Article III:4 according to the Appellate Body's jurisprudence. The ten policy goals listed in Article XX of the GATT do not comprise all legitimate policy goals that Members pursue through measures covered by Article III. There is consequently a range of perfectly legitimate internal regulations that are not applied so as to afford protection but are nevertheless not justifiable under Article XX. This includes all regulations that distinguish between competing products for the purpose of harmonising standards, improving the efficiency of production, reducing transaction costs for consumers or preventing deceptive practices. They distinguish between groups of competing products, treat one group less favourably than the other and serve a purpose not listed in Article XX. The Appellate Body's market-oriented approach renders all of them inconsistent with Article III:4 and gives Article XX a function that it cannot fulfil.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/37278>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, GEMI, Eda
Irregular migration in Greece: what is at stake?
ELIAMEP, IRMA Policy Paper, June 2015

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/36816>

ZHAO, Longyue
China trade strategy: FTAs, mega-regionals, and the WTO
EUI RSCAS PP, 2015/11, Global Governance Programme

In light of the stalemate in the Doha Round of trade negotiations of the WTO, various regional and mega-regional free trade agreements are becoming the norm. Free trade areas advocated by major economies such as the U.S., China, and the EU have become the focus of attention in the field of international economics and trade. Compared to the free trade agreements of the U.S. and the EU, China's free trade agreement strategies are unique in their approach and philosophy. This essay analyzes and envisions China's FTA strategies, mega-regionals, and the WTO.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/38270>

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