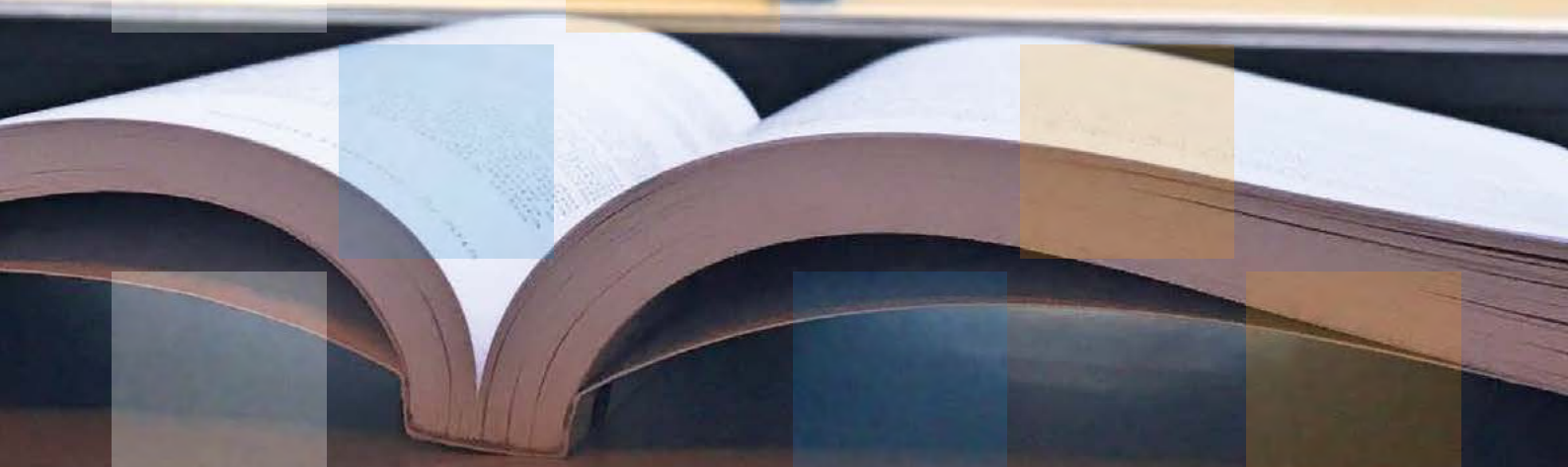
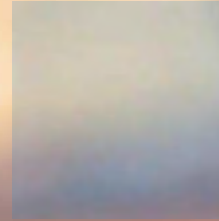




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FOREWORD



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

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

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

I am therefore very pleased to introduce the work of all those who have contributed by their publications to this ninth directory of the academic publications of the EUI and its members, covering the calendar year 2017. It contains the details of close to one thousand publications (111 books, 198 book chapters, 113 theses, 270 journal articles, 129 working papers and 133 research reports, lecture series and policy briefs and papers).

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

Renaud Dehousse
EUI President

Florence, April 2018

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 2017.

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

More than half of the work published in 2017 is available in fulltext and nearly 40% is available in Open Access, and the Open Access symbol indicates when the publication is available in full text. You can access those via the Cadmus link provided for each publication.

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

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

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

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

Josep Torn
EUI Library Director

Florence, April 2018

ABOUT CADMUS

THE EUI RESEARCH

REPOSITORY

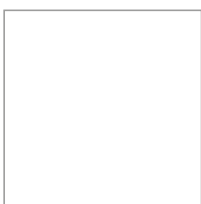


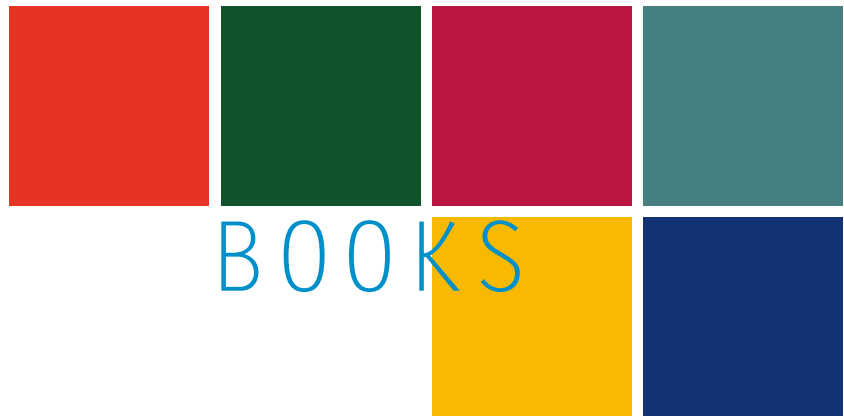
The EUI institutional repository, Cadmus, registers EUI members' academic publications produced during their time at the Institute and those based on research carried out here.

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

Some figures

- **Total records:** more than 21,000
- **Total OA publications:** nearly 6,000 (30%) - [All OA publications](#)
- **Cadmus yearly growth:** approximately 2,000 records
- **EUI yearly research output:** around 1,000 publications
- **Yearly usage statistics:** 300,000 visits and 700,000 page views





ALARES LÓPEZ, Gustavo
Políticas del pasado en la España franquista (1939-1964): historia, nacionalismo y dictadura
Madrid: Marcial Pons, 2017 Estudios

El presente libro analiza las políticas del pasado desplegadas por la dictadura y la configuración de una determinada identidad histórica nacional bajo el franquismo. Tras el hundimiento de 1939, los historiadores del Nuevo Estado se aprestaron a una (re)construcción del pasado de la nación española. En este contexto, las conmemoraciones históricas, al condensar de manera espectacular los discursos y narrativas sobre la historia, constituyeron un instrumento de primer orden dentro de las políticas del pasado, permitiendo explicitar tanto el contenido literario inherente a las representaciones, como la interacción entre las instituciones políticas y los historiadores. A través del análisis de las celebraciones de la historia, la presente obra analiza tanto los discursos históricos, como la gestión de unos recuerdos oficiales que pretendieron establecer un pasado sólido —unívoco y excluyente— sobre el que perpetuar la dictadura.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47904>

ALCALDE, Ángel
War veterans and Fascism in interwar Europe
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017 Studies in the social and cultural history of modern warfare

This book 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. Transcending the debates of the brutalization thesis and drawing upon a wide range of archival and published sources, this work focuses on the interrelated processes of transnationalization and the fascist permeation of veterans' politics in interwar Europe to offer a wider perspective on the history of both fascism and veterans' movements. A combination of mythical constructs, transfers, political communication, encounters and networks within a transnational space explain the relationship between veterans and fascism. Thus, this book offers new insights into the essential ties between fascism and war, and contributes to the theorization of transnational fascism.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47264>



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

The changing geography of finance and regulation in Europe

Florence: European University Institute; London: Brevan Howard Centre at Imperial College; Milan: Baffi Carefin, Bocconi University, 2017 Florence School of Banking & Finance (FSBF)

The Florence School of Banking and Finance at the European University Institute's Robert Schuman Centre of Advanced Studies and the Brevan Howard Centre at Imperial College London, in cooperation with BAFFI CAREFIN at Bocconi University, organised on 27 April 2017 a conference entitled 'The Changing Geography of Finance and Regulation in Europe'. The conference is a high-level debate convened yearly since 2011, gathering a limited group of leading economists, lawyers, political scientists and policy-makers to review selected contemporary challenges related to Europe's economic and financial governance. This eBook summarizes the contributions of the speakers in the 2017 conference, which was conveyed with the aim to foster the discussion on how the regulatory framework should respond to the profound changes which are impacting the world's financial architecture, including the advent of innovative technologies, collectively known as FinTech, the issues related to regulatory arbitrage and the impact of Brexit on the European landscape.

This book contains the proceedings of the conference 'The Changing Geography of Finance and Regulation in Europe', which was held at the EUI in Florence, Italy, on 27 April 2017.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47745>

ANDREOTTI E SILVA, Tiago

Dispute resolution in transnational securities transactions

Oxford ; Portland, Oregon: Hart, 2017

This book explores the transnational legal infrastructure for dispute resolution in transnational securities transactions. It discusses the role of law and dispute resolution in securities transactions, the types of disputes arising from them, and the institutional and legal aspects of dispute resolution, both generally and regarding aggregate litigation. It illustrates different dispute resolution systems and aggregate litigation methods, and examines the legal issues of dispute resolution arising from transnational securities transactions. In addition, the book proposes two systems of dispute resolution for transnational securities transactions depending on the type of dispute: collective redress through arbitration and a network of alternative dispute resolution systems.

Published Online 14 December 2017

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51804>





ANNICCHINO, Pasquale (ed/s)
La Corte Roberts e la tutela della libertà religiosa negli Stati Uniti d'America
Florence: European University Institute, 2017

John Glover Roberts Jr. è stato nominato Chief Justice della Corte Suprema degli Stati Uniti il 22 settembre 2005, nomina confermata una settimana dopo dal Senato con 78 voti favorevoli e 22 contrari. In questi anni si sono succedute numerose decisioni di assoluto rilievo del massimo organo giurisdizionale statunitense. Tra queste alcune hanno portato a definitivo compimento una nuova interpretazione ed una differente applicazione delle due clausole del primo emendamento costituzionale che si occupano di libertà religiosa: la Free Exercise Clause e la Establishment Clause. Dopo aver inquadrato nel contesto storico e politico la presidenza Roberts, questo working paper collettivo esamina le principali pronunce della Corte Suprema sulla libertà religiosa. L'obiettivo è quello di offrire agli studiosi nuovo materiale di riflessione e studio su un argomento che tocca gli interessi scientifici di numerosi studiosi.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45845>

BABAR, Zahra (ed/s)
Arab migrant communities in the GCC: media and politics in the wake of the Arab uprisings
London: Hurst & Company ; Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press, 2017

Long a recipient of migrants from its surrounding areas, the Arabian Peninsula today comprises a mosaic of communities of diverse ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious origins. For decades, while the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have housed and employed groups of migrants coming and going from Asia, Africa and the West, they have also served as home to the older, more settled communities that have come from neighbouring Arab states. Arab Migrant Communities in the GCC is a unique, original work of scholarship based on in-depth fieldwork shedding light on a topic both highly relevant and woefully understudied. It focuses on the earlier community of Arab immigrants within the GCC, who are among the politically most significant and sensitive of migrant groups in the region. Through its multi-disciplinary lenses of social history, cultural studies, economics, and political science, the book presents original data and provides analyses of the settlement and continued evolution of migrant Arab communities across the GCC, their work in and assimilation within host societies and labour markets, and their political, economic, social and cultural significance both to the GCC region and to their countries of origin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51969>

BASER, Bahar, LEVIN, Paul T. (ed/s)
Migration from Turkey to Sweden: integration, belonging and transnational community
London: I.B. Tauris, 2017 Library of modern Turkey ; 32

The 'refugee crisis' and the recent rise of anti-immigration parties across Europe has prompted widespread debates about migration, integration and security on the continent. But the perspectives and experiences of immigrants in northern and western Europe have equal political significance for contemporary European societies. While Turkish migration to Europe has been a vital area of research, little scholarly attention has been paid to Turkish migration to specifically Sweden, which has a mix of religious and ethnic groups from Turkey and where now well over 100,000 Swedes have Turkish origins. This book examines immigration



from Turkey to Sweden from its beginnings in the mid-1960s, when the recruitment of workers was needed to satisfy the expanding industrial economy. It traces the impact of Sweden's economic downturn, and the effects of the 1971 Turkish military intervention and the 1980 military coup, after which asylum seekers - mostly Assyrian Christians and Kurds - sought refuge in Sweden. Contributors explore how the patterns of labour migration and interactions with Swedish society impacted the social and political attitudes of these different communities, their sense of belonging, and diasporic activism. The book also investigates issues of integration, return migration, transnational ties, external voting and citizenship rights. Through the detailed analysis of migration to Sweden and emigration from Turkey, this book sheds new light on the situation of migrants in Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49025>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer (ed/s)

Transnational citizenship and migration

Abingdon ; New York ; London: Routledge, 2017 Library of contemporary essays in governance and political theory

Transnational Citizenship is a puzzling concept if we think about citizenship as a relation between an individual, a state and the other citizens of that state. However, such a view of citizenship is no longer adequate in a world where states have become interdependent and where large numbers of individuals move across their borders. Responses of liberal democratic states to migration have created new statuses and rights of citizenship across international borders, multiple nationality is increasingly common and significant numbers of people engage in social and political practices of citizenship over long distances or participate locally without being recognized as citizens of the country where they reside. This collection of mostly classic and some less well-known essays focuses on the historical question whether transnational citizenship is a genuinely new phenomenon and the normative question how it can be reconciled with principles of equal status and rights of citizens. The book opens with a introductory essay on the concept and the academic debates it has triggered. Its nineteen other chapters are grouped into five sections focusing on historical trends, institutional change, shifting boundaries, transnationalism from below and inter-state relations. The book combines multiple disciplinary perspectives and sets the most important authors in dialogue with each other. It will provide very useful teaching material for courses on migration and citizenship in different academic disciplines at graduate and postgraduate level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48850>



BAUBÖCK, Rainer, TRIPKOVIC, Milena (ed/s)

The integration of migrants and refugees: an EUI forum on migration, citizenship and demography

Florence: European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, 2017 [Global Governance Programme], [GLOBALCIT]

This book addresses the challenges that the current migration and refugee crisis poses to the traditional integration mechanisms and processes employed by European countries. These challenges arise from the unprecedented number of migrants and refugees that have recently entered Europe; the mostly unregulated and uncontrolled nature of this new immigration; the burden that this puts on those European countries that have previously had very little experience with immigration and integration; the desire of immigrants and refugees to settle in specific countries; the security concerns that have arisen in the aftermath of terrorist



attacks. The book explores the medium and long-term impact of these and other challenges on the debate and measurement of the success of immigrant integration. It covers four aspects of integration: (I) citizenship and legal statuses, (II) education, (III) labor market integration, (IV) cultural integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45187>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer

Democratic inclusion: Rainer Bauböck in dialogue

Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2017 Critical powers

Who has a claim to be included in a democratic polity? In his lead essay, Rainer Bauböck suggests that this question needs to be broken down into three: Whose interests should be represented in democratic decisions? Whose rights ought to be protected by democratic governments? Who has a claim to citizenship and voting rights? Against current normative theories of democracy, Bauböck argues that these three questions call for different responses. Democratic legitimacy requires taking into account the interests negatively affected by a decision, the provision of equal rights and contestation options for all subjected to the law, and citizenship status for all those with genuine ties to a particular democratic polity. He suggests that these three principles of democratic inclusion cannot be subsumed under a single one and complement each other, although there are also tensions that animate democratic politics. The essay elaborates also initial background assumptions: Democracy is normatively necessary and empirically possible only where there is a plurality of internally diverse and externally bounded polities. The contemporary architecture of democratic institutions and citizenship builds also on the assumption that political jurisdiction is primarily territorial and that societies are relatively sedentary. In these contexts, citizenship in states is acquired by birth, local citizenship by residence, and regional citizenship below and above the state is derived from national citizenship. These ideas are challenged and further developed in six responses by leading political and legal theorists Joseph Carens, David Miller, Iseult Honohan, Will Kymlicka and Sue Donaldson, David Owen and Peter J. Spiro. In the concluding chapter, Bauböck offers an extensive response to his critics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50085>

BEDOCK, Camille

Reforming democracy: institutional engineering in Western Europe

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017 Comparative politics

When, why, and how are democratic institutions reformed? This is the broad question guiding this research, rooted in a context of crises of representative democracy. Core democratic rules can be understood as the formal political rules regulating the direct relationship between elites within the political system, parties, and citizens. They are therefore the cornerstone of the functioning of any political system. This book deals with the context, the motives, and the mechanisms explaining the incidence of institutional engineering in consolidated European democracies between 1990 and 2015. It is centred on the choice of political elites to use - or not to use - institutional engineering as a response to the challenges they face. This study provides both a better empirical understanding of the world of democratic reforms in consolidated democracies, thanks to a new data-set covering six dimensions of reform in 18 European countries. Secondly, the book provides evidence about the link between the lack of political support and democratic reforms, and the role of electoral shifts in fostering reforms. Thirdly, this research shows that the final outcome of a given reform depends on the type of reform at stake and on the process used during the phase of discussion of the reform,



though case studies in Ireland, France and Italy. Ultimately, the book demonstrates that contrary to what has been commonly assumed, reforms of the core democratic rules are frequent and constitute in most cases an answer of challenged political elites to the erosion of political support and electoral change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46746>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), LACEY, Joseph (ed/s)

Political theory and the European Union

London ; New York: Routledge, 2017 The library of contemporary essays in governance and political theory

As the most developed political organisation beyond the state, the EU has been regarded by many political theorists as indicative of a major shift towards post- and supranational forms of global governance, as well as offering a model for how such new political forms might be organised. However, as a growing number of political theorists have engaged more closely with the specifics of European integration and the operations of its institutions, these idealisations have largely fallen away. The process of European integration has been less straightforward and far more contested than has been often assumed, while the peculiar nature of the European political community and the uniquely complex organisation of its institutions have presented intriguing challenges to the core categories with which political theory operates. These concepts, which have been developed over the last centuries with the nation-state in mind as the primary example of modern political organization, cannot be applied wholesale to the EU. Concepts such as legitimacy, sovereignty, democracy, identity, citizenship, constitutionalism, representation, solidarity, etc. must be reassessed if they are to be useful for understanding and normatively scrutinising this political entity. This volume brings together some of the most important scholarly contributions over the last decades that have sought to contribute towards developing a political theory of the EU as an idiosyncratic political organisation. These contributions raise issues not only about the feasibility of attempts to construct political forms beyond the nation state, but also the extent to which they may be desirable. A mixed picture emerges from the state of the art: one that emphasises the existence and importance of continuities with the past in the development of international institutions on the one hand, and conceptual and practical innovations that point towards the need to break with the familiar on the other.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48744>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), LACEY, Joseph, NICOLAIDIS, Kalypso (ed/s)

European boundaries in question

Basingstoke: Routledge, 2017 Journal of European Integration Special Issues

European Union boundaries have always been unusual. In no other political community is both the prospect of enlargement and the ever-present possibility of withdrawal part of the constitutional framework. We find few other instances where some territories in a political community adopt a common currency while others do not. Examples of thick association agreements, such as we find between the EU and third countries like Switzerland and Norway, are uncommon. Over the last number of years, EU boundaries have been challenged like never before. Brexit poses a fundamental threat to the EU's territorial integrity and the rights of EU citizens to cross what have been regarded as open borders; the refugee crisis and the increase of terrorism both call into question the EU's ability to justly and effectively manage its external borders; the rise of populism is a direct challenge to internal free



movement as the demand to reassert national borders becomes formidable; while the aftermath of the euro-crisis continues to put Monetary Union in doubt. By distinguishing between three categories of boundary change – boundary-making, boundary-crossing and boundary-unbundling – the authors in this volume attempt to shed light on the sustainability and legitimacy of Europe’s boundaries in question.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50604>

BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), LACEY,
Joseph, NICOLAIDIS, Kalypso (ed/s)
European boundaries in question?

Special Issue of Journal of European integration, 2017 Vol. 39, No. 5

European Union boundaries have always been unusual. In no other political community is both the prospect of enlargement and the ever-present possibility of withdrawal part of the constitutional framework. We find few other instances where some territories in a political community adopt a common currency while others do not. Examples of thick association agreements, such as we find between the EU and third countries like Switzerland and Norway, are uncommon. Over the last number of years, EU boundaries have been challenged like never before. Brexit poses a fundamental threat to the EU’s territorial integrity and the rights of EU citizens to cross what have been regarded as open borders; the refugee crisis and the increase of terrorism both call into question the EU’s ability to justly and effectively manage its external borders; the rise of populism is a direct challenge to internal free movement as the demand to reassert national borders becomes formidable; while the aftermath of the euro-crisis continues to put Monetary Union in doubt. By distinguishing between three categories of boundary change – boundary-making, boundary-crossing and boundary-unbundling – the authors in this volume attempt to shed light on the sustainability and legitimacy of Europe’s boundaries in question.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49764>

BEUKERS, Thomas, DE WITTE, Bruno, KILPATRICK, Claire (ed/s)
Constitutional change through euro-crisis law

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017

Constitutional change through euro-crisis law contains a comparative constitutional analysis of the impact of a very broad range of euro-crisis law instruments on the EU and national constitutions. It covers contrasting assessments of the impact of euro-crisis law on national parliaments, various types of criticism on the EU economic governance framework, different views on what is needed to improve the multilevel system of economic governance, and valuable insights into the nature of emergency discourse in the legislative arena and of the spillover from the political to the judicial sphere. In addition, it deals with how bailout countries, even if part of the same group of euro area Member States subject to a programme, have reacted differently to the crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47185>





BLAGOEVA, Tsvetelina, ILIYESCU, Adriana, ATTSTROM, Karin,
MONTI, Giorgio, LE DEN, Xavier, BONFILS, William
*Improving the monitoring indicators system to support DG competition's
future policy: final report*
Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2017

The study to support the process of “Improving the Monitoring Indicators System to support DG Competition’s Future Policy Assessments” mapped, categorised and systematised result and impact indicators used by DG Competition in 11 Impact Assessments of policy instruments concerning the policy areas of antitrust, state aid and mergers. The study identified over 500 result and impact indicators which were assessed against the RACER criteria (relevant, accepted, credible, easy to monitor and robust). 170 additional indicators were proposed to reinforce the monitoring indicators system’ of DG Competition. The study also identified indicators measuring various economic, social and environmental effects of competition policy utilised by 9 other Directorate-Generals, 7 National Competition Authorities and 2 international organisations. The study identified data gaps in the evidence base for indicators used by DG Competition and a number of data collection activities were proposed. The findings of the study were supported by recommendations and advice on future action to reinforce the indicators’ system and evidence base for policy assessments. The recommendations included inter alia: a more systematic approach towards the definition of objectives for policy instruments, setting up a centralised indicators database, better use of existent data sources and complemented with the use of systematic data collection and methodological tools.

European Union Commission DG Competition Final Report, January 2017

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50284>

BLASI CASAGRAN, Cristina
Global data protection in the field of law enforcement: an EU perspective
Abingdon, Oxon ; New York: Routledge, 2017 Routledge research in EU law

This study examines a key aspect of regulatory policy in the field of data protection, namely the frameworks governing the sharing of data for law enforcement purposes, both within the EU and between the EU and the US and other third party countries. The work features a thorough analysis of the main data-sharing instruments that have been used by law enforcement agencies and the intelligence services in the EU and in the US between 2001 to 2015. The study also explores the challenges to data protection which the current frameworks create, and explores the possible responses to those challenges at both EU and global levels. In offering a full overview of the current EU data-sharing instruments and their data protection rules, this book will be of significant benefit to scholars and policymakers working in areas related to privacy, data protection, national security and EU external relations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42527>

BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, KULIC, Nevena,
SKOPEK, Jan, TRIVENTI, Morris (ed/s)
Childcare, early education and social inequality: an international perspective
Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2017

Recognizing that social change over recent decades has strengthened the need for early childhood education and care, this book seeks to answer what role this plays in creating and compensating for social inequalities in educational attainment. Compiling 13 cross-national and multidisciplinary empirical studies on three



interrelated topics, this book explores how families from different social backgrounds decide between types of childcare, how important parental care and resources at home are for children's educational success, and the consequences of early education and care for children's diverging educational destinies. Analysing a currently neglected area in sociological research, expert contributors employ the most recent country-specific longitudinal datasets in order to provide an up-to-date portrayal of the patterns and mechanisms of early educational inequality. With its extended analytical window ranging from short- to long-term educational outcomes, this book will undoubtedly appeal to students and scholars in the fields of childcare, education, and social inequality. It also contains important suggestions and evidence for practitioners and policymakers trying to combat inequality in educational opportunities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46824>

BLUNDELL, Richard, CANTILLON, Estelle,
CHIZZOLINI, Barbara, IVALDI, Marc, LEININGER, Wolfgang,
MARIMON, Ramon, MATYAS, Laszlo, STEEN, Frode (ed/s)
*Economics without borders: economic research for European policy
challenges*
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017

The European Union is the world's largest economic entity, yet its ability to design and implement effective economic policies is not commensurate with its size. It is lagging, for example, in terms of effective policies promoting productivity, growth, scientific research or technological innovation. The Eurozone debt crisis has provided a sharp and painful reminder that the European Union must adopt a new approach to designing its economic policies and coordinating them with the policies of its Member States. At the same time, while the field of economics in Europe has seen impressive growth in terms of global impact, and in the number of researchers and funding, Europe still lags behind the US in terms of research productivity, and European research remains fragmented across its Member States. According to recent research, the share of articles in the top economics journals published by European researchers represents 34 per cent of the total production of articles in the world, while the US amounts to 53.5 per cent.¹ The contrast is even sharper when the citation impact of these publications is taken into account. In terms of share of citations, the US represents 70.8 per cent while the EU share is 28.4 per cent, which illustrates the considerably higher impact of US research in economics. Developing a competitive and open European research area is essential for growth and to the progress of European integration, because research is a key factor of growth, and competition among researchers provide them with incentives for cooperating across borders. However, different languages, a diversity of academic traditions and a variety of informal barriers often inhibit the free flow of research funding, the mobility of academic talent and, as a result, the efficient allocation of research and development funding. In times of financial restraint the latter becomes particularly important. In this context, research grants, especially if they are allocated across national borders (e.g., by the European Research Council, ERC), can provide valuable tools to circumvent limits to integration and consequently to enhance the exchange of ideas. In fact, the relationship between openness and successful research funding is reciprocal and internationalization can benefit national and regional funding, by, for example, permitting the inflow of foreign resources.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46590>



BOSI, Lorenzo, DE FAZIO, Gianluca (ed/s)
The troubles in Northern Ireland and theories of social movements
Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2017 Protest and social movements,
[COSMOS]

This volume focuses on a number of research questions, drawn from social movement scholarship: How does nonviolent mobilisation emerge and persist in deeply divided societies? What are the trajectories of participation in violent groups in these societies? What is the relationship between overt mobilisation, clandestine operations and protests among political prisoners? What is the role of media coverage and identity politics? Can there be non-sectarian collective mobilisation in deeply divided societies? The answers to these questions do not merely try to explain contentious politics in Northern Ireland; instead, they inform future research on social movements beyond this case. Specifically, we argue that an actor-based approach and the contextualisation of contentious politics provide a dynamic theoretical framework to better understand the Troubles and the development of conflicts in deeply divided societies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47206>

BROWNSWORD, Roger, VAN GESTEL, Rob,
MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang (ed/s)
Contract and regulation: a handbook on new methods of law making in private law
Cheltenham ; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2017

Contract law is increasingly used to serve regulatory purposes considered beyond the reach of private law. This Handbook explores a range of modern practices that are not typically treated in standard expositions of this area. By exploring these phenomena, it reveals the changing role of regulatory private law in a globalised legal world - one where distinctions between public and private law, hard law and soft law, and rule making and contracting have become increasingly blurred. Contributors explore key examples drawing on an extensive range of private law. The book pays close attention to the use of codes of conduct to coordinate and steer behaviour in business-to-business and business-to-consumer relationships, concerning health and safety, environment, and employment conditions. It also examines the formation of contractual 'networks', such as franchises, to regulate multi-party trade relationships, and the application of contracts and contract law to secure business and consumer compliance with public standards. With its global reach and detailed research, this Handbook will appeal to academics exploring the potential of new law making methods and practitioners looking to gain insight into emerging approaches to private law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51467>



CARRERA, Sergio, GEDDES, Andrew,
GUILD, Elspeth, STEFAN, Marco (ed/s)
Pathways towards legal migration into the EU: reappraising concepts, trajectories and policies
Brussels: Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), 2017 [Migration Policy Centre]

Over the past 15 years, the 'Europeanisation' of policies dealing with the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals has led to the development of a common EU acquis. Yet questions related to policy consistency, legal certainty and fair and non-discriminatory treatment in working and living standards still characterise the EU's legal framework for cross-border mobility. This book critically explores the extent to



which EU legal migration policies and their underlying working notions match the transnational mobility of individuals today. It addresses the main challenges of economic migration policies, both within the EU and in the context of EU cooperation with third countries. Special consideration is given to the compatibility of EU policies with international labour standards along with the fundamental rights and approach to fairness laid down in the EU Treaties. The contributions to this book showcase the various uses and potential of social science and humanities research in assessing, informing and shaping EU migration policies. Leading scholars and experts have brought together the latest knowledge available to reappraise the added value of the EU in this area. Their reflections and findings point to the need to develop a revised set of EU policy priorities in implementing a new generation of legal pathways for migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48444>



CASTAGNINO, Alessia, IEVA, Frédéric (ed/s)
*Per una storia moderna e cosmopolita: studi in onore di Giuseppe
Ricuiperati nel suo ottantesimo compleanno*
Roma: Aracne Editrice, 2017

Part of book is available in Open Access.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50745>

CLOSA, Carlos (ed/s)
*Secession from a member state and withdrawal from the European Union:
troubled membership*
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017

This is the first book to jointly scrutinise two existential issues for the EU: withdrawal of a member state (i.e. Brexit) and territorial secession (affecting Scotland, Catalonia and beyond). The book applies normative and empirical analyses, explores new approaches and discusses the deep theoretical problems unleashed by these processes. Featuring a superb constellation of legal and political science scholars, the book combines specific legal analysis and considers the political dynamics behind the processes. It provides extensive coverage and sophisticated analysis of the interpretation of Article 50 and the possible consequences it may have. The implications of withdrawal and secession on EU citizenship are discussed in depth and there is an overview of the evolving nature of the relationship between the regions and the EU. Finally, there is an engaging normative discussion on the deeper meaning of these two processes with respect to the objective of European integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48204>

COLLOMBIER, Virginie, ROY, Olivier (ed/s)
Tribes and global Jihadism
London: Hurst, 2017

Across the Muslim world, from Iraq and Yemen, to Egypt and the Sahel, new alliances have been forged between the latest wave of violent Islamist groups -- including Islamic State and Boko Haram -- and local tribes. But can one now speak of a direct link between tribalism and jihadism, and how analytically useful might it be? Tribes are traditionally thought to resist all encroachments upon their sovereignty, whether by the state or other local actors, from below; yet by joining global organisations such as



Islamic State, are they not rejecting the idea of the state from above? This triangular relationship is key to understanding instances of mass 'radicalisation', when entire communities forge alliances with jihadi groups, for reasons of self-interest, self-preservation or religious fervour. If Algeria's FIS or Turkey's AKP once represented the 'Islamisation of nationalism', have we now entered a new era, that of the 'tribalisation of globalisation'?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50285>

CREMONA, Marise (ed/s)
New technologies and EU law

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017 Collected courses of the Academy of European Law ; 24/2, AEL

What is the nature of the relationship between the fields of new technology and EU law? What challenges do new technologies pose for the internal market and the fundamental principles of the EU? The first part of the collection explores the EU's approach to the regulation of scientific and technological risk, and the link between the regulation of technology and the internal market. In detail, the chapters analyse the interaction between EU law, bioethics and medical and health technologies. The second part of the collection enhances on this, and the chapters scrutinize specific policy areas in order to explain the alternate ways in which EU policy and technology cooperate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50407>

CREMONA, Marise, THIES, Anne, WESSEL, Ramses A. (ed/s)
The European Union and international dispute settlement

Oxford ; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2017

This book is a collection of contributions on the international and EU law challenges the European Union faces as a party to international dispute settlement. The essays brought together in this book, in focusing on the participation of the EU and its Member States in international disputes (as claimant, respondent and third party), reflect the constitutional challenges facing the EU as a political actor and the CJEU as both an international and a domestic judiciary, from European and international law perspectives. On the one hand, the contributions show ways in which the EU has been participating in international dispute settlement (IDS) as a political actor, by contributing to the development of international dispute settlement through treaty-making, and in its capacity as claimant, respondent or third party in international cases. In this way the book presents the EU's contribution to the development of international dispute settlement under international law, including the establishment of additional institutions and the position of individuals under EU and international law. On the other hand, the contributions highlight the insistence of the EU judiciary on the autonomy of the EU legal order and its role as 'gatekeeper' when dealing with the reception of international rulings and interaction with other international courts and tribunals. Thus, while the Union's activities as a global actor increasingly lead to a need to participate in international dispute settlement, the Court of Justice of the European Union imposes constitutional barriers to allowing the involvement of other courts and tribunals in the interpretation and application of EU law. This book reveals the tension between the Union's global ambitions and the preservation of its autonomous legal order.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50404>



CREW, Michael, PARCU, Pier Luigi, BRENNAN, Timothy (ed/s)
The changing postal and delivery sector: towards a renaissance
Cham: Springer, 2017

This book addresses some of the major issues facing postal and delivery services throughout the world. Postal operators worldwide have been slow to address the threats from and opportunities created by electronic competition. The European Commission and member states are wrestling with these issues, while at the same time continuing to deal with the interrelated issues of implementing entry into postal markets and maintaining the universal service obligation. The Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act of 2006 in the U.S. exacerbated financial and managerial problems faced by USPS that result in part from electronic substitution for letter delivery. Comprised of original essays by prominent researchers in the field, this book addresses the new reality of the postal industry and proposes ways in which postal operators might reinvent themselves. Issues discussed include cross-border parcel delivery, e-commerce, the transformation of postal networks, and the effects of postal liberalization. This book will be of interest to postal operators, regulatory commissions, consulting firms, competitors and customers, experts in the postal economics, law, and business, and those charged with the responsibility for designing and implementing postal sector policies. Researchers in regulatory economics, transportation technology, and industrial organization will also find useful information in this volume.

Result of the 24th Conference on Postal and Delivery Economics, held on May 18–21, 2016 at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies of the EUI

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51456>

CROON, Johanna
Reconceptualising European equality law: a comparative institutional analysis
Oxford ; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2017 Modern studies in European law ; 69

This important new book seeks to widen the understanding of the principle of equality within European law. Firstly, it deconstructs the European Court of Justice's adjudication of cases in the field. It then explores how the Member States' courts decide on the question of equality. This detailed rigorous research allows the author to argue for a reconceptualised equality doctrine. Such an adaptation, the author argues, will provide judges, practitioners and academics with the tools to balance institutional considerations against substantive interpretation. Theoretically ambitious, while grounded in practical application, this is a significant restatement of one of the key principles of European law: the equality doctrine.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45744>

DA COSTA LEITE BORGES, Danielle
EU health systems and distributive justice: towards new paradigms for the provision of health care services?
London ; New York: Routledge, 2017 Routledge Research in EU Law

EU Health Systems and Distributive Justice uses theories of distributive justice to examine tensions created by the application of the Internal Market rules to the provision of health care services within the European Union. Using the concepts and principles embedded in the theories of egalitarianism and libertarianism, this book analyses the impact of the Internal Market rules on common values and principles shared by European health systems, such as universality, accessibility, equity and solidarity. This analysis is conducted using the specific issue of cross-border health care. This book makes innovative contributions to the study



of the relationship between EU health systems and the Internal Market – it encompasses the analysis of all principles recognised by EU institutions as guiding principles of European health systems; it integrates human rights law and practice into the discussion of the EU Court of Justice’s approach to patient mobility cases; and it assesses the potential impact of the Internal Market over EU health systems through the lens of distributive justice, looking at the underlying principles of these systems that are mostly concerned with social justice. Ultimately, this is not a book on EU law and health care, but it is a book on distributive justice, health care and the principles and policies guiding European health systems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43280>



DE FE0, Alfredo, LAFFAN, Brigid (ed/s)

Effectiveness and added value of the EU budget

Florence: European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, 2017

In October 2015 the Robert Schuman Centre organised a workshop on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the EU budget as part of a project on the Evolution of Budgetary Powers and their Contribution to European Governance. A first seminar dedicated to Own Resources took place in April 2015. The EU budget represents only 1% of GNI but its impact on the economy is greater due to its leverage effects. How can the EU Budget be more focused on results, strengthening its efficiency and effectiveness? Improving the quality of expenditure is the challenge for the next few years. The workshop gathered several high-profile participants representing the private sector and European and national institutions, and it benefitted from in-depth analysis and comments by academics and practitioners.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48526>



DE FE0, Alfredo, LAFFAN, Brigid (ed/s)

Scrutiny of EU policies: contributions to the workshop organised by the RSCAS February, 27 2017

Florence: European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, 2017

In a period of deep crisis of the European project, of a scarcity of financial resources and with the EU facing new challenges, a rationalization and a concentration of resources would make its policies more efficient. Scrutiny of the implementation of EU legislation should be part of this process to make EU policies more focused on European priorities. EU scrutiny should not remain a concept managed internally by each institution, but should complete the legislative cycle in order to deliver better regulation. Is this already happening? How can better scrutiny be achieved? How could scrutiny of EU policies contribute to reform of the EU? These are some of the questions which were addressed during the workshop held at the RSCAS EUI in February 2017 in Florence and which can find some answers in the contributions collected in this publication. The articles published in this edited volume give a wide overview of how the initiatives Better Regulation and Budget Focused on Results have started to frame EU policies in a new dimension, favouring the efficiency and effectiveness of EU policies. However, this process is not yet embedded in political decision-making. A further reflection on how measurement of the results of EU policies could contribute to more informed decisions should constitute a supplementary step that academics and institutions need to make.

This publication is based on the presentations given at the Workshop ‘Better regulation: scrutiny of EU policies’ held in Florence at the European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies on 27 February 2017.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48867>



DE WITTE, Bruno, OTT, Andrea, VOS, Ellen (ed/s)
Between flexibility and disintegration: the trajectory of differentiation in EU law

Cheltenham ; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2017

Differentiation was at first not perceived as a threat to the European project, but rather as a tool to promote further integration. Today, more EU policies than ever are marked by concentric circles of integration and a lack of uniform application. As the EU faces increasingly existential challenges, this timely book considers whether the proliferation of mechanisms of flexibility has contributed to this newly fragile state or whether, to the contrary, differentiation has been fundamental to integration despite the heterogeneity of national interests and priorities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49944>

DEL SARTO, Raffaella A., FAWCETT, Louise,
OKYAY, Aslı Selin (ed/s)
Contentious borders: the Middle East and North Africa post-2011
Special issue of International affairs, 2017 Vol. 93, No. 4

The recent upheavals in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) have exerted pressure on the regional state system and its borders. In a landmark special issue, scholars consider these pressures from a range of theoretical and geographical perspectives. Uniting the articles is the concept of 'contentious borders'. This concept seeks to encapsulate the interplay between Westphalian notions of statehood, exported to the region during the era of European colonial domination, and the prominent transnational identities of pan-Arabism and pan-Islamism which challenge the state system. From North Africa to Turkey, and from geopolitics to anthropology, this issue sheds new light on a region so often presented as crisis-ridden. In taking this broad view of statehood and sovereignty the authors question the Western narrative of 'failed' states, and point instead to the durability of borders and national systems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48564>

DEL SARTO, Raffaella A.
Israel under siege: the politics of insecurity and the rise of the Israeli neo-revisionist right
Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2017

Raffaella A. Del Sarto examines the creation of Israel's neo-revisionist consensus about security threats and regional order, which took hold of Israeli politics and society after 2000 and persists today. The failed Oslo peace process and the trauma of the Second Palestinian Intifada triggered this shift to the right; conflicts with Hamas and Hezbollah and the inflammatory rhetoric of Iranian President Ahmadinejad additionally contributed to the creation of a general sense of being under siege. While Israel faces real security threats, Israeli governments have engaged in the politics of insecurity, promoting and amplifying a sense of besiegement. Lively political debate has been replaced by a general acceptance of the no-compromise approach to security and the Palestinians. The neo-revisionist right, represented by Benjamin Netanyahu and the Likud, has turned Israel away from the peace process and pushes maximalist territorial ambitions. But they have failed to offer a vision for an end to conflict, and there has been little debate about whether or not the hardline policies toward the region are counterproductive. Del Sarto explains this disappearance of dissent and examines the costs of Israel's policies. She concludes that Israel's feeling of being under siege has become entrenched, a two-state



solution with the Palestinians is highly unlikely for the foreseeable future, and Israel's international isolation is likely to increase. Del Sarto's analysis of this tense political situation will interest scholars and students of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Middle East Studies, and International Relations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46664>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella (ed/s)

Global diffusion of protest: riding the protest wave in the neoliberal crisis

Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2017 Protest and social movements

Recent years have seen a new development in the growth and spread of popular protest: protests that began as local, homogeneous events—such as Occupy Wall Street or the protests of the Arab Spring—quickly left their original locations, and local specificity, behind and became global. This book looks at the development of this wave of protests, with a specific eye on protests against austerity and neoliberal economic policies, and offers a global view, covering events in Turkey, Brazil, Venezuela, South Africa, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Ukraine, and other locations.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47784>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, ANDRETTA, Massimiliano,

FERNANDES, Tiago, ROMANOS, Eduardo,

O'CONNOR, Francis Patrick, VOGIATZOGLOU, Markos

Late neoliberalism and its discontents in the economic crisis: comparing social movements in the European periphery

Cham: Springer, 2017

This book analyses protests against the Great Recession in the European periphery. While social movements have long been considered as children of affluent times - or at least of times of opening opportunities - these protests defy such expectations, developing instead in moments of diminishing opportunities in both the economic and the political realms. Can social movement studies still be useful to understanding these movements of troubled times? The authors offer a positive answer to this question, although specify the need to bridge contentious politics with other fields, including political economy. They highlight differences in the social movements' strength and breadth and attempt to understand them in terms of three sets of dimensions: a) the specific characteristics of the socio-economic crisis and its consequences in terms of mobilization potential; b) the political reactions to it, in what we can define as political opportunities and threats; and c) the social movement cultures and structures that characterize each country. The book discusses these topics through a contextualized analysis of anti-austerity protest in the European periphery.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44954>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, FERNÁNDEZ, Joseba,

KOUKI, Hara, MOSCA, Lorenzo

Movement parties against austerity

Cambridge ; Malden: Polity Press, 2017

The ascendance of austerity policies and the protests they have generated have had a deep impact on the shape of contemporary politics. The stunning electoral successes of SYRIZA in Greece, Podemos in Spain



and the Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S) in Italy, alongside the quest for a more radical left in countries such as the UK and the US, bear witness to a new wave of parties that draws inspiration and strength from social movements. The rise of movement parties challenges simplistic expectations of a growing separation between institutional and contentious politics and the decline of the left. Their return demands attention as a way of understanding both contemporary socio-political dynamics and the fundamentals of political parties and representation. Bridging social movement and party politics studies, within a broad concern with democratic theories, this volume presents new empirical evidence and conceptual insight into these topical socio-political phenomena, within a cross-national comparative perspective.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45890>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, O'CONNOR, Francis Patrick,
PORTOS GARCÍA, Martín, SUBIRATS RIBAS, Anna
*Social movements and referendums from below: direct democracy in the
neoliberal crisis*
Bristol ; Chicago: Policy Press, 2017 [COSMOS]

Over recent years, social movements formed in response to European neoliberal austerity measures have played an increasingly important role in referendums. This is the first book to bridge the gap between social movement studies and research on direct democracy. It draws on social movement theory to understand the nature of popular mobilisation in referendums. Co-authored by one of the world's leading authorities on social movements, the book uses unique case studies such as the referendum on independence in Scotland, the consultations on independence in Catalonia, the Italian referendum on water, the referendum on the Troika proposals in Greece and the referendum on the debt repayment in Iceland, to illustrate the ways the social movements that formed as a consequence of the 2008 financial crash have affected the referendums' dynamic and results. It also addresses the way in which participation from below has had a transformative impact on the organisational strategies and framing practices used in the campaigns. Looking at general issues of democracy, as well as the political effects of neoliberalism, this topical book is ideally suited to understand the reasons for the Brexit result and will be read by a wide audience interested in social movements, referendums and democratic innovation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48104>

DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, KALANTARYAN, Sona,
SALAMONSKA, Justyna, FARGUES, Philippe (ed/s)
*Migrant integration between homeland and host society. Volume 2, How
countries of origin impact migrant integration outcomes: an analysis*
Cham: Springer, 2017 Global migration issues ; 8, [Migration Policy Centre],
[INTERACT]

This book provides solid empirical evidence into the role that countries and communities of origin play in the migrant integration processes at destination. Coverage explores several important questions, including: To what extent do policies pursued by receiving countries in Europe and the US complement or contradict each other? What effective contribution do they make to the successful integration of migrants? What obstacles do they put in their way? This title is the second of two complementary volumes, each of which is designed to stand alone and provide a different approach to the topic. Here, renowned contributors present evidence from the studies of 55 origin countries on five continents and 28 countries of destination in Europe where both quantitative and qualitative research was conducted. In addition, the chapters detail results of a



unique worldwide survey of 900 organisations working on migrant integration and diaspora engagement. The results draw on an innovative methodology and new approaches to the analysis of large-scale survey data. This examination into the tensions between integration policies and diaspora engagement policies will appeal to academics, policymakers, integration practitioners, civil society organisations, as well as students.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47468>



DI MAURO, Danilo, KROTZ, Ulrich, WRIGHT, Katerina
EU's global engagement: a database of CSDP military operations and civilian missions worldwide: codebook: version 2.0. 2003-2017

Florence: European University Institute, 2017 Global Governance Programme, Europe in the World

The EU's Global Engagement database was developed by a research team composed of Danilo Di Mauro, Ulrich Krotz, and Katerina Wright within the Europe in the World programme at the Robert Schumann Centre of Advanced Studies (EUI). The primary purpose of the database is to fill the gap in existing empirical knowledge by providing the most comprehensive, complete and accurate database on the EU's military operations and civilian missions worldwide. The version 2.0 of the database contains detailed information on all of the 35 military operations and civilian missions initiated from the first CSDP operation in January 2003 to December 2017. The codebook is structured in four parts. In Part I we explain the rationale of our project, the innovations introduced in version 2.0, the methodology of data collection, including the sources used and the possible applications. Part II describes each variable reporting definitions and descriptive statistics. Part III presents factsheets of each EU mission and operation by using some selected variables of the database. Finally, Part IV shows some descriptive analyses through 92 figures combining different variables and focusing on six topics: trends of the interventions, cooperation among member states, the Engagement Index, expenditures, overall personnel, EU member states personnel deployed. The files and the documentation of the EU's Global Engagement database are open access and downloadable at <http://globalgovernanceprogramme.eui.eu/eu-global-engagement-database/>.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48944>

DONECKER, Stefan

Origines Livonorum: frühneuzeitliche Hypothesen zur Herkunft der Esten und Letten

Köln ; Weimar ; Wien: Böhlau, 2017 Quellen und Studien zur baltischen Geschichte ; Band 25

Für Gelehrte der Frühen Neuzeit war die Frage nach der Genealogie und den Ursprüngen eines Volkes von zentraler Bedeutung. Livland stellt dabei keine Ausnahme dar: Zwischen 1550 und 1700 bemühten sich deutsche und schwedische Gelehrte, die "origines Livonorum", die Herkunft der Esten und Letten, zu enträtseln. Auch wenn manche ihrer Hypothesen aus heutiger Sicht abwegig erscheinen – wie etwa die vermeintlichen römischen oder jüdischen Wurzeln –, stellten sie vor vierhundert Jahren legitime Theorien dar, die den damaligen Prämissen der Gelehrsamkeit entsprachen. Die Traktate zu den "origines Livonorum" verdeutlichen, wie Esten und Letten von frühneuzeitlichen Gelehrten wahrgenommen wurden und welche Rolle jenen „Undeutschen“ im Weltbild des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts zukam.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47905>



DRAHOS, Peter (ed/s)
Regulatory theory: foundations and applications
Acton: ANU Press, 2017

This volume introduces readers to regulatory theory. Aimed at practitioners, postgraduate students and those interested in regulation as a cross-cutting theme in the social sciences, Regulatory Theory includes chapters on the social-psychological foundations of regulation as well as theories of regulation such as responsive regulation, smart regulation and nodal governance. It explores the key themes of compliance, legal pluralism, meta-regulation, the rule of law, risk, accountability, globalisation and regulatory capitalism. The environment, crime, health, human rights, investment, migration and tax are among the fields of regulation considered in this ground-breaking book. Each chapter introduces the reader to key concepts and ideas and contains suggestions for further reading.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50510>

ELBASANI, Arolda, ROY, Olivier (ed/s)
Managing Islam and religious pluralism: governing Islam in plural societies

Special issue of Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern studies, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 1,
[RELIGIOWEST]

This issue highlights the role of old and new dilemmas in shaping institutional arrangements for governing Islam and religious diversity in different cases. The empirical analysis revolves around a set of common questions: What are the institutional compromises that characterize new models for governing Islam in different cases? How do the historical 'traditions' factor in? What is the supervisory role of the state? And, ultimately, how do different models balance demands for freedom and equality with collective concerns, such as national unity, the role of the majority, and non-negotiable common goals of democracy, public order and security?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45532>

ELSIG, Manfred, HOEKMAN, Bernard M., PAUWELYN, Joost (ed/s)
Assessing the World Trade Organization: fit for purpose?: World Trade Forum

Cambridge ; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2017

The World Trade Organization (WTO) recently celebrated twenty years of existence. The general wisdom is that its dispute settlement institutions work well and its negotiation machinery goes through a phase of prolonged crises. Assessing the World Trade Organization overcomes this myopic view and takes stock of the WTO's achievements whilst going beyond existing disciplinary narratives. With chapters written by scholars who have closely observed the development of the WTO in recent years, this book presents the state of the art in thinking about WTO performance. It also considers important issues such as the origins of the multilateral system, the accession process and the WTO's interaction with other international organisations. The contributions shed new light on untold stories, critically review and present existing scholarship, and sketch new research avenues for a future generation of trade scholars. This book will appeal to a wide audience that aims to better understand the drivers and obstacles of WTO performance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46588>



ETKIND, Alexander

Roads not taken: an intellectual biography of William C. Bullitt

Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2017 Russian and East European studies

A journalist, diplomat, and writer, William Christian Bullitt (1891–1967) negotiated with Lenin and Stalin, Churchill and de Gaulle, Chiang Kai-shek and Goering. He took part in the talks that ended World War I and those that failed to prevent World War II. While his former disciples led American diplomacy into the Cold War, Bullitt became an early enthusiast of the European Union. From his early (1919) proposal of disassembling the former Russian Empire into dozens of independent states, to his much later (1944) advice to land the American troops in the Balkans rather than in Normandy, Bullitt developed a dissenting vision of the major events of his era. A connoisseur of American politics, Russian history, Viennese psychoanalysis, and French wine, Bullitt was also the author of two novels and a number of plays. A friend of Sigmund Freud, Bullitt coauthored with him a sensational biography of President Wilson. A friend of Bullitt, Mikhail Bulgakov depicted him as the devil figure in *The Master and Margarita*. Taking seriously Bullitt's projects and foresights, this book portrays him as an original thinker and elucidates his role as a political actor. His roads were not taken, but the world would have been different if Bullitt's warnings had been heeded. His experience suggests powerful though lost alternatives to the catastrophic history of the twentieth century. Based on Bullitt's unpublished papers and diplomatic documents from the Russian archives, this new biography presents Bullitt as a truly cosmopolitan American, one of the first politicians of the global era. It is human ideas and choices, Bullitt's projects and failures among them, that have brought the world to its current state.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51746>



FARGUES, Philippe, SHAH, Nasra M. (ed/s)

Skilful survivals: irregular migration to the Gulf

Florence: European University Institute ; Cambridge: Gulf Research Center, 2017
[Migration Policy Centre], GLMM

The overall objective of this volume is to advance existing knowledge about irregular migration to the Gulf, a subject about which huge research gaps remain. We focus on the role that legislation, policies and practices play in enabling and sustaining irregular, or undocumented, migration. Case studies highlighting these elements are presented on all the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, namely: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). In addition, case studies of six major sending countries are included to better understand the entire pathway of irregular migration from a sending to a Gulf country: these countries are Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan and the Philippines. The volume also offers an overview of the conceptual dimensions underlying irregular migration and a framework for providing protection to migrants in an irregular situation.

All the chapters contained in this volume are original contributions from scholars with an expertise on Middle Eastern and migration issues. They were prepared for the Gulf Labour Markets and Migration (GLMM) programme's workshop entitled "The Role of Legislation, Policies, and Practices in Irregular Migration to the Gulf" held at the University of Cambridge from August 24-27, 2015 in the framework of the Sixth Gulf Research Meeting (GRM) organised by the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge (GRCC).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47089>



FREY, Marc, UNGER, Corinna R. (ed/s)
Rural development in the twentieth Century: international perspectives
Special issue of of Comparativ, 2017 Vol. 27 No. 2

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51366>



GALARIOTIS, Ioannis, IFANTIS, Kostas (ed/s)
The Syrian imbroglio: international and regional strategies
Florence: EUI RSCAS ; EUI MWP, 2017 Global Governance Programme, Europe in the World

The civil war in Syria has international repercussions due to the ongoing multi-sided character of the sectarian conflict and the involvement of all major global and regional powers. Despite the unending violence and the perpetuation of the Syrian inferno, little scholarly attention has been given to the intervention of the international community to mediate the war. The basic goal of this ebook is to fill this gap, at least partially, by examining the involvement of major international and regional actors in the Syrian crisis. Toward this end, the strategies and interventions of five states are examined: United States of America, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Lebanon.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46984>

GALLO, Ester
The fall of gods: memory, kinship and middle classes in south India
New Dehli: Oxford University Press, 2017 [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

Interrogating the cultural roots of contemporary Malayali middle classes, especially the upper caste Nambudiri community, *The Fall of Gods* is based on a decade-long ethnography and historico-sociological analyses of the interconnections between colonial history, family memories, and class mobility in twentieth-century south India and in the diaspora. It traces the transformation of normative structures of kinship networks as the community moves from colonial to neo-liberal modernity across generations. The author demonstrates how past family experiences of class and geographical mobility (or immobility) are retrieved and reshaped in the present as alternative ways of conceiving kinship, transforming the idea of collective suffering and sacrifice, and strengthening the felt necessity of territorial, caste, and religious mingling. Rich in anthropological detail and incisive analyses, the book makes original contributions to the understanding of connection between gendered family relations and class mobility, and foregrounds the complex linkages between political history, memory, and the 'private' domain of kinship relations in the making of India's middle classes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46669>



GARNETT, Holly Ann, ZAVADSKAYA, Margarita (ed/s)
Electoral integrity and political regimes: actors, strategies and consequences
Abingdon ; New York: Routledge, 2017

Following a normative approach that suggests international norms and standards for elections apply universally, regardless of regime type or cultural context, this book examines the challenges to electoral integrity, the actors involved, and the consequences of electoral malpractice and poor electoral integrity that vary by regime type. It bridges the literature on electoral integrity with that of political regime types.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48285>

GEORGPOULOS, Aris, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.,
MAVROIDIS, Petros C. (ed/s)
The internationalization of government procurement regulation
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017

As governments are major buyers of goods and services, foreign companies are keen to be able to participate in procurement opportunities on an equal footing with national firms. This has given rise to the inclusion of procurement disciplines in trade agreements and to internationally-agreed good regulatory practices in this important policy area. The contributions to this book examine how the dynamic mix of bilateral, regional, plurilateral and international norms on government procurement is reflected in purchasing practices at the national level and whether these are leading to convergence in policies and approaches. The countries studied span both advanced, high-income economies and emerging economies. Some are members of the WTO procurement agreement, others are not. Most WTO members have decided not to commit to binding international disciplines on procurement in trade agreements. This book explores whether there has been nonetheless internationalization of good procurement practices, and what current public purchasing processes suggest as regards the value added of signing on to binding rules of the game in this area. The approach taken in the volume is interdisciplinary. Contributors include economists, political scientists, legal scholars, and practitioners with a solid understanding of both the extant international disciplines and national government procurement policies. Each chapter assesses the current state of play as regards legislation and procurement practices; the degree to which industrial policy considerations feature in the relevant regulatory frameworks; the existence and use of domestic dispute resolution and review procedures that allow firms to contest the behavior of procuring entities; and the availability of data on procurement processes and outcomes.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45888>

GHIDINI, Gustavo, ULLRICH, Hanns, DRAHOS, Peter (ed/s)
Kritika: essays on intellectual property, Volume 2
Cheltenham ; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2017

The fields of intellectual property have broadened and deepened in so many ways that commentators struggle to keep up with the ceaseless rush of developments and hot topics. Kritika: Essays on Intellectual Property is a series that is designed to help authors escape this rush. It creates a forum for authors who wish to more deeply question, investigate and reflect upon the evolving themes and principles of the discipline. This second volume of Kritika, like the first, sees its contributors writing on core themes and concepts of intellectual property. The essays deal with the current limits of economic knowledge and approaches to intellectual property; China's approach to innovation and intellectual property; a functional and constructivist account



of intellectual property rights; the evolution of the essential facilities doctrine, including in the Chinese context; the emergence of multi-layered IP protection for designed objects; the changing balance of the interests of trade mark proprietors, competitors and consumers; the interaction between place and non-agricultural geographical indications; and the trajectory of increased protection for intellectual property and some of its likely consequences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50514>

GRUNDMANN, Stefan (ed/s)

Handelsgesetzbuch: Bankvertragsrecht ; Handelsgesetzbuch: investment banking

Berlin ; Munchen ; Boston: De Gruyter, [2017], Großkommentare der Praxis ; Bd. 11, Teilbd. 2

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45266>

GRUNDMANN, Stefan, MONTI, Giorgio, PETIT, Christy Ann (ed/s)

The European Banking Union in action

Special issue of European business organization law review, 2017 Vol. 18, No. 3

The European Banking Union is complex—and arguably more complex than the other two paradigms of full integration—for at least three reasons. Firstly, the basis of its operation is formed only in part by the EU Treaties and in (larger) part by EU secondary legislation, contested in part, and not leaving complete freedom of design. Hence, it constitutes a somehow ‘twisted’ regime, standing on a somehow ‘shaky’ basis. Secondly, the European Banking Union consists of several pillars. While the discussions in the papers would probably have been more compact if the focus had been solely on the ongoing supervision by the European Central Bank (ECB, Frankfurt), the current supervision of banks as a going concern, within the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), at least a second pillar could not possibly be left aside. It does seem to be so closely connected to the first pillar and so important also in the legal discussion and legal practice that it had to be included. This is the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM), with the Single Resolution Board (SRB, Brussels) serving as the central agency/institution. Thirdly, the European Banking Union is complex because it by no means constitutes a fully centralized regime—probably much less than competition law was originally (today, of course, also more decentralized) and certainly much less than the European Monetary Union both of which were based on provisions in the Treaties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50224>

HANCHER, Leigh, METAXAS, Antonis (ed/s)

EU energy law and policy: a South European perspective: meeting the challenges of a low carbon economy

Deventer: Claeys & Casteels Publishing, 2017 EU energy studies ; XII, [Florence School of Regulation]

This book provides an insight into some of the most significant issues presented at the Florence School of Regulation and Hellenic Energy Regulation Institute’s joint conference on European energy law and policy, which took place in September 2016 in Athens, Greece. The purpose of the conference was to provide a comprehensive analysis of the current status of the European and Greek energy sector, and the issues it faces, from both a legal and an economic perspective. The discussions included an assessment of the low carbon



challenges for Europe, examining the future of renewable energy systems and support mechanisms, electricity market design, and the current regulatory framework of the gas and electricity markets in Greece. Finally, the discussions turned to the future role of Distribution System Operators, both in their function as independent supervisors of the electricity market and in their evolving relationship with the Transmission System Operators.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48084>

HARLOW, Carol, LEINO, Päivi, DELLA CANANEA, Giacinto (ed/s)
Research handbook on EU administrative law

Cheltenham ; Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2017 Research handbooks in European law series

Key chapters, written by leading experts across the field, engage with important ongoing debates in the field of EU administrative law, focusing on areas of topical interest such as financial markets, the growing security state and problematic common asylum procedures. In doing so, they provide a summary of what we know, don't know and ought to know about EU administrative law. Examining the control functions of administrative law and the machinery for accountability, this Research Handbook eloquently challenges areas of authoritarian governance, such as the Eurozone and security state, where control and accountability are weak and tackles the seemingly insoluble question of citizen 'voice' and access to policy-making.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45924>

HEMERIJCK, Anton (ed/s)
Uses of social investment

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017

The 'Uses of Social Investment' provides the first study of the welfare state, under the new post-crisis austerity context and associated crisis management politics, to take stock of the limits and potential of social investment. It surveys the emergence, diffusion, limits, merits, and politics of social investment as the welfare policy paradigm for the 21st century, seen through the lens of the life-course contingencies of the competitive knowledge economy and modern family-hood. Featuring contributions from leading scholars in the field, the volume revisits the intellectual roots and normative foundations of social investment, surveys the criticisms that have leveled against the social investment perspective in theory and policy practice, and presents empirical evidence of social investment progress together with novel research methodologies for assessing socioeconomic 'rates of return' on social investment. Given the progressive, admittedly uneven, diffusion of the social investment policy priorities across the globe, the volume seeks to address the pressing political question as to whether the social investment turn is able to withstand the fiscal austerity backlash that has re-emerged in the aftermath of the global financial crisis.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46784>

HEUPEL, Monika, ZÜRN, Michael (ed/s)
Protecting the individual from international authority: human rights in international organizations

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017

International organizations (IOs) develop institutional provisions to make sure that their policies do not violate human rights. Accordingly, whilst IOs have a greater scope of action and ability to promote collective goods than ever before, they also have a greater capacity to do harm. Based on ten case studies on UN and



EU sanctions policy, UN and NATO peacekeeping, and World Bank and IMF lending, this book examines human rights violations which can arise from the actions of IOs rather than those of states. It further explains how powerful IOs have introduced human rights protection provisions and analyzes the features of these provisions, including differences in their design and quality. This book provides evidence of a novel legitimation strategy authoritative IOs draw on that has, as yet, never been systematically studied before.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47425>

HOWARD, Neil P.

Child trafficking, youth labour mobility and the politics of protection

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017 Palgrave studies on children and development

This book provides the first overarching, empirically grounded, critical analysis of child trafficking as an idea, ordering principle, and artefact of politics. It examines (once) hegemonic anti-child trafficking discourse, policy and practice, and does so by placing secondary literature from around the world in conversation the author's paradigmatic case study of the situation in southern Benin. It deconstructs the child trafficking paradigm, contrasts it with 'real' histories of child and youth labour and mobility, and seeks to explain it by going 'inside' the anti-trafficking field. In doing so, Howard tells a gripping story of ideology at work.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45403>

IKONOMOU, Haakon A., ANDRY, Aurélie, BYBERG, Rebecca (ed/s)
European enlargement across rounds and beyond borders

London: Routledge, 2017 Routledge advances in European politics ; 132

European Enlargement across Rounds and Beyond Borders offers three interdisciplinary, innovative, and indeed radical, new ways of understanding and analysing EC/EU enlargements: first, tracing Longue Durée developments; second, investigating enlargement Beyond the Road to Membership; and third, exploring the Entangled Exchanges and synergies between the EC/EU and its outside. This edited volume will provide fresh perspectives on enlargement as one of the defining processes in Europe in the second half of the 20th century: How are we to understand enlargement as a policy? How has it changed the EU? What is the historical role of the British press in shaping the UK's visions of Europe? How has enlargement played into Russia's relationship with today's EU? Giving answers to these questions, and many more, this volume wishes to spark a broad debate about the roots, range, and repercussions of enlargement, and how historians, and other scholars, should engage with it.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46210>

JEBRIL, Nael, MATTHEWS, Jamie, LOVELESS, Matthew (ed/s)
Societies in flux: media, democratisation, and political socialization

Special issue of Interactions: studies in communication & culture, 2017 Vol. 8, No. 2-3

This special issue of Interactions: Studies in Communication & Culture sought to compile an empirically based understanding of the role of media in countries in transition as it relates to individuals' political attitudes, values and behaviour. While there is a growing corpus of work across several disciplines such as



political science, mass and political communication, anthropology and sociology on political socialization, it has not coalesced into an understanding – much less a theoretical body of knowledge – of individual political socialization via traditional and new media in periods of national change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50905>

JENSEN, Helle Strandgaard

From Superman to social realism: children's media and Scandinavian childhood

Amsterdam ; Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2017 Children's literature, culture, and cognition ; 6

Can children's media be a source of education and empowerment? Or is the commercial media market a threat to their sense of social and democratic values? Such questions about the appropriateness children's media consumption have recurred in public debates throughout the twentieth century. 'From Superman to Social Realism' provides an exciting new approach to the study of children's media and childhood history, drawing on the theories of cross-media consumption and transnational history. Based on extensive Scandinavian source material, it explores public debates about children's media between 1945 and 1985. Readers are taken on a fascinating journey through debates about superheroes in the 1950s, politicization of children's media in the 1960s, and about television and social realism in the 1980s. Arguments are firmly contextualized in Scandinavian childhood and welfare history, an approach that demonstrates why professional and political groups have perceived children's media as the key to the enculturation of future generations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46224>

KAMUSELLA, Tomasz, NOMACHI, Motor, GIBSON, Catherine (ed/s)

Central Europe through the lens of language politics: on the sample maps from the Atlas of language politics in modern central Europe

Sapporo: Slavic-Eurasian Research Center, Hokkaido University, 2017 Slavic Eurasian Papers ; No. 10

During the 1980s, Central Europe re-emerged as a concept of socio-political analysis in samizdat publications brought out in the region when the Cold War division of the continent into Eastern and Western Europe still stood fast. This concept of a newly found self-definition among Central Europe's literati and dissidents was brought to the wider attention of the West in 1984 by the Czech(oslovak) writer Milan Kundera in his seminal essay published in the New York Review of Books (Kundera 1984). To some it was a revelation that Central Europe could be a world unto itself, while others criticized this concept as a political delusion. More nationally-minded critics also saw it as a tool for a potential renewed German domination over the region. They reiterated how during the First World War Mitteleuropa had been a blueprint for building an economic-cum-political bloc in Central Europe under the joint control of Germany and Austria-Hungary (Naumann 1915). The breakup in 1989 of the Soviet bloc gave a lease of political reality to Central Europe. However, following the 1993 founding of the European Union (EU) the region's freshly postcommunist states applied for membership in this union, seen as a synonym of the West or, more exactly, of Western Europe. The Central European wish to join the European Union was a desire to become part of Western Europe. The curiously changing membership of the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) vindicates this



view. Founded in 1992 by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, the original member states promptly left it when they joined the EU in 2004. Nowadays, CEFTA embraces Albania, Moldova, and the post-Yugoslav states that have not joined the EU yet.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50146>

KHVALKOV, Evgeny

The colonies of Genoa in the Black Sea region: evolution and transformation

New York ; London: Routledge, 2017 Routledge research in medieval studies

This book focuses on the network of the Genoese colonies in the Black Sea area and their diverse multi-ethnic societies. It raises the problems of continuity of the colonial patterns, reveals the importance of the formation of the late medieval / early modern colonialism, the urban demography, and the functioning of the polytechnic entangled society of Caffa in its interaction with the outer world. It offers a novel interpretation of the functioning of this late medieval colonial polytechnic society and rejects the widely accepted narrative portraying the whole history of Caffa of the fifteenth century as a period of constant decline and depopulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47864>



KNEGT, Floris Daniël

Fascism, Liberalism and Europeanism in the political thought of Bertrand de Jouvenel and Alfred Fabre-Luce

Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2017 NIOD Studies on War, Holocaust, and Genocide

Despite the recent rise in studies that approach fascism as a transnational phenomenon, the links between fascism and internationalist intellectual currents have only received scant attention. This book explores the political thought of Bertrand de Jouvenel and Alfred Fabre-Luce, two French intellectuals, journalists and political writers who, from 1930 to the mid-1950s, moved between liberalism, fascism and Europeanism. Daniel Knecht argues that their longing for a united Europe was the driving force behind this ideological transformation-and that we can see in their thought the earliest stages of what would become neoliberalism. Creative Commons License CC BY NC ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0>)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51629>

KOCHAROV, Anna

Republican Europe

Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2017 Modern Studies in European Law

Constitutional orders constitute political communities – and international orders deriving from them – by managing conflicts that threaten peace. This book explores how a European political community can be advanced through EU constitutional law. 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. These can be resolved through regulation in a European political space. Here, EU law enables a continuous process of re-negotiating a shared European idea of positive liberty that can be accepted as its own by each



national polity in the EU. These solutions to the two types of conflicts correspond to the liberal and republican models for Europe. The claim of this book is that the constitutional design of Europe presents both liberal and republican features. Taking an innovative approach, which draws on arguments from substantive law, constitutional theory, case law analysis, insights from psychology and philosophy, it identifies how best to strengthen the Union through constitutional law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46704>

KUSCHMINDER, Katie

Reintegration strategies: conceptualizing how return migrants reintegrate

London: Palgrave Macmillian, 2017

This book critically examines and theorizes the process of how return migrants reintegrate into their countries of origin. The result is a new methodology for understanding the experiences of return migrants, or their 'reintegration strategies'. This approach demonstrates that reintegration strategies differ by type of return migrant, leading to variations in how far they are able to contribute to the development of their nation states. The author uses female return migration to Ethiopia as a case study, focusing on the impact of gender on reintegration strategies to analyse the connection between return migration and social change. This book will appeal to scholars of migration and refugee studies, as well as a wider audience of sociologists, anthropologists, demographers and policy makers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47704>

LACEY, Joseph

Centripetal democracy: democratic legitimacy and political identity in Belgium, Switzerland, and the European Union

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017

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 political identity formation. Partisan modes of political representation in the context of multifaceted electoral and direct democratic voting opportunities are emphasised on this model. There is, however, a strain of thought predominant in political theory that doubts the democratic capacities of political systems constituted by multiple public spheres. This view is referred to as the lingua franca thesis on sustainable democratic systems (LFT). Inadequate democratic institutions and acute demands to divide the political system (through devolution or secession), are predicted by this thesis. By combining an original normative democratic theory with a comparative analysis of how Belgium and Switzerland have variously managed to sustain themselves as multilingual democracies, this book identifies the main institutional features of a democratically legitimate European Union and the conditions required to bring it about. Part One presents a novel theory of democratic legitimacy and political identity formation on which subsequent analyses are based. Part Two defines the EU as a demoi-cracy and provides a thorough democratic assessment of this political system. Part Three explains why Belgium has largely succumbed to the centrifugal logic predicted by the LFT, while Switzerland apparently defies this logic. Part Four presents a model of centripetal democracy for the EU, one that would greatly reduce its democratic deficit and ensure that this political system does not succumb to the centrifugal forces expected by the LFT.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46230>



LOSTAL BECERRIL, Marina
International cultural heritage law in armed conflict: case-studies of Syria, Libya, Mali, the invasion of Iraq, and the Buddhas of Bamiyan
Cambridge ; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2017

This book fills gaps in the exploration of the protection of cultural heritage in armed conflict based on the World Heritage Convention. Marina Lostal offers a new perspective, designating a specific protection regime to world cultural heritage sites, which is so far lacking despite the fact that such sites are increasingly targeted. Lostal spells out this area's discrete legal principles, providing accessible and succinct guidelines to a usually complex web of international conventions. Using the conflicts in Syria, Libya and Mali (among others) as case studies, she offers timely insight into the phenomenon of cultural heritage destruction. Lastly, by incorporating the World Heritage Convention into the discourse, this book fulfills UNESCO's long-standing project of exploring 'how to promote the systemic integration between the [World Heritage] Convention of 1972 and the other UNESCO regimes'. It is sure to engender debate and cause reflection over cultural heritage and protection regimes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46670>

MENDES, Errol (ed/s)
Canada's constitutional democracy: the 150th anniversary celebration
Canada: LexisNexis Canada, 2017

A landmark constitutional law and history text as evidenced by the words of the Chief Justice of Canada and the Former Governor General in the forewords to the text which celebrates the 150th anniversary of Canada's Confederation through a range of perspectives from Canada's leading legal minds on constitutional law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50425>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, SIEBURGH, Carla (ed/s)
Primary EU law and private law concepts
Cambridge: Intersentia, 2017

Primary EU Law and Private Law Concepts starts with the hypothesis that the European Court of Justice has developed concepts in private law cases which differ in substance from the concepts that exist in the private law systems of the Member States. It aims to present developments in the current law of which EU lawyers and private lawyers generally are unaware. It offers ground-breaking analyses of the main private law concepts (the person, property, contract and tort and remedies) as they are used, created or adjusted by the Court. Each analysis results from insights obtained from the substantive meaning of the concepts deployed in the Court's case law, disconnected from the national meanings of such concepts. The direction of this analysis is from the cases to the concepts, not the other way around: the cases and the facts behind the private law relationships are the starting point. In this way the analyses show in detail how primary EU law influences private law relationships.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51464>





MOLINO, Paola

L'impero di carta: storia di una biblioteca e di un bibliotecario (Vienna, 1575-1608)

Roma: Viella, 2017 Libri di Viella ; 251

Alla fine del XVI secolo, l'erudito olandese Hugo Blotius tentò di realizzare a Vienna il progetto di un Museo del genere umano e di una Biblioteca imperiale universale. Assumendo per un trentennio la carica di bibliotecario di corte diede invece vita al primo nucleo della biblioteca imperiale asburgica. Qui ha lasciato alla sua morte un imponente archivio, fatto anzitutto di lettere, appunti, note e cataloghi. È questo insieme di carte ad accompagnare il lettore attraverso le stanze di una biblioteca in formazione, di una città e di un impero in una fase ancora poco nota della loro storia. Come tradurre un progetto universale nella costituzione di un'istituzione che seppur imperiale era ospitata nelle anguste stanze di un convento francescano? E come farlo in una città costantemente minacciata dall'invasione turca e dallo scoppio delle guerre di religione? Per quale tipo di pubblico concepire questa organizzazione? I dubbi e le frustrazioni del bibliotecario nel suo rapporto con la corte e l'imperatore consentono di ricomporre una fase di gestazione nella riorganizzazione del sapere europeo, ad un secolo dalla scoperta della stampa a caratteri mobili e dall'allargamento dei confini del mondo.

Prefazione <https://www.viella.it/toc/4020> e capitolo 3 'Il mestiere dei libri' <https://www.viella.it/toc/4021> sono Open Access

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47850>

MORINI, Marco

Trump & Co: miliardari al potere nella crisi del neoliberalismo

Roma: Castelvecchi, 2017

Questa ricerca offre un'analisi del crescente fenomeno dei miliardari che entrano in politica. Partendo dall'eccezionale campagna elettorale di Donald Trump negli Stati Uniti d'America, lo studio ripercorre le storie di altri cinque miliardari che sono riusciti a conquistare il potere politico: Silvio Berlusconi in Italia, Christoph Blocher in Svizzera, Mauricio Macri in Argentina, Sebastian Piñera in Cile e Thaksin Shinawatra in Thailandia. Attraverso un'accurata ricerca comparata, l'intento è quello di mettere in luce analogie e differenze tra i sei miliardari, confrontandone le storie imprenditoriali, l'origine delle fortune, lo sport come veicolo di popolarità, il processo di costruzione delle carriere politiche, lo stile di comunicazione, di leadership e di governo. Poiché il loro ingresso in politica e le vittorie elettorali sono avvenute in contesti geografici, sociali e politici così diversi, l'ipotesi è che la loro ascesa politica sia da ascrivere non solo alle strategie comunicative ma anche a un drammatico processo di trasformazione dei sistemi politici e a una generale disillusione e depolitizzazione degli elettori.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50664>



NARBONE, Luigi, FAVIER, Agnès, COLLOMBIER, Virginie (ed/s)

ايبيلو ايروس يف ةيّلحما تايمانيدلا: لخدأل بورح

Florence: European University Institute, 2017 EUI RSCAS, Middle East Directions (MED)

مهف يف ماهسإل إىل فدهي ايبيلو ايروس يف تاغانزلل ةيّلحما تاؤفحما: لخدأل بورح ينورتكيدال باتكلا اذه قلخ وه فدهل او. اهنأشب يفاكلا ثحبال يرجي مل يتلا، ةيبيلل او ةيروسلا تاغارصلل ةيّلحما تايمانيدلا نم ضعب ةيعامتجال التوحتال يف بشك نع رظنلا لال خ نم، ةيّلحما اهداعبأ ىلع ءوضلا طلسي يذلا تاغارصلا مده نم ديدج درس



BOOKS

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EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

مهدف عم طقف .لكذ تبقع أ يتلا ؤحلسملا تا عارصل او تاخرافتنال ا هجتنت يتلا ؤينيدلا و ؤيداصرتقال او ؤيسايسلا و ؤاهتنا دعب ام لىلا لاقتنال و تا عازنلال ل حل قفدا هو ؤلماش ؤيلمع يف ؤدبلا نكسملا نم نوكتيس تايمانيديلا هذهل ديج عارصلال .

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45764>

PALADINI , Luca

Il servizio europeo per l'azione esterna: aspetti giuridici e prospettive di sviluppo

Bari: Cacucci Editore, 2017 Collana di studi sull'integrazione Europea ; 17

The book tries to reconsider the EEAS – after over 5 years from Decision 2010/427/EU – capitalizing the practice, the literature and the developments occurred, in order to verify “what it is and does”, i.e. its role in the EU external action and if there are new perspectives in considering its nature, also in light of what the first High Representative affirmed in 2013: the EEAS is not «a European Ministry of Foreign Affairs designed to replace Member States’ ministries”. Five chapters compose the book: Chapter I is focused on the EEAS context of origin, i.e. the EU external action fragmentation; Chapter II illustrates the EEAS legal discipline, some organizational issues and the (two) lost occasions to reform it; Chapter III is focused on the EEAS nature; Chapter IV investigates the EEAS position in the EU external action institutional architecture; Chapter IV tries to understand if EEAS really is the EU «foreign policy service» or it’s a prelude, as it would seem. In the former case, what developments could be hypothesized? Is it possible to turn EEAS in a «foreign policy service» or it is only possible improving its functioning amending EU secondary law? Moreover, the issue of the EU «foreign policy service» necessary requires to “work on” the EEAS or is it possible reasoning also on the High Representative? In fact, Article 27 (3) TEU describes a simul stabunt, simul cadent relationship that would support also a different approach. Some final and, summarizing considerations end this book. The book is imbued of two fil rouge: first, the EU external action fragmentation as a context of origin of the EEAS and as an element influencing its tasks and institutional position; second, the relationship with the High Representative with its implications (hierarchical subordination, functional symmetry and “transversality” in external action, the lost occasions to review the EEAS, the issue of the EU «foreign policy service», etc). Moreover, two legal approaches co-exist in the analysis: the EU Law as the main reference discipline, and (a limited use of) the International Law, for specific aims, because it’s clear to us that even if UE is a supranational organization, it still belongs to the genus of international organizations and, for this reason, it can be also object of internationalist critical reviews.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/52025>

PARCU, Pier Luigi, MONTI, Giorgio, BOTTA, Marco (ed/s)

Abuse of dominance in EU competition law: emerging trends

Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2017

Granting rebates to a customer or refusing to supply a competitor are examples of ordinary commercial practices, which become ‘abusive’ under Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) when carried out by ‘dominant’ firms. This topical book provides an up-to-date account of the emerging trends in the enforcement and interpretation of this provision at both the EU and national level. Employing a range of case studies, this illuminating book adds a cross-country perspective to the growing debate surrounding the scope of application of Article 102 of the TFEU; a debate largely caused by its ambiguous wording. Besides analysing the case law of the EU Courts and EU Commission that determine what conduct falls in the ‘abuse’ box, a number of chapters examine the active contribution of national courts and competition authorities



in the ongoing process of shaping the meaning of this legal provision. Astute and discerning, this book will appeal to academics and researchers in the areas of EU competition law and policy. Its practical examples will also prove beneficial to practitioners and national competition authorities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45664>

PASTOR MERCHANTE, Fernando (ed/s)

The role of competitors in the enforcement of state aid law

Oxford ; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2017 Hart studies in competition law ; 16

This book explores the tools that the European rules on State aid place in the hands of competitors when it comes to fighting subsidies and other state measures of financial assistance to firms. In order to do so, the book scrutinises the means of redress available to competitors before national courts (private enforcement), as well as the opportunities that they have to make their voice heard in the course of the European Commission's enforcement procedures (public enforcement). The insights provided by the book lead to a better understanding of the rights of private parties under the rules and practices that govern the enforcement of State aid law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46347>

PIOTROWSKI, Grzegorz

In the shadow of the Iron Curtain: Central and Eastern European alterglobalists

Frankfurt am Main ; New York: Peter Lang, 2017

This book examines the alterglobalist activists in Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary. Based on lengthy ethnographic fieldwork and numerous in-depth interviews with key figures of the movement, it covers mobilizations and actions between 1998 and 2011 and analyzes the process of adapting the alterglobalist way of thinking, claims and organizational modes in post-socialist countries. By pointing out the main challenges the movement faced, the author discusses the ways it tried to overcome these. The main argument is that the post-communist legacy (expressed in low levels of mobilization, in rejection of leftist ideals and discourse and in deep mistrust towards political life) had a tremendous impact on the formation and the shape of the alterglobalist movement in the region.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46144>



PRIMO BRAGA, Carlos A., HOEKMAN, Bernard M. (ed/s)

Future of the global trade order. 2nd edition

Florence: European University Institute, 2017 Global Governance Programme, IMD, Fundação Dom Cabral (FDC), [Global Economics]

The volume brings together essays on key challenges confronting the global trading system, taking a business perspective. This second edition updates all the contributions in the first edition, and includes new chapters reflecting on the forces impacting on globalization, prospects for US trade policy and competition policy and the global trade regime.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49384>





REINISCH, Dieter (ed/s)

Resistance in modern Ireland

Studi irlandesi: a journal of Irish studies, 2017 No. 7

Monographic Section on “Resistance in Modern Ireland” of issue 7 of the journal “Studi irlandesi: A Journal of Irish Studies”.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46884>

REINISCH, Dieter

Die Frauen der IRA: Cumann na mBan und der Nordirlandkonflikt 1968–1986

Vienna: Promedia, 2017 Edition kritische Forschung

Nordirland durchlebte den längsten und blutigsten Konflikt in Westeuropa nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg. Im Sommer 1969 führten die brutale Niederschlagung von Bürgerrechtsmärschen, Pogrome gegen die katholische Minderheit und Attentate zur Entsendung der britischen Armee. Der Krieg sollte fast 30 Jahre andauern und über 3000 Menschen das Leben kosten. Im Jahr 1998 fand er mit einem Waffenstillstand sein – vorläufiges? – Ende. Als Kriegsparteien kämpften auf der einen Seite die britische Armee, die nordirische Polizei und loyalistische Paramilitärs. Ihnen gegenüber standen republikanische Gruppierungen, die das Ziel einer ungeteilten demokratisch-sozialistischen Republik Irland verfolgten. Die bedeutendste militärische Organisation aufseiten der Republikaner war die Irisch-Republikanische Armee (IRA). Neben der männlich-dominierten IRA existierte jedoch auch eine irisch-republikanische Frauenorganisation namens „Cumann na mBan“ („Organisation der Frauen“). Das vorliegende Buch ist die erste Studie über die Frauenorganisation der IRA während des Nordirlandkonflikts. Dieter Reinisch greift dabei auch auf über zwei Dutzend Interviews mit Aktivistinnen der Cumann na mBan zurück, die er selbst führte. Er beschreibt ihren Wandel von einer IRA-Hilfsorganisation in den 1960er-Jahren zu einer effektiven Frauenarmee in den 1970er-Jahren und schließlich ihre darauffolgende Kaltstellung durch die IRA-Führung.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45824>

RENTON, James, GIDLEY, Ben (ed/s)

Antisemitism and Islamophobia in Europe: a shared story?

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017 [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

This is the first book to examine the relationship between European antisemitism and Islamophobia from the Crusades until the twenty-first century in the principal flashpoints of the two racisms. With case studies ranging from the Balkans to the UK, the contributors take the debate away from politicised polemics about whether or not Muslims are the new Jews. Much previous scholarship and public discussion has focused on comparing European ideas about Jews and Judaism in the past with contemporary attitudes towards Muslims and Islam. This volume rejects this approach. Instead, it interrogates how the dynamic relationship between antisemitism and Islamophobia has evolved over time and space. The result is the uncovering of a previously unknown story in which European ideas about Jews and Muslims were indeed connected, but were also ripped apart. Religion, empire, nation-building, and war, all played their part in the complex evolution of this relationship. As well as a study of prejudice, this book also opens up a new area of inquiry: how Muslims, Jews, and others have responded to these historically connected racisms. The volume brings together leading scholars in the emerging field of antisemitism-Islamophobia studies who work in a diverse



range of disciplines: anthropology, history, sociology, critical theory, and literature. Together, they help us to understand a Europe in which Jews and Arabs were once called Semites, and today are widely thought to be on two different sides of the War on Terror.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46108>

RICARD-GUAY, Alexandra, MAROUKIS, Thanos (ed/s)
*Human trafficking in domestic work: a special case or a learning ground
for the anti-trafficking field?*

Journal of immigrant and refugee studies, 2017 Vol, 15, No. 2, [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

This Special Issue looks at the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings (THB) in the domestic work sector in six European countries: Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and Great Britain. Contributions to this issue examine cases of severe exploitation in domestic work, analyze the conditions that are prone to exploitation, and explore why such situations of trafficking are not identified and prevented. Domestic work is an example of how gaps in policies (labor, immigration, welfare), social values and norms, and the relational dimension interplay in situations of trafficking. This is the point of departure, the premise, of this Special Issue. Given the peculiar nature of domestic work—being performed in private households and being at the junction of labor market and family—looking at trafficking in this context can contribute to advancing further the understanding of THB. Domestic work presents multifaceted challenges that speak to and inform a better understanding of the various areas and forms of trafficking.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46944>

ROICK, Matthias
*Pontano's virtues: Aristotelian moral and political thought in the
renaissance*

London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2017 Bloomsbury studies in the Aristotelian tradition

First secretary to the Aragonese kings of Naples, Giovanni Pontano (1429-1503) was a key figure of the Italian Renaissance. A poet and a philosopher of high repute, Pontano's works offer a reflection on the achievements of fifteenth-century humanism and address major themes of early modern moral and political thought. Taking his defining inspiration from Aristotle, Pontano wrote on topics such as prudence, fortune, magnificence, and the art of pleasant conversation, rewriting Aristotle's Ethics in the guise of a new Latin philosophy, inscribed with the patterns of Renaissance culture. This book shows how Pontano's rewriting of Aristotelian ethics affected not only his philosophical views, but also his political life and his place in the humanist movement. Drawing on Pontano's treatises, dialogues, letters, poems and political writings, Matthias Roick presents us with the first comprehensive study of Pontano's moral and political thought, offering novel insights into the workings of Aristotelian virtue ethics in the early modern period.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45505>





ROSSETTO, Nicolò (ed/s)

Design the electricity market(s) of the future

Florence: European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies,
2017 Florence School of Regulation Energy

The profound transformation of the European electricity system is putting the design of the electricity markets that emerged during the restructuring of the 1990s and early 2000s into question. The need for decarbonisation and the wave of innovation in ICT are affecting the optimal functioning of those markets. New options, such as the 'privatisation' of service reliability, are becoming a reality, while some of the solutions adopted in the past, such as the reliance on day-ahead energy-only wholesale markets based on marginal pricing, are no longer sustainable. These changes call for a rethinking of the way markets are built within the EU. This is a fundamental step which academics, practitioners and policy-makers have to make together if they want to provide the conditions for long-term investments, integrate a growing amount of renewable energy sources efficiently and securely, and ensure the active participation of customers and communities at the local level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50004>

ROSSI, Federico Matías

The poor's struggle for political incorporation: the Piquetero movement in Argentina

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017 Cambridge studies in contentious politics

This book offers an innovative perspective on the ever-widening gap between the poor and the state in Latin American politics. It presents a comprehensive analysis of the main social movement that mobilized the poor and unemployed people of Argentina to end neoliberalism and to attain incorporation into a more inclusive and equal society. The piquetero (picketer) movement is the largest movement of unemployed people in the world. This movement has transformed Argentine politics to the extent of becoming part of the governing coalition for more than a decade. Rossi argues that the movement has been part of a long-term struggle by the poor for socio-political participation in the polity after having been excluded by authoritarian regimes and neoliberal reforms. He conceptualizes this process as a wave of incorporation, exploring the characteristics of this major redefinition of politics in Latin America.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48705>

ROY, Olivier

In search of the lost Orient: an interview with Jean-Louis Schlegel

New York ; Chichester: Columbia University Press, 2017

Olivier Roy is one of the world's leading experts on political Islam. But he is not only a scholar-he is also a traveler. Roy's keen and iconoclastic insights emerge from a lifetime of study combined with intrepid exploration through Afghanistan and Central Asia. In this book-length interview, Roy tells the lively and colorful story of his many adventures and discoveries in a variety of social and political settings and how they have come to shape his understanding of the Islamic world and its complex recent history. In Search of the Lost Orient is a candid, personal account of the experiences that led Roy to challenge his youthful ideas of an untouched, romanticized East and build a new intellectual framework to better understand and cohabit with the religions, politics, and cultures of the East, West, North, and South. In conversation with Jean-Louis Schlegel of the magazine Esprit, Roy offers insight into the key themes of his career. Roy's



immersion in the complexities of many Central Asian territories started him on his critique of the idea of an essentialized Islam. Alongside tales of backpacking from Paris to Kabul, his Afghan decade during the Soviet invasion, and official travel to post-Soviet Central Asia in the 1990s, Roy reflects on the nature of political and humanitarian engagement in this part of the world. He recounts his formative years, education, and developing political commitments and speaks to his evolving place within France's shifting intellectual and religious cultures. This book outlines Roy's lifelong practice—a combination of deliberate research goals and chance encounters—that examines Islam, immigration, and, more broadly, the future of cultures, religions, and secularism in the face of globalization. Both a significant intellectual autobiography and a compelling travelogue through some of the world's pivotal places, *In Search of the Lost Orient* offers a striking testimony to the many facets of an exceptional thinker.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48869>

ROY, Olivier

Jihad and death: the global appeal of Islamic State

London: Hurst Publishers, 2017

How has ISIS been able to muster support far beyond its initial constituency in the Arab world and attract tens of thousands of foreign volunteers, including converts to Islam, and seemingly countless supporters online? In this compelling intervention into the debate about ISIS' origins and future prospects, the renowned French sociologist, Olivier Roy, argues that while terrorism and Jihadism are familiar phenomena, the deliberate pursuit of death has produced a new kind of radical violence. In other words, we're facing not a radicalization of Islam, but the Islamization of radicalism. *Jihad and Death* is a concise dissection of the highly sophisticated narrative mobilised by ISIS: the myth of the Caliphate recast into a modern story of heroism and nihilism. According to Roy, this very contemporary aesthetic of violence is less rooted in the history of Islamic thought than it is entrenched in a youth culture that has turned global and violent.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45864>

SHACHAR, Ayelet, BAUBÖCK, Rainer,

BLOEMRAAD, Irene, VINK, Maarten Peter (ed/s)

The Oxford handbook of citizenship

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017 Oxford handbooks

Contrary to predictions that it would become increasingly redundant in a globalizing world, citizenship is back with a vengeance. The Oxford Handbook of Citizenship brings together leading experts in law, philosophy, political science, economics, sociology, and geography to provide a multidisciplinary, comparative discussion of different dimensions of citizenship: as legal status and political membership; as rights and obligations; as identity and belonging; as civic virtues and practices of engagement; and as a discourse of political and social equality or responsibility for a common good. The contributors engage with some of the oldest normative and substantive quandaries in the literature, dilemmas that have renewed salience in today's political climate. As well as setting an agenda for future theoretical and empirical explorations, this Handbook explores the state of citizenship today in an accessible and engaging manner that will appeal to a wide academic and non-academic audience. Chapters highlight variations in citizenship regimes practiced in different countries, from immigrant states to 'non-western' contexts, from settler societies to newly independent states, attentive to both migrants and those who never cross an international border. Topics include the 'selling' of citizenship, multilevel citizenship, in-between statuses, citizenship laws, post-colonial citizenship, the impact of technological change on citizenship, and other cutting-edge issues. This Handbook is the major reference



work for those engaged with citizenship from a legal, political, and cultural perspective. Written by the most knowledgeable senior and emerging scholars in their fields, this comprehensive volume offers state-of-the-art analyses of the main challenges and prospects of citizenship in today's world of increased migration and globalization. Special emphasis is put on the question of whether inclusive and egalitarian citizenship can provide political legitimacy in a turbulent world of exploding social inequality and resurgent populism.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48847>

STJEPANOVIC, Dejan

Multiethnic regionalisms in Southeastern Europe: statehood alternatives

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, Comparative territorial politics

This book is based on a comparative study of regionalisms in Croatia's regions of Dalmatia and Istria as well as Serbia's Vojvodina. The monograph's main focus is on regionalist political party strategies since 1990, and within that, each case study considers history and historiography, inter-group relations, economics, and region-building. The analysis demonstrates that many of the common assumptions about the causal determinants of territorial autonomy projects and outcomes, as well as about a teleological and unidirectional path from regionalism to nationalism, do not stand up to scrutiny. The author introduces original concepts such as plurinational, multinational and sectional regionalism to theories of nationalism and territorial politics. This book will appeal to scholars and upper-level students interested in territorial politics, federalism, nationalism and comparative politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48868>

STÖCKER, Lars Fredrik

Bridging the Baltic Sea: networks of resistance and opposition during the Cold War era

Lanham: Lexington Books, 2017 The Harvard Cold War studies

Tracing the origins, evolution, and goals of Polish and Estonian émigré politics in Cold War Sweden and its linkages with both the host and homeland societies, this book investigates the transnational dimension of resistance and opposition to the communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe. The analysis of the constantly shifting, at times conspiratorial, and even subversive networks that transcended the Iron Curtain draws a line from World War II to the collapse of the Soviet Union, framing half a century of transnationally concerted political activism in a geographical context that has not received much scholarly attention. Challenging the image of the Baltic Sea Region as a periphery of the European Cold War theater, the topography of the multilayered and complex linkages between neutral Sweden and her opposite coasts suggests that the small inland sea was a particularly vibrant setting for processes that efficiently defied the rigid border regimes of the Cold War era. This book relates both to ongoing historiographical debates about the scope and extent of East-West contacts that developed underneath the radar of international diplomacy and to the question of the role, significance, and impact of émigré politics during the Cold War. Embedding the dynamics of transnationally framed opposition in the wider context of political, economic, and cultural relations at the northeastern peripheries of divided Europe, the study not only sheds new light on so far still unexplored facets of interaction and cooperation between societies in East and West, but also offers a first comprehensive synthesis of the Baltic Sea Region's post-war history.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50024>



STRATH, Bo, WAGNER, Peter
European modernity: a global approach

London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2017 Europe's legacy in the modern world. History collection

It is often taken for granted that modernity emerged in Europe and diffused from there across the world. This book questions that assumption and re-examines the question of European modernity in the light of world history. Bo Strath and Peter Wagner re-position Europe in the global context of the 19th and 20th centuries. They show that Europe is less modern than has been assumed, and modernity less European and thus decentre Europe in a way that makes room for a wider historical perspective. Adopting a thematic structure, the authors reconceive the idea of European modernity in relation to key topics such democracy, industrial revolution and religion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49224>

STRÖBELE, Maarit Felicitas

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

Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2017 Politik und Demokratie in den kleineren Ländern Europas ; Politics and governance in the smaller European democracies ; Bd. 14

Is there such a thing as suburban political preference in Western Europe, and if so, how would such a finding be related to political cleavages? To answer these questions, this book combines approaches from political science and urban studies to explain how political preferences of core city and suburban voters differ from a cross-national comparative perspective by analysing Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland. The book postulates that urban-suburban divergences in political preference are related to diverging patterns of the daily use of spaces as well as to different lifestyles within the middle class. The analyses show that suburbanites tend to prefer the conservative side of the political spectrum. Suburbia, despite being part of the urbanised world, tends towards political preference patterns that are closer to rural than to core city patterns. In a further context, the study aims to broaden the understanding of political cleavages in European multiparty democracies, particularly the urban-rural cleavage, by highlighting the relationship between one of the largest changes in the European landscape over the 20th century and its inhabitants' political preferences.

Gibt es in Westeuropa ein suburbanes Wählerprofil? – Und, wenn ja, wie verhält sich ein solcher Befund zu wichtigen politischen Konfliktlinien? Mit Ansätzen aus Politikwissenschaft und Raumsoziologie legt die Vergleichsstudie dreier Länder (Deutschland, Niederlande, Schweiz) dar, wie sich Wählerpräferenzen zwischen Kernstadt und Umland unterscheiden. Es wird angenommen, dass sich urban-suburbane Unterschiede in der politischen Präferenz auf Unterschiede in der alltäglichen Lebenspraxis sowie auf unterschiedliche Lebensstile verschiedener Teile der Mittelklasse zurückführen lassen. Die Analysen zeigen, dass Einwohner von suburbanen Gemeinden eher zur konservativen Seite des politischen Spektrums neigen. Das heißt, der suburbane Raum ist zwar Teil der verstädterten Welt, zeigt aber politische Präferenzmuster, die näher bei ländlichen als bei kernstädtischen Mustern liegen. In einem weiteren Zusammenhang trägt die Studie zum Verständnis der politischen Konfliktlinien in europäischen Mehrparteiensystemen bei, insbesondere im Hinblick auf Stadt-Land-Konflikte, indem diese mit einer der eingreifendsten Veränderungen der europäischen Landschaft im 20. Jahrhundert, der Suburbanisierung, in Verbindung gesetzt werden.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47364>



TOIVANEN, Mikko

The travels of Pieter Albert Bik: writings from the Dutch colonial world of the early nineteenth century

Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2017

The unpublished writings of a Dutch colonial official, Pieter Albert Bik (1798-1855) are studied and contextualized in this book. The remarkable autobiographical manuscript of Bik, which is here presented in English translation with annotations, provides a unique glimpse of the wide horizons of the world of Dutch colonialism, tracing his many journeys in Europe, the Dutch East Indies and Japan as well as across the oceans in the first half of the nineteenth century. In this work, Mikko Toivanen draws a parallel between Bik's colonial travels and the contemporary emergence of a new kind of travel within Europe, showing that the culture of colonial travel was intimately connected with notions of leisure and tourism being developed back home at the time.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51264>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna (ed/s)

Global governance from regional perspectives: a critical view

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017 [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism], [European, Transnational and Global Governance]

Global Governance from Regional Perspectives argues that the academic debate on global governance has neglected the combination of power with value constellations/culture. Both input and output legitimacy, for instance, or the exercise of control and influence are inextricably related to culture, worldviews, and values. The book questions theoretically the Western hegemonic and hence 'invisible' definition of governance and related concepts, as well as the Western hegemony over global governance institutions. It looks from the ground up whether, and how, alternative practices, institutions/networks, and concepts/norms of global governance are emerging in relation to emerging powers and regional integration systems. Global Governance from Regional Perspectives starts with a critical reading of global governance from multi-disciplinary views and engages with two important and under-studied aspects, notably how global governance can be measured and what lies behind such measurements, and questions the democratic deficit of global governance. The book provides a series of regional and country perspectives on global governance which engage with a specific example of an institution, process, or issue that is used to highlight why and how the western hegemonic views and practices of global governance are (or not) contested. The book offers a mapping of global governance phenomena in different regions of the world and a critical readings of those. As such this volume is different from all international relations or political science collections on global governance and also opens up a new field of study that has been hitherto neglected in sociological or cultural studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46985>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna (ed/s)

Multicultural governance in a mobile world

Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2017 [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

Migration-related cultural diversity poses a number of highly pressing challenges for liberal democratic societies. This book explores what forms of migrant accommodation and multicultural citizenship we can envisage in the contemporary context of increased migration, where newcomers are often not given



a settlement perspective. Through both theoretical contributions and empirically orientated analyses, this book provides insights into how theories and practices of multicultural citizenship and migrant integration are adapting, and might adapt in the future, to the new patterns of international migration and mobility that we are seeing in today's world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49765>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, MODOOD, Tariq (ed/s)
The problem of religious diversity: European challenges, Asian approaches
Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2017 [Global Governance Programme],
[Cultural Pluralism]

Could lessons from Asia, Oceania and the Middle East help Europe overcome the challenge of religious diversity? Religious diversity is one of the toughest challenges that today's European societies face in their search for identity, equality and cohesion in an increasingly globalised world. This book engages critically with the different models and approaches for managing religion adopted in Europe, Asia and Oceania in order to seek answers to this pressing normative, conceptual and policy issue.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48865>

TZANOU, Maria
The fundamental right to data protection: normative value in the context of counter-terrorism surveillance
Oxford ; Portland: Hart Publishing, 2017

Since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, data protection has been elevated to the status of a fundamental right in the European Union and is now enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights alongside the right to privacy. This timely book investigates the normative significance of data protection as a fundamental right in the EU. The first part of the book examines the scope, the content and the capabilities of data protection as a fundamental right to resolve problems and to provide for an effective protection. It discusses the current approaches to this right in the legal scholarship and the case-law and identifies the limitations that prevent it from having an added value of its own. It suggests a theory of data protection that reconstructs the understanding of this right and could guide courts and legislators on data protection issues. The second part of the book goes on to empirically test the reconstructed right to data protection in four case-studies of counter-terrorism surveillance: communications metadata, travel data, financial data and Internet data surveillance. The book will be of interest to academics, students, policy-makers and practitioners in EU law, privacy, data protection, counter-terrorism and human rights law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46835>

VAN GESTEL, Rob, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang,
RUBIN, Edward L. (ed/s)
Rethinking legal scholarship: a transatlantic dialogue
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017

Although American scholars sometimes consider European legal scholarship as old-fashioned and inward-looking and Europeans often perceive American legal scholarship as amateur social science, both traditions share a joint challenge. If legal scholarship becomes too much separated from practice, legal scholars



will ultimately make themselves superfluous. If legal scholars, on the other hand, cannot explain to other disciplines what is academic about their research, which methodologies are typical, and what separates proper research from mediocre or poor research, they will probably end up in a similar situation. Therefore we need a debate on what unites legal academics on both sides of the Atlantic. Should legal scholarship aspire to the status of a science and gradually adopt more and more of the methods, (quality) standards, and practices of other (social) sciences? What sort of methods do we need to study law in its social context and how should legal scholarship deal with the challenges posed by globalization?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51472>

VAN LEEUWEN, Barend

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

Oxford ; London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2017 Modern studies in European law ; 68,

With the New Approach, the EU has incorporated European standardisation in its regulatory approach to improve the free movement of goods. Such a New Approach does not exist for services. Nevertheless, a significant number of European services standards have been made. This book focuses on European standardisation of services and its impact on private law. Two services sectors are analysed: the healthcare sector and the tourism sector. The core chapters of the book contain a number of case studies based on empirical research in these sectors. The first part discusses how European services standards interact with existing legal regulation at the European and national level. It is shown that, at the European level, there is no clear legal framework in which European services standards are adopted. This has an impact on their application in private law, which is the main theme of the second part of the book. Moreover, there is a real risk that European services standards create obstacles to free movement. This will prevent their successful application in private law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45724>

VON GRAEVENITZ, Fritz Georg

*Argument Europa: Internationalismus in der globalen Agrarkrise der
Zwischenkriegszeit (1927-1937)*

Frankfurt: Campus Verlag, 2017

Die Zeit zwischen dem Ersten und Zweiten Weltkrieg gilt als Periode des extremen Nationalismus. Doch paradoxerweise bildeten sich zwischen 1919 und 1939 starke internationale Kooperationen aus, die für das 20. Jahrhundert massgeblich werden sollten. Am Beispiel des Agrarmarkts, eines besonders national ausgerichteten Wirtschaftssektors, zeigt Fritz Georg von Graevenitz, dass Protektionismus als Abbild des wirtschaftlichen Nationalismus und internationale Kooperation in Form von Marktintervention in den krisenhaften 1920er- und 1930er-Jahren zwei Seiten derselben Medaille sein konnten. Im Fokus seiner Analyse stehen nicht staatliche Akteure, die bei der Ausgestaltung einer europäischen Agrarpolitik entscheidend mitwirkten.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47884>



VÖSSING, Konstantin

How leaders mobilize workers: social democracy, revolution, and moderate syndicalism

New York: Cambridge University Press, 2017

This book explains why leaders chose social democracy, revolution, or moderate syndicalism to mobilize workers, and why it matters. In some countries, leaders have responded effectively to their political environment, while leaders in other countries have made ill-fitting choices. Vössing explains not only why leaders make fitting or ill-fitting choices of mobilization strategies, but also how their choices affect the success of that interest mobilization and subsequent political development. Using the most extensive compilation of quantitative data and historical sources, this book combines a thorough analysis of the formation of class politics in all twenty industrialized countries between 1863 and 1919 with a general theory of political mobilization. It integrates economic, political, and ideational factors into a comprehensive account which highlights the critical role of individual leaders, and which develops an innovative model for their decision-making process based on insights from both rational choice theory and psychology.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47764>

WEINAR, Agnieszka (ed/s)

Emigration and diaspora policies in the age of mobility

Cham: Springer, 2017. Global migration issues ; 9,

This volume examines the ways different countries around the world have responded to rising numbers of mobile citizens. Complete with detailed case studies, it provides a groundbreaking and global analysis of emigration and diaspora policies in the 21st century. First, an introduction considers factors that determines a state's policy choices. It draws on rich empirical material to present readers with information on the determinants of policy definition and implementation, reactions to emigration, and converging and diverging trends. Next, the volume offers detailed case studies from 15 countries around the world, including Argentina, Vietnam, Senegal, the Russian Federation, Denmark, and Turkey. Coverage for each country critically analyzes its emigration or diaspora policies as well as how these policies affect its mobile citizens. The contributors also place the policies in context and explore the consequences of pertinent rules and provisions. In addition, a conclusion presents a comparative analysis of all case studies as well as details a set of best practices. Emigration and immigration are two sides of the same coin that every country experiences and, in one way or the other, must face. This book offers readers a new look on diaspora and emigration governance across the globe and explores the future paradigm of reactions to emigration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47485>

WEINAR, Agnieszka, UNTERREINER, Anne, FARGUES, Philippe (ed/s)

Migrant integration between homeland and host society. Volume 1, Where does the country of origin fit?

Cham: Springer, 2017 Global migration issues ; 7, [Migration Policy Centre], [INTERACT]

This book provides a theoretical framing to analyse and examine the interaction between origin and destination in the migrant integration process. Coverage offers a set of concrete conceptual tools, which can be operationalised when measuring integration. This title is the first of two complementary volumes, each of which is designed to stand alone and provide a different approach to the topic. Here, the chapters offer a detailed look at integration across eight key areas: labour, education, language and culture, civic and



political participation, housing, social ties, religion, and access to citizenship. Readers are presented with an examination into the globally available knowledge on interactions between emigration/diaspora policies on one hand and integration policies on the other. Migrants actively belong to two places: the land they left behind and the home they are seeking to build. This book gives an insightful argument for the need to include information about countries and communities of origin when examining integration, which is often overlooked. It will appeal to academics, policymakers, integration practitioners, civil society organisations, as well as students. Overall, the chapters establish a cohesive analytical framework to this important topic.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47407>

WEISBRODE, Kenneth
The Atlanticists: a story of American diplomacy
[Minneapolis]: Nortia Press, 2017

The Atlanticists is the history of the American commitment to Europe in the twentieth century as seen through the eyes of the personalities who made it. Such commitment did not emerge serendipitously. It was carefully constructed and cemented by a network of diplomats and politicians that imagined, built, and sustained a new international system centered on the Atlantic. In their vision, America and Europe were essential parts of a single, cooperative community, not rivals or one another's periodic savior. Historian Kenneth Weisbrode reveals--for the first time, warts and all--the insider's story of the people who built this community. Ironically, and perhaps auspiciously, Weisbrode's look back at the creation of this important alliance comes at a time when U.S.-European relationships are straining, and in very real danger of coming apart.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46084>

WIESNER, Claudia, HAAPALA, Taru, PALONEN, Kari
Debates, rhetoric and political action: practices of textual interpretation and analysis
London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017 Rhetoric, politics and society

This book explicates how debates and documents can be understood, interpreted and analysed as political action. It offers the reader both a theoretical introduction and practical guidance. The authors deploy the perspective that debates are to be understood as political activity, and documents can be regarded as frozen debates. The first chapter discusses what is to be understood as politics and political. The second chapter explains the concept of debate as an exchange of arguments in speaking pro and contra. The third chapter presents concrete approaches, research practices and experiences that help analysing debates and documents as politics. The fourth chapter consists of a number of case studies that demonstrate how researchers can proceed in analysing parliamentary debates, documents, laws, and media articles. This book will be of use to all students and scholars interested in analysing texts and documents, as well as in political rhetoric and parliamentary debates.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45395>

WILLUMSEN, David Munck
The acceptance of party unity in parliamentary democracies
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017

Despite the central role of policy preferences in the subsequent behaviour of legislators, preferences at the level of the individual legislator have been almost entirely neglected in the study of parliaments and



legislative behaviour. The main reason for this is the difficulty of obtaining measures of legislator preferences that are not based on their behaviour. This book explores direct measures of policy preferences through parliamentary surveys. Building on this, the book develops measures of policy incentives of legislators to dissent from their parliamentary parties, and demonstrates that preference similarity amongst legislators explains a very substantial proportion of party unity, yet cannot explain all of it. Through a quantitative analysis of the attitudes of legislators to the demands of party unity and what drives these attitudes, the book argues that the reason for the difference between observed unity and the levels of unity which can be explained by preference similarity among legislators, is the conscious acceptance by MPs that the long-term benefits of belonging to a united party (such as increased influence on legislation, lower transaction costs and better chances of gaining office) outweigh the short-term benefits of always voting for their ideal policy outcome. The volume reinforces this argument through the analysis of both open-ended survey questions as well as survey questions on the costs and benefits of belonging to a political party in a legislature.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48584>

WILMS, Günter

Protecting fundamental values in the European Union through the rule of law: articles 2 and 7 TEU from a legal, historical and comparative angle

Florence: European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, 2017

The present study combines practical experience with the implementation of Union law ‘on the ground’ with an academic approach. It intends to facilitate the interpretation of the fundamental values mentioned in Article 2 TEU and their main enforcement mechanism, Article 7 TEU, by putting them in a historical and comparative context. Both prove the importance of ‘homogeneity-provisions’ and their enforcement but also illustrate how rarely similar clauses have been used in other multilayer systems. From a practical perspective, the study shows the dilemma the Commission faces when confronted with the question whether to commence a formal procedure under Article 7 TEU. It has two options: either it opens the formal procedure or not. In the first scenario the initiative either finds the necessary majority in the Council/European (Commission ‘gets it right’) or it does not (Commission would be overdoing it, “false positive”). In the second scenario, it could happen that the necessary majorities for Article 7 TEU could have been obtained (“false negative”). The present study gives examples for all three outcomes (Weimar, Wallace and Vienna) and illustrates their consequences. It also shows alternative ways for the enforcement of the Fundamental Values protected by Article 2 TEU such as the infringement procedure under Article 258 TEU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44987>

ZANETTI, Cristiano

Janello Torriani and the Spanish empire: a Vitruvian artisan at the dawn of the scientific revolution

Leiden: Brill, 2017 Nuncius series ; 2

Janello Torriani, known in the Spanish-speaking world as Juanelo Turriano (Cremona, Italy ca. 1500 - Toledo, Spain 1585), is the greatest among Renaissance inventors and constructors of machines. Contemporary literates and mathematicians celebrated Janello Torriani and his creations in their writings. It is striking how such fame turned into nearly complete oblivion, leaving only a few clues of a blurred and distorted memory dispersed here and there. This book wishes to show the central role that artisans formed in the Vitruvian



tradition played in demonstrating through practical mathematics an increasing and positive control over Nature, a step rooted in humanist culture and foundational for the understanding of those historical processes known as the Scientific and the Industrial Revolutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48344>

ZYSSET, Alain

The ECHR and Human Rights theory: reconciling the moral and the political conceptions

Abingdon ; New York: Routledge, 2017 Routledge research in human rights law

The European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) has been relatively neglected in the field of normative human rights theory. This book aims to bridge the gap between human rights theory and the practice of the ECHR. In order to do so, it tests the two overarching approaches in human rights theory literature: the ethical and the political, against the practice of the ECHR 'system'. The book also addresses the history of the ECHR and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) as an international legal and political institution. The book offers a democratic defence of the authority of the ECtHR. It illustrates how a conception of democracy – more specifically, the egalitarian argument for democracy developed by Thomas Christiano on the domestic level – can illuminate the reasoning of the Court, including the allocation of the margin of appreciation on a significant number of issues. Alain Zysset argues that the justification of the authority of the ECtHR – its prominent status in the domestic legal orders – reinforces the democratic process within States Parties, thereby consolidating our status as political equals in those legal and political orders.

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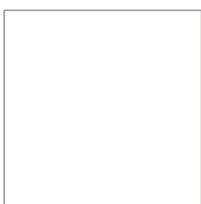
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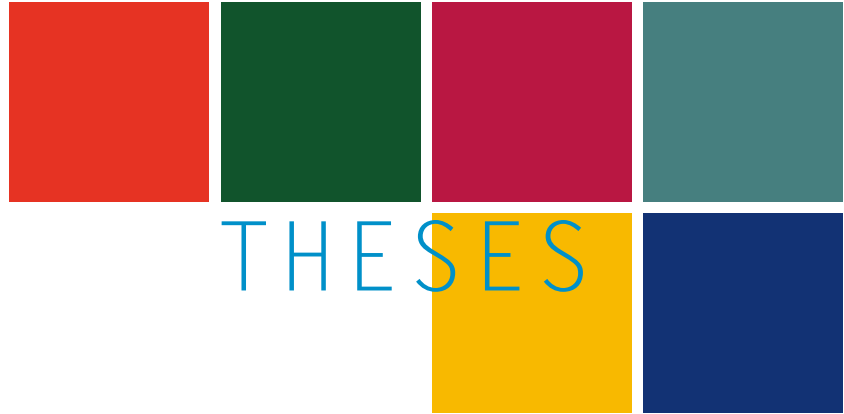
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ALONSO NORMA, Francisco Guillermo
*From the American dream to the Mexican nightmare: how US border
control enforcement and migratory policies are fueling violence in Mexico*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation analyzes the connection between Mexican out-migration to the US and Mexico's ongoing internal wars during the process of US securitization and criminalization of undocumented migration. Until now Mexico's transition to democracy has been the primary explanation for the spike in levels of criminality in Mexico dominating the literature. However, this dissertation argues that the financial crisis and a decade of hostile US security policies marked by a record high in deportations has discouraged Mexican outmigration to the US. In doing so, these policies have removed an important counterweight to narco trafficking and ended up by helping the Mexican criminal organizations which they were claiming to fight. For decades, Mexican irregular migration to the US turned a problem into an opportunity for Mexico since remittances promoted peace and development, and the departure of unsatisfied people stimulated social and political stability, particularly in the Mexican countryside. Nevertheless, during the 2000s, post 9/11 migration and security policies in the US greatly reduced this 'escape valve' and ended the 'American Dream'. Therefore, by restricting one of the main strategies for capital and status acquisition and one of the main alternatives from the 'repertoire of adventures' for young males, Mexico became more violent. A statistical analysis of the changes in the average number of homicides and migration data in two periods (1995 - 2000 and 2005 -2010) combined with semi-structured interviews and participant observation in regions of migration origin are used to provide evidence about the connection between the end of the 'American Dream' and 'the Mexican Nightmare'. In addition, time-series data at the state and community levels are combined with ethnographic and journalistic material to provide analytical narratives about the trajectories followed by the migrant communities in three states. A controlled comparison selecting three Mexican states with strikingly similar socioeconomic and political characteristics but



different levels of outxxxiv migration and violence is conducted. At last, the consequences of European migration policies on Moroccan migration to the EU are analyzed in order to address the external validity of the proposed theory beyond the Mexican case. Such a mixed methods approach allows to identify certain nuances in social sciences that are usually not addressed simultaneously by works that do not bridge the quantitative-qualitative divide. In particular, this thesis identifies heretofore neglected variables as salient: increased competition for local scarce resources; deflection of prospective migrants into dangerous occupations like growing illegal crops; reactivation of blood feuds since paying back debts became more difficult; a fall in school attendance because parents were not able to sustain their children economically once they were impeded from sending remittances; and reduction in seasonal economic spillovers produced by migrants during holidays.

Defence date: 15 September 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Rainer Bauböck, EUI (Supervisor); Prof. Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI (Co-supervisor); Prof. Wil Pansters, University of Groningen, Utrecht University; Prof. Jorge Durand, Universidad de Guadalajara, CIDE

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47964>

ÁLVAREZ PEREIRA, Brais

Essays in social economics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis consists of three microeconomic essays that depart from the perfectly informed and self-interested agent to analyze important socioeconomic problems which do not find a fully satisfactory explanation under more standard characterizations of individual behavior. The first chapter explores the role of economic information on housing tenure choice during periods of generalized optimism, such as housing bubbles. A microeconomic theoretical model including biased beliefs about future house prices is developed, and its main predictions tested in the context of the last Spanish housing bubble. The main finding is that better-informed households were less likely than worseinformed ones to purchase their main dwelling in the years leading up to the burst, when houses were highly overvalued. The second chapter focuses on how the relationship between diversity and performance in hierarchical organizations is mediated by group size. It tests theoretical predictions for individual performance in contexts where knowledge spillovers are important for production, by analyzing the case of Pakistani tax collectors. A legal rule which dictates that 10% of positions must be reserved for members of the army renders this case particularly convenient for observing the effects of diversity. The third and last chapter proposes a new explanation for the relationship between within-country cultural diversity and support for regionalism —both in the form of demands for more autonomy and outright secessionism. This suggests that otherregarding preferences of individuals might play an important role. We test this relationship using data on electoral support for regionalist parties across tenWestern European countries, finding that a region being relatively richer than the country to which it belongs is associated with higher electoral support for regionalist parties only to the extent that it is culturally differentiated.

Defence date: 21 September 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Andrea Mattozzi, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Andrea Ichino, EUI; Prof. Marco Casari, University of Bologna; Prof. Stefano Gagliarducci, University of Roma Tor Vergata

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48086>



ANDREOTTOLA, Giovanni

Essays in political economy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

My thesis is centred on the question of how information asymmetries affect elections. In particular, I am interested in how electoral concerns shape policy choices and in the consequences of institutional arrangements aimed to providing voters with information on politicians. In the first chapter I model a primary election, i.e.



an election to choose a candidate. I show that if party members do not know the quality of candidates, high quality candidates distinguish themselves by proposing more extreme policies. As a result, introducing primary elections increases the quality of candidates but it might lead to policy polarization. The second chapter, which is my job market paper, develops a model in which a politician takes a repeated action over an issue and is evaluated by a voter through an election. I show that politicians who flip-flop, i.e. change their decision on the issue, are penalized by voters, because flip-flopping signals incompetence. As a result, politicians have an incentive to protect their reputation by inefficiently sticking to their initial policy choice. This decreases the quality of both policy and electoral choices. The paper also discusses how changes in transparency and term limits can discipline the behaviour of politicians. My third and final chapter describes a media market in which a set of news outlets compete to break a news concerning a politician in office; after receiving a signal of whether the politician is corrupt, media outlets can either fact-check and learn the truth, or publish the news immediately. We show that increasing the number of outlets competing in the market results in less fact-checking and more fake corruption scandals being published. By making the re-election of honest incumbents more difficult, the increase in competition might therefore be detrimental to social welfare.

Defence date: 25 October 2017, Examining Board: Professor Andrea Mattozzi, EUI, Supervisor; Professor David K. Levine, EUI; Professor Ronny Razin, London School of Economics; Professor Alessandro Riboni, Ecole Polytechnique.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48766>

ANDRY, Aurélie

'Social Europe' in the long 1970s: the story of a defeat

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

'Social Europe' is an elusive concept. Although largely forgotten today, it was a vibrant idea and project in the 1970s. Promulgated mostly by West European socialdemocratic forces, it was basically a European governance reform project. Its fundamental objective was to transform the nature of European cooperation and integration, by using the European Community as a vehicle to realise democratic socialism in Europe. 'Social Europe' took shape around the ideas of wealth redistribution, social and economic planning, economic democratisation, improved working and living conditions, regulation and control of economic forces, guarantee of the right to work, upward harmonisation of European social regimes, and access to social protection for all. It also included environmental concerns, democratisation of the European Community's institutions, and claims to rebalance the international system to favour the development of the rising 'South'. It made ambitious proposals to empower the Community in the social field and to increase social and economic coordination between its member states. It was, in short, a proposal for a radically different future than the one we actually inhabit today. This work investigates the rise and demise of 'social Europe' in the 'long 1970s'. It highlights the socialist efforts to build a common European project, explores the concrete proposals it contained, traces its evolution and assesses the strategies and alliances envisaged between the different forces of the Left for its realisation. It sheds light on the reasons for the defeat of 'Social Europe', which had long-lasting, and arguably dramatic repercussions for the nature of European integration and European societies, for the relations of Western Europe with the rest of the world, for the history of capitalism and its shift to the 'neoliberal' paradigm, and for the 'European Left' itself.

Defence date: 4 December 2017, Examining Board: Prof Federico Romero, European University Institute; Prof Laura Lee Downs, European University Institute; Prof Eric Bussière, Université Paris-Sorbonne; Prof Lorenzo Mechi, Università degli Studi di Padova

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49325>





ANTSYGINA, Anastasia
Essays on contests and conflicts
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis focuses on contests and conflicts with heterogeneous participants where the asymmetries arise from players' preferences, skills, or resource constraints. The work consists of two chapters. Each section proposes a theoretical framework and provides an empirical justification of the key patterns discovered. In the first chapter, I develop a model where two players with asymmetric preferences engage in a contest game. Prizes consist of two non-tradable divisible goods. I characterize the optimal prize allocation that maximizes aggregate effort of the contestants. When heterogeneity is severe, the designer benefits by giving a positive prize to the loser. This allocation eliminates the advantage of the stronger competitor and makes the contest homogeneous. As a consequence, the opponent has higher chances to win and exerts more effort in equilibrium. This positive response increases aggregate effort. The model mirrors the job promotion setting with monetary and non-monetary rewards. Using data from first-round matches of two professional tennis competitions where prizes include money and the ATP ranking points (career concerns), I structurally estimate contestants' skills and preferences. Overlooking multi-dimensionality results in biased estimates of the prize incentive effects. Counterfactual experiments show that reallocating 5% of money and 2% of the ATP ranking points from final winning prizes to first-round losing rewards could improve expected aggregate effort in relatively heterogeneous matches by more than 4.9%. The second chapter, jointly written with Madina Kurmangaliyeva, adopts the contest setting to study main determinants of "victim-defendant" settlements. This institute is widely used in both civil and criminal legal practices. Understanding how the power imbalance affects the negotiation process is crucial for the optimal design of the justice system. We develop a theoretical model where the victim (she) and the defendant (he) must exert costly effort for the case to reach / avoid the court. Before the game starts, the defendant can settle with the victim by making her a 'take-it-or-leave-it' offer. Improving the defendant's bargaining position reduces the settlement amount. When the victim has strong preferences for revenge, the agreement may fail to happen even if the defendant can afford the optimal offer. Using the data on criminal traffic offenses in Russia for 2013–2014 (56'000 complete cases), we structurally estimate the model and recover individual preferences and fighting abilities. Overall, defendants are 10 times wealthier than their victims. Offenders who manage to settle face significantly less disutility than their peers going to court (-0.007 against -810.78 for 'car vs. pedestrian' accidents). Thus, 'victim-defendant' settlements can rise the inequality before the law. If Russia abandoned the given institute, the prison population could increase by 2'850 inmates, which would cost the state e2.3 million per year. Defence date: 15 September 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Piero Gottardi, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. Andrea Mattozzi, EUI; Prof. Aner Sela, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev; Prof. Philipp Schmidt-Dengler, University of Vienna

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48085>



ARAGON, Nicolas
Essays in macro-finance
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis deals with the economics of crises, within the macro-finance literature. The first chapter, coauthored with Rasmus Pank, deals with how crises emerge. Particularly, we are interested in how confidence affects the outcomes in an experimental asset market where the fundamental value is known by all the participants. We elicit expectations in a way that allows us to measure confidence. We ask participants to forecast the one-period-ahead price as a discrete probability mass distribution and find that confidence not only affects the price-formation in markets, but also is important in explaining the dynamics of the bubble. Moreover,



as traders' confidence grows, they become increasingly more optimistic, thus increasing the likelihood of price bubbles. The remaining chapters deal with policy responses to crises. The second chapter, Banks vs Zombies, studies how zombie firms arise in equilibrium and the scope for policy. Zombie firms are otherwise insolvent borrowers who are kept afloat by new credit from banks to cover their losses. The practice, known as evergreening or zombie lending, has occurred in times of financial distress even when debt restructuring is allowed. I study the incentives to restructure debt in a borrower-lender game and provide conditions under which it is optimal to engage in evergreening even when socially inefficient. In normal times, the borrower can access a competitive credit market and pay the opportunity cost of capital. When a shock renders the creditor insolvent, debt needs to be restructured. The firm is locked in a lending relationship and the incumbent bank has monopoly power. Normally, a lender would liquidate the firm. However, the lender is also financially distressed, the incentives to restructure change radically. To keep the firm afloat and prevent its own bankruptcy, the bank covers the firm's losses. It does not, however, fund investment, as the distressed borrower may not use the funds efficiently. Evergreening can happen for profitable investments and renegotiation does not solve the problem. I discuss policy alternatives and show that debt haircuts and bank capitalizations must be used simultaneously; and that monetary policy can behave differently in the presence of zombie firms. Finally, I provide evidence supporting the model using a novel panel data set of matched firms and banks for the case of Spain. The final chapter, Optimal Haircuts, analyzes the desirability of intervention in a simple model of heterogeneous firms and households. Households finance firm's working capital, and the credit constrained firms are heterogeneous in their productivity and hence debt levels. After an unexpected aggregate shock, less productive firms go bankrupt. This directly decreases the wage income of the households, and indirectly decreases their income from the defaulted loans to firms. The main result of the paper is that there is an optimal haircut for deposits such that both firms and families are better off. Moreover, there is a tension between maximizing welfare and maximizing output. This provides a rationale for the Cypriot, Hungarian and Argentinean experience. The model is adapted to an open economy and used to analyze a devaluation shock, which provides policy for countries attempting to escape a monetary union or a currency peg.

Defence date: 19 June 2017, Examining Board: Prof. David K. Levine, EUI, (Supervisor); Prof. Ramon Marimon, EUI; Prof. Hugo Hopenhayn, UCLA; Prof. Facundo Pigullem, Einaudi Institute for Economics and Finance

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46924>

ARCARONS, Albert

Unequal after all?: non-ethnic explanations of ethnic penalties in the labour market

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis is a collection of three empirical studies on the impact of social origin on labourmarket outcomes across migration status and ethnic-origin categories. The existence of immigrant and ethnic penalties in the labour market is a recurrent finding. Migration research has, however, drawn little upon social stratification literature, despite sharing common concerns, to explain them. In this thesis, I seek to contribute to bridging the gap between the two disciplines. I pose two overall hypotheses: (i) compositional differences in social background across ethnic-minority groups and natives are likely to explain an important part of labour market penalties; and (ii) the strength of the effect of social origin on destination and its mechanisms of transmission might differ across groups. These hypotheses are tested by first using log-multiplicative layer effect models followed by different specifications of multivariate analyses based on data from Understanding Society. The findings show that: (i) class overrides ethnicity in explaining intergenerational mobility, although the strength of the OD association differs by ethnic origin and gender; (ii) labour-force participation is a gendered process



with significant differences across migration status and ethnic origin, which are partly explained by the work status of the mother-in-law transmitted through partner/spouse's characteristics; (iii) employment penalties are explained to a large extent by parental work status, education, and age, with variation in the strength of the effect of the last two factors across ethnic origin; and (iv) some groups experience more difficulties than natives with similar class backgrounds in employment as well as access to (and stable placement in) the salariat, although education exerts a compensatory effect. I conclude by arguing that future research should investigate further within-group explanations by deepening in the role of different mechanisms of intergenerational transmission of social (dis)advantage at different levels of the labour market.

Defence date: 18 December 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute (supervisor), Prof. Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute; Prof. Héctor Cebolla-Boado, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia; Prof. Lucinda Platt, London School of Economics and Political Science

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49844>

ARES, Macarena

A new working class?: a cross-national and a longitudinal approach to class voting in post-industrial societies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Post-industrial transformations in the occupational structure and new patterns of class-party alignments have fueled the debate on the relevance of social class as a determinant of political preferences and behavior. Although the growth of the service sector is one of the distinctive traits of post-industrial economies, low-skilled service workers have received limited attention in recent research on class politics. This dissertation analyzes the political implications of class in post-industrial societies, focusing specifically on the comparison between low-skilled production and service workers. Through a two-step analysis of class voting, this dissertation studies, first, the association between class and issue preferences and, second, the relationship between class and electoral behavior. This approach to class voting also allows me to theorize and analyze potential moderators and mechanisms of the individual-level association between class and political outcomes. To study these different aspects of class voting both cross-sectionally and longitudinally this thesis relies on multiple datasets like the European Social Survey, the Chapel Hill Expert Survey and the British Household Panel Survey, and on different estimation methods like multi-level, conditional logistic and panel data regression models. The results of a systematic comparison of production and service workers indicate that the two classes constitute a rather homogeneous electoral constituency both in terms of preferences on cultural and economic issues, as well as in their likelihood of voting for different party families. Thus, these two groups could constitute a new working class, characterized by its economically left-wing but culturally authoritarian political preferences, but also by its higher levels of electoral abstention. Other than revealing the similarity between production and service workers, this dissertation also contributes to the literature on class voting by studying moderators and mechanisms of the individual-level relationship between class location and political preferences. The analyses indicate that the politicization of policy issues by parties or the length of class tenure moderate this relationship. Moreover, I also consider how vertical and horizontal class mobility throughout an individuals' career relates to differences in policy preferences. For this purpose, I implement a longitudinal approach, which has been rather infrequent in studies of class voting. The conclusion of this dissertation discusses the implications of these findings for the political representation of



the working class and for aggregate levels of class voting. Overall, and in clear contrast with the dealignment thesis, this dissertation indicates that class is still a relevant determinant of political preferences in post-industrial societies.

Defence date: 29 November 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Hanspeter Kriesi (Supervisor), European University Institute; Prof. Fabrizio Bernardi (Co-supervisor), European University Institute; Prof. Geoffrey Evans, Nuffield College, Oxford; Prof. Silja Häusermann, University of Zurich

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49184>

BAMIEH, Omar

Essays in empirical labor economics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In the first chapter of my thesis I study the effect of firing costs and labor reallocation. Exogenous variation of expected firing costs is offered by the random allocation of judges to trials involving firms in a large Italian court. Judges may be slow or fast and therefore firms experience randomly assigned shorter or longer trial lengths in an institutional context in which longer trials imply higher employment protection. I find that a 1% increase in expected firing costs induced by the past experience of a longer trial reduces the hazard of hiring or firing by 0.4% after the end of the trial. In the second chapter of my thesis I use administrative data from one large Italian court I quantify the extent to which lawyers can be held accountable for the slowness of Italian courts. Borrowing the methodology used in the analysis of employers-employees linked data, I estimate the contribution of unobservable time-invariant plaintiff and defendant lawyers' characteristics in explaining the variability of trials' length. I find that 27% of the variance in trials length is explained by unobservable time-invariant lawyers' characteristics. In the third chapter I study how tournaments may motivate workers to provide effort, yet differences in relative abilities may undermine the incentives of workers to exert effort. I use a novel data set from professional football competitions and find that differences in relative abilities are associated with lower effort exerted by players. In this empirical setting, effort and relative abilities are measured as, respectively, the distance covered on the pitch by football players and relative winning probabilities, the latter derived from betting odds of professional bookmakers. I find that larger differences in betting odds of opposing teams lead to less distance covered on the pitch.

Defence date: 24 Oct 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Andrea Ichino, EUI, Supervisor, Prof. Andrea Mattozzi, EUI, Prof. Samuel Bentolila, CEMFI, Prof. Francis Kramarz, CREST and ENSAE

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48645>



BAUMERT, Jeanine

Essays in financial economics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis addresses two phenomena, which are commonly observed in the financial markets but so far have received relatively little attention in the literature. By putting these issues into a theoretical framework I provide a deeper understanding of their mechanisms as well as their possible impact on the market as a whole. The aim of the first part of the thesis is to provide a rationale why informed traders in the financial markets voluntarily share information with others. The success of online chatting platforms within the financial service industry shows that traders very much like to communicate with each other. Standard theory however suggests that by sharing information, traders reduce their informational advantage and thus decrease their profits. The aim of this work is to reconcile theory with the facts by providing an explanation on why sharing information could be profitable for traders as well as to investigate the effects of information



sharing on the market as a whole. The second part of the thesis analyses the role of credit insurance on debt renegotiation. During the renegotiation of private debt in Greece it has become apparent that the existence of credit insurance significantly changes investor behavior when it comes to their willingness to accept a deal. This article explores the impact of credit insurance on the bargaining process as well as how it changes lending conditions for the issuer of debt.

Defence date: 26 April 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Ramon Marimon, EUI, Supervisor; Prof. David K. Levine, EUI; Prof. Franklin Allen, Imperial College London; Prof. Cristina Arellano, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46187>

BELTRÁN, José

Nature in draft images and overseas natural history in the work of Charles Plumier (1646-1704)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Upon his death in 1704, the Minim friar, botanist to Louis XIV, and intrepid traveler Charles Plumier (1646-1704) left in his Parisian convent a mass of drawings on the flora and fauna of the West Indies. The industrious Plumier was a naturalist with inky fingers: his firsthand observations on the Caribbean islands translated into thousands of paper materials extremely heterogeneous in form and content. They encompass exquisite ink-and-watercolor pictures and rapidly executed sketches, rough notes and elaborate written descriptions, detailed measurements and interminable lists. For all their diversity, Plumier's papers bear the common desire to depict, describe, and inventory flowery and non-flowery plants, seeds and leaves, fishes and shells, reptiles and birds—in one word, to capture a faraway nature on paper. "Nature in Draft" mines this exciting and virtually untapped 8,000-page archive, and traces its history from the field, through the often tortuous paths that brought part of it into print, down to its eighteenth- and nineteenth-century afterlives. By paying particular attention to the materiality of Plumier's corpus and the practices by which it was crafted and subsequently put to use, my aim is to relocate the much-debated notion of "scientific image" within a broader perspective on the working methods and intellectual technologies that underpinned the production and transmission of natural knowledge in France around 1700. Each of the six chapters foregrounds a different aspect of Plumier's papers. The first two chapters consider the intellectual and political dimensions of the corpus; the third and fourth move towards an in-depth analysis of the archive as a tool for the recording, storing, and management of natural historical information; the last part of the dissertation deals with the transmission and reception of the collection, both in print and through the appropriations and relocations of which it was the object long after the death of the author.

Defence date: 2 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Ann Blair, Harvard University; Professor Jorge Flores, EUI (supervisor); Professor Juan Pimentel, CSIC (external advisor); Professor Stéphane Van Damme, EUI (second reader)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46246>

BEYLUNIOGLU ATLI, Anna Maria

Freedom of religion in Turkey between secular and Islamic values: the situation of Christians

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Freedom of religion has been a delicate issue since the foundation of the Turkish Republic, despite the principle of secularism stated in the country's constitution since 1937. This is especially evident in considering



the status of non-Muslim minorities. After decades marked by assaults aimed at the non-Muslims of Turkey and confiscation of properties belonging to their communities, several reform packages were adopted by the Turkish government in order better to secure their religious freedoms. Recent developments signaled a change may be underway with regard to state's approach to religion in general, and non-Muslims in particular. Despite the growing body of literature focusing on the recent democratization process in Turkey, only a few studies found the case of non-Muslims worthy of including in their analysis, as they are often perceived to be insignificant due to their small share among the general population. In accounting for recent developments visible in various fields such as civil-military relations, Kurdish issue and religion-state relations, a vast majority scholarship has perceived the European Union accession process as the main anchor of this democratization process. Considering, however, that the recasting of freedom of religion has continued even after the stagnation of EU conditionality, alternative explanations must be explored. I argue that the recent process of recasting the parameters of religious freedoms can be solely explained by neither the role of EU conditionality nor the reading of developments through separate alternative models. Though recent years have witnessed several significant attempts combining various models in explaining the democratization process, no analysis to date has paid particular attention to religion and religious preferences, and I believe this leads to an insufficient understanding of recent developments in relation to freedom of religion. In order to gain a comprehensive perspective, I have adopted an analytically eclectic approach benefitting from External Incentives, Social Learning and Lesson Drawing models and demonstrated how together they have interactively shaped the parameters of freedom of religion throughout different time periods in the Turkish state. I have employed a within-case-comparison methodology of three time periods (1999-2005/ 2005-2010/ 2011-2015), embracing a process-tracing method. Taking the results generated by applying these models to the context in Turkey, I contend that EU conditionality was the initial motive behind the reform process in the first time period analyzed, while growth of social dynamics has been observed only during the second period. Finally, the lesson drawing model, aka the AKP's preferences, have played a decisive role throughout all of the time periods examined.

Defence date: 26 January 2017, Examining Board: Professor Olivier Roy, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Nilüfer Göle, EHESS; Professor Şahin Alpay, Bahçeşehir University (Emeritus); Professor Donatella della Porta, formerly EUI/SNS

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45089>



BLUWSTEIN, Kristina

Macro-financial linkages and the role of unconventional monetary and macroprudential policy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis investigates the relationship between the macroeconomy and the financial sector. As shown by the Financial Crisis, large shocks in the financial system can have a significant impact on the real economy. In response, policy makers have adopted new and unprecedented tools to stabilise financial markets, e.g. unconventional monetary and macroprudential policies. The first chapter, joint with Fabio Canova, examines the international spillovers from unconventional monetary policy measures by the European Central Bank. We use a novel Bayesian mixed-frequency Structural Vector Autoregressive technique to show how unconventional monetary policy disturbances can generate important domestic and international fluctuations through real and financial channels. We find that international spillovers are larger in countries with more advanced financial systems and a larger share of domestic banks. The second chapter investigates the asymmetry of macro-financial linkages. Using a Markov- Switching Vector Autoregressive model, I show that financial booms tend to be less procyclical than financial busts. To identify the sources of asymmetry, I estimate a non-linear DSGE model with a heterogeneous banking sector and an occasionally binding

borrowing constraint. The model shows that the borrowers' balance sheet channel accounts for the asymmetry in macro-financial linkages. I show that a counter-cyclical macroprudential policy rule can improve welfare. The third chapter, joint with Julieta Yung, looks at financial stability and the term risk premium. We develop a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium framework that can account for macroeconomic and financial moments, given (i) Epstein-Zin preferences, (ii) a heterogeneous banking sector, and (iii) third-order approximation methods that yield a time-varying term premium. We find that a risk shock leads to a decrease in output and bank lending. Moreover, an accommodative monetary policy shock leads to a trade-off between output growth and financial stability. Our framework suggests that macroprudential policies can enhance financial stability.

Defence date: 20 December 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Fabio Canova, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Evi Pappa, European University Institute; Dr. Roberto M. Billi, Sveriges Riksbank; Prof. Mathias Trabandt, Freie Universität Berlin

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49990>

BRIXIUS, Dorit

French empire on the ground: plants, peoples, and knowledge in the service of eighteenth-century Isle de France

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation examines the globally connected project of plant accumulation on Isle de France in the second half of the eighteenth century, focusing distinctly on the roles and activities of local actors embedded within wider Indo-Pacific networks and environments. Exploring the collection, transfer, and use of plants for subsistence and commerce as localised histories of the plant-related undertakings of a French island colony in the Indian Ocean, this dissertation asks what 'science' and 'empire' meant at a local level. Relying on an in-depth analysis of the plant-based projects of the island 'from below', it raises localised approaches to the transfer, production and practices of plant knowledge and plant material from a crosscultural perspective. Here, a bottom-up approach tells a very different story than a top-down one would: the whole botanical enterprise was fragile, experiential and significantly shaped by environmental conditions. Above all, it was built on collaboration between French actors and local populations from Africa to Asia. To tackle, juxtapose, and understand the possibilities and limits of the French actors and to look at plant knowledge as a nuanced localised knowledge-practice conducted by non-elite and elite actors in the Indo-Pacific worlds, this project couples approaches from the history of science and empire, oceanic history, environmental history, economic history, and global history. For this purpose, each chapter explores plant-related themes from different perspectives, arguing for the uncertainty of the cross-cultural botanical project of eighteenth century Isle de France. For one, the Isle de France project was built extensively on the contribution of widely neglected actors, such as slaves, indigenous informants, and gobetweens. For another, the island's cultivational activities consisted of strongly experiential dynamics of local knowledge deriving from and produced in the Indo-Pacific context. The major aim of this dissertation is to re-assess the French botanical project in the Indian Ocean in order to understand the social, cultural, and natural complexities of plant-based knowledge production as a practice with respect to their local sites in both the Indo-Pacific worlds and the French colonial island as such.

Defence date: 11 September 2017, Examining Board: Prof Stéphane Van Damme, European University Institute; Prof Regina Grafe, European University Institute; Prof Lissa Roberts, University of Twente; Dr Sujit Sivasundaram, University of Cambridge

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47924>



BRUGIER, Camille Marie

*Soft-balancing the United States, forum-shopping or prestige diplomacy?:
explaining the rise and expansion of EU-China trade relations*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Since 2003, China and the EU have engaged in a Strategic Partnership with trade as its main pillar. As the Partnership develops, it deals increasingly with subjects that overlap with World Trade Organization negotiations. Furthermore, the two entities address a growing number of trade disputes at the bilateral level, diminishing the use of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism. The development of this strategic partnership as a competing negotiation and dispute settlement forum to the WTO is particularly puzzling because of the two entities' opposing regime types, geographical and cultural distance, and lack of reciprocal strategic interest in each other's regions. This research investigates two questions: What are the rationales behind the EU's and China's bilateral and multilateral spheres of negotiation? The empirical findings with regard to this question allow us to infer answers to a wider question: Why do such 'unnatural' partners as the EU and China develop and consolidate such a strong trade relationship? This dissertation applies three theories stemming from major schools of international relations – soft-balancing, forum-shopping and prestige diplomacy – to four cases in order to explain the rationale behind the EU and China's choice of forum in both regular negotiations (food safety and geographical indications) and in times of disputes (textile and solar panels). It then infers the motives behind the widening and deepening of the EU-China relationship from the reasons guiding the two actors' preference for the bilateral channel. The empirical research finds that efficiency factors (forum-shopping) combined with the two entities' prestige maximization strategies explain their choice of forums. In other words, the dramatic widening and deepening of the relationship in this short timeframe is due to a wish to maximize their absolute gains, as well as a desire to limit the potential loss of prestige they might suffer in the WTO (for example, by losing a case). This thesis employs original and exceptional data from interviews carried out in Beijing and Brussels in Chinese, French and English with policy makers currently overseeing the cases under scrutiny. The data is then triangulated, when applicable, with European strategic papers.

Defence date: 7 June 2017, Examining Board: Professor Ulrich Krotz, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Sabine Saurugger, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Grenoble; Professor May-Britt Stumbaum, Freie Universität Berlin; Professor Jennifer Welsh, European University Institute
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46684>

BRUYNINCKX, Tim

*Enriching public procurement regulation through EU state aid law based
principles*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The starting point for the thesis is the problem of negative externalities public purchasing gives rise to. We argue that public procurement regulation, having as an objective the structuring of public markets for public contracts, produces the said market failure, which may adversely affect the competitive dynamics in other markets. This may cause a significant loss of social welfare. The reason why public procurement produces such negative externalities is, so we argue, due to the fact that public procurement regulation is foremost concerned with the internal dimension of public purchasing, i.e. the relationship between the public purchaser and actual and potential tenderers. However, public procurement regulation largely omits the external dimension, i.e. the effects public purchasing produces vis-à-vis markets outside the specific market for the public contract at hand. In our quest for a way to address this problem of negative externalities we argue that these externalities converge to a large extent with an 'advantage', being one of the conditions for the

EU state aid prohibition (laid down in article 107 (1) TFEU) to apply. Hence, we deem EU state aid law to be a valuable source of inspiration to 'enrich' public procurement regulation. Such 'enriched' public procurement regulation would be able to avoid the occurrence of the negative externalities we identified, or at least to minimise the risk of their occurrence. Examining a number of areas within EU state aid law allowed us to identify a number of principles that ensure absence of an 'advantage'. These principles constitute the basis for our 'standard for enrichment', i.e. a framework for regulatory reform as to public procurement regulation. We also apply this standard to a number of aspects of public procurement regulation. More specifically, we clarify how 'enriched' public procurement regulation would materialise as to the following aspects of public purchasing: (i) the disclosure obligation as to award criteria and their belongings, (ii) the pursuit of policy objectives through public purchasing and (iii) modifications to public contracts in the performance phase. Defence date: 7 June 2017, Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Petros Mavroidis, EUI; Professor Roberto Caranta, Università di Torino; Professor Kris Wauters, Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46751>

BULFONE, Fabio

The state strikes back: industrial policy, state power and the emergence of competitive multinational enterprises in Italy and Spain

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis compares the industrial policy strategy implemented by the Italian and Spanish governments to favour the internationalisation of domestic firms in the high value-added sectors of banking, electricity and telecommunications. The trajectory of six firms that successfully completed the transition from inward-looking monopolist to European champion (the banks Unicredit, Intesa-Sanpaolo, BBVA and Santander, the Italian electricity utility ENEL and the Spanish telecommunications firm Telefonica) is compared with that of two firms that failed to become European champions and are currently controlled by foreign competitors (the Spanish electricity utility Endesa and the Italian telecommunications incumbent Telecom Italia). The comparison of successes and failures makes clear the factors that led some Italian and Spanish firms to become European champions and others to be taken over.

Defence date: 17 November 2017, Examining Board: Professor Pepper D. Culpepper, formerly EUI/University of Oxford (Supervisor); Professor Dorothee Bohle, European University Institute; Professor Richard Deeg, Temple University; Professor Mark Thatcher, London School of Economics

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48964>

ÇELİK, Semih

Scarcity and misery at the time of 'abundance beyond imagination': climate change, famines and empire-building in Ottoman Anatolia (c. 1800-1850)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This study examines the effects of climate change on the early-nineteenth century socio-political transformation of the Ottoman Empire by analyzing the institutionalization of an imperial political-ecology, and the transformation of socio-ecologies of the imperial subjects as a reaction to both the climate change and the development of the imperial political ecology. It is argued that the first official weather forecasts, the first Ottoman natural history museum (1836-1848) and model farms of the 1840s were institutional outputs of a significant change in the perception of nature of Ottoman administrators. On the other hand,



that perception, which tended to understand nature more and more as a commodity and a scientific object was reacted and challenged by Ottoman subjects in a variety of ways ranging from resistance, to adaptation, and invention of new tactics to cope with its effects. Abstaining from felling trees for the Tersane-i Amire, incendiarism, altering established labor-relations and migration against the will of the state were among the most common practices. It is argued that the resulting dialectic between an ideology based on expert knowledge and identity, and one based on local knowledge became a decisive factor in the empire-building practices and the direction of reforms during the second half of the century. The same dialectic made visible the reasons of the 'failure' of Ottoman state in natural disaster relief after the 1830s, especially during the famine of 1845-50. Dependence of Ottoman administration on centrally appointed expert-bureaucrats and their ideology in comparison to pre-1840 famines, limited the ability of the state to take immediate action and its capacity to negotiate with local elites, merchants, producers and consumers. Famine-time charity and philanthropy have become practices through which a new imperial identity was negotiated between the central authorities, local elites and common subjects of the empire.

Defence date: 12 September 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Luca Molà European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Suraiya N. Faroqhi Istanbul Bilgi University (External Supervisor); Prof. Stéphane Van Damme European University Institute; Prof. Alan Mikhail Yale University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47944>

CONDON, Rónán

Tort law beyond the reasonable man: re-thinking tort law beyond the state

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis explores the evolution of tort law through the prism of three paradigms of modernity, namely, the society of individuals, organizations and networks. These models build on Karl-Heinz Ladeur's pioneering work. Tort law developed in a society of individuals which is considered a radical break with prior methods of social organization. While the core of private law was contract law modelled on the abstract will, tort law set outer boundaries on the will but its shape was individualistic focusing on individualized conduct. In the twentieth century, with the rise of the society of organizations, tort law was reshaped towards providing remedies fit for a society of organizations. This is evident both in terms of how tort law was adapted to the private firm and the state as service-provider. We find that the concept of vertical vicarious liability fits the way in which tort law abstracted from the reasonable man per se, to embrace the organizational setting in which agents conducted their activities. Our third paradigm, that of the society of networks, is emergent. It blurs lines between private and public and, additionally, the existing normative models of liability – whether individualized or organizational – are not aligned. With the breaking of the territorial frame of the nation-state coinciding with the emergence of a society of networks we investigate whether actors, which might previously be considered 'peripheral' to a tort and, therefore, outside the organizational model of liability are, from the perspective of the horizontal sociological network, once again potential normative addressees of liability. We argue that European law de lege lata is beginning to bring such actors within its scope of application. Making sense of these developments in an overall framework of an emerging society of networks and, additionally, arguing what the stakes are, and how they may be fitted into legal, normative argument, is the task of our final chapters.

Defence date: 7 June 2017, Examining Board: Professor Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute; Professor Stefan Grundmann, European University Institute; Professor Simon F Deakin, University of Cambridge; Professor (Emeritus) Karl-Heinz Ladeur, Universität Hamburg
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46671>



COPPOLA, Federica

The moral brain and the guilty mind: toward an emotion-oriented general theory of culpability informed by the neuroscience of moral decision-making and antisocial behavior

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Criminal culpability relies upon a rationalist conception of criminal decision-making. According to this rationalist view, criminal decisions are nothing more nor less than the result of intellect-governed instrumental reasoning, aimed at maximizing one's pleasure to the detriment of the interests of other individuals. Therefore, culpability is grounded solely in offenders' cognitive intelligential faculties, by virtue of which offenders know the meaning of their criminal actions, and thus willfully choose to act upon their antisocial impulses. While cognitive intellect is thought to be the only mental source of criminal decision-making, emotions are presumed to have no bearing on the deliberative processes leading to rational criminal choices. Criminal law thus excludes emotions from the essential mental components of culpability, as well as of culpability doctrines. The criminal law's rationalist model of the culpable agent quo calculating, emotionally cold actor collides with the huge body of neuroscientific literature about the influential role of emotions on (im)moral decision-making processes. For emotions appear to be critical in either informing, or hindering, moral decisions - and behavior-, neuroscientific disciplines vigorously hypothesize that antisocial behavior is also, and significantly, emotion-influenced rather than solely cognition-driven. Drawing upon these scientific insights, this dissertation reforms the rationalist tenets of culpability by including emotions in its relevant psychological set. It therefore provides a broader paradigm of the "legally relevant mind", one in which emotional, cognitive, and volitional spheres play an equally important role in determining criminal choices. It then offers a normative argument for reconsidering the overall meaning of culpability in light of the real mental processes that undergird and guide moral decision-making and antisocial behavior. The argument emphasizes that an emotion-oriented understanding of culpability better reflects the meaning of blameworthiness, and exhibits greater compliance with the principle of personal guilt. The investigation then tests the newly developed emotion-oriented conception of culpability, informed by moral neuroscience, on culpability doctrines - notably, the mens rea state of criminal intent, insanity, and diminished capacity. After integrating the new paradigm of legally relevant mind in the respective psychological sets of said doctrines, the study reconsiders their conceptual substance, and provides revised formulations of their standards. The dissertation concludes with an analysis of the potential implications of this neuroscientifically informed theory of culpability for forensic and correctional contexts.

Defence date: 15 June 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Dennis Patterson, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Prof. Lisa Claydon, The Open University Law School; Prof. David Roef, Maastricht University; Prof. Stephen Morse, University of Pennsylvania Law School

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46848>

DALLAVALLE, Lisa

The ties that bind: marriage, family, and fortune ; a study on English and Venetian families during the seventeenth century

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The Ties that Bind: Marriage, Family, and Fortune offers a fresh perspective on the European family through a parallel study on a group of English and Venetian families during the latter part of the seventeenth century. The families in this study were all connected to the legal profession, and shared a similar socio-professional status. However, their worlds were remarkably distinct, England and Venice were governed by different norms and laws, they represented different sides of the confessional divide, as well as the North-western European divide. These differences had an impact on their experiences of family life. This study will focus on three major themes,



marriage strategies, inheritance and family affiliation, and family relationships and hierarchies. Through these three issues, this study will examine in parallel how the different geographical, cultural and legal settings of England and Venice impacted experiences of marriage and family life. Building on a wide range of sources including, testaments, court cases, citizenship reports, family archives, and correspondence, this thesis will examine the English and Venetian families through a series of case studies. In so doing it will provide a broader range of experiences within the family between two rather distinct groups.

Defence date: 23 January 2017, Examining Board: Professor Luca Mola, EUI; Professor Ann Thomson, EUI; Professor Anna Bellavitis, University of Rouen; Dr. Felicity Heal, University of Oxford

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44976>

DATAR, Darshan

Secularism, constitutionalism and sovereignty: a critical investigation into the role of limiting religion in governance

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

Liberal democracies are currently being scrutinized for their radical restrictions of religious practice. The liberal states have embarked on a new agenda to limit religion to ensure that the public sphere is free from ideological conflict. This thesis will examine what the obligations of a liberal state are towards religious groups. The thesis concerns itself with asking what the principles of secularism mean to a liberal state beyond the standard question of how it must set up its State-Church relationship. The core question this thesis asks is: Whether liberal constitutionalism requires a constitutional dominance over religion and if so what are the means by which it must protect religious rights and autonomy? In the First substantive section of this thesis, the author will attempt to demonstrate why we need to move past a view of secularism as merely a State-Church relationship, this section will demonstrate why the mode of State-Church relationship does not affect the amount of pluralism and autonomy which is present in a state. This thesis will argue that liberal states with an established Church are just as capable of having an egalitarian religious polity based on liberal neutrality as a state which has a wall of separation between religion and politics. The second substantive part will argue that moving towards a principled explanation of political secularism and its correlation to liberal tolerance yields better results. It will empirically demonstrate that all constitutions have a functional dominance over religious rhetoric within the political sphere. It will further argue that liberal states balance the dominance of religion through giving neutral reasons for limiting religious practice coupled with the abstinence by state organs from interfering with the ideological development of religions, so as to allow them to play a role in Liberal politics by translating religious reasons into public reasons. Finally, the last substantive part of this thesis will empirically demonstrate the impacts of liberal states interfering in the ideological development of religious ideologies by demonstrating how liberal states that engage in this practice harm the very foundations of religious pluralism and freedom. The two case studies which will be utilized for this section will be India and the United Kingdom.

Award date: 15 October 2017, Supervisor: Prof. Gábor Halmai

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51344>

DE ALMEIDA, Lucila

Integration through self-standing European private law: insights from the internal point of view to harmonization in energy market

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis analyses the impact of the European Integration Project on private law. While the impact of EU law on private law throughout negative integration created European Private Meta-law, and throughout



positive integration evolved to European Private law, this thesis claims that EU law has recently moved a step further in regulated markets by creating self-standing European Private law. Self-standing European Private law is a normative system of rules at supranational level in which its semantically rigid legal norms suggests the intrusion of EU law into the private order of contractual parties with minor divergences within and among national legal systems. This analytical model explains the legal phenomenon of intrusion and substitution, which is different than the phenomenon of divergence, what has so far been the main focus of legal scholars in comparative private law and approaches to Harmonization. To define and identify self-standing European private law, this thesis proposes a systematic understanding of EU law from what H.L.A. Hart conceptualizes as the Internal Point of View. It contextualizes the private law dimension of EU energy law through a discussion of primary and secondary rules and, most importantly, the linguistic framework of analytic philosophy. In so doing, this thesis claims the constitutive element of self-standing European Private law takes shapes when EU law, through governance modes of lawmaking and enforcement at the EU level, creates a set of mandatory rules applied to private relationships, of which the semantic texture of its language leaves minor space for divergent interpretation and implementation by legal official and market actors. To prove the emergence of a self-standing European Private Law, EU energy Law is the blueprint to test the claim. The thesis pursues a socio-legal investigation on how the private law dimension of EU energy law has changed over three decades of market integration and affected two key market transactions in energy markets: transmission service contracts in electricity, and natural gas supply contracts.

Defence date: 23 May 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Hans-W. Micklitz, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Prof. Stefan Grundmann, European University Institute; Prof. Daniela Caruso, Boston University; Prof. Kim Talus, University of Helsinki and University of Eastern Finland
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46666>

DE ANGELIS, Andrea

Bridging troubled water: electoral availability in European party systems in the aftermath of the Great Recession (2009-2014): an application of Bayesian ideal point estimation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

How is electoral competition structured in Europe? This fundamental problem lies at the core of democracy, as popular sovereignty depends on the existence of a real policy choice, and requires the most preferred alternative being selected and implemented (Dahl 1956). However, there is no consensus yet regarding the actual occurrence of this mechanism of responsive electoral competition (Schumpeter 1942). I develop a new empirical design to test whether a structure of electoral competition in Europe actually exists, based on the idea that greater party system polarization should be associated with a smaller propensity for voters to switch between electoral blocks. To do so, I identify two potential loci of electoral competition in Europe: the left-right dimension (Downs 1957; Bartolini and Mair 1990), and the more recently introduced integration-demarcation cleavage (Kriesi 1998; Kriesi et al. 2006). Data from the European Election Survey (2009, 2014) allow the implementation of the novel design in order to study electoral competition in 27 EU member states. For this thesis to empirically address the question of electoral competition in Europe a preliminary, methodological development has to be made. Indices of political polarization are generally produced using survey respondents' average perceptions of party positions. I show that this approach leads to systematic measurement error: the problem, known as Differential Item Functioning (DIF), depends on the fact that voter perceptions are subjective and cannot be directly compared, neither within nor between countries. To separate the actual polarization from perceptual bias, I develop a two-stage Bayesian Aldrich-McKelvey (2S-BAM) scaling procedure and apply Dalton's index on DIF-corrected measures of party positions (ideal points) on both dimensions. Results show that when standard DIF-inflated polarization indices are used, left-right ideology seems to be still structuring European



electoral competition. However, once the indices are optimized, using party ideal points, the integration-demarcation cleavage gains the upper hand over the left-right dimension in structuring electoral competition in contemporary Europe. Thus, this thesis makes both a methodological and theoretical, as well as an empirical contribution to the literature in this field.

Defence date: 21 June 2017, Examining Board: Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, University of Lucerne (Supervisor); Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute; Professor Russell J. Dalton, University of California, Irvine; Professor David Farrell, University College Dublin

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46986>

DE LA ROSA LORENTE, Miquel

Liberals and the Empire: responses to French expansionism under Napoleon III in Algeria, Cochinchina and Mexico (c. 1858–70)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis investigates liberal responses to French expansionism during Napoleon III's Second Empire, focusing on three of its main imperialist ventures in the late 1850s and the 1860s: Algeria, a colony inherited from the times of Charles X, whose colonisation received a great boost in the 1860s; Cochinchina, the main step of France's imperialism towards Asia; and Mexico, Napoleon III's personal dream for France in America, started as the alleged greatest project of the Empire which, however, ended in great failure. The focus of this study is not on individuals generally acknowledged as main liberal thinkers, politicians or philosophers but on a group of less-celebrated individuals who developed their professional activity both in parliament (the Corps législatif) and the press. The aim is to highlight how liberal languages and discourses in their specific context contributed to the development and the shaping of liberal thinking and political culture in the 1860s with regard to imperial expansionism. This dissertation seeks to tie in with the historiographical trend which sees intellectual and political history not as distinct fields, but as two inseparable sides of the same coin. In a period in which the Second Empire was experiencing a process of increasing internal liberalisation in a number of political, social and economic fields, the Empire's means of repression and social control were still active. Censorship was commonplace in 1860s France, making it very difficult for those opposing the regime to express their ideas and concerns. However, thanks to several steps made towards opening up the regime politically from 1860 onwards, opposition deputies—including especially the liberals—were able to express in parliament their claims and objections. Whereas some social issues remained difficult to tackle, I argue that liberals found in the Empire's imperialist endeavours an appropriate space to channel their dissatisfaction with the Bonapartists' way of conceiving, ruling and managing the country. The Second Empire's colonial project on all continents fostered an intense ideological debate that transcended the borders of a simple partisan confrontation. It rather revealed the existence of two political cultures in quest of social legitimation: liberal and Bonapartist. This thesis aims to bring together a history of nineteenth-century French imperialist ventures and a history of modern liberal political culture. No scholarly works have focused on the way in which French liberal thinkers, politicians or publicists imagined their empire in the 1860s, how they responded to Napoleon III's will to expand France's power and influence across oceans and continents with an intensity never seen before. This dissertation contributes to filling in this gap by tackling the liberal response to French expansionism with regard to three thematic areas: the role of France in the world; trade and finances; and religion. European politics aside, overseas ventures marked France's foreign policy in the 1860s. The Second Empire's project to expand France's influence in the world through various systems of domination and control over peoples on virtually all continents became an issue of political debate that all forces of opposition, namely liberals, could not escape. Imperialist ventures became an important issue of political debate under the Second Empire and acted as a sort of 'hegemony' that liberals needed to confront, either opposing or supporting it. In this thesis, I argue that they did so, taking the opportunity to



use the debates on expansionism in their own favour. Through discussing a wide range of social, economic and political topics related to France's imperialism in Africa, Asia and America during the 1860s, liberals succeeded in presenting to the public an alternative model of government to the one represented by the Bonapartists in power.

Defence date: 5 June 2017, Examining Board: Prof Lucy Riall, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof Ann Thomson, European University Institute (Second reader); Prof Alan S. Kahan, Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines; Dr David Todd, King's College London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46667>



DE MORAGAS SÁNCHEZ, Antoni-Ítalo

Essays in political economy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In the first chapter, I study the effect of disclosing the private interests of decision-makers on the quality of the decisions that are eventually taken. I focus on a delegation relationship where decision makers motivated by career concerns try to build up their own reputation. When private interests of decision makers are not disclosed, taking the correct decision is the only way to increase reputation and the higher the career concerns the more likely it is that correct decisions are taken. When private interests are disclosed, decisions not aligned with these private interests may also increase reputation. I find that, contrary to the common wisdom, disclosure of private interests can induce worse decisions. This happens when the salience of career concerns is high enough and decision makers are poorly informed. In the second chapter, I analyze how voters optimally aggregate and use information provided by informed biased experts. I find that, when citizens do not observe the individual bias of each expert and their biases are sufficiently correlated, the relationship between the share of experts endorsing an alternative and the share of citizens voting for it is non-monotonic. The explanation is that consensus among experts can be reached either because all experts share the same information or because experts ignore the information they have and provide their advice according to their own biases. In the third and last chapter, co-authored with Giovanni Andreottola, we present a model of a media market in which a set of news outlets compete to break a news. In our model, each media receives some information on whether a politician in office is corrupt. Media outlets can decide whether to break the story immediately or wait and fact-check, taking into account that if another media breaks the news, the profit opportunity disappears. We show that as the number of competitors increases, each outlet becomes more likely to break the news without fact-checking. Therefore, as the number of media increases, the incumbent politician is more likely to be accused of corruption by the media: this makes the re-election of incumbents more difficult and increases political turnover. In particular, we show that if voters consult with higher priority the media outlets that report about a scandal, increasing the number of competitors decreases the probability of having an honest politician in office.

Defence date: 12 December 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Andrea Mattozzi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. David K. Levine, European University Institute; Prof. Bauke Visser, Erasmus School of Economics; Prof. Santiago Sánchez Páges, King's College London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49329>



DE VOS, Dieneke

Complementarity's gender justice prospects and limitations: examining normative interactions between the Rome Statute and national accountability processes for sexual violence crimes in Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Despite the centrality in the Rome Statute of both the principle of complementarity and gender justice norms, little research exists connecting these two core ideas. Using Harold Koh's transnational legal process theory, this thesis seeks to fill that gap by analysing normative interactions between the Rome Statute and national accountability processes for sexual violence crimes in Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It examines how, why and in what way the Rome Statute's gender justice accountability norms and standards have been domesticated in these two countries, and what this reveals about (positive) complementarity as a tool in the fight against impunity for sexual violence. This analysis starts from a doctrinal analysis of gender justice pressure points in the ICC's admissibility framework, but also seeks to investigate the practical application of (positive) complementarity in both Colombia and the DRC. This analysis ultimately demonstrates that, while the existence of the ICC (as an institution) is important, most developments around accountability for sexual violence, while often grounded in the idea of complementarity and linked to the Rome Statute, happen through the actions of other actors. The ICC's constitutive documents and the norms and standards around accountability for sexual violence enshrined therein, on the other hand, have provided an important normative impetus for these developments, particularly where catalysed by civil society organisations and domestic political actors acting as norm entrepreneurs. This thesis thus aims to contribute to illuminating both the prospects and the limitations of (positive) complementarity as applied to the fight against impunity for sexual violence crimes.

Defence date: 12 October 2017, Examining Board: Professor Ruth Rubio-Marin, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Nehal Bhuta, European University Institute; Professor Morten Bergsmo, Peking University Law School and the Centre for International Law Research and Policy; Professor Susana SáCouto, American University Washington College of Law

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48486>

DELLA NEGRA, Federico

Private law and private enforcement in the post-crisis EU retail financial regulation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The thesis examines the role of private law and private enforcement in the post crisis EU retail financial markets. Whilst private law and private enforcement have been traditionally regarded as 'foreign bodies' in EU financial regulation, the thesis argues that after the global financial crisis, private law and private enforcement, through courts and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms, have become essential tools to compensate retail clients against mis-selling and mitigate systemic risk. To substantiate this argument, the thesis analyzes how the national and EU supervisory authorities, ADRs and courts, in Italy, Spain, France and UK, have interpreted and enforced the EU investor protection regulation (conduct, product and disclosure rules) before and after the global financial crisis. This institutional and comparative analysis shows that the EU regulatory duties, via regulation, 'administrative rule-making', out-of-court dispute resolution and litigation, increasingly influence the interpretation of national private law (Europeanization) and determine its consequent instrumentalization to achieve a high level of investor protection and ensure the stability of the financial market. The thesis argues that this form of instrumentalization has led to the creation



of private law remedies and procedures which, albeit based on national law, have become tools to ensure the effective protection of the EU-derived rights (hybridization). After the crisis, the process of hybridization is driven not only by the investor protection objective but also by the financial stability objective which can determine a limitation of the private law law rights and remedies of the investor vis-à-vis the financial firm in order to mitigate the systemic risk, arising, in particular, from vexatious litigation. The thesis discusses the complex relationship between the investor protection and the financial stability objectives of EU financial regulation and examines the extent financial stability concerns can lead to a limitation of the investors rights and remedies in financial disputes.

Defence date: 05 September 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Hans-W. Micklitz (EUI Supervisor); Prof. Giorgio Monti, European University Institute; Prof. Mads Andenas, University of Oslo; Prof. Takis Tridimas, King's College London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47844>

DENNISON, James

Re-thinking turnout: explaining within-individual variation in electoral participation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis presents four essays that aim to explain within-individual variation in voter turnout. The motivation behind this thesis is not only the importance of voter turnout to democracy, both in theoretical and substantive terms, but also the methodological and theoretical weaknesses in the existing literature caused by the lack of attention given to why individuals vote at some points in their lives and not at others. This deficit stands in contrast to the vast literature explaining aggregate level turnout – both within and between countries– and individual level turnout solely between individuals. Each of the four essays seeks to rethink one of the explanatory models of individual level voter turnout – mobilisation, resources, psychology and socialisation by applying many of their determinants to within-individual variation, as well as, in some cases, adding new ones. The methodological approach to explaining within-individual variation is to use fixed effects panel data models, as well as intermittently random effects models, cross-sectional models and structural equations. The data for these models comes from the British Household Panel Survey, the Swiss Household Panel Survey and the British Election Study. This thesis makes a number of theoretical, methodological and substantive contributions. I show that within-individual variation in voting seems to be fairly unaffected by such issues as material resources, ‘antipolitical’ sentiments, household politicisation or even feelings of personal ability to vote effectively – all of which have been mainstays of the between individual literature. Rather, I conclude that individuals vote when they are interested in the politics of the time, feel affinity towards a party or when a party has bothered to contact them, on the one hand, and, more fundamentally, by the lifestyle of the individual at the time of the election – with lifestyles built on rootedness, social integration and roles demanding responsibility increasing the individual’s desire to turnout to vote.

Defence date: 7 July 2017, Examining Board: Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI; Professor Harold Clarke, University of Texas at Dallas; Professor Geoffrey Evans, Nuffield College, University of Oxford; Professor Diego Gambetta, EUI

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47184>



DRAEGE, Jonas Bergan

The aftermath of Turkey's Gezi protests: how political parties respond to social movements

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis explores how Turkey's political parties responded to the Gezi Park protests in 2012. I assess how four political parties framed the protests, whether the latter were accompanied by changes in the parties' platforms and priorities, and whether politicians in office adjusted practical policies to accommodate protest demands. In this research I draw on original data of parliamentary interventions, budget allocations, semi-structured interviews, and secondary sources, to answer these questions. The Gezi protests received a great deal of attention from politicians, especially from the two opposition parties closest to the protests, the CHP and the BDP. However, both parties responded to the demands that aligned best with their pre-existing agendas, and with different loci of attention. The protests were also met with practical concessions on a few specific demands. Yet these policy responses were narrowly targeted at the object and symbol of the initial protests rather than at their underlying grievances. Consequently, I argue that the responses from the CHP and the BDP were supportive, but limited. There was a policy response, but it did not go very deep. There was a platform response, but it framed the demands in the direction of pre-existing platforms. There was an organisational response and a response in terms of electoral strategies, but many of these were symbolic, and not accompanied by major changes in party platforms. In this sense, it may be useful to talk about the institutional response to the Gezi protest as a creative process for these two political parties. When party representatives spoke about the protests, they highlighted those issues where their party already had ownership. Furthermore, while the BDP supported several of the protesters' demands, the CHP was more supportive of the protest actors themselves. I use this finding to suggest an extension of the concept of the protest paradigm in the social movement literature. Until now the protest paradigm has mainly been used to describe how antagonists of protests delegitimize protests, whereas I suggest that it is also a possible strategy for supportive actors. This novel use of the protest paradigm is a main contribution of this thesis. More generally, the thesis combines the literature on social movement outcomes and party politics, and contributes to an expansion of studies of social movement outcomes to cases outside the area of Western liberal democracies.

Defence date: 05 September 2017, Examining Board: Professor Donatella Della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore (EUI Supervisor); Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute; Professor Ali Çarkoğlu, Koç University; Professor Katrin Uba, Uppsala University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47926>



FACCHINI PALMA, Gabriel Alejandro

Essays in health economics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This aims at better understanding the drivers behind the volume-outcome relationship found in many studies in the medical and health-economics literature. In the first chapter I investigate the relationship between workload and choice of treatment. Using detailed microdata on childbirth, I exploit a quasi-random assignment of patients attempting to have a natural delivery to different ratios of patients-to-midwives and compare their likelihood of changing delivery method. I find that women who face a ratio higher than 1.33 are 34% more likely to give birth by cesarean section (C-sections). This effect is larger for patients who were already admitted with a higher risk of C-section, since provision of proper and timely care matters more for these patients. Because C-sections are faster than vaginal deliveries, the medical team may find it appealing to do more C-sections when time constrained. Using civil status as a proxy for bargaining



power -assuming single women are on average more likely to be alone-, I find that only single patients are subjected to unnecessary surgery. The second chapter documents the existence of 'learning-by-doing' effects in physicians' performance. More specifically, I test whether cesarean-section surgeons who have performed more procedures in the recent-past observe an improvement in performance. By using data from the Italian health care system, where patients are not allowed to choose a physician, I eliminate concerns regarding possible bias from selective referral -a problem in previous studies. Using four years of birth certificates data from one large hospital I find that, for emergent cases, performing one additional procedure reduces the likelihood of neonatal intensive care unit admission by nearly 1.2 percentage points (5.5%) and of being born with a low Apgar Score by about 1.1 percentage points (10%), all else equal.

Defence date: 02 October 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Andrea Ichino, EUI, Supervisor Prof. Jérôme Adda, EUI and Bocconi University Prof. Joseph Doyle, MIT Sloan School of Management Prof. Libertad González, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48244>

FRAKING, Roel

'Collaboration is a very delicate concept': alliance-formation and the colonial defence of Indonesia and Malaysia, 1945-1957

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

'Collaboration is a Very Delicate Concept: Alliance-formation and the Wars of Independence in Indonesia and Malaysia, 1945-1957' is a case study in the interface between late colonial empires and colonized societies. Unlike traditional studies that continue to focus on British or Dutch (military-political) efforts to open specific avenues towards independence, the thesis analyses how local elites, their constituencies or individuals determined and navigated their own course— through violent insurgencies—towards independence. The thesis dispenses with (colonial) notions of 'loyalty' and 'colonizedcolonizer'. Instead, it takes the much more fluid concept of local allianceformation and combines it with theories on territorial control to elucidate why certain individuals or groups co-operated with colonial authorities one moment only to switch to the freedom fighters' side the next. In showing the complexities and ambiguities of association, the thesis advocates and executes an agenda that transcends the narrow politicaldiplomatic scope of decolonization to restore the agency and motivations of local political parties, communities and individuals. The red thread throughout the thesis, then, is that Indonesians, Chinese and Malays pursued their own, narrow—often violent—interests to survive and secure a (political) future beyond decolonization. Ultimately, the limits of alliance-formation are probed. The search for territorial control by colonial and anti-colonial forces necessitated zero-sum outcomes to pre-empt alliance breakdowns. As such, coercion remained the major motivational force during decolonization: coercion local communities participated in more than has been hitherto acknowledged in relation to the decolonization of Southeast Asia.

Defence date: 8 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor A. Dirk Moses, EUI (Supervisor); Professor L. Riall, EUI; Professor M. Thomas, University of Exeter (external adviser); Professor P. Romijn, NOID Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46324>



FRISONE, Anna

Femminismo sindacale al di là dei confini: l'incontro tra politica sindacale e soggettività femminile, in Italia e in Francia, attraverso la 'lunga stagione dei movimenti delle donne' (1968-1983)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Dare una definizione o trovare una collocazione precisa al cosiddetto 'femminismo sindacale' è tutto fuorché un'impresa semplice. Come le due citazioni mostrano efficacemente, il suo stesso nome costituisce di per sé un elemento problematico. Il femminismo sindacale, infatti, si sviluppò tra gli anni Settanta ed Ottanta come esito - complesso e nient'affatto 'risolto' - all'incrocio tra la critica neofemminista al patriarcato e le lotte operaie che a partire dal decennio precedente avevano tentato di imprimere una svolta in senso progressista ed egualitario ai rapporti di produzione tra capitale e lavoro. Le donne che negli anni Settanta si muovevano nello spazio sindacale, come delegate e militanti o semplicemente come lavoratrici, furono profondamente attraversate e coinvolte dalle riflessioni che il neofemminismo internazionale andava allora producendo e scelsero di utilizzarle per risignificare l'esperienza del lavoro dal punto di vista femminile. Il femminismo sindacale costituisce un oggetto di studio affascinante, collocato appunto all'incrocio tra due fenomeni internazionali di indiscussa rilevanza come il movimento delle donne ed il movimento dei lavoratori.

Defence date: 31 March 2017, Examining Board: Professor Laura Lee Downs (Supervisor EUI); Professor Lucy Riall, EUI; Professor Michelle Zancarini-Fournel, Université Lyon 1; Dr. Maud Bracke, University of Glasgow
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45945>



GAZZANI, Andrea Giovanni

Essays in applied macroeconomics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies the interaction between the real economy and assets like housing and bonds, and provide a new methodology to assess more accurately the spillovers from financial markets to the real economy. The first chapter analyses of the role of expectations of future fundamentals in the housing market and their macroeconomic implications. News represent the component of expectations that proves to be correct in the future. Noise constitutes the component of expectations that does not materialize in the future. I find that fundamentals in the housing market are aligned with the real economy and that news shocks are the dominant driver of the housing market in the long run. However, the bulk of fluctuations in housing prices at high-medium frequencies is generated by noise. Notably, the latest housing cycle of the 2000s is entirely driven by expectations unrelated with fundamentals. The second chapter, jointly written with Alejandro Viccondoa, develops a novel methodology, called Bridge Proxy-SVAR, to study the relationship between time series sampled at different frequencies. Instead of using a joint system, we rely on two systems at different frequencies and bridge them through an instrumental variable approach. We carry out identification at the highest available frequency and study the responses of the macroeconomic aggregates in a second stage. Our analytical, simulation and empirical results show that the Bridge Proxy-SVAR significantly mitigates temporal aggregation biases and it is particularly appealing to study the financial spillovers to the real economy. In fact, in the third chapter, jointly written with Alejandro Viccondoa, we provide novel evidence on the large macroeconomic spillovers from changes in the liquidity of bonds. In particular, we analyze Italian sovereigns and find that liquidity shocks, orthogonal to changes in default risk, generate strong recessionary effect. Liquidity and default risk affect the real economy through different channels. By analyzing survey data, we



find that liquidity shocks, differently from spikes in yields, do not lead to an increase in the rate requested by banks for loans. On the other hand, banks make their deadlines tighter and reduce the amount available for loan because they report problems with the liquidity and asset position.

Defence date: 19 May 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Evi Pappa, EUI (Supervisor); Prof. Alessia Campolmi, EUI & University of Verona; Prof. Luca Gambetti, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Dr. Matteo Iacoviello, Federal Reserve Board

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46487>

GERLINGS, Jonas

Freedom in conflict: on Kant's critique of medical reason

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis undertakes a double task by on the one hand analysing 18th century medicine within the context of Immanuel Kant's work and on the other hand analysing Kant's work within the context of 18th century medicine. Drawing on a series of Kant's writings on medicine, often discarded as marginal, his work is re-located within the context of 18th century medical reforms and scientific revolutions. Focusing on the initial conflation between 18th century medicine and philosophy the thesis traces the growing disciplinary distinctions between the two in their rivaling views on the science of man. By focusing on the changing attitudes towards his own long lasting engagement with medicine, it is demonstrated how Kant becomes increasingly self-critical. It is argued that Kant's philosophy is developed as a critical reflection of a growing medicalization of human life, which fails to perceive man as a free agent.

Defence date: 24 February 2017, Examining Board: Professor Dr. Martin van Gelderen, European University Institute, Lichtenberg-Kolleg – The Göttingen Institute for Advanced Study (Supervisor); Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans Erich Bödeker, Lichtenberg-Kolleg – The Göttingen Institute for Advanced Study; Professor Stéphane Van Damme, European University Institute; Senior Lecturer, Dr. Avi Lifschitz, UCL

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45887>



GIBERT RIVAS, Anna

Essays in sovereign debt and sovereign credit ratings

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis consists of two chapters regarding the transmission of information in the sovereign debt market. The first one looks into the signaling role of the choice of debt by the sovereign and the second one focuses on a class of intermediaries in the market of sovereign debt, the credit rating agencies, and examines the information consequences of their solicited and unsolicited ratings. In the first chapter I build a model where creditworthy countries may use fiscal austerity to communicate their ability to repay sovereign debt and show that the signaling channel is active only for high levels of asymmetric information. The model generates a negative association between the amount of public information, provided by the rating agencies, and fiscal tightness. Informed by the model predictions, I perform an empirical investigation based on a panel of 58 OECD and emerging market economies since 1980 and find evidence of this signaling channel. The second chapter aims at contributing to the debate on whether unsolicited ratings are strategically motivated. I present evidence from the sovereign debt market that strategic motivation is not necessarily behind the patterns that we see in the data and propose a model of credit ratings and ancillary services that abstracts from strategic considerations. In my model, borrowers with different unobservable characteristics select themselves into different solicitation groups. In equilibrium, the model can generate either a negative or a



positive selection on unsolicited ratings, depending on the share of unsolicited ratings in a given market. The economic mechanism analyzed in this chapter implies a “natural” degree of market selection which is not associated to strategic motivation.

Defence date: 6 February 2017, Examining Board: Professor Piero Gottardi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Arpad Abraham, European University Institute; Professor Luisa Lambertini, Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne; Professor Alberto Martin, Centre de Recerca en Economia Internacional <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45245>

GOIKOLEA-AMIANO, Itzea

The Hispano-Moroccan re-encounter: colonialism, mimesis, and power in the Spanish war on Tetouan and its occupation (1859-62)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The Hispano-Moroccan Re-Encounter: Colonialism, Mimesis, and Power in the Spanish War on Tetouan and its Occupation (1859-62) is a micro-history of the events that inaugurated modern Spanish colonialism in Morocco. The dissertation analyzes the interrelated imperial and local discourses and practices in the mid nineteenth-century military conflict enhanced by Spain and the understudied twenty-seven-month occupation of Tetouan. The complex contours of the incipient Hispano-Moroccan modern imperial formation are scrutinized by recourse to a constellation of multilingual sources – in Arabic, Spanish, and Basque, including manuscript and printed chronicles, press articles, literary accounts and diverse archival materials. The topical chapters discuss nineteenth-century Spanish colonial discourses, the Tetouani and Moroccan reaction to the war and defeat, the colonial (re)encounter and the policies based on the construction of racial difference, the politics of gender, status, and religion, the urban history of occupied Tetouan, the subaltern populations’ political action, and finally the view of the events of the Moroccan elites who abandoned the city on the eve of its occupation. The dissertation includes a Prologue that offers a general description of the studied events, and an Epilogue that discusses some of the processes that developed after the Spanish evacuation of Tetouan. The dissertation is intended as a contribution to four interrelated scholarly realms. Firstly, to the study of Spanish colonialism, in which Spanish Africa has received little attention in comparison to the Americas and the Philippines. Secondly, to postcolonial studies of the Middle East and North Africa, in which prevalence has been given to British and French colonialisms, and in which the Maghrib has received less attention than the Mashriq. Thirdly, to Moroccan historiography, which has until recently disregarded colonial Morocco as if it were a ‘historical parenthesis.’ And fourthly, to Hispano-Moroccan studies, which have focused more on al-Andalus than on the post-1492 interactions.

Defence date: 4 December 2017, Examining Board: Regina Grafe, European University Institute (Supervisor); Lucy Riall, European University Institute (Second Reader); Miren Llona, University of the Basque Country (External Advisor); Yolanda Aixelà-Cabré, IMF-CSIC Barcelona <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49284>

GOLOVLEV, Alexander

Tchaikovsky meets Debussy: French and Soviet musical diplomacy in occupied Austria, 1945-1955

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Taken in their socio-political context, competitive strategies of using music as a means of asserting individual prestige have seldom been considered by historical research. This dissertation argues that the promotion of their own national music and performers was an important asset for France and the USSR. Unlike the



US and the UK, the continental European Allies could claim membership of a common European musical canon, and thus legitimize their presence within Austrian soundscapes and discursive fields. Allied-occupied Austria represents a highly interesting case study, particularly due to the uniquely open forms of competition that took place between different Allies and between East and West, Austria's complex ideological and cultural history, which stretched from multinational monarchy to Nazism, and the symbolic standing of the country as the land of music, which itself informed Allied musical policies. Drawing on documentation from the Allied administrations, bilateral cultural societies, and native Austrian institutions, the dissertation investigates the design and conduct of musical diplomacies, the agency of the actors involved, and their adaptation to Austrian expectations and reactions. Emphasizing high-brow art music, both France and the USSR supported performances of French and Russian music by Austrian musicians. However, they also launched a number of important guest tours, the reverberations of which extended widely throughout Austrian society, successfully integrating folk music and dance into French and Russian musical offerings. The reception of French and Russian music in Austria is investigated through influential daily newspapers, notably in Vienna, Salzburg, and Innsbruck. Discursive constructions of musical French- and Russianness were marked by Bildungsbürgertum conservatism and nationalism, whereas high-brow elitism established common ground between the French, Soviet and Austrian actors. Pursuing their own agendas, powerful cultural journalists allotted positions of prestige to and critically engaged with French and Soviet/Russian musical exports, notably with diverging modernities. They also diversified the images of the two countries, ascribing to them a series of nationally defined musical categories, existing independently of considerations of hard power and political entanglements. An investigation of these layers of musical transfer and interpretation will contribute to our understanding of the communicative dynamics of cultural diplomacies, multifaceted national imageries, and the nexus between local, national, inter- and transnational histories of music and culture.

Defence date: 11 September 2017, Examining Board: Professor Federico Romero, EUI; Professor Pieter M. Judson, EUI; Professor Thomas Angerer, Universität Wien; Dr. Barbara Stelzl-Marx, Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institut für Kriegsfolgenforschung, Graz

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48105>

GUPTA, Aishani

ICANN: a global administrative law perspective

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This thesis is an attempt to understand the multistakeholder model of governance within the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) through the lens of Global Administrative Law (GAL). ICANN is presented within GAL scholarship as a successful example that has incorporated principles found within GAL. This thesis questions that notion, and presents a narrative of ICANN that demonstrates some of the normative issues underlying the incorporation of GAL principles. In this thesis, I argue that ICANN does not neatly fit into the GAL narrative and is in fact an attempt akin to fitting a square peg into a round hole, by ignoring the salient features of ICANN. Ultimately, I believe that this enquiry will contribute to GAL scholarship as well as the present understanding of ICANN. For the former, this thesis discusses the most important principles of GAL, namely accountability, transparency, participation and engagement, and publicness. For the latter, this thesis highlights the shortcomings of ICANN and gives a yardstick on which ICANN could be measured.

Award date: 22 November 2017, Supervisor: Professor Nehal Bhuta

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49204>



HEN-KONARSKI, Tomasz

Cossacks and gauchos: myths of masculinity in the political struggles of the River Plate and Ukraine, 1830s through 1840s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In my dissertation I study the ways in which the literary figures of free males on horseback, the Cossacks and the gauchos, were endowed with political meanings in the River Plate and Ukraine of the 1830s and 1840s. My study is located within the field of history of political culture with special attention paid to ideology, its symbolical representations and the ways in which they formed part of broader mythologies. The two cases are not studied for their own sake, but as examples of complex ideological tensions caused by the expansion of state and the transformation of bourgeois society. What brings their stories together is their having a common point of reference in the late Enlightenment/Romantic fantasy of 'nonmodernity' of which the anarchic frontier horseman is just one symbol. The overarching question that I address is how several different actors in their contingent environments employed these symbols to construct the male subject of modern politics (modernity being understood here as a disciplinary myth and a claim-making concept, rather than a tangible historical condition). I offer contextualized interpretations of several texts: verse journals directed at uneducated subalterns of Buenos Aires at the beginning of 1830s; a historical novel by Nikolai Gogol; a celebrated biographical essay by Domingo F. Sarmiento; pulp novels, secret reports, memoirs and propaganda dossiers of Michał Czajkowski, a Polish-Lithuanian politician and military commander based in Istanbul; Polish and Ukrainian-language writings of several minor authors from Austrian Galicia. I show that the Cossack/gaicho myths are just two examples of dream about the free life beyond the limitations imposed by the state and society. In fact, that dream was present in many other environments and took many different guises, US cowboys being just one obvious, though chronologically later, example. Such longings were inextricably linked to the global 'structured transformations' interpreted by the historical actors as the rise of 'modernity', though clearly the figure of anarchic frontier horseman was not the only conceptual tool used to cope with them. What made the Cossack/gaicho myths so successful was that they were a very specific antithesis of 'modernity', one that combined 1) the rejection of state and family; 2) the claim to be truly native; 3) and the promise of liberating the repressed masculine instincts.

Defence date: 21 March 2017, Examining Board: Lucy Riall, EUI (Supervisor); Pieter Judson, EUI; Nicola Miller, UCL; Larry Wolff, NYU

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45869>

HERZER, Martin

The rise of Euro-journalism: the media and the European Communities, 1950s-1970s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The thesis traces the rise of Euro-journalism. It argues that the Euro-journalists - a group of influential journalists in Brussels and across Western Europe - were instrumental in shifting the representation of the European Communities in Western European media, from marginal international organisation in the 1950s to sui generis 'European' polity and incarnation of 'Europe' in the 1970s. In the 1950s, Western European media overwhelmingly considered the European Communities as one among many international organisations working for Western European cooperation. The Communities did not stand out among many 'European integration' projects ranging from liberal to Gaullist to communist. However, by the 1970s Western European media largely presented the Communities as a 'European' polity in the making. What explains this astonishing transformation and emergence of the European Communities in Western European media? The thesis puts the Euro-journalists at the centre of its analysis. It argues that the Euro-journalists



adopted the sui generis 'European integration' narrative in the 1950s and early 1960s. The narrative presented the European Communities as a 'European' polity in the making, not as a normal international organisation. The thesis shows how the Euro-journalists helped spread the sui generis 'European integration' narrative in Western European media. It also places their advocacy in the changing political and economic context of the postwar decades. By the 1970s, mainstream Western European journalism had adopted Euro-journalism and the sui generis 'European integration' narrative as the standard way to cover the European Communities. Western European journalists, in a joint effort with Western European elites, tried to educate 'European' citizens about the emerging democratic 'European' political system. They mounted repeated campaigns for 'European integration', particularly during the 1979 direct elections to the European Parliament. The thesis provides some evidence that the actual influence of such campaigns on the general public in Western Europe was limited.

Defence date: 30 October 2017, Examining Board: Professor Federico Romero, European University Institute (EUI); Doctor N. Piers Ludlow, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Professor Kiran Klaus Patel, Maastricht University; Professor Youssef Cassis, European University Institute (EUI).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48767>

HOLTMANN, Anne Christine

Why are children from disadvantaged families left behind?: the impacts of families, schools, and education systems on students' achievement

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In this thesis, I examine how families, schools, and education systems shape inequalities in children's school achievements. I show that in the United States, low-SES children fall behind their peers from better-off families over the course of primary and middle school. This is true even for those low-SES students who perform at similar levels than their peers from better-off families at the time of school entry. Why are these children left behind? Does this happen because they are raised in families that are more disadvantaged than those of their peers from better-off families, or because they attend schools of lower quality than those of their higher-SES peers? To separate the effects of families and schools, I compare learning that takes place during the summer holidays to learning that takes place during the school year. During the summer holidays, schools are closed and learning mainly reflects family influences. During the school year, both schools and families influence learning. Thus, the influences of these two institutions on learning can be disentangled by comparing summer learning and school-year learning. In addition, I examine parents' educational behavior, finding evidence of their compensatory behavior when their children perform poorly. To determine whether the effects of schooling vary among countries, I compare these effects in the United States and Finland. In the United States, schools are segregated and of varying quality, whereas in Finland, there are relatively small differences between schools in terms of their student intakes and quality. To avoid overstating the effects of schools, I compare summer learning and school-year learning in both countries. I find that in Finland, the lower level of socioeconomic inequality between families helps to explain the higher level of education opportunity. Moreover, Finnish schools are better able to compensate for a disadvantageous family environment than are schools in the United States. To determine whether the socioeconomic inclusiveness of an education system benefits disadvantaged students but harms high-performing students or those from better-off families, I analyze how changes in the level of socioeconomic inclusiveness of the education system affects high- and low-SES students. Based on my findings, I conclude that whereas socioeconomically inclusive education systems benefit disadvantaged students, high-SES students perform well everywhere.

Defence date: 30 October 2017, Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute; Professor Heike Solga, Berlin Social Science Centre (WZB); Professor Herman van de Werfhorst, University of Amsterdam and Amsterdam Centre for Inequality Studies (AMCIS).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48824>



HOONHOUT, Bram Michael

The West Indian web: improvising colonial survival in Essequibo and Demerara, 1750-1800

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

When, in 1796, the British invasion fleet approached the Demerara River, its commanders were in for an unpleasant surprise. The expedition, arriving from Barbados with some 1,300 men, aimed to take possession of the Dutch colonies of Essequibo and Demerara on the Guiana coast of South America. Theoretically the British came to offer “protection” to the colonies in the name of the Dutch Stadtholder, in practice they were also keen on taking these lucrative colonies for themselves. The Dutch colonies of Essequibo and especially Demerara already had a high percentage of British planters, and their fertile soils carried the promise of great riches. The coffee, sugar and cotton planters could fuel the unfolding Industrial Revolution in Britain with the raw material for its machines and the consumer goods for its workforce.

Defence date: 22 February 2017, Examining Board: Professor Jorge Flores, European University Institute; Professor Regina Grafe European University Institute; Professor Cátia Antunes European University Institute; Professor Gert Oostindie, KITLV/Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45449>



HUA, Yuting

China's legal obligations in the field of foreign investment: how trade agreements influence the formation of investment agreements?

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Since deeper ‘open-door’ domestic reform in 1992, China has consistently maintained its position as the largest foreign direct investment (FDI) recipient among developing countries. In recent years China is going global as well. Accompanied with a large amount of outbound FDI, the level of debt is also increasing. Thus it is necessary for China to adopt a sustainable development policy and behave based on rules. China needs to work with the world to promote a rules-based investment climate. At a multilateral level, China joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001 and promised general and specific obligations on market entry and non-discrimination principles. Bilaterally, only after 2001, China has started negotiating preferential trade agreements (PTAs). The first part of the thesis analyses China’s legal obligations in investment agreements in pre- and post-WTO entry phases. Chapter 1 introduces China’s investment policy before 2001. Chapter 2 clarifies China’s commitments on non-discrimination principles under the WTO agreements, especially China’s Protocol of Accession. Chapter 3 compares Chinese BITs and PTAs with regard to investment principles. The second part of the thesis concerns interpretation on substantive and procedural provisions. Chapter 4 tries to answer the question of whether and how do tribunals consider jurisprudential concepts developed in the case law of the trade regime when resolving investment cases. Chapter 5 examines different remedies in trade and investment agreements. It is important for China to keep compliance with its commitments in international agreements, otherwise, it would face countermeasures which are highly costly. Also, China can implement competition rules in its domestic market for improving firms’ efficiency. Meanwhile, a balancing approach which emphasizes corporate social responsibility is equally important for China’s companies going global.

Defence date: 15 June 2017, Examining Board: Professor Petros C. Mavroidis, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Professor Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann, European University Institute; Professor Robert Howse, New York University; Professor Panagiotis Delimatsis, Tilburg University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46965>





HUHTINEN, Johannes

Ideas of martyrdom in early Stuart public debates, 1603 - 1649

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The first Protestant martyrology was printed at London during the spring of 1563. This vernacular work by the humanist John Foxe, entitled *Acts and Monuments*, was the largest account of martyrs produced by the Reformation movement, being dedicated to the memory of hundreds of recently executed contemporaries. It was also an innovative ecclesiastical history, aiming to supersede many traditional frames of reference, notably by situating martyrs and other theological concepts within the context of Reformation history and doctrine. Even after the number of martyrs executed at the scaffold had diminished, educated elites, theologians, divines, and the common people still grew up surrounded by Foxe's stories. While historians have rightly situated *Acts and Monuments* within the urgent debates of the martyrologist's own time, relatively few scholars have explored the subsequent development of ideas of martyrdom in the context of the longer reformation. This doctoral thesis studies Foxe as a reformer and writer whose intellectual impact went beyond the sixteenth century. In this regard, it is important to acknowledge that his works left many traces on post-Reformation literary culture, and that the Foxeian martyrs continued to exercise a strong hold over the popular imagination during the Stuart period. This study is essentially an attempt to establish exactly how martyrs figured in historical understanding, and in what ways their example and authority determined patterns of reasoning. Focusing on a variety of literary sources written during the most famous disputes of the seventeenth century, I seek to demonstrate the crucial position that recently executed martyrs occupied within the language of historical argument. My aim is also to show that Foxe's work provided a structure for much thinking during the early modern period, and that the examples of reformed martyrs were important in shaping public opinion throughout the Stuart dynasty. In short, this is a study of martyrs, their admirers, and the uses to which their stories were put in print. On a broader level, it is a study of ideas of martyrdom in the aftermath of the sixteenth-century British Reformations.

Defence date: 12 December 2017, Examining Board: Professor Luca Molà, European University Institute; Professor Martin van Gelderen, Lichtenberg-Kolleg, University of Göttingen; Professor Peter Lake, Vanderbilt University; Professor Markku Peltonen University of Helsinki

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50124>

HÄMÄLÄINEN, Saara

The role of social policy in poverty reduction: a comparative study on life course changes and the dynamics of poverty in Germany and the United Kingdom

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Despite the vast research on poverty, little is known about poverty transitions at a cross-European level, particularly in a longer run. The aim of this research is to analyse the interrelation between the welfare state and poverty transitions in Germany (East and West Germany) from 1993 to 2013 and in the United Kingdom from 1991 to 2006. This study updates and extends existing comparative works on both trends and dynamics of poverty linking the cross-sectional poverty research to a longitudinal approach in Germany and the United Kingdom by employing data from Cross-National Equivalence Files (CNEF) which provides nationally representative panels. This data is used on description of poverty transitions and spells of poverty both pre- and post- transfers to evaluate the effectiveness of the social transfer of different welfare systems. Following the tradition of most comparative analyses of poverty, the poverty is measured as a relative terms and the analysis is supplemented by a measure of the sensitivity of the chosen poverty indicator. Furthermore, exit and entry rates and the duration of poverty are added to the analysis by applying discrete time event history



analysis. The results of this study indicate that when poverty hit rates were compared findings followed a pattern familiar from previous studies. Most of the people never experience poverty in their life. The amount of those never facing poverty was higher in Germany than in the United Kingdom. For most of the people poverty experiences were fairly short for one or two years. The characteristics associated with shorter poverty spells and higher exit rates can be summarized as follows: having fewer children in the household, having additional adults in the household, having a household head older than 30 years, having completed high school or higher education and having a household head or partner in employment. Also, a shorter duration of poverty spell was found to be connected to a higher likelihood of leaving poverty.

Defence date: 26 June 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute, Florence (Supervisor); Prof. Jonathan Bradshaw, University of York; Prof. Martin Diewald, University of Bielefeld; Prof. Klarita Gërkhani, European University Institute, Florence

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47724>



INNSET, 01a

Reinventing liberalism: early neoliberalism in context, 1920-1947

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The thesis is a close study of a transnational group of intellectuals, mainly economists, who met in Paris in 1938 and at Mont Pèlerin in 1947 with the explicit aim to create a new liberalism for the modern world. At times they would use neoliberalism as a description of the creed they were developing, later they would opt for classical liberalism, in a bid to highlight continuities in their approach to political philosophy. Was their liberalism classical or was it new? The verb to reinvent is used frequently in modern academe, but its meaning is somewhat unclear. In the history of political thought, however, and especially the history of liberalism, the term can become a useful tool for enquiry. One way or the other, all new creeds build on previous ones, but the intellectuals in question were involved in a conscious, explicit attempt to change liberalism. This involved restating certain aspects of what they perceived as “true liberalism” and updating these to a different social and historical context, while also purging liberalism of all they felt was wrong with it. The contextualization of the many layers of interpretation involved in making these arguments is the main topic of this thesis. The intellectuals in question argued that “economic planning” was what had led to the rise of dictatorships in Europe. They included the communist dictatorship in Russia and the fascist dictatorships in Germany and Italy as part of the same phenomenon, totalitarianism, and further claimed that democracies like the USA, Great Britain and France were headed in the same direction. In this way, other, tangential movements to reinvent liberalism under labels such as new liberalism or social liberalism also came under attack, as it was argued that they were taking society in a totalitarian direction through collectivism and economic planning. The latter concept was defined loosely as any government “intervention” in the economy or, more precisely, attempts at subverting the mechanisms of markets in order to improve on their outcomes, redistribute wealth or counter business cycles. This strong criticism of economic planning did not lead these thinkers to advocate a position of “laissez-faire”. On the contrary, the second major plank of their intellectual project was an attack on the ideas of laissez-faire liberalism, a creed they claimed was rigid and outdated. Their internal debates can be seen as an attempt to incorporate a theory of states into right-wing liberalism, and focused on how to use states to spread, protect and foster what they still saw as a largely self-regulating mechanism. The first part of the thesis traces this dual argument to books, articles, lectures and correspondence by and between the intellectuals involved, from the German language socialist calculation debates in the 1920s, to the first meeting of the Mont Pelerin Society in 1947. The second part of the thesis uses some of the tools of micro history to conduct an in-depth study of this ten-day meeting in the Swiss alps. In the conclusion I argue that neoliberalism is best understood as a theory of modernity arising out of the historical conjuncture of Europe in the 1920s, 30s and 40s. This theory was based on a novel conceptualization of markets as mediators of

modernity, the only mechanism through which order and prosperity could be achieved in a modern mass-society. Neoliberals took this new understanding of markets and combined it with an embrace of state power as legitimate within a theory of liberalism when put to use in concordance with what was believed to be logic of markets. The work may contribute to a deeper understanding of neoliberalism, whether this is seen as a philosophy inspiring a political movement, a political rationality, or some sort of combination of the two.

Defence date: 27 September 2017, Examining Board: Professor Marie-Laure Salles-Djelic, Sciences Po; Dr. João Rodrigues, University of Coimbra (external advisor); Professor Youssef Cassis, European University Institute; Professor Lucy Riall, European University Institute (supervisor)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48324>

JABŁONOWSKA, Agnieszka

Status-related consumer protection in the digital economy

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The thesis investigates the evolution of the status-related approach to consumer protection in the private law of the European Union and asks whether this traditional approach is still viable in the times of growing digitalisation. It explores, firstly, what consumer protection actually means and, secondly, whether instruments adopted for this purpose are also directed at the achievement of other policy goals. It shows that, in the most general understanding, consumer protection is linked to the position of “passive market participants”, namely persons entering into legal relationships to satisfy their needs without producing the product or service themselves. It is usually, but not invariably, limited to the standard consumer notion, displays several overarching themes such as access, information, fairness and alternative dispute resolution and remains strongly intertwined with the internal market project. The thesis further asks whether, throughout the years, tensions associated with the status-related approach to consumer protection were identified and, if so, whether and how they were addressed. It touches upon the changing normative content of the term itself and points to several areas – most notably related to the provision of services – in which the notion of a “consumer” has partially been replaced (or supplemented) with other categories. It finally asks whether digitalisation is setting an end to the status-related consumer protection and attempts to draw the possible ways forward.

Award date: 30 November 2017, Supervisor: Prof. Hans-W. Micklitz

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50746>

KARLSSON, Haukur Logi

A quantitative quest for philosophical fairness in EU's competition procedure

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The question of procedural fairness in EU's competition procedure has been discussed widely in the academic literature based on the traditional positivistic legal method; so far without a success in producing a consensus on where the practical limitations of the concept of procedural fairness ought to lie. This thesis sets out to approach the problem more fundamentally by propping beyond the concept of procedural fairness in the legal positivistic sense, and venture into the territory of moral and political philosophy for establishing a practical understanding of the more general concept of fairness in human relations. Once the concept of fairness has been properly revealed in practical terms, the thesis attempts to quantitatively translate this concept of fairness into the laws to facilitate the composition of a fair legal rule. To achieve this, a novel methodological model is constructed based on microeconomic tools. This



model, the model of fair rules, is then used to assess two dilemmas of procedural fairness in the context of EU's competition procedure that have been solved by the CJEU based on the traditional juridical method. The results of the assessment suggest that methodological improvements can be made in the design of competition procedures with regards to facilitating procedural fairness. Such improvements would also have implications for the legal interpretive methodologies used by the EU courts.

Defence date: 15 September 2017, Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, EUI (supervisor); Professor Dennis Patterson, EUI; Professor Davíð Þór Björgvinsson, University of Iceland; Professor Ioannis Lianos, UCL

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48005>



KARREMANS, Johannes

State interests vs citizens' preferences: on which side do (Labour) parties stand?

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation deals with the question of how the partisan nature of government still matters in the current globalized and post-industrial world. In particular, it compares the representativeness of two contemporary centre-left governments with that of two centre-left executives from the 1970s in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. According to the more provocative theories about the state of contemporary representative democracy, these countries should be forerunners of a general European trend in which governments care more about technical competence rather than political representation and responsiveness. These tendencies are expected to particularly affect the partisanship of Labour ministers. In order to test these theories, I do a comparative content analysis of how Labour finance ministers/Chancellors justify the yearly government budget in front of the parliament. The justifications are divided into those that characterize the government as representative of the partisan redistributive preferences (input-justifications) VS those that profile it as a competent caretaker of public finances (output-justifications). Following the above-mentioned theories, the hypothesis is that today the output-justifications are more important than in the past. As this approach is relatively novel with regards to the study of responsiveness, the thesis also dedicates one chapter to the justification strategies of a technical and a neoliberal government. The purpose of this extra comparison is to have more empirical evidence of what renders an output-justification different from an input-justification. By incorporating these two cases, thus, I get a deeper comparative insight into what is a typical left-wing/partisan discourse characteristic and what constitutes governmental/institutional talk. This extra comparison, consequently, allows me to reflect more deeply on the findings emerging from the overtime comparison of Labour governments. The findings of my research tell a two-sided story. On the one hand, contrary to my hypothesis, the contemporary cases feature slightly more input-justifications than the governments from the 1970s. On the other, the logic of the discourses suggests that, while in the 1970s the responsiveness to social needs was presented as a policy goal per se, today the input-justifications tend to be more subordinated to justifications about economic and financial considerations. The findings thus speak both to theories according to which today we are not witnessing a decline of political representation, but simply a change in kind, as well to the theories speaking of a gradual hollowing out of political competition. In the iv conclusion of my dissertation I reflect on what is right and wrong on the two sides of the debate.

Defence date: 31 March 2017, Examining Board: Professor Pepper Culpepper, formerly EUI/University of Oxford (Supervisor); Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI (Co-Supervisor); Professor Ferdinand Müller-Rommel, Leuphana Universität Lüneburg; Professor Maurits Van der Veen, College of William & Mary

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45985>



KAS, Betül
'Hybrid' collective remedies in the EU social legal order
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The aim of this thesis is to illustrate, on the basis of a socio-legal study presented in three qualitative case studies, the role of hybrid collective remedies in enforcing European socially oriented regulation, in particular environmental law, anti-discrimination law and consumer law, for the creation of a European social legal order, which is able to gradually counter its perceived internal market bias. The hybrid collective remedies at stake in the three case studies – each case study constituted by a preliminary reference to the CJEU – are symptomatic of the three legal-political fields at stake. With the EU taking a leading role in the three fields for the purpose of complementing the creation of an internal market, the EU has decoupled the fields from their national social welfare origin and re-established a policy which is not so much based on ensuring social justice, but more based on procedural mechanisms to ensure access justice. Likewise, the EU left the creation of collective remedies fostering a genuine protective purpose to the Member States. The national and European models of justice underlying the three legal-political fields and their remedies are of a complementary, i.e., of a hybrid nature, and are moving towards the creation of an integrated European social order. The creation of the European social order via national actors using the preliminary reference procedure to implement the three policies at stake goes hand in hand with the creation of a European society. Defence date: 21 June 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Hans-W. Micklitz, EUI (Supervisor) Prof. Marise Cremona, EUI Prof. Laurence Gormley, University of Groningen Prof. Fernanda Nicola, Washington College of Law, American University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46964>

KLEIMANN, David
The transformation of EU external economic governance: law, practice, and institutional change in common commercial policy after Lisbon
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The Laeken Council Declaration of 2001 committed the European Community to a constitutional reform that aimed at enhancing the legitimacy of EU governance through “more democracy, transparency, and efficiency”. In the area of Common Commercial Policy (CCP), the coming into force of the Treaty of Lisbon on December 1, 2009, responded to the Laeken Declaration with the most extensive reform in history and substantially amended applicable provisions on decisionmaking, scope of EU exclusive competence, objectives, and principles. Against the benchmark set out by the Laeken Council objectives, this study examines the law, practice, and quality of institutional change in CCP governance after Lisbon. To this end, the study advances a twofold comparative institutional analysis that is based on a transaction-cost approach to the understanding of legal, political, and informal institutions that govern the CCP and EU external economic relations more broadly. The study finds that the reallocation of horizontal competences among EU institutions through the empowerment of the European Parliament has generally decreased the process efficiency of the CCP. At the same time, it has markedly decreased the cost of political participation for public and private stakeholders and introduced increasingly effective democratic control to the now bicameral system that governs the CCP in the Lisbon era. Parliamentary involvement, moreover, has radically enhanced process and substantive transparency and opened a space for public deliberation of external economic policy. Opinion 2/15 of the Court of Justice of the European Union has, secondly, confirmed the Treaty-induced tectonic shifts in the allocation of vertical competences. It is argued that the Court’s Opinion sets incentives for a fundamental change of the institutional practice that governs the conclusion of EU external economic agreements. Ending the tradition of ‘mixed’ agreements in favor of ‘EUonly’ treaty conclusion would further

approximate the achievement of all three Laeken Council objectives and render EU external economic governance more efficient, effective, representative, and legitimate. In order to fully employ the democratic potential of 'EU-only' CCP governance, however, such practice will require the reinforcement of national parliamentary engagement in that process.

Defence date: 13 December 2017, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute; Professor Petros Mavroidis, Columbia University; Professor Marco Bronckers, Leiden University; Professor Pieter-Jan Kuijper, University of Amsterdam

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49330>



KOLB, Benedikt Mario

Three essays in monetary and macroprudential policies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis focuses on recent monetary and macroprudential policies addressing the Financial Crisis. Chapter 1 stresses the role of central-bank communication. In particular, shocks derived from movements in federal funds futures prices during monetary policy announcement days have become popular for analysing U.S. monetary policy. While the literature often considers only surprise changes in the policy rate ("action shocks"), we distinguish between action and "communication shocks" (surprise announcements about future rates), using a novel decomposition of futures price movements. Our results indicate that communication shocks are the main driver of U.S. monetary policy shocks and that they explain a substantial share of variation in production. Chapter 2 turns to a macroprudential topic: How will a tightening in aggregate bank capital requirements affect the real economy? In this paper, we investigate this using a narrative index of regulatory US bank capital requirement changes for the period 1980M1 to 2016M8. Our results robustly suggest that a tightening in capital requirements leads to a temporary drop in lending and economic activity. The aggregate capital ratio and the level of bank capital increase permanently. Our results suggest that permanently higher capital requirements have no lasting negative effect on the real economy. Finally, Chapter 3 looks at asset purchases by the ECB. Their declared goal is to revive inflation, but purchases of which asset will be best suited for this? I address this question in a DSGE model with a role for three different asset classes: Government bonds, securitised financial assets and corporate sector bonds, which affect the economy via different channels. I investigate the impact of asset purchases in an environment of low inflation and a policy rate at the zero lower bound. Purchases of government bonds appear most effective in countering disinflationary episodes, while those of securitised assets have less impact.

Defence date: 19 December 2017, Examining board: Professor Fabio Canova, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Juan Dolado, European University Institute; Professor Wouder den Haan, London School of Economics; Professor Zeno Enders, University of Heidelberg

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49989>

KONCZAL, Kornelia

Politics of plunder: post-German property and the reconstruction of East Central Europe after the Second World War

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Around the end of the Second World War two processes dramatically changed the socioeconomic landscape of East Central Europe: the expulsion of up to twelve million Germans and the establishment of a new social order inspired by the Soviet model. This project is an inquiry into the interconnectedness between these apparently distinct histories. My aim is to understand how the redistribution of property formerly owned



by Germans shaped the postwar reconstruction of the social order in two countries whose territories were comprised of up to one third of the post-German lands: Poland and Czechoslovakia. The specific focus of this study lies in the illegal takeover of property left behind by Germans, attempts to control it and the associated discourse. Studying the destructive and productive effects of plunder offers me the opportunity to reveal how public security, economic stability and redistributive justice were negotiated at various intersecting levels. I show that the illegal property transfers were both an obstacle to the post-war reconstruction as well as an opportunity used by individuals and institutions to accelerate it. In more general terms, this reading highlights the critical role of the legally-opaque property arrangements to be found in any modern socio-economic order.

Defence date: 23 June 2017, Examining Board: Professor Pavel Kolář, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Pieter M. Judson, European University Institute; Doctor Christiane Brenner, Collegium Carolinum, Munich; Professor Piotr Madajczyk, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47104>

KUTMANALIEV, Joldon

Ethnic violence and peace in southern Kyrgyzstan: intragroup policing and intergroup non-aggression pacts

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The paper attempts to explain the following question: why ethnic violence and riots broke out in some neighborhoods but not in others? It contributes to our understanding of communal violence and ethnic conflict with a novel approach that will widen our perspectives on the relationship between ethnic politics and security studies at local level (micro-spatial scale). While other works try to explain ethnic violence at highly aggregated national or regional levels, this dissertation analyzes the problem at neighborhood scale. To analyze the spatial variation in violence and peace, this research employs the concepts of security dilemma and pact-making that are usually used in international relations and security studies. I would like to show that theoretical insights drawn from international relations and security studies literature can be applicable not only to the analysis of inter-state wars and civil wars but also to the analysis of local dynamics of ethnic violence and interethnic peace at disaggregated spatial scale such as ethnic communities based in one town or in one neighborhood. I compare violent and non-violent neighborhoods in Osh city across different dimensions. The main argument of this research is the following. The spatial variation in violent and non-violent outcomes across towns and villages and urban neighborhoods, districts, and blocks within these towns can be explained to the great extent by the presence and absence of intragroup policing and non-aggression intergroup pacts among village- and neighborhood-scale subgroups of both ethnic communities. In-group policing, a concept advanced by Fearon and Laitin (1996) is a crucial mechanism for understanding ethnic violence and peace in southern Kyrgyzstan. By itself, effective in-group policing – even in the absence of a non-aggression pact with out-group members – increases the likelihood of peaceful outcome or significantly decreases the possibility of intensive violent outbreaks in respective localities. Intracommunal policing is a necessary condition for the efficient intercommunal pacts as strong in-group policing establishes firm discipline and order within community and signals to an out-group about the credible commitment to the terms of a pact. On the other hand, intercommunal pacts reduce uncertainty and lessen fears (McFaul 2002, 217) by re-embedding trust and re-assuring in peaceful intentions between residentially-segregated Uzbek and Kyrgyz communities. However, whether intergroup pacts and in-group policing are successful depends also on several contingent and structural factors and the spatial environment of neighborhoods.

Defence date: 29 September 2017, Examining Board: Dr. Donatella Della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa (Former EUI Supervisor); Dr. Oliver Roy, European University Institute; Dr. David Waddington, Sheffield Hallam University; Dr. Mark Beissinger, Princeton University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48184>



KYRIAZI, Anna

Revisiting the question of institutional design in ethnically divided societies through the lens of minority education: comparative perspectives from Europe's Eastern periphery

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis puts in a new light the old problem of institutional design for ethnically divided societies. The lens through which I examine this question is mass education, a key mechanism of cultural reproduction and ethno-national homogenization. In doing so I integrate the insights of various intellectual traditions, including the most recent developments in the field of comparative ethnicity and nationalism, as well as neoinstitutional analysis. The logic and method of the thesis is comparative, based on case studies from Europe's Eastern periphery. It draws its evidence from a variety of sources, including interview material and the related historiography. I begin by delineating the general research problem, reviewing the existing theoretical and empirical literature, and outlining the place of my study in it. A historical and contemporary examination of the basic demographic and policy frameworks in East-Central Europe follows, with the aim of familiarizing the reader with the overall factual context within which the thesis is framed. This leads to the discussion of the comparative logic adopted and the overall methodological approach. The next three analytical chapters interrogate a different sub-question each, based on the contrasting assessment of a pair of carefully selected cases. Despite their differences in substance, approach, and design, these analyses jointly advance the understanding of the drivers of institutional choice and change in ethnically divided societies. But they also go beyond that in their explorations of the ways culture, identity and politics interlink more generally.

Defence date: 18 December 2017, Examining Board: Professor Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Anna Triandafyllidou, European University Institute; Professor Zsuzsa Csergő Queen's University; Professor Matthias vom Hau, Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49644>

KÜBLER, Johanne

Distant proximity: a comparative analysis of migrant netizen engagement before and during the Arab Spring

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The spread of the internet and migration are key dimensions associated with globalization and range among the most salient challenges of our times. Looking at the intersection of these two phenomena, this dissertation explores how the internet enables citizens of non-democracies living abroad to partake in the political discourse and online campaigns in their home countries. How does the fact of living in non-authoritarian countries affect the migrant's position inside their online community? Using concepts from the contentious politics literature, I examine why migrant netizens adopt different roles in online campaigns in the years leading to and during the Arab uprisings at the examples of Tunisia and Morocco. I draw upon multiple empirical strategies including an analysis of web crawls of the Tunisian and Moroccan blogospheres, in-depth interviews with a number of key actors and frame analysis. I find that migrants were among the pioneers of political blogging, are well-integrated in their respective blogosphere and often occupy central positions. Political opportunity structures matter, thus the relative absence of repression allows migrants to act as radical mobilizers in highly repressive regimes like Tunisia. In contrast to that, migrant netizens in slightly more liberal settings like Morocco are less of a driving force than an equal partner in online discussions and campaigns, even if they might provide additional resources and establish contacts with



international actors. Finally, the frame analysis reveals that radical migrant bloggers are likely to suffer from a lack of credibility due to their relative immunity to repression, unless they adapt their frames to the concerns of the wider blogger community, thereby enabling the creation of a broad coalition.

Defence date: 8 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute; Professor Fiona B. Adamson, SOAS University of London; Professor Alexandra Segerberg, Stockholm University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46325>



LANDAIS, Guillaume

Le concept de système juridique et l'argumentation de la Cour de justice de l'Union européenne

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Pour la Cour de justice de l'arrêt Van Gend en Loos comme pour celle de l'avis 2/13 relatif à l'adhésion de l'Union à la CEDH, le droit de l'UE forme encore et toujours « un nouvel ordre juridique ». Entre 1963 et 2014 pourtant, la somme des normes et institutions en vigueur a bien changé. En bonne logique, lorsque les parties changent il ne peut plus s'agir du même tout. Quel est alors ce principe d'unité qui maintient les parties ensemble et autorise la Cour à parler de ce qui change comme étant encore le même ? Si l'ensemble n'est pas réductible à la somme des parties, c'est qu'il forme système, qu'il est doté d'un certain ordre permettant de l'identifier singulièrement, malgré le bouleversement de ses parties. La réponse est donc à trouver dans ces théories pour lesquelles les composants du droit ne sont valides qu'à l'intérieur d'un système. La première partie de la thèse se consacre à la définition du concept de système juridique. Elle montre qu'un système est cet ensemble de normes et/ou d'institutions doté d'une certaine unité et d'une certaine autonomie. « Unité » et « autonomie » varieront selon les auteurs, si bien que l'on identifiera des conceptions du concept de système. Nous montrons que ces conceptions sont opérationnelles pour l'analyse des entités juridiques non étatiques telles que celle constituée par le droit de l'Union européenne. La seconde partie identifie dans quelques grands « moments » de la jurisprudence de la Cour portant sur les relations entre droit de l'Union, droit interne et droit international, le rôle que joue dans le discours du juge « l'argument du système », soit l'argument tiré de ce que le droit de l'Union constitue un ordre ou système juridique. Sur la base de la méthode de l'analyse inférentielle et d'une théorie réaliste de l'interprétation, nous analysons ce que l'argument permet à la Cour de faire et à partir de cela identifions la conception du concept de système qu'elle exprime. Cette recherche entend ainsi contribuer, à travers l'analyse de l'argumentation de la Cour, à une meilleure compréhension du système que le droit de l'Union européenne est, au sens des conceptions traditionnelles du concept de système juridique définies par Hans Kelsen, H.L.A. Hart et telles que renouvelées plus récemment par Joseph Raz ainsi que Neil MacCormick.

Defence date: 11 October 2017, Examining Board: Professeur Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute (Directeur de thèse); Professeur Loïc Azoulai, Sciences Po Paris; Professeur Pierre Brunet, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne; Professeur Giulio Itzcovich, Università degli Studi di Brescia
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48385>



LEAL, Hugo

The emergence of collective action networks: dynamic protest waves and mobilisation spirals in Egypt

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In broad terms, this research is inspired by the founding questions of social movement studies: what triggers the process of recruitment, mobilisation and spread that leads to the demise or success of collective action? In particular, I was puzzled by the mobilisation and emergence of Egyptian contentious actors: how and why collective action evolved in the country from seemingly random and disconnected events and agents? Using Egypt as a case-study and the first decade of the twenty-first century as time frame, I set to solve this puzzle and find an answer to the leading research question: Does the emergence of Collective Action Networks in Egypt explain the increasing levels of contention and, ultimately, the 25 January uprising? This question focuses on the topic that gives title to the thesis, which is the relation between the hypothetical emergence of CANs and 1) a phase of heightened contention from 2000 to 2011 and 2) the revolutionary situation of 25 January, 2011. It also provides the basis to assess the manifestation of the two other relational patterns that appear in the subtitle of the thesis, namely dynamic protest waves and mobilisation spirals. In addressing the research question, I mixed quantitative and qualitative methods, combining protest event data collection and analysis, social network analysis with interviews. This allowed me to test if, how and why Collective Action Networks emerged and whether the revolutionary situation of 25 January 2011 was an unexpected spontaneous uprising or the natural outcome of a decade of sustained mobilisation. The main finding of this thesis is that, indeed, the intensification of contentious action in Egypt, between 2000 and 2011, was the product an emergent and increasingly complex Collective Action Network that stirred up protest waves and mobilisation spirals thus determining the Egyptian 25 January revolution.

Defence date: 27 November 2017, Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, European University Institute; Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute; Professor Maha Abdelrahman, University of Cambridge; Professor Mario Diani, Università degli Studi di Trento

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49126>



LEOPOLD, Liliya

Education and health across lives, cohorts, and countries: a study of cumulative (dis)advantage in Germany, Sweden, and the United States

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

According to the cumulative (dis)advantage hypothesis, social disparities in health increase over the life course. Evidence on this hypothesis is largely limited to the U.S. context. The present dissertation draws on recent theoretical and methodological advances to test the cumulative (dis)advantage hypothesis in two other contexts – Sweden and West Germany. Three empirical studies examine the core association between socioeconomic position and health (a) from a life-course perspective considering individual change, (b) from a cohort perspective considering socio-historical change, and (c) from a comparative perspective considering cross-national differences. The analyses are based on large-scale longitudinal data from the Swedish Level of Living Survey, the German Socio-economic Panel Study, the Health and Retirement Study, and the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. The key analytical constructs are education as a measure of socioeconomic position and self-rated health, mobility limitations, and chronic conditions as measures of health. The results show large differences within countries and between countries in the age patterns and cohort patterns of change in health inequality. In the U.S., educational gaps in health widen strongly over the life course, and this divergence intensifies across cohorts. In Sweden, health gaps are much smaller, widen only moderately with age, and remain stable across cohorts. In Germany, health gaps widen



with age and across cohorts, but these patterns pertain only to men. Taken together, these findings show that health inequality across lives and cohorts is mitigated in Western European welfare states, which target social inequality in health-related resources. In the U.S. context, which is characterized by a lack of social security, unequal access to health care, and large social disparities in quality of living, health inequality increases across lives and cohorts.

Defence date: 4 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute; Professor Johan Mackenback, Erasmus Medical Centre, University of Rotterdam; Professor Johan Fritzell, CHES, University of Stockholm <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46265>

LESTRA, Martin

Treading diverging paths: donor proliferation and aid transparency in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation explains the diversity of multilateral paths followed by similar small rentier states in the international realm. Why do some states commit to multilateralism by signing legally binding treaties, participating in institutions and contributing financial resources? Amongst small state theorists, common wisdom has long held that small states are more likely to act multilaterally because of structural needs to bandwagon with bigger actors within existing frameworks. Liberal scholars reach a similar conclusion by arguing that states are progressively “socialized” within international organizations. On the other hand, political economists indicate that when a rentier state enjoys preferential trading terms thanks to its hydrocarbons exports, it has little incentive to engage multilaterally. “Branding” scholars in particular consider that small rentier states have a preference for costly and visible initiatives and little interest for the nitty-gritty aspects of international cooperation. The predictions outlined by these two research strands are completely antagonistic: while small state theory and liberalism predict more multilateral cooperation, rentier state theory predicts less of it. These opposite views fail however to explain the diversity of approaches to multilateral cooperation of small, resource-rich states like the Gulf emirates of Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) – but also Norway, Venezuela or Brunei, for instance. Against this background, this dissertation endeavours to understand better this discrepancy with a case study approach of two similar oil and gas exporting small states, Qatar and the UAE. These follow significantly different multilateral approaches in the field of foreign aid, a key component of their foreign policy for which they are increasingly important globally. The two city states diverge on two major items of the international community’s aid agenda – donor proliferation and aid transparency. On the one hand, the UAE has in the past decade opened its doors to most Western international organizations of foreign assistance and become an active member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee on sensitive issues such as aid transparency; and made exceptional efforts in the region and among emerging donors at large, to streamline its aid landscape. On the other hand, Qatar has favoured bilateral frameworks and shut out the United Nations Development Program in Doha. Its attempt to streamline aid, despite reforms initiated fifteen years ago, has not as yet been fruitful.

Defence date: 7 December 2017, Examining Board: Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute (Supervisor), Professor Philippe Droz-Vincent, Sciences Po Grenoble (External Supervisor), Professor Jennifer Welsh, European University Institute, Professor Gerd Nonneman, Georgetown University’s School of Foreign Service in Qatar

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49326>



LUBOW, Alexis

Taming regulatory competition: interest groups v. joint decision trap: four EU policy cases on workers mobility

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Worker migration across EU member states' borders constitutes an increasingly salient issue. Unlike the liberalization of trade in goods, it has spilled into other policy areas in many unexpected ways. It contributed to turning the so called Bolkestein Directive on services into a highly politicized policymaking episode. Subsequent decisions adopted by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) have only aggravated looming conflicts between high and low standard countries, new and old member states, competing social partners and political parties within the European Parliament. Policy issues that are resolutely foreign to EU competences, like the right to strike, have been affected as well. Simply put, recent policy developments about worker migration illustrate the increasingly contested nature of European integration. In that context, decision makers are trapped into a prisoner's dilemma that is a real or perceived risk arising from regulatory competition. Hence, member states' preference heterogeneity translates into an amplified risk of policymaking deadlock. Therefore, the question that this dissertation aims to answer is: under which conditions can EU institutions collectively negotiate positive policy solutions in the context of regulatory competition? Taken in isolation, a change in member state's bargaining attitudes is unlikely and puzzling. Instead, I argue that when there is a high risk of deadlock in the Council the successful negotiation of policy instruments depends significantly on the relative homogeneity of preferences of competing social partners and their ability to defend pan-European interests next to national immediate interests. The empirical analysis examines four cases of policy negotiations in relation to worker mobility within the EU. Negotiations over the 2006 Services Directive are sliced into two distinct strategic interactions. In addition, I examine the failed negotiations over the 2012 Monti II Proposal on the right to take collective action and the successful negotiations over the 2014 Directive on the enforcement of the 1996 Posted Worker Directive. The selection of cases aims to carry out a conceptual experiment in which the strategic setting is maintained relatively constant while variations in actors' preferences and strategies may affect policy outputs.

Defence date: 18 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier, EUI (Supervisor); Professor László Bruszt, EUI; Professor Pieter Bouwen, University of Leuven; Professor Susanne K. Schmidt, University of Bremen

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46447>

LUNDSTEDT, Ludvig

Too big to fail: financial market reform in transition economies

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation deals with the issue of institutional reform in transition economies. In particular, it studies banking reform in 17 transition economies during their accession to the European Union (EU). It does so by building on the veto player theory often used in the literature on the political economy of reform. However, the veto player theory as traditionally applied seldom take into account the role of special interests. The dissertation aims to fill this gap in the literature by developing a theoretical account of how veto players and special interests interact. The empirical part of the dissertation, on which the theoretical account is based, consists of two parts. First, a quantitative part that studies the effect of the interaction between veto players and special interest on banking reform during seventeen transition economies accession to the EU. Banking reform is measured through a new dataset based on the Commission Progress Reports. A measure of market concentration has also been developed for the purpose of the thesis, the measure uses data from BankScope (2016), which consists of yearly data for more than 43 000 banks world-wide. Second, the qualitative part of



the dissertation consists of two case-studies of Estonia and Lithuania. The main finding of the dissertation is that neither veto players nor special interests can be studied in isolation, but rather that they should be studied in tandem. How veto players affect the reform capacity of a country will depend on how special interest is structured in the country. At high level of market concentration, additional veto players will make the movement towards full reform more likely. Conversely, at low levels of market concentration additional veto players decreases the likelihood of reform.

Defence date: 13 December 2017, Examining Board: Professor Laszlo Bruszt, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Dorothee Bohle, European University Institute; Professor Juliet Johnson, McGill University; Professor Nauro F. Campos, Brunei University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49484>

LÄMMERT, Stephanie

Finding the right words: languages of litigation in Shambaa native courts in Tanganyika, c.1925- 1960

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This Ph.D. thesis is concerned with the way litigants of the Usambara Mountains in Tanganyika spoke and wrote about their disputes and grievances under British rule. Language and narratives are at the core of my analysis. While I will give an overview of litigation patterns of the so-called 'native courts' in the Usambara Mountains from the late 1930s to 1960, and will examine clusters of recurring cases, my main concern is not to write a social history of these courts, but a cultural one. I am interested in recurring narratives and their intellectual roots. What kind of language did the Shambaa and other African litigants use in lawsuits and the many petitions and letters that accompanied their suits? What might have influenced them in their strategic choice of language? What intellectual sources did they draw from? While I am also interested in the outcomes of cases and the success of narratives, my objective is to treat these emerging narratives as windows into specific local perspectives. Why did Shambaa litigants depart so markedly from legal language? Was the legalistic language unsuitable for a specific Shambaa understanding of the law, or were the courts themselves not perceived as places for the dispensation of justice?

Defence date: 26 June 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Corinna Unger, EUI (First Reader); Prof. Federico Romero, EUI (Second Reader); Prof. Andreas Eckert, Humboldt University Berlin (External Supervisor); Prof. Emma Hunter, University of Edinburgh (External Examiner)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47028>

MARTENS, Vibe Maria

Indian textiles in seventeenth -and eighteenth- Century Denmark: trade and the rise of a global consumer culture

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Indian cotton textiles have been said to have both created a craze amongst consumers and paved the way for the industrial revolution in England in the eighteenth century. This thesis examines the volume of the Danish import trade of Indian cotton textiles in the period 1660-1806 as well as how the import trade changed character over time to comprise increasing amounts of white, untreated cotton textiles. The Danish trade in volume was far smaller than that of other European nations, but for certain years, each Dane had a larger quantity of Indian cottons available to them than any other. On the basis of the import trade, the work explores the levels of re-export as well as the Danish textile trade in the barter trade in West Africa. The network of merchants in Copenhagen who purchased large quantities of Indian cottons and their histories



as well as involvement with cotton printing manufacturing has also been assessed, as these were essential in ensuring the continued Danish participation in global trade. The significance of the import of Indian cotton textiles to Denmark and its impact on Danish consumption and material culture has also been assessed to analyse how cotton textiles seeped into Danish society. To uncover the material heritage of cotton textiles in Danish history a number of cotton textiles with a believed provenience to the eighteenth century has also been included to exemplify Indian cotton imports as well as European production of cotton textiles. Thus the thesis bridges key concepts of global trade, merchant histories, consumption and material culture, analysis of historic cotton textile samples and production of cotton textiles in Danish history.

Defence date: 15 December 2017, Examining Board: Professor Luca Molà, European University Institut (Supervisor); Professor Jorge Flores, European University Institut; Professor Giorgio Riello, University of Warwick; Professor Ida Bull, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49504>

MASULLO JIMENEZ, Juan

A theory of civilian noncooperation with armed groups: civilian agency and self-protection in the Colombian civil war

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This study deals with the collective roles that civilians come to play in the context of civil war. Concretely, it documents and analyzes a little studied pattern of civilian agency: civilian noncooperation with armed groups. It develops a theory that specifies where and when civilians are more likely to organize themselves to refuse non-violently to cooperate with armed organizations. Where territorial control is shifting, where violence against civilians has recently spiked, and where targeting is perceived as unavoidable, a desire for noncooperation is likely to evolve. However, this desire is not enough for us to observe organized noncooperation. Campaigns of noncooperation are likely to emerge when desire meets capacity for collective action. Localities with a prior history of mobilization and/or with the support of external actors are more likely to count on the leadership and the associational space needed for organizing action. These conditions are found to be individually necessary and jointly sufficient across three different ideal types of noncooperation: oblique, pacted and unilateral. Complementing this set of expectations, the study specifies a limited number of cognitive and relational mechanisms that explain the pathway towards noncooperation. Civilian noncooperation is proposed both as a strategy of community self-protection and a form of contentious politics. In this sense, the study bridges scholarship on the micro-dynamics of civil war, civil resistance, social movements/collective action and civilian protection. The analysis is embedded in a three-stage research design that combines within-case analysis, cross-case structured and focused comparisons, and paired comparisons of positive and control observations. The empirical data, both qualitative and quantitative, was gathered during two separate waves of field research in warzones using different techniques of data collection. These included over 150 individual and group interviews with civilians and (ex)combatants, memory workshops, collective map-drawing and timeline-building exercises, and direct observation. The goal of this study is accomplished to the extent that it succeeds in the art of combining parsimonious theorization of an outcome with the smells and sounds of the complex processes that give life to that outcome. In other words, providing sensitive simplification and empirically falsifiable claims is as important as offering a realistic and fair account of the lives of the communities I lived and worked with over the past years. Ultimately, it is for the reader to judge.

Defence date: 24 October 2017, Examining Board: Donatella della Porta, SNS/EUI (Supervisor); Sidney Tarrow, Cornell University; Jennifer Welsh, EUI; Elisabeth Wood, Yale University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48724>



MATLAK, Michał

Forms of secularism and the nature of European integration

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The objective of this dissertation is to shed further light on the nature of European integration by examining the relationship between religion and politics throughout the whole process. The thesis aims at answering the following research question: which forms of secularism have underpinned the process of European integration. Secularism is understood in the thesis as a public settlement between politics and religion (i.e. we can speak of secularism, if religious and political sphere are conceptually distinct). A historical perspective allows the author to identify and examine the following junctures with respect to the relationship between religion and politics in the process: the Christian-democratic foundation of European Communities, the question of Turkish accession, the search for the “Soul of Europe” during Jacques Delors’ presidency at the European Commission, the debate on the Treaty establishing Constitution for Europe, and last but not least: the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty with its art. 17 obliging European institutions to maintain dialogue with religious organisations. Dissertation’s findings indicate that three forms of secularism, rooted in the European intellectual and political history, might be identified in the discourse and practice of European integration: 1) Christian-democratic secularism – Christianity transformed by personalist thought is regarded as a cultural and symbolic basis of European integration; 2) Laicist secularism - religion seen as a challenge to the democratic political order; 3) Agnostic secularism – understood as an attempt to depoliticize religion, to delegate it to other bodies, e.g. Member States or international organizations. The author argues that the last concept, liberal in its nature, has been most successful throughout the whole process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48544>



MCNAMARA, Frank

Externalised and privatised procedures of EU migration control and border management: a study of EU member state control and legal responsibility

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This research considers State control and legal responsibility for the violation of migrant’s fundamental rights at the hands of privatised or externalised procedures of European Union (EU) Member State migration control and border management. The assertion is made that a migrant’s access to justice can be frustrated based on who (privatisation) it is that is implementing the procedure or because of where (externalisation) it is being implemented. Access to justice is frustrated by the failure of a court to overcome certain key preliminary issues which must be established before the merits of the case – the alleged rights violation – can be considered. These preliminary issues therefore represent triggers for greater consideration of State legal responsibility. Privatisation’s trigger is a court’s potential application of a narrow reading of the State such that a private actor is deemed to be liable for rights violations arising out of the implementation of a procedure. This decision can be made even when the State holds a significant amount of control and authority over the implementation of the procedure in question. Externalisation’s trigger is that a court may pursue a restrictive reading of extraterritorial jurisdiction such that the State is not interpreted as having engaged its jurisdiction and as a result that court will not consider the alleged violations and thus legal responsibility will not be established. The State’s exercise of ‘compulsory powers’, the use of physical force in the implementation of a migration control and border management procedure, has been relied upon as the indicator as to whether legal responsibility should be triggered for the State. This research argues that the exercise of compulsory powers is an arbitrary tool by which to decide legal responsibility and results in the neglect of other, more subtle indicators that State legal responsibility should be established. In the absence of



a silver bullet resolution to the challenges posed by the triggers of legal responsibility for both externalisation and privatisation, doctrinal solutions are proposed. These solutions enable the courts to provide easier access to justice for migrants and better reflect State legal responsibility for the State's exercise of control.

Defence date: 13 July 2017, Examining Board: Professor Loïc Azoulay, EUI Supervisor; Professor Marise Cremona, EUI; Associate Professor Evelien Brouwer, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Professor Daniel Wilsher, City University of London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47306>

MELLOR, Ewan Edward

Just and unjust distributions in war: the moral equality of combatants and the normative structure of war

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This develops a defence of the principle of the moral equality of combatants against recent revisionist critiques. It does this by developing an interpretive and hermeneutical approach to the study of war and the just war tradition. This approach allows the meanings of war and of actions within war to be explored and it is on the basis of this understanding of meaning that the moral equality of combatants is defended. It shows that these meanings and distinctions cannot be recognized by the revisionists and that this is a moral and interpretive loss. The thesis develops the argument of Michael Walzer's Spheres of Justice and applies it to war; it demonstrates that war has a distinct meaning and that the principles for distributing identities, rights, and responsibilities in war are relative to this meaning. The thesis begins by exploring the history of the just war tradition and the evolution of the concept of combatancy and the distinction between combatants and non-combatants in order to demonstrate how the just war tradition constitutes war as an institution. It then explores the contemporary debate and argues that whilst the traditional defences of the principle of the moral equality of combatants have been found wanting, the conclusions of the revisionists need not be accepted. To demonstrate this, the following chapters study a number of examples that highlight important and meaningful contrasts associated with both the jus in bello and the jus ad bellum. The final chapter introduces the concept of the normative structure of war and argues that the right to participate and to kill in war depends upon a public relationship of duty between soldiers and the state. The reciprocal relationships of duty are the source of the moral equality of combatants.

Defence date: 5 April 2017, Examining Board: Professor Chris Reus-Smit, The University of Queensland, formerly EUI, (Supervisor); Professor Jennifer Welsh, EUI; Professor James Pattison, The University of Manchester; Professor Peter Sutch, Cardiff University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46006>

MERCAN, Fatma Özden

In the shadow of rivalry and intrigues: diplomatic relations of Genoa and Florence with the Ottoman Empire during the Sixteenth-century

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation focuses on the relations of Genoa and Florence with the Ottoman Empire in the sixteenth century, with a specific emphasis on key moments in their diplomatic contacts. Triggered by political and economic factors, both states attempted to restore their relations with the Ottoman Empire in the second half of the sixteenth century. Building largely on Italian archival material and complementing it with Ottoman and European sources, this study reconstructs each diplomatic negotiation process that took place and highlights the complex environment in which they occurred. Although the Genoese and the Florentine diplomatic enterprises took place at different times (the Genoese during the late 1550s and the Florentines in the 1570s



and 1590s) and under different circumstances, they followed similar patterns, shared common experiences and were confronted with the same obstacles. Thus one of the main contributions of this study is to examine Genoese and Florentine diplomacy with the Ottoman Empire together, and to present a comprehensive picture of the intricacies of cross-cultural diplomacy in the early modern period, placing specific emphasis on actors, stratagems and exchanges. In so doing, it also sheds light on the dynamics of political configurations and alliances as well as inter-state rivalries, which were shaped by commercial and political interests in the early modern Mediterranean.

Defence date: 30 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Luca Molà, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Jorge Flores, EUI; Professor Maria Pia Pedani, Università Ca' Foscari, Venezia; Professor Kate Fleet, University of Cambridge
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46625>

MESOTTEN, Laura

Behind the curtains of diplomacy: the household, material culture and networks of French ambassadors in Venice (1550-1610)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation examines the social and material surroundings of French ambassadors stationed in the Venetian Republic between 1550 and 1610. Centred around the activities and experiences of Ambassador François de Noailles (1557-1561), three important facets of the diplomatic reality abroad are scrutinised. Part I sets out the characteristics of the ambassador's court through an investigation of the architectural, social and domestic features of the diplomatic house. In so doing, it will shed light on some of the realities behind the political world of diplomacy and reveal social complexities. Part II opens an illuminating window to the ambassador's possessions and discloses the great importance of material culture for the performance of diplomacy. By exposing the furnishings and clothing purchased and displayed by the ambassador, the use of objects to assert diplomatic identity will be unravelled. Part III again takes material culture as the point of departure, as it studies the movement of goods through the brokerage and patronage networks constructed by ambassadors while on mission. Whereas diplomatic service had benefits, it also had disadvantages, most importantly, the physical absence from the centre of power. Both the delivering of procured goods and the offering of unsolicited gifts were used to sustain ties with influential people at the French court in order to pursue private and family interests. Throughout the entire study, all these diplomatic activities are strongly contextualised and linked with the specificity of Venice as a trading metropolis, situated between West and East and ruled by a republican government. By looking behind the curtains of diplomacy, this dissertation contributes to the field of the new diplomatic history especially by its extensive focus on material culture. Objects had an important communicative power as they conveyed political messages and, this way, were essential for the functioning of early modern diplomacy.

Defence date: 12 January 2017, Examining Board: Professor Luca Molà, European University Institute; Professor Jorge Flores, European University Institute; Professor Catherine Fletcher, Swansea University; Professor Evelyn Welch, King's College London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44969>



MICHEL, Elie

Welfare politics and the radical right: the relevance of welfare politics for the radical right's success in Western Europe

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis looks at the success of radical right parties in Western Europe through the perspective of welfare politics, by examining parties and voters in a comparative and mixed method perspective. I argue that purely



socio-cultural or socio-economic accounts of the radical right success face several theoretical and empirical shortcomings. Focusing on the conflict dimension of welfare politics - who gets what, when and how in terms of social benefits – constitutes a novel approach to explain these parties’ and voters’ political preferences. Relying on different theories of the political sociology of the welfare state, I put forward the protection and exclusion hypotheses, which have implications at the party and at the voter levels. On the demand side, the precarization sub-hypothesis expects that economically insecure voters are likely to support radical right parties who offer them an alternative to mainstream parties. The scapegoating sub-hypothesis expect that voters who feel that core normative beliefs of the moral economy of the welfare state are being violated by individuals or outgroups should support the radical right because it fosters an exclusive conception of welfare politics. On the supply side, the programmatic shift sub-hypothesis expects that radical right parties turn their back on their initial ‘winning formula’ (which entailed retrenchment of welfare institutions) in order to adopt protective welfare preferences that match their constituents’ economic insecurity. The exclusive solidarity sub-hypothesis expects that radical right parties frame their welfare preference in terms of group inclusion and exclusion. I find that economic insecurity and welfare specific attitudes (welfare populism, welfare chauvinism, welfare limitation and egalitarianism) underlie voters’ support for radical right parties. Conversely, some – but not all – West European radical right parties have adapted their welfare preferences towards protective welfare policies in order to match their constituents’ concerns. However, all radical right parties put forward an exclusive conception of solidarity. These findings contribute to a finer-grained understanding of the electoral of radical right parties in Western Europe, and also open a broader research agenda for the better inclusion of welfare politics in electoral studies. Defence date: 15 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Stefano Bartolini, EUI; Professor Martial Foucault, Sciences Po Paris; Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Jens Rydgren, Stockholm University <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46384>

MOES, Jeroen

Imagining Europe: identities, geography, and method

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This study takes an interpretative approach to the question of European identity. Based on 95 mixed-type interviews in three country cases (Estonia, Italy, and the Netherlands), it aims to answer the question what ‘Europe’ means to different groups of people (in a maximum variation sample), and how those meanings relate to their identities, their imagined geographies, and to political institutions and political narrative. The methodological approach centres around qualitative, semi-structured, and in-depth interviews of around two hours each. Within that, certain visual methods (photo elicitation and map drawing) are employed in order to develop a better understanding of meanings associated with Europe from the perspective of the interviewee. After that, a short questionnaire including a social network name generator was given to the interviewee. This study is presented as a methodological ‘experiment’ that attempts to explore alternative empirical avenues for approaching this subject, and what this means for its analysis and presentation. The analysis centres around three core themes: (i) a typology of perspectives on Europe, (ii) the imagined geographies within Europe, and (iii) the interplay between meanings of Europe and meanings of the EU. The first empirical chapter employs a typology approach to distinguish between three main types of narratives on Europe: Nationals, Situational Europeans, and Cosmopolitan Europeans. These three main types are further disentangled to ultimately range from cisnational to the European cosmopolitan tribe. The second empirical chapter draws on the data that was gathered by having interviewees express their views visually on a blank map of Europe, and examines the various Euroscapes that result from that analysis. Finally, the third empirical chapter looks at the relationship between meanings of ‘Europe’ and the EU. In doing so, it



examines what Euroscepticism means in that context, and how political discourse may affect these meanings. In addition, it considers some of the ways in which European identity is measured in large-scale surveys, and how interviewees interpret such questions.

Defence date: 24 November 2017 ; Examining Board: Professor Martin Kohli, European University Institute, Florence, Italy (EUI Supervisor); Professor Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore, Florence, Italy; Professor Adrian Favell, University of Leeds, United Kingdom; Doctor Sophie Duchesne, Nanterre University, Paris, France.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49064>

MUSTONEN, Liina

*Cosmopolitanism and its others: social distinction in Egypt
in the aftermath of the revolution of 2011*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

As a contribution to the diverse field of cosmopolitan scholarship, engaging with ‘cultural cosmopolitanism’ often understood in a vernacular sense as the capacity to mediate between different cultures, religions and ways of life, the thesis locates and analyses cosmopolitan discourses and cosmopolitan material practices within the cultural and socio-political conditions in which they were uttered in the Muslim majority context of Egypt. While issues concerning religion have been at the crux of contemporary Middle East scholarship, less often addressed are discursive and material spaces in which other types of imaginaries can prosper. As an interdisciplinary study, informed by ethnographic inquiry, the thesis engages in analyzing a cosmopolitan social imaginary as well as expressions of differing aspirations - that were framed in cosmopolitan terms - during the period between the Egyptian revolution in January 2011 and the military coup d’état in summer 2013. Witnessing profound political changes with new actors such as the Muslim Brotherhood entering the political arena, the period constitutes a historically significant moment for the analysis of discourses and practices with a cosmopolitan reference. The research grounds cosmopolitan theories in space and time and reflects on the appropriation of the cosmopolitan concept. Consequently, it casts a critical look at how there was a materialization of cosmopolitan notions of self-reflexivity and detachment – the ability to see the world from the viewpoint of one’s cultural ‘others’. On the one hand, the study discusses how nostalgia for the past, framed in cosmopolitan terms, relates to the present, and on the other, how contemporary cosmopolitan discourses and practices, enabled through global market forces, materialized in the Egyptian context in the aftermath of the Egyptian revolution of 2011. Within the political setting of post-2011 revolution Egypt, this research observes how social distinction can be enacted through cosmopolitan references. Viewed in relation to the socio-political realities of the location under study, it points to social hierarchies, which the differentiation ‘global’ and ‘local’ helps to create, and to appropriations of the contextual distinctiveness and specificity of the cosmopolitan imaginary. While discussing social distinction through an analysis of cosmopolitan imaginaries, the thesis contributes to the fields of both elite scholarship and cosmopolitan scholarship.

Defence date: 31 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Heba Raouf Ezzat, Cairo University; Professor Anna Triandafyllidou, European University Institute; Professor Jean-Pascal Daloz, CNRS/MISHA Strasbourg; Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46668>



MØLLER, Sofie Christine

The nomothetics of pure reason: a juridical account of Immanuel Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason'

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis demonstrates that to understand Immanuel Kant's account of reason, we must interpret reason's legislation as embedded in the intricate collection of juridical metaphors that are repeated in the entire body of the Critique of Pure Reason. These metaphors teach us that Kant understands reason as operating analogously to a legal system. Kant repeatedly describes both reason and its critique using legal vocabulary; he likens the critique to a tribunal, the transcendental deduction to a legal deduction and the situation among metaphysicians of his day to a state of nature. Of these juridical metaphors, only the quid juris metaphor, which introduces the transcendental deduction, has been discussed extensively in Kant scholarship, starting with Dieter Henrich's study of the similarities between the transcendental deduction and legal deductions. The remaining metaphors have either been neglected or studied jointly with the political metaphors. This thesis shows that the juridical metaphors are central to understanding Kant's account of reason's legislation and its ability to make valid judgments. Through an analysis of the juridical metaphors in their entirety, it is demonstrated that Kant conceives of reason as having the structure of a legal system in a natural right framework. Against this background, the method of critical philosophy becomes the nomothetics of pure reason. The parallel is substantiated by investigating the metaphorical presentation of five aspects of Kant's account of reason: reason's legislation, the notion of a deduction, the critical tribunal, reason's authority (Befugnis) and its systematicity. It is argued that Kant's aim in the first Critique is to make cognizers become similar to authorized judges within such a system by proving the legitimacy of the laws and the conditions under which valid judgments can be pronounced. These elements consolidate the conclusion that reason's systematicity is legal systematicity.

Defence date: 3 November 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Dennis Patterson, EUI (Supervisor), Prof. Nehal Bhuta, EUI, Prof. Paul Guyer, Brown University (external co-supervisor), Prof. Marcus Willaschek, Goethe University Frankfurt

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48764>

NETTERSTRØM, Kasper Ly

Essays on the revolution in Tunisia

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The Tunisian Revolution and constitutional process constitute the first successful indigenous democratization process in the Arab World. In this article based thesis the historic event is analysed and discussed in relation to the established theories of democratization. The thesis contains four different articles. The first focuses on why the Tunisian Islamists accepted the country's new constitution despite the fact that it contained principles that were in opposition to some of their previous Islamist beliefs. The second centres on the role of the Tunisian General Labor Union. It seeks to explain why the union could play such a crucial role in the revolution and constitutional process despite the fact that its leadership had close connections to the previous regime. The third article looks into how the Tunisian religious sphere changed as a result of the revolution. The fourth article tries to answer why the revolution came to be understood as a conflict between 'Islamists' and 'secularists' through an analysis of the conflict between the Islamists and the Tunisian General Labor Union. Finally, in the last chapter the state of comparative politics is discussed in relation to the conclusions of the different articles.

Defence date: 10 July 2017, Examining Board: Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute (supervisor); Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute; Professor Malika Zeghal, Harvard University; Associate professor Nadia Marzouki, EHESS

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47307>





NOYON, Sanne Maria

Great expectations: a sociocognitive perspective on attitudes toward immigrants

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Why is there so much variation in attitudes toward immigrants? Research consistently shows that people with lower socioeconomic status and education levels display more negative attitudes toward immigrants and that there is significant variation in public opinion between countries and over time. While common explanations such as contact theory and ethnic competition theory account for some of this variation, many questions remain unanswered. The present dissertation takes a 'sociocognitive approach', focusing on two fundamental human needs: the need to belong and the need to understand. I argue that this approach adds to existing accounts by providing an explanation for attitude change as well as helping us to explain a set of unanswered puzzles regarding variation in anti-immigrant sentiment. I argue that normative influence processes, framing, and uncertainty are key to understanding attitudes toward immigrants, and I present a series of semi-independent empirical studies using a variety of methodological approaches to tease out these mechanisms. First, a series of natural experiments reveals that there is no straightforward relationship between uncertainty and attitudes toward immigrants. Most notably, I find that public attitudes toward immigrants in the Netherlands were not affected by the 2004 murder of Theo van Gogh. Second, I propose that this may be due to the way in which the murder was interpreted in the media – an explanation that is in line with the framing hypothesis. Third, using support for an anti-immigration party as a proxy for attitudes toward immigrants I show how social identity- and normative influence processes can provide a plausible explanation for extreme levels of populist radical right support. Fourth, I present a survey experiment which reveals that there is no strong relationship between attitudes toward immigrants and support for redistribution in the UK. This finding goes against interest-based explanations of attitudes toward immigrants, thereby paving the way for a sociocognitive approach.

Defence date: 5 June 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Sven Holger Steinmo, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Delia Baldassarri, New York University; Prof. Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute; Prof. Tom W. G. van der Meer, University of Amsterdam

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46644>

OBADIĆ, Ivan

In pursuit of stability: Yugoslavia and Western European economic integration, 1948–1970

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the origins and evolution of Yugoslav policy towards Western European integration from the early 1950s until the signing of the first Yugoslav–EEC Trade Agreement in 1970. It examines the emerging role of Western Europe in the Yugoslav foreign and internal politics within the larger context of the Cold War and development of European integration. Increased trade relations with the EEC and the domestic introduction of the 1965 Economic Reform proved vital in persuading Belgrade to become the first socialist country to establish diplomatic and trade relations with the Community in 1968. The thesis argues that these relations became of increasing relevance to the economic and, ultimately, political stability of Yugoslavia. Besides the basic foreign (trade) policy concepts towards the EEC, this study focuses on the perceptions of the Western European integration process among the political elite by addressing the following research questions: How did Yugoslav policymakers react to the Western European integration process? What impact did the success of the EEC have on Yugoslav foreign policy and internal differences among the political elite? In what way did the League of Communists of Yugoslavia rationalize their cooperation with the EEC? What



did it mean for the internal coherence of the LCY and for Yugoslavia's pronounced cooperation with the developing countries? The overarching question is how and why already in the 1960s the EEC became such an important external factor, crucial for the economic development and stability of Yugoslavia. By analysing the complex interaction between the external factors and internal dynamics of Yugoslavia and their impact on Belgrade's policy towards the EEC, this study provides an explanation of the underlying long-term structural problems of the economy that determined the Yugoslav diplomatic and economic responses to the creation and evolution of the EEC until the breakup of the country.

Defence date: 14 July 2017, Examining Board: Prof Federico Romero, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof Pavel Kolář, European University Institute; Prof Josip Glaurdić, University of Luxembourg; Prof Tvrtko Jakovina, University of Zagreb

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47304>

ONOFRIICHUK, Tetiana

Provincializing enlightenment: the ideas and portrayals of Volhynia and Podole by its residents

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis explores how the szlachta and residents of the geographically, socially, and politically distinctive regions of Volhynia and Podole reflected on and made representations of the Enlightenment in the 1790s – 1860s. By focusing primarily on the memoirs of the local actors in Volhynia and Podole, this dissertation addresses the ways they experienced and responded to changes in social practices and intellectual communication within their local context and environment. The chapters of this dissertation tackle issues such as education, reading habits, the practice of translation, scientific exploration, emancipation, toleration, and the role of religion in society. By building on these topics, this thesis argues for the importance of peripheral areas in order to uncover the geographical diversity of the Enlightenment. It also contributes to the discussions on cultural superiority/inferiority that were prevalent during the age of Enlightenment, and elucidates the new vocabulary that the residents adopted in their works between the 1790s and 1860s. By focusing on the narratives offered by the landed nobility and residents, this study makes a case for the transfer of ideas and their cultural (dis)placement. The ambition of this work is to trace the full spectrum of changes that occurred within this provincial community, in order to provide a fresh perspective on blending and transformation of ideas in a specific context. Simultaneously, the local actors' works are also examined as indicators of identity formation in the face of foreign imperial domination.

Defence date: 19 September 2017, Examining Board: Professor Pavel Kolář, European University Institute; Professor Ann Thomson, European University Institute; Associate Professor Kateryna Dysa, National University of 'Kyiv-Mohyla Academy'; Dr. Bernhard Struck, University of St Andrews

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48047>

ORTOLJA-BAIRD, Alexandra

Where philosophy meets bureaucracy: Cesare Beccaria's social contract from page to practice

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Cesare Beccaria, renowned author of the 1764 Enlightenment treatise *Dei delitti e delle pene*, has long been celebrated as the voice of the abolitionist movement against the death penalty, the founding father of modern criminology, and the go-to source on penal reform. These personalities have been fuelled by the instant global success of Beccaria's text, however this celebrity trajectory has clouded many of his less sensational



identities in its wake: Beccaria, reluctant man of letters, enlightened Habsburg bureaucrat and practical philosopher. This thesis recovers these entangled personas and, in so doing, provides an intellectual history of Cesare Beccaria that emphasises his substantial contribution as a philosopher, not just on the page, but in practice. Beccaria envisioned an ambitious social project. Proposing a vision of society in which the social contract served to protect “the greatest happiness divided between the greater number” and which was based upon a hedonistic calculation of human nature, Beccaria concluded that individuals had the equal right to pursue pleasure and that government was obliged to provide this opportunity. Interpreting this in economic terms, Beccaria presented a case for the removal of all institutionalised obstacles to the pursuit of wealth: while not everyone could achieve riches, all had the equal chance at improving their lot. His philosophy was the product of both a rich reading culture and intellectual network, which were simultaneously patriotic and cosmopolitan. On the one hand, local, specialised and concerned with matters of public utility, on the other, internationally, intellectually and socially diverse. However, the social contract was no utopian vision, but rather a blueprint for the political classes. In the field of public health in particular, Beccaria demonstrated his commitment to providing equal access to the pursuit of pleasure, abiding by the tenets of his contract at all costs. It is this practically inclined philosophy that the thesis argues is Beccaria’s most important contribution to the Enlightenment.

Defence date: 14 December 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Ann Thomson, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Pavel Kolář, European University Institute; Prof. Clorinda Donato, California State University; Prof. Richard Whatmore University of St. Andrews
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49327>

ØSTERGAARD HANSEN, Pernille
Our tropical home: Danish ‘empire migrants’ in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 1917-1945
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In 1917 Denmark sold its Caribbean colony to the United States. At a time when other European empires were promoting social and economic reforms in the colonies, the Danish state was withdrawing. However, the transfer of the islands did not break Danish ties to the former colony. An already established group of Danish companies on the islands – Danish sugar factories, plantation companies, a Danish Bank and The Danish West Indian Company - provided the infrastructure for post-transfer migration. This group of migrants was diverse, consisting of settlers practising as old colonials had done, expatriates working for the private companies and practising Danishness in terms of bourgeoisie – and a small group of inbetweeners, priest, deaconesses, doctors and children, who to a larger degree integrated into local community. Paradoxically, as the Danish state pulled out, a strong narrative of nationality, development and national responsibility had come to underscore the Danish community. As the balance tipped towards a majority of expatriates, the Danish Island community experienced an upheaval in marital practices towards an all-white and all-Danish marriage culture. Although predominantly narrating a tale of Danish homeliness in their cultural and social lives, Island Danes mimicked a global image of tropical whiteness in practise, and repeated practises of the old Danish colonials. The result was a specific Island Danishness, which was a mixture of Danish culture and practises, imperial tropes, bourgeoisie and local elements that increasingly incorporated American culture. For returnees to Denmark the narrative of national homeliness was often amplified. Through their nostalgia



and heavy involvement in memory work, they came to form the national-romantic narrative of the colonial past in public memory. In a small window of history, then, a small group of tropical Danes made the islands into 'home', and thereby brought a global-imperialistic tendency into Danish colonial history.

Defence date: 10 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Jorge Flores, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Corinna Unger, European University Institute; Professor Stewart Ward, University of Copenhagen; Professor Robert Bickers, University of Bristol

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46364>



PALKA, Przemysław

Virtual property: towards a general theory

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The primary contribution of the thesis is a theory enhancing the legal understanding of the phenomenon of virtual property, encompassing presentation of data and a new conceptual framework to interpret it. The author argues that the normative debates concerning the phenomenon have underestimated the importance of understanding and conceptualizing it first, and aims at amending this gap. The 'virtual property phenomenon' refers to the users of internet platforms and online computer games 'possessing' virtual items – digital objects that exist within these services – and getting into economic and social relations concerning these items, with other users, service providers and third parties. These relations are regulated by different types of service-specific rules – contractual and the 'code' – created unilaterally by the service providers, who additionally retain the ability to interpret and enforce them, using 'digital force', i.e. by modifying and deleting virtual items, and blocking users' accounts. The primary challenge stems not from the fact that the phenomenon is not regulated, but from the fact that lawyers lack words – terms and concepts – to even conduct a meaningful debate about it, or how to respond to it. The thesis consists of six chapters. Firstly, the author describes the phenomenon and analyzes the theoretical and regulatory legal challenges posed by its emergence. Secondly, he critically assesses the state of the art. Thirdly, a methodology to address these challenges is proposed, which can also be used in other research projects concerning law and technology. Fourthly, the author explains how the process of digitalization has fundamentally challenged the assumptions that private law held about the structure of reality, and proposes new doctrinal tools to conceptualize it. Fifthly, the author presents a legally useful concept of virtual items, and argues that granting users property rights over them might not be the optimal means of realizing the property goals. Finally, the author proposes a normative solution, a correction of private law, responding to the new type of inequality in relations, namely a user protection law.

Defence date: 20 December 2017, Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute; Professor Roger Brownsword, King's College London; Professor Bartosz Brożek, Jagiellonian University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49664>

PANEZI, Argyri

Libraries in the digital renaissance law and policy for book digitization

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This dissertation examines the phenomenon of book digitization and the legal challenges for the creation of digital libraries. It explores whether the current copyright framework supports libraries in the digital era as they strive to remain the institutional guardians of our literary treasures. The thesis hypothesis is that the current framework is unsuccessful or inadequate in supporting libraries. To test this hypothesis and identify the legal inefficacies the dissertation examines context, i.e. the history and rationale for applying copyright



rules to books and libraries, the copyright rules as applied to libraries before and after digitization was possible, various digitization projects and the practical challenges that digitization brought about, and, the relevant litigation which has started on both sides of the Atlantic covering over a decade now. Furthermore, the thesis explores normative directions of copyright rules, including their exceptions, applicable to libraries in the digital era. It ultimately proposes that among various players claiming this role, libraries, given their institutional functions and capabilities, should be attributed rights to digitization and a favorable legal framework for providing access to digital material.

Defence date: 21 December 2017, Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute; Professor Lionel Bently, University of Cambridge; Professor Pamela Samuelson, University of California, Berkeley
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49724>

PECHLIVANIS, Paschalis

A differentiated détente: the United States and Romania in the 1970s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the relations between the United States and Romania through the prism of the interaction of détente in the 'long seventies' with the US policy of differentiation towards Eastern Europe. It deals with the dynamics that shaped the evolution of their bilateral relations after Bucharest's opening towards the West and the subsequent embrace of this initiative by Washington as an instrument to undermine the unity of the Soviet bloc. The focus of this dissertation is on the progress of the relationship between the two countries from 1969 to 1980 during the presidencies of Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. Based on multi-archival research from both US and Romanian sources, it aims to provide an analytical account of the exceptionally close relationship between Washington and Bucharest through a chronological narrative. In this way, the variations and the fluctuations in attitudes, atmosphere and expectations from both sides are highlighted to facilitate an evaluation of the connection between the initial goals and the actual results that this partnership produced. I argue that the examination of US policy in Eastern Europe through the prism of the interrelation between détente and differentiation allows us to shed new light on the substance and the scope of US objectives towards the communist bloc in the seventies.

Defence date: 23 November 2017 ; Examining Board: Professor Federico Romero, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Youssef Cassis, European University Institute; Professor Mario Del Pero, Sciences Po; Associate Professor Svetozar Rajak, London School of Economics
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49084>

POLIANICHEV, Oleksandr

Rediscovering Zaporozhians: memory, loyalties, and politics in Late Imperial Kuban, 1880–1914

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Rediscovering Zaporozhians examines the cultural imagination of intellectual, administrative, and military elites of the largely Ukrainian-speaking Cossack colonial settler community on the North Caucasus, the Kuban host, who in the final decades of the nineteenth century came to celebrate themselves as the heirs and successors of the Zaporozhian Sich. Drawing together findings from nine archives, materials from contemporary periodicals, administrative and personal correspondence, and ego-documents, the dissertation traces the emergence and development of the idea of Kuban as a living relic of Zaporozhia during the late imperial period. Inventing the ancient past for themselves, the Cossack elites pursued different goals at once.



They sought to secure the Cossack privileged estate status in the changing world of fin-de-siècle, to negotiate more autonomy in local affairs, to lend the Cossack community organic coherence and enhance its morale, to reaffirm the Cossacks' loyalty to the ruling dynasty. Finally yet importantly, the notion of the Cossacks' Zaporozhian origin shaped and maintained the symbolic boundaries of their cultural peculiarities. The dissertation looks at a wide array of examples of using the past—commemorations, monuments, regalia, rhetoric and other culturally charged entities—to show how the Zaporozhian myth came into being and what political implications it entailed. Following these processes against the background of political developments in the Russian Empire, this work weaves them into the general fabric of the imperial ideology of the epoch. In doing so, it probes the limits of allowable in the dealing of the central authorities with cultural differences on the imperial periphery.

Defence date: 26 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Alexander Etkind, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Professor Pavel Kolář, European University Institute; Professor Vladimir Lapin, European University at St. Petersburg (External Supervisor); Professor Mark von Hagen (Arizona State University)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46585>

PORCEDDA, Maria Grazia
Cybersecurity and privacy rights in EU law: moving beyond the trade-off model to appraise the role of technology
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis concerns a specific instance of the trade-off between security and 'privacy rights', namely cybersecurity, as it applies to EU Law. The research question is whether, and how, the pursuit of cybersecurity can be reconciled with the protection of personal data and respect for private and family life, which I treat as two independent rights. Classic legal argumentation is used to support a normative critique against the trade-off; an in-depth scrutiny of '(cyber)security' and 'privacy' further shows that the trade-off is methodologically flawed: it is an inappropriate intellectual device that offers a biased understanding of the subject matter. Once the terms of discussion are reappraised, the relationship between cybersecurity and privacy appears more nuanced, and is mediated by elements otherwise overlooked, chiefly technology. If this fatally wounds the over-simplistic trade-off model, and even opens up avenues for integration between privacy and cybersecurity in EU law, on the other hand it also raises new questions. Looked at from the perspective of applicable law, technology can both protect and infringe privacy rights, which leads to the paradox of the same technology being both permissible and impermissible, resulting in a seeming impasse. I identify the problem as lying in the combination of technology neutrality, the courts' avoidance in pronouncing on matters of technology, and the open-ended understanding of privacy rights. To appraise whether cybersecurity and privacy rights can be reconciled, I develop a method that bridges the technological and legal understandings of information security and privacy, based on the notions/methods of protection goals, attributes and core/periphery or essence, and which has the advantage of highlighting the independence of the two privacy rights. A trial run of the method discloses aspects of the 'how' question that were buried under the trade-off debate, viz. the re-appropriation of the political and judicial process vis-à-vis technology.

Defence date: 30 March 2017, Examining Board: Professor Marise Cremona, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Deirdre Curtin, EUI; Professor Anne Flanagan, Queen Mary University of London; Professor Ronald Leenes, Tilburg University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45944>



PORTOS GARCÍA, Martín

Voicing outrage, contending with austerity: mobilisation in Spain under the Great Recession

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis deals with the Spanish cycle of protest in the shadow of the Great Recession. It has a twofold aspiration. On the one hand, from a process-based approach, it seeks to unravel the timing of the cycle of contention that evolved in light of the recession scenario between 2007 and 2015. I argue that the peak of protest persisted for a long time (from mid-2011 until 2013) because institutionalisation was postponed and radicalisation contained. Specifically, I focus on three aspects, key to understanding the trajectory of collective actions: 1) issue specialisation of protest after the first triggering points, 2) alliance building between unions and new actors, and 3) the transition process towards more routinised repertoires of action that came about as protests declined. On the other hand, the thesis aims at shedding light on the role that grievances play for mobilisation dynamics in a context of material deprivation. Covering multiple levels of analysis, the main argument developed here is that the effects of objective-material aspects and socioeconomic grievances are mediated by political attitudes, especially political dissatisfaction. To empirically test my arguments, I use qualitative data from semi-structured interviews, which are combined with information from a self-collated protest event analysis and different statistical analyses based on time series, panel data and other survey materials.

Defence date: 17 January 2017, Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore/ formerly EUI (supervisor); Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI; Professor Eva Anduiza, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Professor Robert M. Fishman, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45426>



PYTKA, Krzysztof

Macroeconomics of bargain hunting

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In most macroeconomic models prices for consumption goods are competitive and consumers are treated as price-takers, which gives rise to the law of one price. However, as the empirical literature documents, prices for the same products are substantially dispersed. The consumers facing the price heterogeneity can affect the effective prices they pay by employing different shopping strategies. In this thesis, I investigate whether price dispersion matters for shaping macroeconomic aggregates. In chapter 1, I study how income fluctuations are transmitted to consumption decisions in the presence of price dispersion. To this end, I propose a novel and tractable framework to study search for consumption as part of the optimal savings problem. The search protocol can be easily embedded into a standard incomplete-market model. As I show, frictions in the purchasing technology generate important macroeconomic implications for modeling inequality and, in general, household consumption. In economies with those frictions, consumers feature smoother consumption responses to income shocks and the level of wealth inequality is amplified. In chapter 2, I study equilibrium properties of a standard model of endogenous price distribution by Burdett and Judd (1983). In search economies of this type in most cases there are multiple equilibria. I show that only some allocations can be characterized as stable equilibria. Next, I propose a modification of the original model, which gives rise to one unique symmetric dispersed equilibrium, that can be used for characterizing every feasible allocation. Finally, in chapter 3, I use the framework from chapter 1 to study the redistributive function



of monetary policy. I show that money injection to households might reduce the inefficiency generated by non-competitive behavior of firms thanks to an increase in consumption purchased by bargain hunters. This results in the reduction of the monopolistic power of firms and lower consumption real prices.

Defence date: 21 December 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Árpád Ábrahám, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Piero Gottardi, European University Institute; Prof. Christian Bayer, University of Bonn; Prof. Guido Menzio, University of Pennsylvania

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49684>

RASNAČA, Zane

First or one among equals?: the CJEU and the construction of EU social policy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The argument that the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) is important in the development of European Union law has been present in legal and political science research for years. At the same time, some under-researched questions remain. Among those is the CJEU's impact on the lawmaking process at the EU level and the way the development of EU law steers the case law in response. Further, the theoretical implications of any such 'horizontal' interaction remain under-explored, especially since the major theories in this area tend to see the Court's relationship with the lawmakers (both the member states in their role as Treaty-makers and the EU legislature) in conflictual rather than complementary terms. This thesis analyses the role of the CJEU in constructing EU level social policy and proposes to conceptualise the relationship between the CJEU and lawmakers in a novel way. First, this thesis explores the interaction between the Court and the Union lawmakers, how this interaction operates in practice and whether there is an overlap between what the Court and Union lawmakers are occupied with. By using both large scale process tracing and a detailed case study method, I show that there is a remarkable (but not omnipresent) degree of interaction between the CJEU and the lawmakers at various levels. Second, I consider what my results mean for the constitutional understanding of the CJEU's role and its relationship with the lawmakers. I argue in favour of adopting a modified version of the theory of constitutional dialogue in order to better accommodate the actual nature of the CJEU's relationship with the lawmakers and in order to facilitate the interaction from the specific standpoint of the CJEU. In the last part of my thesis, I explore how this interaction could be turned into a conscious, coordinated process – the coordinated construction of EU social policy law.

Defence date: 11 September 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Claire Kilpatrick, EUI (Supervisor); Prof. Loïc Azoulay, Sciences Po Paris; Prof. Simon Deakin, University of Cambridge; Prof. Mark Dawson, Hertie School of Governance

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47927>

REBANE, Marit

The start of inequality: evidence from Italian time-use data

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The thesis consists of three empirical studies which explore the origins of various social inequalities arising at early ages. Italian Time Use Survey data from 2003 and 2009 is used. First, the educational and developmental gradients in childcare are under observation. More educated parents are expected not only to spend more time with children, i.e. the education gradient in child care, but also to alter their childcare time in order to cater children's developmental needs more, i.e. the developmental gradient in childcare. The empirical results show that: (i) highly educated mothers alter the composition of active childcare time to suit children's



developmental needs more than less educated mothers; (ii) the developmental gradient in fathers' childcare time only exists for certain activities and child ages; (iii) interesting time-use patterns of compensation emerge for couples with different educational backgrounds. Second study compares the time use of children from single-mother and intact families, using propensity score matching. The time diaries of children between age 3 and 10 years are scrutinized. Given the multitude of literature on the negative aspects of witnessing parental break-up, and being raised by a single-mother, the results are somewhat surprising. No systematic and large differences in the use of free time between the treatment and the control group. The greatest difference concerns daily meals with parent(s) that are about a quarter of an hour shorter in single-parent families. Third empirical study adds the perspective of different parental investments by children's birth order which serves as an indicator of relative disadvantage. The analytical sub-sample consists of families with two and three children aged from 3 to 11 years. The contribution to available studies is (i) connecting the diaries of both parents and all children in the family by place codes, which enables to (ii) scrutinize the link between birth order and parental childcare investments by parental education. Results indicate that each day second-born children receive on average 88 minutes and third-born children 114 minutes less interactive care compared to their first-born sibling, while controlling for children's age, gender, and other characteristics. The disadvantage arising from birth-order is about 47 minutes smaller if mother has secondary or tertiary education. Siblings fixed effects models underline that the differences in investing time in children are greater between families than inside families.

Defence date: 28 November 2017, Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Bernardi (Supervisor), European University Institute; Professor Jonathan Gershuny, University of Oxford; Professor Martin Kohli, European University Institute; Professor Maria Letizia Tanturri, University of Padua
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49144>



RÉVEILLÈRE, Vincent

Le juge et le travail des concepts juridiques: le cas de la citoyenneté de l'Union européenne

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

By introducing the terms "citizens of the Union", the drafters of the Maastricht Treaty inscribed a new concept in European Union law. The denomination of the new concept coincides with that of national legal concepts and of a concept widely discussed in political theory. More than twenty years later, the legal concept of citizenship of the Union has been widely constructed by the case law of the European Court of Justice. This case law then offers a particularly rich field of study for the development of a new perspective on judicial activity. My thesis proposes an investigation on the judge and the work of legal concepts; that is, an investigation on the practice of the judge – the work on concepts – and on the role of concepts in legal reasoning – the concepts at work. This inquiry should be distinguished from classical studies on the judge, mainly dealing with interpretation, as well as from works focusing on power relations between legal actors. In this thesis, I argue that EU law must be understood in its own terms, through an inquiry on the conceptual practices of the judge and I propose a non-formalist account of legal forms.

Defence data: 28 November 2017; Examining Board: Professor Loïc Azoulai, University of Paris (Supervisor); Professor Myriam Benlolo Carabot, Paris Nanterre University; Professor Jean-Yves Chérot, Aix-Marseille University; Professor Urška Šadl, European University Institute
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49104>



SALO, Sanna

The curious prevalence of austerity: economic ideas in public debates on the Eurozone crisis in Ireland and Finland, 2008-2012

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis explores why, and in what political process, austerity became the uniformly accepted policy response of Eurozone governments in the economic crisis of 2008–2012. It traces the path to austerity in two distinct Eurozone Member States, Ireland and Finland. Ireland, in this crisis, became a debtor country that had to do heavy domestic adjustment; Finland, by contrast, ended up in the group of Eurozone creditor countries, imposing structural adjustment programmes on the debtor countries. The analysis of the thesis emphasizes political agency behind ideas and shows the political process where perceptions about the economic crisis were formed. It argues that two types of politicization of the crisis were necessary for the outcome of interest, the prevalence of austerity, to happen. The Irish case demonstrates a two-stage process of politicization and internalization of the crisis, where the significant policy decisions were reached in a transnational, fairly technocratic policy process but were debated and internalized in domestic, redistributive and politicized process. The transnational stage was characterized by economic and practical reasoning, whereas the domestic stage represented a conflict about distributive justice. For Finland, the 2008–9 financial crisis was not domestically politicized at all. This only changed in 2010–12, when the crisis became re-interpreted as a sovereign debt crisis of the GIIPS countries. Yet the politicization in Finland did not come about as a typical domestic redistributive debate, but as a new type of supranational conflict over distributive justice. Such conflict was not primarily framed in terms of just burden-sharing, but in terms of national and European interest. It was simultaneously a debate on borders and boundaries – polity and identity – as it was about distributive justice. Alongside rhetoric, the official line of Finnish EU policy became tougher and Finland became perceived as an increasingly difficult and selfish member of the EU community.

Defence date: 31 March 2017, Examining Board: Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI (EUI Supervisor); Professor Pepper D. Culpepper, formerly EUI/University of Oxford (Co-Supervisor); Professor Mark Blyth, Brown University; Professor Niamh Hardiman, University College Dublin

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45946>

SANDGREN, Petter

Globalising Eton: a transnational history of elite boarding schools since 1799

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis uses the Swedish boarding school Lundsberg to write a global history of elite boarding schools and, more broadly, to reflect upon the transnationally interconnected nature of elites. The research draws on primary sources from Lundsberg, Sweden, but also from boarding schools in other parts of Europe, as well as in Africa, America, Asia, and Australia. The argument at the heart of this thesis is that from the beginning of the nineteenth century and onwards, there existed something that could be understood as a semi-autonomous global ‘field’, in the Bourdieusian sense of the term, of independent boarding schools. During the formation of this global field, English ‘public’ secondary boarding schools such as Winchester College, Eton College, and Rugby School, quickly emerged as an international gold standard for what an elite boarding school should look like. The ethos and educational ideology of the Victorian English public schools thus not only spread throughout the vast British Empire, but also left a lasting impact in countries such as France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. In competing over pupils and prestige, these institutional incumbents have constantly been challenged by more ‘progressive’ or ‘modern’ alternatives that are generally based on ideas emanating from outside the British Isles. There have, in other words, always

existed two strands within the global field of elite boarding schools: a 'progressive' one and a 'conservative' one, and there has never been any insurmountable barrier between them. I argue that since the second half of the twentieth century, a globally standardised 'composite' elite boarding school model has emerged. These composite boarding schools have integrated key elements from the progressive New Education Movement, while at the same time having retained many of the symbols and rituals of the English public schools of the Victorian era as a veneer of elite distinction. Notwithstanding this process of globalisation, I argue that the rationale of the nation state in the formation of elites through education remains to be reckoned with. In other words, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, new 'global' elites continue to be constructed first and foremost at the national and local levels, and elite boarding schools continue to play an important role in that process.

Defence date: 24 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Bo Stråth, University of Helsinki (External Supervisor); Professor Gary McCulloch, University College London, Institute of Education; Professor Youssef Cassis, European University Institute; Professor Pavel Kolář, European University Institute (Supervisor)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46566>



SCHULZ, Daniel F.

Too little, too late?: how central bankers' beliefs influence what they do

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

For all its powers, we know little about how the European Central Bank (ECB) makes its decisions and why. In light of its ever-increasing importance in European governance and the criticism this has attracted, this is particularly regrettable. Often a welcome scapegoat, the ECB has been accused of doing first too little, then too late. Compared to other major central banks, the ECB has indeed long been a laggard – regarding both conventional interest rate policies and unconventional balance sheet operations. Why? I argue that central bankers' policy experiments after the financial crisis are a prime example of policymaking under conditions of Knightian uncertainty. Faced with an unprecedented situation, central bankers were unable to draw on historical experience and had to resort to their beliefs about how the economy works instead. Based on a survey among 422 central bank economists, I quantify these different ways of thinking. My survey data shows a) that certain beliefs matter for policy preferences and b) that both are unevenly distributed among central banks. In particular, the ECB leans more towards orthodox beliefs and hawkish inflation preferences than the US Federal Reserve and the Bank of England. It is considerably more conservative. Within the Eurosystem, different national central banks are clustered regarding both beliefs and preferences, revealing a dividing line in economic philosophy between core and periphery. This suggests that the frequently surfacing conflicts inside the ECB's Governing Council reflect a battle of ideas rather than a conflict of interests between creditor and debtor states. Proponents of activist monetary policy at the ECB had to overcome enormous resistance from within before they could follow the examples set by others. I argue that this is why the ECB first did too little to support the economy, and only changed its orthodox stance very late.

Defence date: 6 June 2017, Examining Board: Professor Sven Steinmo, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Mark Blyth, Brown University; Professor Philipp Genschel, European University Institute; Professor Leonard Seabrooke, Copenhagen Business School

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46685>





SCHÜHRER, Susanne

Is it all in your head?: personality in the context of intergenerational reproduction of inequality

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis brings together psychological and sociological research approaches to examine the role of personality in the reproduction of educational and labour market inequality. The first research question examines the influence of personality on educational and labour market outcomes. The second research question relates to the extent to which differences in personalities of children and parents can explain the reproduction of educational inequality. The third research question inquires to what extent supportive parenting influences the development of favourable or unfavourable personality traits. The thesis employs an empirical approach and uses quantitative methods. The German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) and its sub-sample from the Youth Questionnaire are used to conduct the analyses. To capture personality, the Big Five and Locus of Control are applied. The educational outcomes investigated are maths grades and school placement for 17-year-old, as well as years of education and income for adults. The study uses data on education, socio-economic background, and personality measures spanning two generations: the parents and the children. With respect to the first research question, results indicate positive effects of Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness and Locus of Control, and a negative effect of Neuroticism on school placement. Effects of personality on grades were found to a lesser degree. In auto-regressive cross-lagged models, personality and income have reciprocal effects over a time span of 10 years, where different personality traits show different patterns over time. Regarding the second research question, results indicate that personality does not explain the effect of parental education on children's school outcomes, however it is found post-hoc, that parents' personality traits mediate the effect of socio-economic status measured with the Erikson-Goldthorpe class scheme. Results for the third research question suggest, that children who report a high degree of supportive parenting show a stronger development of beneficial personality traits. Defence date: 27 November 2017, Examining Board: Professor Hans-Peter Blossfeld, European University Institute; Professor Diego Gambetta, European University Institute; Professor Sabine Weinert, Otto-Friedrich-University Bamberg; Professor Michelle Jackson, Stanford University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49125>

SIX, Pierre-Louis

The party nobility: Cold War and the shaping of an identity at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (1943-1991)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) was founded after the Soviet victory at Stalingrad in 1943 with the mission of training a new generation of flag bearers of Communist ideals and Soviet State interests on the international scene, the so-called *meždunarodniki*. Often cited as the alma mater of most of the leading figures involved in the conduct of the Soviet diplomacy during Cold War, the MGIMO has received paradoxically little attention from scholars. Most researchers who have mentioned it present the Institute either as a crucible of social reproduction in the 1970s Soviet Union or as a subversive place, whose 'net thinking' paved the way to Gorbachev's perestroika. For their part, numerous *meždunarodniki* describe the MGIMO as a Soviet Tsarskoye Selo or a Communist Lyceum: they surprisingly refer to their experience at the Institute in terms redolent of Russian imperial history, stressing the fact that they were much more than experts in foreign affairs and that they occupied a distinct place within the Soviet elite. Ranging from the end of World War II to the collapse of the USSR, this research aims at analyzing the making of a hybrid social category, what I describe as Party nobility in the Soviet Union, the identity of which shaped and was

shaped by the Cold War. How did an institution and its alumni form a distinct social group that sat at the very core of the Cold War enterprise? How did MGIMO become the place where a specific praxis of foreign affairs was inculcated, based on the hybridisation of aristocratic manners and communist ethics during the Khrushchev and the Brezhnev era? Why was the loyalty of both the institution and the social group put into question during perestroika as early as 1985? These are some of the main questions this research will answer. Defence date: 15 December 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Stephen Anthony Smith, Oxford University (Supervisor); Prof. Michel Offerlé, Ecole Normale Supérieure (Ulm) (Co-supervisor); Prof. Alexander Etkind, European University Institute; Prof. David Priestland, Oxford University
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49328>

STAVROULAKI, Theodosia
*Integrating healthcare quality concerns into a competition law analysis:
mission impossible?*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Healthcare markets have started being created in Europe. Indeed, some European countries, such as the UK and the Netherlands, have started adopting the choice and competition model for healthcare delivery. Taking as a starting point that as health systems in Europe move towards market driven healthcare delivery, the application of competition law in these systems will increase, the goal of this doctoral thesis is (a) to identify some of the competition problems that may be raised in light of the reality that especially in hospital and medical markets the pursuit of competition and the pursuit of essential dimensions of healthcare quality may inevitably clash (b) to demonstrate that competition authorities would be unable to address some of these competition problems if they did not pose and address a fundamental question first: how should we define and assess quality in healthcare? How should we take healthcare quality into account in the context of a competition analysis? In delving into these questions, this doctoral thesis explores how the notion of healthcare quality is defined from antitrust, health policy and medicine perspectives and identifies three different models under which competition authorities may actually assess how a specific anticompetitive agreement or hospital merger may impact on healthcare quality. These are: (a) the US market approach under which competition authorities may define quality in healthcare strictly as choice, variety, competition and innovation (b) the European approach under which competition authorities may extend the notion of consumer welfare in healthcare so that it encompasses not only the notions of efficiency, choice and innovation, but also the wider objectives and values European health systems in fact pursue (c) the UK model under which competition authorities may cooperate with health authorities when they assess the impact of a specific transaction on healthcare quality. The thesis identifies the main merits and shortcomings of these models and emphasizes that what is crucial for the adoption of a holistic approach to healthcare quality is not only the model under which healthcare quality is actually integrated into a competition analysis but also competition authorities' commitment to protect all dimensions of this notion.

Defence date: 22 December 2017, Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute; Dr. Okeoghene Odudu, University of Cambridge; Professor Daniel Sokol, Levin College of Law, University of Florida
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49704>



SZREDER, Katarzyna Marita
The European approach to the antitrust-patent intersection through the prism of innovation: in search of more balanced results
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis addresses a topical issue of management of the antitrust-patent intersection, looking at the problem from an innovation perspective. It contributes to the field, first, by showing that from the innovation perspective the problem of biases present in both antitrust and patent decision-making might be a matter of concern in managing the antitrust-patent intersection. The question of pro-competition bias is explored through an analysis of novel issues recently considered by antitrust authorities. The analysed case studies concern reverse payment settlements, abuse of the patent system, availability of injunctions in the standard essential patent context and the treatment of the antitrust-patent intersection in the pharmaceutical sector inquiry Report prepared by the Commission. The corresponding risk of a pro-patent bias, already visible in the case studies, is examined in detail through an analysis of the design of the forthcoming Unitary Patent Court. Second, this thesis offers an examination of a signalling mechanism as a way of addressing the problem of biases. While observing that antitrust cases picked up by the Commission might serve as a signalling device for the patent system intended to prompt an alternative solution to the problem at hand, ways of developing further a communication by signalling outside the realm of enforcement are explored in an attempt to combat the risk of biases and to ensure an effective division of tasks. By adapting a signalling approach this thesis advocates an interdisciplinary approach to antitrust-patent intersection. It also seeks to combine the economic and a regulatory aspect of the treatment of the antitrust-patent intersection, thus giving it an EU-specific angle. The signalling justification for antitrust involvement in patent matters is based on the perception of the inadequacies of the alternative solutions as offered by the patent system, making an antitrust response grounded in the underlying regulatory system.

Defence date: 7 July 2017, Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monti, EUI (EUI Supervisor); Professor Hans-W. Micklitz, EUI; Dr Albertina Albors-Llorens, St John's College, University of Cambridge; Prof. Dr. Rupprecht Podszun, Heinrich Heine Universität Düsseldorf, Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47204>



SÁNCHEZ GUERRERO, Laia
A chip off the old block: privilege and upper class educational opportunities in the United States, South Korea and Germany
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

As the saying goes: there are some things that money cannot buy. Yet, scholars have tended to analyze the upper class as a homogeneous group, able to overcome any difficulty that life puts in their way to educational success. Nonetheless, the children of the upper class are subject to the disadvantages of a historically discriminated ethnicity, negatively stereotyped gender, and the boundaries of the institutional framework, among other things. By neglecting the heterogeneity of the upper class, the literature on the Inequalities of Educational Opportunities (IEO) has forgotten to test the limits of class privilege in education. The most crucial point for fully comprehending the research that is being pursued here, is that this dissertation does not tackle whether the rich are simply doing better than the poor in school, or whether the gap between social classes is widening or shrinking. Instead, it focuses on the dynamics and limits of privilege. It analyzes how, in some contexts, the advantaged can be disadvantaged too. In other words, it aims to shed light on what happens when privilege meets disadvantage, and how the perks of being upper class vary among different social groups, such as blacks and whites in the US, or boys and girls in Germany. There are three main lessons to be learned from the three empirical chapters of this dissertation. First, privilege is multidimensional

(chapter 3). Second, privilege is dynamic (chapter 4). Finally, privilege is contextual (chapter 5). Lastly, one may wonder why the focus should be on upper-class children since they are, generally, the top performers in any country in the world. The reason is simple; because the dynamics of privilege are part of the IEO puzzle. Only by testing the limits of privilege will we be able to unravel the riddle that IEO poses.

Defence date: 16 May 2017, Examining Board: Professor Hans-Peter Blossfeld, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, EUI; Professor Héctor Cebolla Boado, UNED; Professor Hyunjoon Park, University of Pennsylvania

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46405>



TIMOCIN, Zeynep

Personalised medicine and patent law: an overview of the patenting of genetic inventions under United States and European law in relation to genetic diagnostic tests

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

Following the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in *Mayo Collaborative Services v. Prometheus Labs. Inc.* and *Ass'n for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc.*, the future of patentability of genetic material is uncertain. In the U.S., the decision in *Myriad* which allowed the patenting of cDNA molecules seems to have limited the force of the concerned voices from the genomic research community that had called for substantial limitations on the patenting genetic material based on the argument that these patents seriously inhibit genomic research and prevent broader provision of genetic diagnostic tests to the public. In the EU, and in markets under the EPC, the patentability issue remain unclear due to lack of judicial guidance. This status quo coincides with the ambitions of governments in both sides of the Atlantic for incentivising research and investment in personalised medicine, a field that is dependent on genetic diagnostic tests and promises radical improvement in public healthcare provision, but also potentially lots of profit and tax. In the light of all these, this paper explores social, political and more particularly legal issues surrounding developments in genomic technologies and personalised medicine, and offers an extensive overview of the limits of substantive patent law in the patenting of genetic inventions in the U.S. and Europe. The paper concludes that the approach of the Biotechnology Directive under EU law setting an over-arching industrial applicability requirement for gene patents offers a balanced response to the challenges created by these patents. Other solutions such as widening the scope of compulsory licensing or the experimental use exception, or creating a sui generis gene right are also visited. Finally, new CRISPR technology that might further challenge the existing legal frameworks is briefly introduced.

Award date: 30 September 2017, Supervisor: Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49748>



TROMMER, Jan

The responsibility of private actors in the internal market: private actors taking over?

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The picture presented and often referred to in EU internal market law and legal scholarship is clear. Within the internal market private actors are the recipients of rights and public authorities are constrained in their (regulatory) powers. The notion of this new individualism is bound up with capacities, powers, and resources that empower private actors to engage in the internal market and cross-border situations; ultimately serving the objectives the internal market seeks to attain. Yet, within this new individualism a conceptually different



class of private actors has emerged that is constrained in economic freedoms, i.e. through obligations, rather than being empowered in the context of the internal market. This thesis will enquire the reasons that led to the development of this counter-culture. Why did it emerge? To what extent does this phenomenon affect the roles of private actors in the internal market? I will demonstrate that under the counter-culture private actors are responsabilized and transformed into 'competent authorities', i.e. alternative forms of regulatory authority, in the internal market. Private actors are placed into systems of shared responsibilities the relationships of which are coordinated by EU internal market law. In this regard, the concept of responsibility will serve as a tool to bridge the gap between the new positions EU internal market law allocates to private actors and the emerging legal consequences, i.e. allocation of obligations or tasks. The legal contexts of EU free movement law, EU discrimination law, EU food safety law and EU data protection law will serve as case studies against which the construed conceptual framework will be tested. Under the counter-culture the new individualism is no longer only about the exercise of self-interests. Rather, this form of the new individualism comes with a requirement to give account to the interests of other actors within the internal market.

Defence date: 30 January 2017, Examining Board: Professor Loïc Azoulay, Sciences Po Paris (Supervisor); Professor Marco Dani, University of Trento/LSE; Professor Gareth Davies, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Professor Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45246>

TUOVINEN, Juha

Proportionality and deference: constitutional rights and the separation of powers

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis presents a phenomenology of deference in proportionality. There is a relatively broad consensus that proportionality balancing as a method for resolving conflicts of fundamental rights in cases of judicial review needs to be coupled with some kind of doctrine of deference. Although there is a significant literature on many aspects of this question, thus far one of the more basic ones, namely what deference looks like in cases of proportionality, has received less attention. In order to analyze this question, this thesis analyses the case law of four courts – the German Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Canada, the Constitutional Court of South Africa and the European Court of Human Rights – with regard to three sets of rights – freedom of expression, the right to privacy and freedom of religion. From this analysis a number of points emerge: In the first place it shows that deference in balancing takes place through adapting the normative and empirical arguments required by that exercise to the institutional limitations attendant to courts. Further, we find a variety of similarities and differences in how deference operates between different rights and different courts. Here we can observe that proportionality is often constructed in a similar fashion among the same right between the different courts. This means that, the way in which courts balance is, often, very similar in Canada, South Africa, Germany and the ECtHR. We can further observe, that there are differences in the practice of balancing between the different rights. The normative and empirical questions that occupy courts with regard to different rights pose different institutional challenges and require courts to balance differently.. Behind these two general observations there are more subtle and nuanced differences and similarities about each of the courts and rights that all contribute to a richer understanding of what deference looks like in proportionality cases.

Defence date: 4 December 2017, Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (Supervisor); Judge Boštjan Zupančič, European Court of Human Rights; Professor Kate O'Regan, University of Oxford; Professor Gábor Halmai, European University Institute

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49244>



VALBRUZZI, Marco

Government alternation in Western Europe: a comparative exploration

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In the last thirty years, alternation in government has become a common practice in Western Europe. Unfortunately, democratic theories and theorists have hitherto mostly neglected or taken for granted this crucial phenomenon in many political systems. This thesis aims to fill this gap between theory and practice. In the first part, the dissertation puts forward a new and original conceptual toolkit for the analysis of government alternation across countries and through time. Three dimensions, or faces, of the concept of alternation (i.e. actuality, possibility and probability) are singled out, defined and thoroughly operationalised. This process of concept reconstruction makes it possible to paint a large historical fresco of the development of government alternation in Western Europe throughout the whole post-war period. The second part of the thesis is devoted to the empirical analysis of the suggested determinants of alternation in government. All the factors that may have an impact on the occurrence of alternation in its manifold manifestations are scrutinised and correlated to the diverse ways in which West European party systems change their cabinets across space and time. Furthermore, the analysis carried out in this part of the thesis directly challenges much of the conventional wisdom that has accompanied the study of alternation since its uncertain inception. More precisely, the results of the bivariate analyses show that the occurrence of alternation is not strictly correlated with the fragmentation of the party systems or the proportionality of the electoral systems. Other factors, such as the existence (and the strength) of anti-system parties, the role of pivotal actors, voters' availability to change their electoral behaviour or the cabinet size, contribute to the explanation of the emergence and the persistence of a pattern of alternation in government. In the last part of the thesis, I carried out a comparative time-series cross-section analysis of the determinants of government alternation in seventeen West European countries. Partially, this set of multivariate analyses confirms some of the evidence collected in the previous section. However, and in addition to that, the large-N statistical analysis demonstrates that different explanatory factors account for the variation in the three dimensions of alternation suggested above. Moreover, the same argument holds true for the explanation of the development of government alternation, in particular its accelerated rise since the 1980s. Finally, in the concluding chapter I analyse, firstly, the foreseeable evolution of government alternation in Western Europe, especially in relation to the impact of the current economic crisis on the functioning of West European democracies. Secondly, the chapter closes with the suggestion of a new typology of party systems based on the existence of a bipolar pattern of inter-party competition and the possibility of a wholesale replacement of the governing parties.

Defence date: 19 May 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Stefano Bartolini, EUI (Supervisor); Prof. Hanspeter Kriesi, EUI; Prof. Ferdinand Müller-Rommel, University of Lüneburg; Prof. Gianfranco Pasquino, University of Bologna
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46544>

VAN DER SLUIS, Marijn

In law we trust: the role of EU constitutional law in European monetary integration

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Prior to the euro, the topics of constitutional law and monetary policy rarely overlapped. Money was regulated, on the national level, through the ordinary legislative procedures. For European monetary union, the use of constitutional law was nevertheless attractive because it meant that the MS would be in control of the negotiation process, because it enabled a very independent central bank and because it kept the MS in control over the future of the euro. The lack of trust among MS to share a currency was overcome by an abundant trust in law. As the euro was negotiated as a constitutional currency, this created specific opportunities and obstacles for the



different parts of the EMU. Once the euro finally came into existence, the constitutional framework of the euro proved remarkably stable for the first decade and a half. After the excitement of Maastricht, monetary policy very quickly became boring again, in no small part due to constitutional law. Unfortunately, EMU primary law was quite successful. During the euro-crisis, EMU primary law shaped the responses to the crisis by placing fewer obstacles on some routes to change than on others. As the crisis developed, some conflicts became the topic of much legal debate and even judicial decisions, whilst other parts of euro-crisis law met with few objections, despite some legally problematic aspects. The possibilities for further reform of the Eurozone without treaty change are then largely the result of the process of reform until now.

Defence date: 16 June 2017, Examining Board: Professor Bruno De Witte, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Deirdre Curtin, EUI; Professor Fabian Amtenbrink, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Professor Mark Dawson, Hertie School of Governance Berlin

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46925>

VAN DIJK, Boyd

The making of the Geneva conventions: decolonization, the Cold War, and the birth of humanitarian law

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The Geneva Conventions of 1949 are generally considered the most important codified rules ever formulated for times of war. Conventional wisdom considers them as a liberal humanitarian response to the Second World War. Tracing the international, imperial, and intellectual foundations of these treaties, this dissertation breaks with many traditional explanations by uncovering humanitarian law's mixed and contested origins. It does so by reconstructing the interwar and postwar drafting debates regarding four principal questions, namely: the protection of civilians, irregulars, the regulation of civil and colonial wars, and of air (and atomic) warfare. It shows in detail how the birth of the Conventions was intimately connected to competing political visions of different key actors. Rising Cold War tensions, the memories of occupation and genocide, the outbreak of civil and colonial wars, and the changing character of the international order, all shaped the way in which they reemerged from the 1940s. The dissertation, which is based upon multinational and newly uncovered archival materials, prompts a fundamental shift with respect to the history of humanitarian law. It uses a comparative approach, focusing on the internal and public debates among and within the four major state and non-state drafting parties of this revision process – France, the ICRC, United Kingdom, and the United States. While adhering to recent approaches to international legal history, it seeks to critically examine the origins of, and the connections between, configurations of humanity and human rights at the start of the Cold War and at the end of empire.

Defence date: 6 November 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Dirk Moses, University of Sydney (EUI/External Supervisor); Prof. Federico Romero, European University Institute (EUI); Prof. Paul Betts, University of Oxford; Prof. Samuel Moyn, Yale University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48765>

VAN DITMARS, Mathilde Maria

Family and politics: the enduring influence of the parental home in the development and transmission of political ideology

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

How does the family influence citizens' political ideology, and what role do family dynamics and structure play in this process of political socialization? As society and family forms are changing, this study provides



new insights in political socialization research by investigating how gender dynamics in the family, parental separation, and intergenerational social mobility affect the transmission and development of citizens' political ideology in multiparty systems in Europe. The German Socioeconomic Panel and the Swiss Household Panel are the most important data sources. The first empirical chapter provides a descriptive account of the level of transmission of left-right ideology, showing a large and stable influence of the parental on the child's ideology. Especially the similarity of parental ideology favours this process. Chapter 3 addresses gender effects in political socialization, showing that the political ideology of both parents equally influences the ideology of their children, irrespective of their gender. In Switzerland, moderate left-wing effects of the presence of an older sister are found for females, and in families of a centrist ideology. For males, however, having a female eldest sibling has a right-wing effect. Chapter 4 investigates the ideological consequences of parental divorce, showing with pan-European data that adults whose parents separated during childhood hold a more leftist ideology. Longitudinal analysis using Swiss data shows that this is partially caused by the mother becoming more leftwing after separation from the partner. Finally, Chapter 5 addresses how vertical and horizontal intergenerational social mobility affect the ideological transmission process from parents to children, showing that especially the upwardly mobile are less influenced by the parental ideology. However, it is demonstrated that self-selection into social mobility plays an important role herein. The overall conclusion is that the family is important in shaping voters' political ideology until in adulthood, not only in terms of intergenerational transmission, but also in terms of direct effects of family experiences and structure.

Defence date: 13 September 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Dr. Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute (Supervisor) Prof. Dr. Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute (Co-supervisor) Dr. Elias Dinas, University of Oxford Prof. Dr. Marc Hooghe, University of Leuven
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47965>

VAN STRAALLEN, Jens Marlon
*Supervisory convergence on the EU Capital Markets Union: a new
incentive for strengthening the supervisory architecture*
EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

It is no secret that the financial crisis of 2008 has had a great impact on the regulatory landscape in the European Union ('EU' or 'Union'). As a result of the deep economic impact the financial crisis, the EU has set out over the past years to pass a wide scale of regulatory reform in the financial sector that was meant to close loopholes in legislation and address weaknesses in the financial systems more recently however a shift in emphasis has taken place to not only restore investor confidence through regulatory repair of the legislative framework, but also to make the financial system more resilient, and focus on economic growth an important step in this process is the creation of a Capital Markets Union ('CMU') for the EU. Jean-Claude Juncker, the president of the European Commission ('Commission'), introduced this project as an important policy in his agenda of political guidelines for his Commission this project would introduce a true and genuine single market for capital across all 28 Member States in September 2015, the Commission set out a wide range of legislative objectives in order to establish the CMU in building the CMU, the Commission revises existing legislation in order to harmonize standards, or introduces new legislative proposals. More recently, in June 2017 the Commission evaluated the CMU project in its mid-term review, and underlined the necessity of the CMU project once more, as well as its intention to continue and advance its CMU policy and law making.

Award date: 22 November 2017, Supervisor: Professor Stefan Grundmann, European University Institute
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49345>



VANNINI, Alessandra

Fascist politics and autarkic economy in a compared perspective: the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.) and the Instituto Nacional de Industria (I.N.I.), 1933-1959

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The research project is centred on Spanish economic policies from 1937 to 1959, which guided the creation and development of the Instituto Nacional de Industria (the Spanish State-owned company, I.N.I. hereafter). Particular attention will be paid to the similarities, or differences, between these policies and those of Fascist Italy during the 1930s until the 1950s, especially as referred to the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (the Italian State-owned company, I.R.I. hereafter). I aim to capture the analogies between the two public entities, I.N.I. and I.R.I., through the analysis of their financial ratios, statutes, sector investment and production. If it is true that, in Italy, different economic policies were applied all along from the thirties to the fifties, some of them were autarkic. I.R.I. can be seen as a reflection of the regime's will, mirroring, mirroring the evolution of Italian economic policies. Since the different roles of the I.R.I. and its adaptation to the decisionmaking process of the Italian regime have not been considered by the literature that dealt with the I.N.I., especially with respect to the classification of the autarkic models that the I.R.I. was called to apply, my research attempts to identify which of the I.R.I. roles were copied by the I.N.I., and in particular whether it was the 'war autarkic' model, adopted by the I.R.I. between 1939 and 1943. Particular attention will also be dedicated to explaining why the creation of the I.N.I. was inspired by the Italian model of the I.R.I. The ultimate purpose of my project will be to provide a new insight on the economic policies of the First Francoism by discussing whether postwar policy in Spain was a continuity of the 'war autarkic' policy of the Civil War, and not just a 'normal autarkic' policy.

Defence date: 21 March 2017, Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Federico, Università di Pisa (EUI Supervisor); Professor Youssef Cassis, European University Institute; Professor Elena San Román López, Universidad Complutense de Madrid; Professor Franco Amatori, Università Bocconi

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45867>



VICONDOA, Alejandro

Essays in international macroeconomics

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies the effects of external shocks on emerging economies and proposes a novel methodology to assess the spillovers from financial markets to the real economy. The first chapter analyzes how anticipated and unanticipated fluctuations in the U.S. interest rate are transmitted to emerging economies. Exploiting Fed Funds future contracts, I propose a novel way to identify shocks to the U.S. interest rate. An anticipated (unanticipated) 25 basis points contractionary U.S. interest rate shock induces a fall of 0.5 percent in GDP of emerging economies one quarter before (after) the shock materializes. The observed dynamics are consistent with the predictions of a small open economy model augmented with a banking sector. Despite the change in relative prices, output significantly falls because banks face restricted access to international financial markets and, thus, tighten their credit supply. The second chapter assesses the relevance of terms of trade fluctuations to explain emerging economies business cycles. Using a sample of Latin American countries, newsaugmented Commodity-TOT (CTOT) shocks are identified by maximizing the forecast error variance share of the CTOT series at a finite future horizon. The combination of news and surprise CTOT shocks explains on average half of output fluctuations and anticipated shocks account for 53 percent of CTOT shocks. The third chapter proposes a novel methodology, called Bridge Proxy-SVAR, to study the relationship between time series sampled at different frequencies. The methodology comprises three steps: (I) identify



the structural shocks of interest in high frequency systems; (II) aggregate the series of high frequency shocks at the lower frequency; (III) use the aggregated series of shocks as a proxy for the corresponding structural shock in lower frequency VARs. The Bridge Proxy-SVAR generalizes the applicability of the Proxy-SVAR and significantly mitigates temporal aggregation biases. The fourth chapter provides novel evidence on the large macroeconomic spillovers from changes in the liquidity of sovereign bonds by employing the Bridge Proxy-SVAR. Liquidity shocks, orthogonal to changes in default risk, induce strong recessionary effects in Italy.

Defence date: 8 June 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Evi Pappa, EUI; Supervisor Prof. Árpád Ábrahám, EUI; Dr. Andrés Fernández Martín, Inter-American Development Bank; Prof. Morten Ravn, University College London

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46744>



VOURDAS, John

Essays on financial stability

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis consists of two essays concerning how banking regulations may promote financial stability. The first chapter investigates the competition-concentration-stability nexus from a novel perspective, by considering how concentration and, inter alia competition, affect the likelihood of an individual bank failing, and the likelihood of the bank failure spreading contagiously to the rest of the banking system. Competition is shown to reduce individual bank and systemic stability by reducing banks' profit buffers to absorb liquidity shocks. The impact of concentration on stability is more nuanced however, as increased concentration increases banks' profit buffers but also increases the concentration risk in the interbank market, widening the channel of contagion by which a liquidity shock can spread throughout the network. The second chapter concerns optimal ex-ante prudential regulation and ex-post resolution policy of globally systemically important banks. It characterises the conditions under which weakly capitalised, limitedly liable banks have incentives to 'gamble for resurrection' by investing in risky asset portfolios, in the knowledge that the downside risk is shifted onto the deposit insurance fund. In this context it is shown that a bank resolution by 'bailing in' unsecured debt holders can restore the incentive for banks to act prudently, and that the bail-in should occur above the point of insolvency to ensure the bank has sufficient skin in the game. The interplay of three ex-ante prudential regulatory instruments is analysed: the minimum capital and total loss absorbing capacity requirements and the minimum capital buffer. The minimum capital and TLAC requirements are set to ensure that the bank has sufficient skin in the game to invest prudently and tradeoff the ex-post costs of bailing in unsecured debt holders, the cost of bailing out depositors and the cost of equity issuance, and minimum equity buffer is set to ensure an appropriate trigger for resolution.

Defence date: 31 May 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Elena Carletti, EUI & Bocconi University (Supervisor); Prof. David K. Levine, EUI; Prof. Bruno Maria Parigi, University of Padua; Prof. Hans Degryse, University of Leuven

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46665>

WAHLEN, Esther

The politics of alcohol in late socialist Romania and Czechoslovakia

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the politics of alcohol in Eastern bloc states in the 1970s and 1980s. In this period, socialist governments ceased describing alcohol problems as a symptom of exploitation or as the result of a lack of socialist consciousness. Instead, they developed short-term methods to tackle the consequences of



drinking, such as hospital treatment for alcoholics and counseling services for their family members. The thesis revolves around the question of why socialist states embarked on this pragmatic approach to social problems. The politics of alcohol serves as a lens through which I study how socialist states rearranged their ideas about state responsibility and good social order in the 1970s and 1980s. In five chapters, I reconstruct the new categories of social organization that arose in that period. Analyzing consumption politics, treatment programs for alcoholics, debates about family problems, and new safety precautions in Romania and Czechoslovakia, I show how in each of these fields, central governmental institutions delegated the responsibility for coping with alcohol problems to smaller social units: to scientific experts, to the institution of the family, and to the individual. I argue that by reassigning state responsibility, socialist governments did not retreat from authority. On the contrary, they strove to rearrange governing rationalities and thereby adapt socialist states to post-industrial realities.

Defence date: 23 January 2017, Examining Board: Pavel Kolář, European University Institute; Alexander Etkind, European University Institute; Ulf Brunnbauer, Universität Regensburg; Marius Turda, Oxford Brookes University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44971>

WATMOUGH, Simon Paul

Democracy in the shadow of the deep state: guardian hybrid regimes in Turkey and Thailand

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation takes as its focus the emergence of guardian political order – a hybrid political system in which elected officials must contend with non-elected ‘reserved domains’ dominated by state elites that exercise a ‘tutelary’ or ‘guardian’ function in relation to the overall polity – in modern Turkey and Thailand in the second half of the twentieth century. Its central objective is to explain how guardian regimes emerge and consolidate, and why they assume their distinctive regime morphology – a hybrid constitutional structure bifurcated between elected institutions and unelected tutelary ones. This broad inquiry into puzzling ‘regime outcomes’ entails a subsidiary set of questions. Given that hybrid regimes generally tend to follow in the wake of authoritarian ones, what would induce authoritarian incumbent elites to cede their monopoly of power to a political system bifurcated in this way? How do we explain the substantial variation in the institutional design of guardian structures in different cases when they first come to life? Why have guardian hybrid regimes proved so durable and long-lasting? Finally, how can we account for distinctive regime trajectories – the patterns of ideological–institutional reconfiguration that guardian hybrid regimes undergo over time? This dissertation advances a novel theory of how guardian hybrid regimes come about, the shape they take when they are born, how they reproduce (institutionally speaking) over time, and also how they adapt or change over time both institutionally and ideologically. It argues that guardian hybrid regimes emerge as contingent outcomes of intra-elite conflict during historical breakpoints in national political development. During these ‘critical junctures’ traditional state elites engage in intense factional contestation over the task of fashioning a new, post-authoritarian political system. Deep, longstanding socio-political cleavages in the body politic and the particular quality of the domestic and international security environment condition elite conflict and elite choices over regime structure during the critical juncture and shape the eventual ‘architecture’ of the new political system. This explains the distinctive institutional morphology of guardian hybrid regimes – a bifurcation of the overall framework of political authority within the state between elected institutions (the ‘political realm’) and guardian tutelary ones (the ‘deep state’). Once established, guardian hybrid regimes are sustained and reproduced by institutional complexes of socially-embedded notions of legitimate political authority and strategic bureaucratic incumbency. These complexes consist in three mutually reinforcing elements that generate mechanisms of inherent institutional reproduction: a hegemonic state ideology (HSI);



a 'monist' public sphere, and; periodic 'strategic' interventions by guardian actors to 'discipline' the political realm. Guardian hybrid regimes are also adaptive. In the wake of guardian settlements, processes of reaction and counterreaction to those settlements produce transitions through different institutional-ideological configurations as different guardian actors jockey for primacy within the deep state in response to varying challenges from the political firmament. I develop this argument and ground these claims through a critical juncture-path dependence analytical framework. Path-dependent explanations in comparative-historical analysis unfold through a sequence of analytical elements or components – critical junctures and antecedent conditions, institutional reproduction, reactive sequences and final outcomes – that work together to provide robust explanations of institutional outcomes, including patterns of regime development.

Defence date: 7 April 2017, Examining Board: Professor Christian Reus-Smit, formerly EUI/University of Queensland, Supervisor; Professor Philippe Schmitter, European University Institute (Emeritus); Professor Laurence Whitehead, University of Oxford; Professor Ayşe Zarakol, University of Cambridge
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46047>

ZAVADSKAYA, Margarita

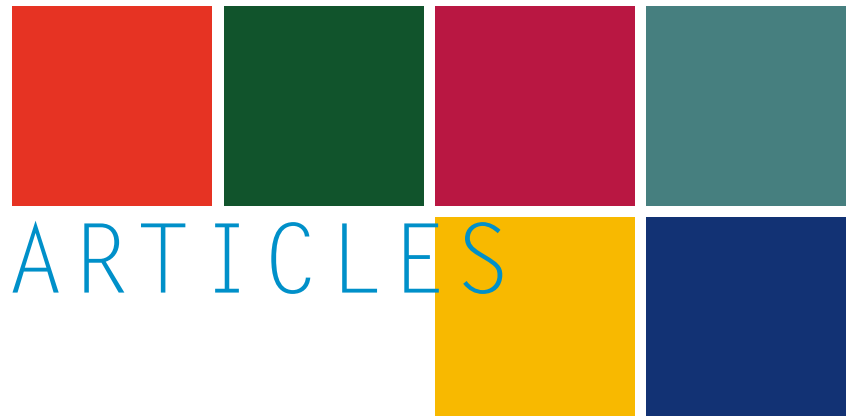
When elections subvert authoritarianism: failed cooptation and Russian post-electoral protests of 2011-12

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

One of the widely shared features of modern autocracies is the presence of democratically-designed institutions. Elections, referendums, legislatures, and parties are the essential institutions 'bydefault'. Political regimes that have introduced nation wide elections have become the predominant type of political regimes in the contemporary world.

Defence date: 15 September 2017, Examining Board: Prof. Alexander H. Trechsel, University of Lucerne (EUI Supervisor); Prof. Grigorii V. Golosov, European University at Saint Petersburg (External Supervisor); Prof. Jennifer Gandhi, Emory University; Prof. Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48004>





ARTICLES



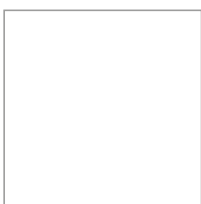
AFONSO DA SILVA, Virgílio

Do we deliberate?: if so, how?

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 209-240

Academic studies usually present the points of view of their authors. In the specific field of deliberation in constitutional and supreme courts, although the dynamic, quality and results of the deliberations are analysed from various points of view, that perspective almost always comes from outside the court. What judges think of their deliberative performance or what they think of the deliberative model in the court to which they belong is rarely known. This article aims to address this issue by presenting the thoughts of justices on a certain supreme court regarding the deliberations in which they participate. Its goal is thus not to formulate general hypotheses about deliberation in constitutional and supreme courts or even specific hypotheses about a particular court. It presents some of the results of a broad study on the deliberative practices of the Brazilian Supreme Court. This research was based on interviews with the justices of the Court as well as other sources. These interviews sought to understand what the Supreme Court justices think—or at least what they say they think—about the deliberative process in which they participate, especially their views on how the deliberation and judgement sessions are organized, as well as on the value of consensus and collegiality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46072>





AKANDE, Dapo, GILLARD, Emanuela-Chiara
Promoting compliance with the rules regulating humanitarian relief operations in armed conflict: the law and some policy considerations
Israel law review, 2017 Vol. 50, No. 2, pp. 119-137

In recent years, the increasingly frequent and, in certain contexts, extremely severe impediments to the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need have focused attention on how to enhance compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law (IHL) that regulate humanitarian relief operations. Efforts to hold accountable parties to armed conflict and persons responsible for unlawfully impeding humanitarian relief operations face the challenge that the underlying rules give parties latitude in how to implement the central obligation to allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian supplies, equipment and personnel. This article outlines the rules of IHL regulating humanitarian relief operations and highlights the difficulties, in the majority of situations, of determining whether they have been violated. It then presents current endeavours to promote accountability. It concludes with some reflections on whether the threat of accountability is the most effective way of enhancing compliance with this area of IHL, at least while efforts are under way to negotiate access.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51544>



AKSENOVA, Marina
Of victims and villains in the fight against international terrorism
European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 17-38

Producing a satisfactory international definition of terrorism requires the resolution of a number of problems. I argue that one of the biggest challenges stems from the incompatibility of the offence of terrorism and the traditional roles assigned by the criminal justice system to victims, offenders and mediators. The usual paradigm embodies values formed over time and collectively shared by society. As a result, offenders are the 'villains' in the eyes of the community for violating the agreed norms, victims suffer evident harm on an individual basis and courts together with the law enforcement agencies serve as legitimate mediators in the conflict by administering justice on behalf of the public. These roles are, however, often reversed or mixed up in the fight against terrorism. Because of the preventative focus of the laws tackling the problem, terrorist suspects become the new 'victims' if they are tortured, banned from entering a country or mistreated in other ways, executive agencies sanctioning these practices become the new 'villains', and those harmed by the attacks involuntarily become the new 'mediators' because their suffering is intended to transmit a certain message to the rest of the world. The uncertainty about the roles within domestic law, in turn, reduces the possibility of creating a viable international formula defining terrorism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48067>



AL TAMIMI, Yussef
Human rights and the excess of identity: a legal and theoretical inquiry into the notion of identity in Strasbourg case law
Social and legal studies, 2017 OnlineFirst

Identity is a central theme in contemporary politics, but legal academia lacks a rigorous analysis of this concept. The aim of this article is twofold: (i) firstly, it aims to reveal presumptions on identity in human rights law by mapping how the European Court of Human Rights approaches identity and (ii) secondly, it seeks to analyse these presumptions using theoretical insights on identity. By merging legal and theoretical analysis, this article contributes a reading of the Court's case law which suggests that the tension between the political and apolitical



is visible as a common thread in the Court's use of identity. In case law concerning paternity, the Court appears to hold a specific view of what is presented as an unquestionable part of identity. This ostensibly pre-political notion of identity becomes untenable in cases where the nature of an identity feature, such as the headscarf, is contended or a minority has adopted a national identity that conflicts with the majoritarian national identity. The Court's approach to identity in such cases reflects a paradox that is inherent to identity; identity is personal while simultaneously constituted and shaped by overarching power mechanisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50684>

AL TAMIMI, Yussef, BROUWER, Evelien, COENE, Rosa
Verplicht de visumcode tot afgifte van humanitaire visa aan Syriërs?

Asiel en migrantenrecht, 2017 No. 8, pp. 327-333

De ontkenning van het HvJ EU dat de Visumcode verplicht tot afgifte van een kort verblijf visum op humanitaire gronden aan Syriërs, waarmee zij vervolgens een verzoek om internationale bescherming zouden kunnen indienen, is volgens Yussef Al Tamimi, Evelien Brouwer en Rosa Coene 'zeer teleurstellend'. Zij schetsen het wettelijk kader en de praktijk inzake humanitaire visa en bekritisieren de motiveringen van het Hof, dat voor een andere uitleg van de Visumcode zou hebben kunnen kiezen. Ze wijzen ten slotte op mogelijkheden die nu nog open staan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50704>

ALCALDE, Ángel
War veterans and Fascism during the Franco dictatorship in Spain

European history quarterly, 2017 Vol. 47, No. 1, pp. 78-98

This article argues that analysis and contextualization of the history of the Francoist veterans of the Spanish Civil War (1936–39) leads to an understanding of Franco's dictatorship as a fascist regime typical of the late 1930s and early 1940s. It reveals the congruence of the regime with the phenomenon of neo-fascism during the Cold War era. Drawing on a large range of archival and published sources, this article examines the history of the main Francoist veterans' organization, the Delegacion Nacional de Excombatientes (DNE) of the Falange Espanola Tradicionalista y de las JONS (FET-JONS), between 1939 and 1959. The evolution of the Francoist veterans' organizational structures and political discourses can be understood as part of a process of fascistization and defascistization, which provides rare insights into the overall relationship between fascism and war.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47265>

ÁLVAREZ PEREIRA, Brais, PORTOS GARCÍA, Martín, VOURDAS, John
Waving goodbye?: the determinants of autonomism and secessionism in Western Europe

Regional studies, 2017 OnlineFirst

Waving goodbye? The determinants of autonomism and secessionism in Western Europe. Regional Studies. This paper sheds light on the main aggregate-level determinants of electoral support for regionalist parties across 10 Western European countries. A region being relatively richer than the country to which it belongs is associated with higher electoral support for regionalist parties only to the extent that the region is culturally differentiated. This hypothesis is substantiated theoretically, tested empirically and found to hold in the form of a strong and significant interaction effect between cultural and economic variables. This result, omitted in previous studies, implies a profound change in the interpretation of the role of income and cultural differences in explaining support for regionalism, for both autonomist and separatist parties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48087>





ARES, Macarena, CEKA, Besir, KRIESI, Hanspeter
Diffuse support for the European Union: spillover effects of the politicization of the European integration process at the domestic level
Journal of European public policy, 2017 Vol. 24, No. 8, pp. 1091-1115
[POLCON]

This article investigates the link between attitude formation at the national and the supranational level of the European Union (EU). While the existing studies have provided strong evidence that attitudes towards national institutions fundamentally condition attitudes towards the EU, the mechanisms through which these spillovers occur are not clearly spelled out. Our main contribution is to theorize the complex ways in which the national politicization of the European integration process affects support for the EU by focusing on critical moments in the EU integration process and the electoral fortunes of the political parties doing the cuing. To test our theoretical claims, we employ multilevel models using six rounds of the European Social Survey combined with party-level data from Chapel Hill Expert Survey, and various country-level data. The analyses show that spillover effects are crucially conditioned by the level of politicization of European integration at the national level.

ERC POLCON project funded.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44606>



ARES, Macarena, HERNÁNDEZ, Enrique
The corrosive effect of corruption on trust in politicians: evidence from a natural experiment
Research and politics, 2017 Vol. 4, No. 2, OnlineOnly

Empirical studies do not provide a univocal answer about the effects of corruption on political attitudes and behaviour. Focusing on the relationship between corruption and political trust, in this article we explore whether real-world corruption scandals have a negative causal effect on trust in politicians; whether the impact of scandals decays over time; and whether corruption scandals have a weaker impact among the supporters of the party involved in the scandal. We address these questions through a natural experiment generated by the coincidence of the uncovering of a corruption scandal in Spain (the Bárcenas scandal) and the fieldwork of the European Social Survey. Given that the day at which survey interviews were conducted is as-if random, the uncovering of the scandal represents a unique opportunity to assess the causal effect of corruption on individuals' trust in politicians. The results indicate that: (i) the corruption scandal had a substantial negative effect on trust in politicians; (ii) the effect of the scandal was stronger in the days following its disclosure; (iii) the effect of the scandal was independent from individuals' partisan preferences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48464>



ARNDT, Christoph, RENNWALD, Line
Workplace characteristics and working class vote for the old and new right in Western Europe
British journal of industrial relations, 2017 Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 137-164

This article focuses on the role of plant size for working class vote. We argue that workplace size does matter for political behaviour. Workers in smaller plants are less unionized and therefore base their voting decisions more strongly on their cultural attitudes, which undermine the support for social democratic parties. Using data from the European Social Survey (2002–2010), we find that workers in small plants have more right-



wing attitudes and, consequently, vote for new and old right parties, contrarily to workers in larger plants. Our research points towards important structural explanations of working class support for the right and its cross-national differences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51131>



ARRIGHI, Jean-Thomas, BAUBÖCK, Rainer

A multilevel puzzle: migrants' voting rights in national and local elections

European journal of political research, 2017 Vol. 56, No. 3, pp. 619–639

How does international migration impact the composition of the demos? Constitutional doctrines and democratic theories suggest contrasting responses: an insular one excludes both non-citizen immigrants and citizen-emigrants; a deterritorialised one includes all citizens wherever they reside; a postnational one includes all residents and only these. This article argues that none of these predicted responses represents the dominant pattern of democratic adaptation, which is instead a level-specific expansion of the national franchise to include non-resident citizens and of the local franchise to include non-citizen residents. This is demonstrated by analysing an original dataset on voting rights in 31 European and 22 American countries, and outlining a level-sensitive normative theory of citizenship that provides support for this pattern as well as a critical benchmark for current franchise policies. The findings can be summarised in two inductive generalisations: (1) Voting rights today no longer depend on residence at the national level and on citizenship of the respective state at the local level; (2) Voting rights do, however, generally depend on citizenship of the respective state at the national level and on residence at the local level. In the article, these are called the patterns of franchise 'expansion' and 'containment'. The former supports the idea of widespread level-specific expansion of the franchise and refutes the insular view of the demos. The latter signals corresponding level-specific restrictions, which defeats over-generalised versions of deterritorialised or postnational conceptions of the demos. In order to test how robust this finding is, cases are analysed where the dominant patterns of expansion have been resisted and where unexpected expansion has occurred. With regard to the former, the article identifies constitutional and political obstacles to voting rights expansion in particular countries. With regard to the latter, the article shows that even where national voting rights have been extended to non-citizen residents, containment remains strong through indirect links to citizenship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43807>

ATAK, Kivanc

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

Policing and society: an international journal of research and policy, 2017 Vol. 27, No. 7, pp. 693-711

[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>

AUER, Daniel, BONOLI, Giuliano, FOSSATI, Flavia
Why do immigrants have longer periods of unemployment?: Swiss evidence
International migration, 2017 Vol. 55, No. 1, pp.157-174

Immigrant groups, especially those originating from non-European countries, tend to experience disadvantages in the labour market and to be overrepresented among the recipients of welfare benefits in many European countries. In the public debate, this outcome is sometimes explained with reference to migration-related factors such as weaker work values than natives (i.e., acceptability of remaining on benefits), smaller and lower quality of informal networks and lower levels of psychological well-being. Indeed, we find that these factors significantly influence unemployment duration in the expected direction. However, they explain only a small share of the overall disadvantage that some immigrant groups experience. We conclude that at least some of the large differences we observed in unemployment durations are likely to be due to other factors including discrimination by employers.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51285>

AVDOULAS, Christos, BEKIROU, Stelios D.
Nonlinear forecasting of euro area industrial production using evolutionary approaches
Computational economics, 2017 OnlineFirst

Stock Watson (in: Mills T, Patterson K (eds) Palgrave handbook of econometrics, Palgrave MacMillan, Basingstoke, 2003) argue that robust forecastability is dependent upon the optimality of the estimated parameters. Whilst recent studies in macroeconomic forecasting report the superiority of nonlinear models, yet they still suffer from precise parameter estimation. Our approach introduces evolutionary programming to optimize the parameters of various Threshold Autoregressive models. We generate forecasts for industrial production and compare our results versus linear benchmarks and quasi-maximum likelihood estimates for three Euro area countries. Based on our robust method, central banks and policy-makers could dynamically adjust their monetary and fiscal policy predictions.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49792>



BALTOS, Georgios, VIDAKIS, Ioannis G., BALODIS, Janis
Turkey's ambitions to emerge as a regional power: example or counter-example for potential aspiring competitors
Academic journal of interdisciplinary studies (AJIS), 2017 Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 25-32

This paper aims to provide a functional assessment of a country's dynamics at a regional power level, through the development of a tool which shall examine the working hypothesis of a given country's "candidacy" to emerge as a regional power. The power equation applied in order to have such an evaluation has been



formulated in a visually enriched and prototype format, given that particularly the geopolitics activate systems of interactions dynamically changing into many dimensions. The scope also includes the criteria verifying the achievement of the regional powers' objectives as well as the review of future relevant prospects through a SWOT (strengths-weaknesses-opportunities-threats) analysis in a specific spatial and temporal context. Contemporary Turkey shall be taken as an example of this application and, therefore, while enumerating the assessment criteria, it will be briefly examined whether Turkey meets the conditions under discussion. This country has been selected on the grounds that its intentions have been overtly declared and its efforts are underway. The study consequently emphasises on the policy implications of the dilemmatic question if the on-going Turkish regime transformation may be or keep being a pilot for other states' progress in the heavily turmoiled Middle Eastern area.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48852>



BAR NIV, Moshe, LACHMAN, Ran

Judges' perspective on the level of punishment

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 171-208

Whether or not courts impose an adequate level of punishment, is an important issue in terms of sustaining the social order, maintaining the judicial system's legitimacy, and designing anti-crime policies. To assess the level of sentencing the study surveyed longitudinally, the perspectives of Israeli judges on the issue over a period of three decades. The results show that, consistently, the judges assessed the level of punishment as quite lenient. The results also suggest that no corrective action was taken over the three decades to adjust for the lenient sentencing either by the court system or by the judges themselves, who have the discretion to impose more severe sentences. A regression analysis revealed that court instance and tenure as a judge were related to the judges' assessments of punishment. The practical and theoretical implications of all these results are discussed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46071>

BARTOLINI, Laura, GROPAS, Ruby, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Drivers of highly skilled mobility from Southern Europe: escaping the crisis and emancipating oneself

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2017 Vol. 43, No. 4, pp. 652-673

[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Southern Europe, young highly educated Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese and Greeks have been taking their talents and expertise to other countries in search of a better quality of life and career prospects. This paper explores the characteristics of these new emigrants, the reasons for which they are leaving, and whether these reasons are shaped by the economic crisis, by pre-crisis grievances, or by other factors. We analyse original data from 6377 questionnaires collected in 4 countries through an e-survey we ran in 2013. We refer to the existing literature on the drivers of highly skilled emigration and the (un)employment situation in the four aforementioned Southern European countries which have been hardest hit by the economic crisis. We suggest that while gender is not important, age, marital status, education and satisfaction with current employment (both income related and with regard to future prospects) are important factors predicting emigration. Non-economic factors, notably career opportunities, quality of life and future prospects supersede all other considerations in the decision to emigrate for these highly educated Europeans.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44264>



BASER, Bahar

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

Terrorism and political violence, 2017 Vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 674-691

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

Europe's commitments and failures in the refugee crisis

European political science, 2017 OnlineFirst

Liberal democratic states have three kinds of duties towards migrants and refugees. First, they should enhance their own citizens opportunities of free movement through entering reciprocity-based agreements with other states that are sufficiently similar or with whom they share a political union. Second, they should admit economic migrants if there are expected benefits for the receiving country, the sending country and the migrants themselves. Third, they have to allow for family reunification and to contribute to refugees protection because of their commitments to universal human rights. States can contribute to the latter goal by taking in refugees or by supporting other states that do so. In the international state system, a fair distribution of both types of burdens among all states cannot be secured. In the European Union, however, the principle of sincere cooperation and the need for coordination of refugee flows in the Schengen area of internally open borders combine a normative commitment with self-interests of states to overcome this prisoners' dilemma. All the more tragic is the blocking of European solutions by unwilling member states who are ready to sacrifice European integration because they are not ready to accept their duties towards refugees.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48845>



BAUBÖCK, Rainer

Refugee protection and burden-sharing in the European Union

Journal of common market studies, 2017 OnlineFirst

This article starts with discussing principles for a globally just system of refugee protection to which states contribute either by admitting refugees for resettlement or by supporting refugee integration in other states. Such a system requires relatively strong assurances of compliance by the states involved, which are absent in the international arena. In the European Union, however, the Member States form a predetermined set

with prior commitments and supranational institutions that facilitate effective burden sharing. The article traces the failure of the EU's relocation scheme to meet this expectation to misconceptions how to determine fair shares, to incomplete prior harmonization of normative standards, and to contradictions between the Dublin Regulation's principle of assigning responsibility to first countries of entry, on the one hand, and the Schengen principle of open internal borders, on the other hand.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48844>

BAUER, Paul C., BARBERÁ, Pablo,
ACKERMANN, Kathrin, VENETZ, Aaron

*Is the left-right scale a valid measure of ideology?: individual-level
variation in associations with 'left' and 'right' and left-right self-placement*

Political behavior, 2017 Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 553–583

In order to measure ideology, political scientists heavily rely on the so-called left-right scale. Left and right are, however, abstract political concepts and may trigger different associations among respondents. If these associations vary systematically with other variables this may induce bias in the empirical study of ideology. We illustrate this problem using a unique survey that asked respondents open-ended questions regarding the meanings they attribute to the concepts “left” and “right”. We assess and categorize this textual data using topic modeling techniques. Our analysis shows that variation in respondents' associations is systematically related to their self-placement on the left-right scale and also to variables such as education and respondents' cultural background (East vs. West Germany). Our findings indicate that the interpersonal comparability of the left-right scale across individuals is impaired. More generally, our study suggests that we need more research on how respondents interpret various abstract concepts that we regularly use in survey questions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46488>

BEE, Cristiano, KAYA, Ayhan

*Conventional versus non-conventional political participation in Turkey:
dimensions, means, and consequences*

Turkish studies, 2017 FirstOnline

This special issue focuses on the emergence of different forms of civic and political activism in Turkey. In doing so, we have taken into account different components of active citizenship and looked more specifically into the development of civic and political forms of activism that bridge the realms of conventional and non-conventional participation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44852>

BEE, Cristiano, KAYA, Ayhan

*Between practices and demands: ambiguities, controversies and constraints
in the emergence of active citizenship in Turkey*

Journal of Southeast Europe and Black Sea studies, 2017 Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 301-324

This article discusses the emergence of active citizenship in Turkey in the light of two working definitions that provide different outcomes in terms of research objectives and aims. On the one side, we define active citizenship as a practice stimulated by public institutions through public policy with the aim of promoting civic and political engagement in order to shape participatory policy processes and ultimately improve the



democratic bases of policy-making. On the other side, we define active citizenship as a demand, which becomes particularly important where the civil society expresses certain claims through different means using both traditional and alternative channels of mobilization. In our discussion, we have examined different macro-processes and macro-events that have been key in bringing about different formulations of active citizenship. Using a case study method – where we overview different contextual elements/dynamics that bring to the fore various elements of civic and political engagement and civic and political participation during the past 15 years – we argue that, in a context where the expression of active citizenship is volatile and constrained, further research should take into account different top-down and bottom-up dynamics that bring about different challenges for the study of this subject in Turkey.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44855>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., BALCILAR, Mehmet, GUPTA, Rangan
The role of news-based uncertainty indices in predicting oil markets: a hybrid nonparametric quantile causality method

Empirical economics: Journal of the Institute for Advanced Studies, 2017 Vol. 53, No. 3, pp. 879–889

A recent strand in the literature emphasizes the role of news-based economic policy uncertainty (EPU) and equity market uncertainty (EMU) as drivers of oil price movements. Against this backdrop, this paper uses a kth-order nonparametric quantile causality test, to analyse whether EPU and EMU predict stock returns and volatility. Based on daily data covering the period of 2 January 1986 to 8 December 2014, we find that, for oil returns, EPU and EMU have strong predictive power over the entire distribution barring regions around the median, but for volatility, the predictability virtually covers the entire distribution, with some exceptions in the tails. In other words, predictability based on measures of uncertainty is asymmetric over the distribution of oil returns and its volatility.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44658>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., MUZAFFAR, Ahmed T.,
UDDIN, Gazi Salah, VIDAL-GARCIA, Javier
Money supply and inflation dynamics in the Asia-Pacific economies: a time-frequency approach

Studies in nonlinear dynamics & econometrics, 2017 Vol. 21, No. 3, OnlineOnly

We examine the relationship between money supply growth and inflation in 3 Asian Economies which are India, Malaysia and Japan using a time-frequency approach. The application of a unified multi-scale analysis allows us to provide a continuous assessment of the link between money supply growth and inflation, unlike most of the existing literature studying this relationship. We also employ a bivariate frequency-domain causality test to determine the nature and direction of interdependence between money supply growth and inflation dynamics. Our findings provide a better understanding of their lead-lag linkages and causal relationship in the selected countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49789>



BEKIROU, Stelios D., JLASI, Mouna,
NAOUI, KameI, UDDIN, Gazi Salah
*The asymmetric relationship between returns and implied volatility:
evidence from global stock markets*
Journal of financial stability, 2017 Vol. 30, pp. 156-174

We investigate the asymmetric relationship between returns and implied volatility for 20 developed and emerging international markets. In particular we examine how the sign and size of return innovations affect the expectations of daily changes in volatility. Our empirical findings indicate that the conditional contemporaneous return-volatility relationship varies not only based on the sign of the expected returns but also upon their magnitude, according to recent results from the behavioral finance literature. We find evidence of an asymmetric and reverse return-volatility relationship in many advanced, Asian, Latin-American, European and South African markets. We show that the US market displays the highest reaction to price falls, Asian markets present the lowest sensitivity to volatility expectations, while the Euro area is characterized by a homogeneous response both in terms of direction and impact. These results may be safely attributed to cultural and societal characteristics. An extensive quantile regression analysis demonstrates that the detected asymmetric pattern varies particularly across the extreme distribution tails i.e., in the highest/lowest quantile ranges. Indeed, the classical feedback and leverage hypotheses appear not plausible, whilst behavioral theories emerge as the new paradigm in real-world applications.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49791>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., HUSSAIN, Syed J.,
ARREOLA HERNANDEZ, Jose, REHMAN, Mobeen U.
*Directional predictability and time-varying spillovers between stock
markets and economic cycles*
Economic modelling, 2017 OnlineFirst

We examine the nonlinear dependence structure and causal nexus between business cycles, stock market returns and asset return volatility for the US economy. We implement two novel methodologies, namely quantile-on-quantile analysis and cross-quantilogram to account for tail dependence and spillovers across quantile ranges. We find evidence of statistically significant spillover effects from extreme equity market returns and their corresponding volatility to specific stages of business cycles. The sensitivity of returns and volatility to business cycle shocks is only evident for extreme quantiles. These findings indicate the importance of modeling the nonlinearity and tail behaviour when analyzing the relationships between equity markets and business cycles. Financial and monetary policy regulators may use the dynamics of spillover predictability and influence between the equity market returns, their volatility and business cycles to exert some degree of control upon business cycle formation and development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49806>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., LOUKERIS, Nikolaos,
ELEFThERiADIS, Iordanis, AVDOULAS, Christos
Tail-related risk measurement and forecasting in equity markets
Computational economics, 2017 OnlineFirst

Parametric, simulation-based and hybrid methods are utilized to estimate various risk measures such as Value-at-Risk (VaR), Conditional VaR and coherent Expected Shortfall. An exhaustive backtesting analysis is performed



for London's FTSE 100 index and a comparative evaluation of the predictability of the investigated models is performed with the use of various statistical tests. We show that optimal tail risk forecasting necessitates that many factors be considered such as asset structure and capitalization and specific market conditions i.e., normal or crisis periods. Specifically, for large capitalization stocks and long investment horizons parametric modeling accounted for relatively better risk estimation in normal quantiles, whilst for short-term trading strategies, the non-parametric methods are more suitable for measuring extreme tail risk of small-cap stocks.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49825>



BEKIROU, Stelios D., BOUBAKER, Sabri,
KHUONG NGUYEN, Duc, UDDIN, Gazi Salah
Black swan events and safe havens: the role of gold in globally integrated emerging markets
Journal of international money and finance, 2017 Vol. 73, Part B, pp. 317-334

There is evidence to suggest that gold acts as both a hedge and a safe haven for equity markets over recent years, and particularly during crises periods. Our work extends the recent literature on hedging and diversification roles of gold by analyzing its interaction with the stock markets of the leading emerging economies, the BRICS. While they generally exhibit a high growth rate, these economies still experience a pronounced vulnerability to external shocks, particularly to commodity price fluctuations. Using a multi-scale wavelet approach and a GARCH-based copula methodology, we mainly show evidence of: (i) the time-scale co-evolution patterns between BRICS stock markets and gold market, with some profound regions of concentrated extreme variations; and (ii) a strong time-varying asymmetric dependence structure between those markets. These findings are essential for risk diversification and portfolio hedging strategies among the investigated markets.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49788>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., UDDIN, Gazi Salah
Extreme dependence under uncertainty: an application to stock, currency and oil markets
International review of finance, 2017 Vol.17, No. 1, pp. 155-162

We explore the impact of uncertainty on financial markets in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. In particular, we investigate the temporal dynamics of the dependence structure of stock, currency and oil markets in the United States using a nonparametric copula approach. Policy uncertainty is modeled via the EPU index of Baker et al. (2013). We find evidence of a pronounced extreme tail asymmetric interrelationship between the crude oil market and economic uncertainty.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44654>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., Jlassi, Mouna,
LUCEY, Brian, NAOUI, Kame1, UDDIN, Gazi Salah
Herding behavior, market sentiment and volatility: will the bubble resume?
The North American journal of economics and finance, 2017 Vol. 42, pp. 107-131

This paper aims to investigate herding behavior and its impact on volatility under uncertainty. We apply a cross-sectional absolute deviation approach as well as Quantile Regression methods to capture the herding behavior in daily and monthly frequencies in US markets over several time-periods including the global



financial crisis. In a novel attempt we modify the empirical CSAD herding modeling by introducing implied volatility as a measure of agent risk expectations. Our findings indicate that herding tends to be intense under extreme market conditions, as depicted in the upper high quantile range of the conditional distribution of returns. During crisis periods herding is observed at the beginning of the crisis and becomes insignificant towards the end. The US market herding behavior exhibits time-varying dynamic trading patterns that can be attributed e.g., to overconfidence or excessive “flight to quality” features, mostly observed in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. Moreover, implied volatility reveals asymmetric patterns and plays a key role in enforcing irrational behavior.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49824>

BEKIROU, Stelios D., LOUKERIS, Nikolaos,
ELEFThERIADIS, Iordanis

Portfolio optimization with investor utility preference of higher-order moments: a behavioral approach

Review of behavioral economics, 2017 Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 83-106

We incorporate advanced higher moments of individual or institutional investors in a new approach dealing with the portfolio selection problem, formulated under a multi-criteria optimization framework. The “integrated portfolio intelligence” model extracts hidden patterns out of company fundamental indices and filters out effects such as trader noise or fraud utilizing advanced big data machine learning modeling. One of the main advantages of this novel system aside from providing with computer-efficient algorithmic optimality and predictive out performance is that it detects and extracts hidden trader behavioral patterns and firm investment “styles” from the data sets of large-scale institutional portfolios, which ultimately leads to the aversion and protection of extensive market manipulation and speculation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49790>



BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul)

A European republic of sovereign states: sovereignty, republicanism and the European Union

European journal of political theory, 2017 Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 188-209

This article defends state sovereignty as necessary for a form of popular sovereignty capable of realising the republican value of non-domination and argues it remains achievable and normatively warranted in an interconnected world. Many scholars, including certain republicans, contend that the external sovereignty of states can no longer be maintained or justified in such circumstances. Consequently, we must abandon the sovereignty of states and reconceive popular sovereignty on a different basis. Some argue sovereignty must be displaced upwards to a more global state, while others advocate it be vertically and horizontally dispersed to units below, across and above the state. Each group offers a related vision of the European Union to illustrate their proposals. Both these arguments are criticised as more likely to produce than reduce domination because neither can sustain a form of popular sovereignty capable of instantiating relations of non-domination. This article proposes the alternative of a republican association of sovereign states that allows sovereign states and their peoples to mutually regulate their external sovereignty in non-dominating ways. This alternative proposal provides a more plausible and defensible means for sustaining the requisite kind of popular sovereignty in contemporary conditions and a more appropriate vision of the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42164>





BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), LACEY, Joseph,
NICOLAIDIS, Kalypso
European boundaries in question?
Journal of European integration, 2017 Vol. 39, No. 5, pp. 483-498

This introduction provides a descriptive typology and normative analysis of the ways boundaries are being questioned in Europe. We distinguish between boundary-making (defining or redefining the territorial borders of a polity), boundary-crossing (determining the rules of access to territorial borders) and boundary-unbundling (allowing boundary-making and boundary-crossing to vary between policies and polities), noting each of these categories possesses internal and external dimensions. Cosmopolitans and statist offer contrasting normative evaluations of these processes, favouring weakening and maintaining or strengthening state boundaries respectively. We endorse a democratic approach lying between these two as better reflecting how individuals relate to each other and to the EU, a view shared by some but not all contributors to this volume. We conclude by situating the contributions within our topological framework, highlighting how they illustrate the contemporary questioning of European boundaries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46765>



BELLAMY, Richard (Richard Paul), KRÖGER, Sandra
A democratic justification of differentiated integration in a heterogeneous EU
Journal of European integration, 2017 Vol. 39, No. 5, pp. 625-639

Earlier scholarship assumed differentiated integration (DI) was pragmatic and temporary and that member states should and would converge on the same policies. By contrast, we contend that many instances of DI can be normatively justified on democratic grounds of fairness, impartiality and equity as suitable ways to accommodate economic, social and cultural heterogeneity. We distinguish between instrumental, constitutional and legislative differentiation and relate them respectively to problems of proportionality, partiality and difference. In so far as member states have unequal stakes in EU level collective decisions, reflecting their economic and social heterogeneity, or apply distinct constitutional norms to them, reflecting their cultural heterogeneity, then fairness and impartiality in decision-making justify respectively instrumental and constitutional DI, while the equity of regulations when applied to relevantly different agents and agencies warrant legislative forms of DI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46766>

BELLOT, Michèle
How private is private information?: the ability to spot deception in an economic game

Experimental economics, 2017 Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 19-43

We provide experimental evidence on the ability to detect deceit in a buyer-seller game with asymmetric information. Sellers have private information about the value of a good and sometimes have incentives to mislead buyers. We examine if buyers can spot deception in face-to-face encounters. We vary whether buyers can interrogate the seller and the contextual richness. The buyers' prediction accuracy is above chance, and is substantial for confident buyers. There is no evidence that the option to interrogate is important and only weak support that contextual richness matters. These results show that the information asymmetry is partly eliminated by people's ability to spot deception.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46228>



BEVERELLI, Cosimo, FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Services trade policy and manufacturing productivity: the role of institutions

Journal of international economics, 2017 Vol. 104, pp. 166–182
[Global Governance Programme], [Global Economics]

We study the effect of services trade restrictions on manufacturing productivity for a broad cross-section of countries at different stages of economic development. Decreasing services trade restrictiveness has a positive impact on the manufacturing sectors that use services as intermediate inputs in production. We identify a critical role of institutions in importing countries in shaping this effect. Countries with high institutional quality benefit the most from lower services trade restrictions in terms of increased productivity in downstream industries. We show that the conditioning effect of institutions operates through services trade that involves foreign establishment (investment), as opposed to cross-border arms-length trade in services.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44664>



BHAGWAT, Pradyumna, RICHSTEIN, Jörn C., CHAPPIN, Emile J. L.,
IYCHETTIRA, Kaveri K., DE VRIES, Laurens J.

Cross-border effects of capacity mechanisms in interconnected power systems

Utilities policy, 2017 OnlineFirst

The cross-border effects of a capacity market and a strategic reserve in interconnected electricity markets are modeled using an agent-based modeling methodology. Both capacity mechanisms improve the security of supply and reduce consumer costs. Our results indicate that interconnections do not affect the effectiveness of a capacity market, while a strategic reserve is affected negatively. The neighboring zone may free ride on the security of supply provided by the zone implementing a capacity mechanism. However, a capacity market causes crowding out of generators in the energy-only zone. A strategic reserve implemented by this region could aid in mitigating this risk.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46004>



BHAGWAT, Pradyumna, MARCHESELLI, Anna, RICHSTEIN, Jörn C.,
CHAPPIN, Emile J. L., DE VRIES, Laurens J.

An analysis of a forward capacity market with long-term contracts

Energy policy, 2017 Vol. 111, pp. 255-267

We analyze the effectiveness of a forward capacity market (FCM) with long-term contracts in an electricity market in the presence of a growing share of renewable energy. An agent-based model is used for this analysis. Capacity markets can compensate for the deteriorating incentive to invest in controllable power plants when the share of variable renewable energy sources grows, but may create volatile prices themselves. Capacity markets with long-term contracts have been developed, e.g. in the UK, to stabilize capacity prices. In our analysis, a FCM is effective in providing the required adequacy level and leads to lower cost to consumers and more stable capacity prices, as compared to a yearly capacity market. In case of a demand shock, a FCM may develop an investment cycle, but it still maintains security of supply. Its main effect on the power plant portfolio is more investment in peak plant.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51065>





BHAGWAT, Pradyumna, IYCHETTIRA, Kaveri K., RICHSTEIN, Jörn C.,
CHAPPIN, Emile J. L., DE VRIES, Laurens J.

*The effectiveness of capacity markets in the presence of a high portfolio
share of renewable energy sources*

Utilities policy, 2017 OnlineFirst

The effectiveness of a capacity market is analyzed by simulating three conditions that may cause suboptimal investment in the electricity generation: imperfect information and uncertainty; declining demand shocks resulting in load loss; and a growing share of renewable energy sources in the generation portfolio. Implementation of a capacity market can improve supply adequacy and reduce consumer costs. It mainly leads to more investment in low-cost peak generation units. If the administratively determined reserve margin is high enough, the security of supply is not significantly affected by uncertainties or demand shocks. A capacity market is found to be more effective than a strategic reserve for ensuring reliability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48064>

BILGILI, Özge, KUSCHMINDER, Katie, SIEGEL, Melissa

*Return migrants' perceptions of living conditions in Ethiopia: a gendered
analysis*

Migration studies, 2017 OnlineFirst

It is widely accepted that people migrate to seek better living opportunities, and migration experiences affect life conditions considerably upon return. Research focused on gendered perspectives has illustrated that men and women experience migration differently and that this difference clearly affects their living conditions upon return. However, few studies have sought to further examine the factors that determine the differences in men and women's perceptions upon return. This paper investigates the case of Ethiopian returnees by exploring three sets of independent variables: (1) the migration experience, (2) the return experience, and (3) the post-return conditions in Ethiopia. For this analysis, we utilize a subsample of returnees based on a household survey conducted among 1,284 households in five regions of Ethiopia in 2011. The subsample consists of 146 returnees and provides valuable information on the diverse experiences of returnees. Both the descriptive and logistic regression analyses demonstrate that: first, women have significantly worse perceptions of their living conditions upon return to Ethiopia than men do; second, migration experiences are the most significant variables that influence perceptions of living conditions upon return. Considering this latter result, we conclude by highlighting the importance of situating return experiences within the wider context of the entire migration cycle and recognizing the long-term effects of migration experiences that persist after return.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47726>

BIRCH, Sarah, DENNISON, James

How protest voters choose

Party politics, 2017 OnlineFirst

Political scientists have identified protest voting – voting for an anti-establishment party as a protest against mainstream politics – as a consequence of dissatisfaction with traditional political options. Yet we know little about what motivates people to cast a protest vote or why voters select one such protest option over another. Taking as its empirical referent the 2015 General Election in Great Britain, this article assesses the 'protest choice' in parliamentary democracies. We test three possible theoretical explanations for protest



voting: ideology, mistrust of political elites and campaign effects. We find that the most important factors affecting protest choice are issue positions and campaign effects. The findings suggest that protest voting is a complex phenomenon that cannot be reduced to knee-jerk anti-politics reactions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50485>



BLANCO SIO-LOPEZ, Cristina

Inner tensions vs. outer change: political agency impact on cohesion funds implementation in Spain in the context of the Maastricht Treaty

Journal of European integration history ; Revue d'histoire de l'intégration européenne;

Zeitschrift für Geschichte der europäischen Integration, 2017 Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 263-280

Der Beitrag beleuchtet die kontextuellen Herausforderungen und die Machbarkeitsfaktoren beim Anschieben des EU-Kohäsionsfonds in Spanien insbesondere unter dem Blickwinkel des konzeptuellen Impacts politischer Aktion im Rahmen der durch den Maastrichter Vertrag eingeleiteten Wende. Dabei bemüht sich die Autorin auch um die Aufdeckung der Auslöser von Schwachstellen, die auf der verpassten Gelegenheit beruhen, das von der EU-Kohäsionspolitik angebotene Potential auszus schöpfen, was sich durch die Wahl von nicht nachhaltigen Modellen und vielfältige Schwächen im System nationaler Institution bemerkbar macht. Die wichtigsten Quellen bei der Beurteilung der Retroaktionszyklen zwischen den externen kontextuellen Faktoren und den inneren Spannungen bei den Implementierungsmodalitäten der EU-Kohäsionsfonds in Spanien stammen aus dem Generalarchiv der Verwaltung, dem spanischen Außenministerium, dem Staatssekretariat für Europäische Angelegenheiten sowie aus einer Reihe Interviews mit den wichtigsten Entscheidern aus dieser Domäne.

This article aims to shed light on the particular insights of the contextual challenges and feasibility factors of EU cohesion funds implementation in Spain as a result of a conceptually seeded political agency impact at the Maastricht Treaty turning point. Furthermore, it aspires to point out the triggers of a fragility based on the neglected unfolding of the potentialities offered by EU cohesion policy via unsustainable innovation model choices and sharpened gaps in the national institutional system. The main sources selected to elucidate the retroaction cycle between external contextual factors and inner national tensions in the definition of precise modes of implementing cohesion funds come from the Spanish General Administrative Archives, the Spanish Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Spanish Secretariat of State for EU Affairs Archives, as well as from Oral History interviews with key decisionmakers on EU cohesion funds both at the European institutions and at the domestic level.

Cet article vise à éclaircir les défis contextuels et les facteurs de faisabilité de la mise en œuvre des fonds de cohésion de l'UE en Espagne et ce, notamment du point de vue de l'impact conceptuel des divers agents politiques au moment de l'épisode-clé du Traité de Maastricht. La contribution aspire également à mettre en lumière les déclencheurs d'une fragilité basée sur le déploiement négligé des potentialités offertes par la politique de cohésion de l'UE à travers le choix de modèles d'innovation non durables et des lacunes accrues dans le système institutionnel national. Les principales sources sélectionnées pour élucider le cycle de rétroaction entre les facteurs contextuels externes et les tensions nationales dans les modalités d'implémentation des fonds de cohésion de l'UE en Espagne proviennent de l'Archive Générale de l'Administration, du Ministère espagnol des Affaires étrangères, du Secrétariat d'État des affaires européens, ainsi que d'entretiens d'histoire orale avec les principaux décideurs dans ce domaine.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51704>



BLATTER, Joachim, SCHMID, Samuel D., BLÄTTLER, Andrea C.
*Democratic deficits in Europe: the overlooked exclusiveness of nation-states
and the positive role of the European Union*

Journal of common market studies, 2017 Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 449–467

With the help of the Immigrant Inclusion Index (IMIX), a quantitative tool for measuring the electoral inclusion of immigrants, we demonstrate that European democracies are much more exclusive than they should be. All normative theories of democracy share the conviction that it is imperative that democracies include long-term immigrant residents into the demos – either by granting citizenship or by introducing alien voting rights. But even the 20 most established and stable democracies within the EU are far from fully realizing the ideal of ‘universal suffrage’. This is true independently of whether we count in- and excluded people in numerical terms, or whether we evaluate the relevant laws and regulations. Therefore, we diagnose a substantial democratic deficit on the level of European nation-states. By requiring its member states to enfranchise non-national EU citizens on the local level, the EU, for once, plays a positive role in reducing one of the most fundamental democratic deficits in times of migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44044>

Bohle, Dorothee

*European integration, capitalist diversity and crises trajectories on
Europe’s Eastern periphery*

New political economy, 2017 Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 239-253

European policy responses to the Global Financial Crisis and its European manifestation have set off a scholarly debate whether different national varieties of capitalism are equally able to cope with deepened European integration. To date, this debate has mostly focused on the contrasting fates of the thriving northern export-oriented capitalisms and the ailing southern European ones. This paper seeks to broaden the debate by focusing on Europe’s Eastern periphery. It argues that a combination of domestic transformation strategies and the EU’s accession policies resulted in two different growth regimes on Europe’s Eastern periphery: a dependent export-driven in the Visegrád countries and a dependent debt-driven in the Baltic States. On the basis of the pre- and post-crisis trajectories of these two growth models, this paper finds that because East Central European capitalisms were profoundly shaped by EU integration, they are on balance also more compatible with deepened integration than Southern European capitalisms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51187>

BOHLE, Dorothee, Wade Jacoby

*Lean, special, or consensual?: vulnerability and external buffering in the
small states of East-Central Europe*

Comparative politics, 2017 Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 191–212

This article embeds the small state experiences in East Central Europe into the broader comparative political economy literature. These broader debates have developed three propositions—one about the need for liberal orthodoxy in small, vulnerable states, a second about special forms of comparative advantage such small states might develop, and the third about the capacities of small states to adapt through consultation and compensation. We show that each presents strategic options that do offer small states distinct advantages. Yet each strategy also has important drawbacks that should dampen implications of context-free “best practice.” We then analyze a key scope condition for small states’ successful adaptation, namely the buffering function that the international system sometimes provides. Existing literature overemphasizes the impact of



domestic strategies and downplays the contribution of the international system when accounting for small states' successes (and failures) in recovering after major shocks. Only when domestic strategies are supported (rather than undercut) by external factors can small states recover and adapt. We thus stress a diversity of strategies, the insufficiency—taken on its own—of each strategy, and the need for external buffering that is either compensatory or complementary to domestic strategies rather than corrosive of them.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51186>

BONCOURT, Thibaud

French military careers and European security integration: how internationalisation changes military socialisation

Cooperation and conflict, 2017 Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 241-260

This study uses qualitative data on the trajectories of French military officers to provide preliminary hypotheses on the internationalisation of military careers and the dynamics of international military socialisation. It is divided into three sections. The first section provides an overview of the structure of the French armed forces and gives details on the biographical qualitative methods used throughout the article. The second and third sections describe the types of internationalisation that occur during the first and second phases of military careers respectively. The article mainly contends that French officers are unprepared for the type of internationalisation they experience in the framework of European security institutions. In spite of prior experiences of international contexts, they are forced to learn most of their work on the job and to improvise in their handling of international interactions and negotiations. These findings are shown to have implications for debates in the sociology of professions and the study of European security integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48045>



BRICKER, Benjamin

Party polarization and its consequences for judicial power and judicial independence

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 161-202

In this article I reconsider the party-level forces affecting the establishment of judicial review and judicial independence. Though most current theory examines the competitiveness of the party system, I argue instead that the level of party polarization should lead to demonstrable effects on the establishment of judicial review and judicial independence rules. Using data on party polarization from the Manifesto Project, I test this theory on 38 (mostly European) countries. Results indicate a robust relationship between polarization and the presence of strong judicial independence protections, and also reinforce the importance of party competition for the establishment of judicial review. These results have important implications for constitutional design and the development of judicial power, as well as practical implications for the ability of polarized societies to develop institutions that mediate conflict.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48072>

BRIXIUS, Dorit

A pepper acquiring nutmeg: Pierre Poivre, the French spice quests and the role of mediators in Southeast Asia, 1740s to 1770s

Journal of the Western society for French history, 2015, Vol. 43, pp. 68-77

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47925>



BROCKMANN, Hilke, KOCH, Anna-Maren,
DIEDERICH, Adele, EDLING, Christofer
Why are managerial women less happy than managerial men
Journal of happiness studies, 2017 OnlineFirst

Women with managerial careers are significantly less satisfied with their life than their male counterparts. Why? In a representative German panel dataset (GSOEP) we find biological constraints and substitutive mechanisms determining the subjective well-being of female managers. Women's terminated fertility has a negative impact on women's life satisfaction between the ages of 35 and 45, when managerial careers usually take off. Money and spare time can compensate for this biological difference. But to maintain an equivalent level of happiness, women need to be compensated by much more income for each hour of spare time given up than men do. So, in order to reach better gender equality in leadership positions, women must be either paid higher incomes (on average around ten per cent) or must be incentivized with more spare time than men. In the conclusion, we speculate on a new mix of carrots and sticks for advanced careers in order to boost female representation in leadership positions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51473>

BRODEALA, Elena
The changing status of women as others in the Romanian Constitution
Vienna journal on international constitutional law (ICL Journal), 2017 Vol. 11, No. 4, pp.
541-564

This article investigates the extent to which the Romanian Constitution has provided for adequate means to enhance women's equal citizenship in its first twenty-five years of existence. Taking as its starting point Simone de Beauvoir's thought, encompassed in the idea that gender inequality is derived from defining women as 'the Others' or as totally opposite to men, the article shows that since its adoption in 1991, the Romanian Constitution began to depart from the stereotypical and antagonistic understanding of women and men's roles in society that Romania had inherited from its Socialist past. In 2003, when the Constitution was reviewed for Romania's EU and NATO accession, the requirement that only men should serve in the military was replaced with the guarantee of equal opportunities for men and women to occupy public, civil or military positions. Meanwhile, the Constitutional Court inched toward being an active actor in advancing gender equality. For example, in 2005 the Court held that allowing only women in the military, but not men in the same position, to take parental leave was unconstitutional and, in that same year, it gave women's reproductive rights a rather liberal interpretation. However, this article argues that the developments that have taken place have not been progressive enough. The Constitution still provides only for paid maternity leave, provides special working conditions only for women, does not explicitly mention the protection of reproductive autonomy, does not connect bodily rights with equality but with privacy, and lacks clarity on the admissibility of measures – such as gender quotas – to promote more women into the public sphere.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50564>



BRODEALA, Elena
*Barbara Havelková, Gender equality in law: uncovering the legacies of
Czech state socialism (Hart Publishing 2017)*

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 295-303

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48076>



BRUGIER, Camille Marie

The EU's trade strategy towards China: lessons for an effective turn

Asia Europe Journal, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 199-212

The European Union (EU)'s trade strategy has changed since 2015 with the re-introduction of human rights and the EU's refusal to grant China Market Economy Status. The questions under investigation here are what were the drivers of EU-China trade before the strategic turn and what consequences could the new EU strategy bring about in the relationship. The paper will draw from 16 interviews with think tanks and policy makers carried out in Beijing and Brussels in 2015 to uncover the Chinese perceptions of the EU and its diplomats as well as the preferences that have so far pushed China to make the EU one of its first trade partners. This work concludes that in order for the EU-China trade relationship to keep functioning, the new EU strategy towards China needs to keep human rights as an issue separated from trade, needs to boost knowledge and legislation transfers on sensitive issues like food safety and environmental management and finally needs to keep the "European way" of dealing with trade frictions and disputes with China.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46684>

BULFONE, Fabio

Insider job: corporate reforms and power resources in France, Italy and Spain

Socio-economic review, 2017 Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 435-459

This article explains the impact of liberalizing legal reforms on corporate practices. The cross-country comparison of five corporate governance indicators shows how the implementation of a similar set of liberalizing reforms had a puzzlingly divergent impact in France, Italy and Spain. An actor-centred coalitional approach is applied to demonstrate how such divergence was created by the same dynamic: the exploitation of liberalization by domestic corporate insiders. Leveraging their unparalleled power resources, corporate insiders mediate the effects of liberalizing legal reforms on corporate outcomes. Hence, liberalization, rather than favouring outsiders' contention, further strengthened the insider nature of French, Italian and Spanish corporate governance. The validity of these claims is tested by looking at the impact of the Eurozone crisis on the power of corporate insiders.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50444>

CABRALES, Antonio, GOTTARDI, Piero, VEGA-REDONDO, Fernando

Risk sharing and contagion in networks

Review of financial studies, 2017 Vol. 30, No. 9, pp. 3086-3127

We investigate the socially optimal design of financial networks, that allows to tackle the trade-off between risk sharing and contagion. We identify conditions on the shock distribution under which full integration or maximal segmentation is optimal. We also show that, under different conditions, the optimal network displays different levels of strength of linkages to other firms or intermediate degrees of segmentation. In the latter case, the individual and social incentives to establish linkages are not necessarily aligned. When firms face heterogeneous distributions of risks, they should optimally form linkages only with firms facing risks of the same kind.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51245>



CABRALES, Antonio, DOLADO, Juan, MORA, Ricardo
*Dual employment protection and (lack of) on-the-job training: PIAAC
evidence for Spain and other European countries*

SERIEs: journal of the Spanish economic association, 2017 Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 345-371

Using micro data from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), we first document how having a temporary contract in Spain is associated to lower levels of on-the-job training (OJT). Next, we find that this OJT gap is positively correlated with gaps in the literacy and numeracy scores achieved by these two types of workers in the PIAAC study. Although we choose Spain as a case study of a dual labor market, we also provide cross-country evidence showing that OJT gaps are lower in those European labor markets where dualism is less entrenched than in those where it is more extended.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51306>

CADIER, David, SUS, Monika
Think tank involvement in foreign policymaking in the Czech Republic and Poland

The international spectator, 2017 Vol. 52, No. 1, pp. 116-131

Studies on foreign policy think tanks have too often remained disconnected from the analysis of foreign policy outcomes. Yet, investigating the development, functions and influence of think tanks can provide valuable insights into the context in which foreign policy is formulated. The Czech Republic and Poland represent interesting comparative cases in this regard: while Polish think tanks are more numerous and tend to be better placed in international rankings, they are less involved in the policymaking process than their Czech counterparts. This contrast has mainly to do with the sociology of foreign policy elites and the role of political parties in both countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45766>



CANTERO GAMITO, Marta
*Regulation.com: self-regulation and contract governance in the platform
economy: a research agenda*

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 53-68

This essay looks at the role of online platforms as rule-makers. The disruption of the Platform Economy has come hand in hand with a broader transformation: the emergence of a post-regulatory society, which feels more and more comfortable with transacting outside conventional legal and regulatory frameworks. This has raised the question as to how to regulate these platforms, if at all. This short piece focuses on how platform businesses are developing their own governance frameworks based on self-regulation, trust, and reputation, which create incentives for online traders to comply with the platforms' terms and conditions. Due to reputational enforcement and network effects, platforms act as powerful gatekeepers of online markets, displaying features of governance through contract. By recommending the use of contract governance as an analytical framework, this essay proposes a research agenda to examine the extent to which these emerging governance frameworks act as a competing alternative to existing forms of State-provided market regulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46068>





CAPONE, Francesca, DE GUTTRY, Andrea
*An analysis of the diplomatic crisis between Turkey and the Netherlands
in light of the existing international legal framework governing diplomatic
and consular relations*

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 61-79

Some of the most heated events related to the 2017 Turkish referendum, which significantly amended the country's constitution, did not take place in Turkey but in several European countries where a large number of Turkish citizens reside. The tension escalated when the Netherlands barred a plane carrying the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs from landing on Dutch soil and then prevented the Turkish Family and Social Policies Minister from accessing the Turkish Consulate in Rotterdam. This triggered what has been described as an unprecedented diplomatic crisis between two NATO allies. Turkey vigorously claimed that the Netherlands' behaviour breached the law of diplomatic and consular relations. The Netherlands, in turn, defended its actions, stating that they did not amount to a violation of international law. The present article will first provide an overview of these events and introduce the claims that were made by each side. Secondly, this article will briefly analyse the relevant treaty provisions and customary rules to ascertain whether Foreign Ministers enjoy a special status while visiting a third country and whether consular premises can legitimately be used to carry out political activities, ultimately challenging Turkey's claims that the Netherlands violated international law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48069>



CARRIÓ CATALDI, Leonardo Ariel
*Les espaces et les temps de l'Art de naviguer: nouvelles réflexions autour de
Pedro de Medina*

Le Verger, 2017 Vol. XII, pp. 1-21

Différentes approches historiographiques ont fait de l'Arte de navegar (Valladolid, 1545) de Pedro de Medina (ca. 1493-1567) un ouvrage célèbre sur lequel cet article propose de revenir. L'analyse proposée souhaite identifier, d'un côté, différents aspects historiographiques qui ont contribué à construire cette célébrité depuis longue date. De l'autre côté, l'article met en lumière des dynamiques sociales et intellectuelles dans lesquelles la production et la publication de l'Arte se sont inscrites. Par cette analyse contextuelle, l'article cherche à déplacer la focale sur un «classique» de l'historiographie des sciences à la Renaissance, pour en retenir des temps et des espaces qui replacent Medina et son travail dans la complexité de l'histoire sociale et intellectuelle du XVIe siècle.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50244>

CASSARINO, Jean-Pierre
Approaching borders and frontiers in North Africa

International affairs, 2017 Vol. 93, No. 4, pp. 883-896

[BORDERLANDS]

Recent policy developments in the western Mediterranean, especially in North Africa, pose an important puzzle for our understanding of borders and frontiers and the ways in which they are politically addressed. This article sets out to analyse their various implications for patterns of interdependence among states, territoriality, sovereignty, mobility, and last but not least, for domestic politics. By drawing on a vast corpus, the study provides a broader interpretation of such implications which, as argued, cannot be captured with exclusive reference to securitization and processes of demarcation. This endeavour is important to explore how



the power dimension in the borderland may interact with other dimensions of the border. Each disciplinary approach discussed in this study, including its heuristic devices, provides a valid explanation of the oft-cited disconnect that scholars have observed in North Africa between the territorially bounded ideal-type of the nation-state and the ways in which it is concretely translated, if not reinterpreted, by borderlanders. An important insight is to venture far beyond disciplinary dogmatism with a view to addressing an array of drivers (be they political, historical, social, economic and geostrategic) that propels bordering practices in North Africa and determines, by the same token, their effects on the ground.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50167>



CASTAGNINO, Alessia

Traduzioni e circolazione delle Histories di William Robertson nella penisola italiana nel secondo settecento

Diciottesimo secolo, 2017 Vol. 2, pp. 265-292

Trying to combine different approaches (cultural history of translations, book history, material bibliography), this paper will focus on the role that translations had in the Italian circulation of William Robertson's Histories during the second half of the 18th century. I will examine some paradigmatic examples, by paying attention to both textual and paratextual adaptations elaborated by the publishers and translators in order to attract readers' attention (lexical omissions or additions, manipulations of sentences, insertion of prefaces, cartographic materials, notes, tables of contents).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50724>

CHAPPIN, Emile J. L., DE VRIES, Laurens J., RICHSTEIN, Jörn C., BHAGWAT, Pradyumna, IYCHETTIRA, Kaveri K., KHAN, Salman
Simulating climate and energy policy with agent-based modelling: The Energy Modelling Laboratory (EMLab)

Environmental modelling & software, 2017 Vol. 96, pp. 421-431

We present an approach to simulate climate and energy policy for the EU, using a flexible and modular agent-based modelling approach and a toolbox, called the Energy Modelling Laboratory (EMLab). The paper shortly reviews core challenges and approaches for modelling climate and energy policy in light of the energy transition. Afterwards, we present an agent-based model of investment in power generation that has addressed a variety of European energy policy questions. We describe the development of a flexible model core as well as modules on carbon and renewables policies, capacity mechanisms, investment behaviour and representation of intermittent renewables. We present an overview of modelling results, ongoing projects, a case study on current reforms of the EU ETS, and we show their relevance in the EU context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48065>

CHRISTIANSEN, Thomas, MAHER, Richard

The rise of China: challenges and opportunities for the European Union

Asia Europe journal, 2017 Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 121-131

[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

China's growing power and influence raise important and inescapable questions for countries and societies around the world, not least for Europe. A rising China offers opportunities for greater cooperation, both



bilaterally and in the context of old and new multilateral institutions, yet also carries inherent risks for the European Union (EU), not least in the way in which it may make it (even) more difficult to manage the relations with other global powers while also maintaining unity among EU member states. This special issue examines Europe's response to the steady and dramatic rise of China over the past two decades. In particular, it explores the challenges as well as the many instances of engagement that define their relations today across a number of policy areas, including economic, diplomatic, and security relations. The contributions to this special issue demonstrate the varied, multi-faceted and to some extent contradictory nature of EU-China relations. The two sides are in an ever-closer economic embrace, yet they remain distant and occasionally antagonistic with respect to security concerns or normative discourses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48804>

COLOMBO, Céline, KRIESI, Hanspeter

Party, policy – or both?: partisan-biased processing of policy arguments in direct democracy

Journal of elections, public opinion and parties, 2017 Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 235-253

[POLCON]

How do party cues and policy information affect citizens' political opinions? In direct democratic settings, this question is particularly relevant. Direct democratic campaigns are information-rich events which offer citizens the opportunity to learn detailed information about a policy. At the same time parties try to influence citizens' decision procedure by publishing their own positions on the issue. The current debate on whether "party" or "policy" has more impact on political opinions has not yet yielded conclusive results. We examine the effect of policy arguments and party cues on vote intention in two Swiss referendum votes using panel survey data. To the simple dichotomous question of "party cues or policy information" we add an additional twist in asking how party cues affect the processing of policy information through processes of motivated reasoning. We find first that both, policy arguments and party cues, have an independent effect on vote intention. However, in a second part of the analysis, we find strong evidence for partisan-biased processing of policy arguments – that is, voters tend to align their arguments with their preferred party's position. Our conclusions with regard to the democratic quality of these vote decisions are therefore ambivalent.

ERC POLCON project funded.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46204>

COOPER, Ian

A separate parliament for the Eurozone?: differentiated representation, Brexit, and the quandary of exclusion

Parliamentary affairs, 2017 OnlineFirst

This article undertakes a critical analysis of the idea of a separate parliamentary chamber for the Eurozone. Beyond the difficulty of determining the composition and powers of such a chamber, it is argued that any attempt to establish a system of differentiated parliamentary representation would encounter the quandary of exclusion: it is difficult to justify excluding non-Eurozone states altogether, but equally difficult to decide which non-Eurozone states to include. This problem is illustrated with a survey of the great variation among non-Eurozone Member States in their adherence to the institutional elements of the EU's post-crisis economic



governance regime, and with an account of the debates over participation in the one new EU parliamentary body in this field, the Interparliamentary Conference on Stability, Economic Coordination and Governance. Finally, there are reflections about the likely impact of Brexit on this problem.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48025>

CORNEJO CHAVEZ, Leiry

New remedial responses in the practice of regional human rights courts: purposes beyond compensation

International journal of constitutional law, 2017 Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 372–392

In theory, remedies ordered by regional human rights courts aim at the full reparation of the consequences of a human rights violation (*restitutio in integrum*). In spite of this premise, both the European and the Inter-American Courts of Human Rights have traditionally focused on the provision of pecuniary and non-pecuniary remedies for repairing actual damage directly caused by said violations. On the few occasions where the courts have been asked to grant remedies beyond a compensatory aim, they have refused to do so, declaring that these types of remedies do not fall within their competence. This article takes issue with these declarations and, through an analysis of selected case law, demonstrates that the practice of both regional courts has changed. They, each in their own way, have started to use remedial measures as an instrument that is not solely directed at compensation, but also at cessation, deterrence, and policy-making.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50430>

COSTA LOBO, Marina, FERREIRA DA SILVA, Frederico

Prime ministers in the age of austerity: an increase in the personalisation of voting behaviour

West European politics, 2017 OnlineFirst

This article tests the personalisation thesis in Portugal (2002–2015), as well as its causes, focusing on changes in the level of party identification and perceptions of the economy. Portugal is an interesting example given its recent experience of a harsh economic crisis, as well as a decline in party identification. Results confirm a growing exogenous impact of leader evaluations on voting over the period but not in a linear fashion. During the crisis, the growing trend of leader effects for the incumbent party continues for those voters who have a positive perception of the economy. Conversely, for the main opposition party, leader effects are greater for those who perceive the economy as being worse. Thus the crisis operates as a catalyst for leader effects. The impact of leaders is also greater among the de-aligned, the numbers of which rise considerably during the period under analysis. It is voters with no party identification, who use leaders as proxies to a greater extent. These conclusions may extend to further studies on leader effects in Western democracies and help to shed light on the process through which leaders are becoming more relevant in voting decisions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50465>



CRAMTON, Peter, OCKENFELS, Axel

The German 4G spectrum auction: design and behavior

Economics journal, 2017 Vol. 127, No. 605, pp. 305-324

The 2010 German 4G spectrum auction was an unusually large simultaneous ascending multi-band auction. The bidding was competitive, the final assignment was efficient and the revenue was close to expectations.



However, our analysis suggests that, theoretically, independent and rational bidders had an opportunity to implicitly coordinate on a low-revenue outcome. Coordination was difficult, though, because of a multiplicity of focal points. One important focal point involved post-auction negotiations, posing risks to bidders and the auctioneer. We analyze different bidding scenarios and in particular how post-auction negotiations can affect values, bidding and efficiency. We also briefly discuss how the simultaneous ascending auction format can be augmented to mitigate the risks implied by the possibility of strategic play.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51964>



CREMONA, Marise, LEINO, Päivi

Introduction: the new frontiers of EU administrative law and the scope of our inquiry

European papers: a journal on law and integration, 2017 Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 467-488

This article introduces our study into the operation of administrative law in EU external relations by introducing its general themes and fields of study. It starts by characterising the EU as a global actor and by illustrating how EU administrative law has developed in general, and in the area of external relations in particular. It then moves to examine the instrumental role that administrative law plays in advancing the EU's external policy objectives, and the difficulties involved, following from the general way in which many of these objectives have been defined. Building on Bovens' definition of accountability, we lay down a main framework for studying accountability in this context, and its different dimensions studied in the individual articles: legal, political, financial, administrative and social. This article then provides a general comparison of administrative action in the area of external action, building on general typologies of EU administrative action, with a view to laying the ground for an examination of the extent to which external relations is special. Finally, it closes with a brief introduction to one of the key themes in this Special Section: the scope of institutional discretion, and its link to the overall accountability of EU action in this area.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50436>



CREMONA, Marise, LEINO, Päivi

Is there an accountability gap in EU external relations?: some initial conclusions

European papers: a journal on law and integration, 2017 Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 699-708

This short article draws together some conclusions based on the contributions to the Special Section “The New Frontiers of EU Administrative Law: Is there a Gap in EU External Relations?”. It concludes first that external action is a rich field in the application of EU administrative law. External policies are implemented and given effect through legal instruments and legally-prescribed procedures (including financial procedures) developed and controlled by administrative law and the Court of Justice. Second, as a result of mapping the types of administrative action in external policy fields we conclude that while the pattern of administrative action is shared with EU action more generally some distinctive types of external executive action can be identified, and external action demonstrates some distinctive qualities resulting in part from the multiplicity of actors and fora (including external) involved. Third, we conclude that despite very broad discretion in the implementation of policies the EU institutions are subject to administrative and legal constraints, including through the development of procedures in legislation, non-binding instruments and administrative practice. The Court has proved willing both to enforce procedural rules laid down in legislation and to require compliance with procedural principles such as the duty of care.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50437>





CREMONA, Marise

'Effective judicial review is of the essence of the rule of law': challenging Common Foreign and Security Policy measures before the Court of Justice

European papers: a journal on law and integration, 2017 Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 671-697

This article discusses the role of the Court of Justice in reviewing acts adopted under the Common Foreign and Security Policy, seeking to determine to what extent the “exceptionalism” of the CFSP, its characterisation as a field of executive action largely shielded from judicial scrutiny, is an accurate assessment. The Court’s role is constrained in two ways. First, although the CFSP has been integrated into the overall legal structures of EU external relations by the Lisbon Treaty, it is still subject to “specific rules and procedures” (Art. 24, para. 1, TEU) and among these specific rules are limitations on the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice. Second, is the self-restraint of the Court itself when reviewing acts adopted within the framework of external policies in which the decision-making institutions have a wide discretion; this self-restraint is not specific to the CFSP but the CFSP is a clear case of broad policy discretion. Despite these constraints we are seeing a growing number of cases in which the Court is asked to assess the legality of CFSP acts. The article addresses three main questions: 1) What is the scope of the limitation to judicial review in the CFSP? 2) What is the scope of the Treaty-based exceptions to this limitation? 3) Does the degree and intensity of judicial scrutiny of CFSP acts demonstrate a particular judicial reticence with respect to CFSP?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50435>

CURTIN, Deirdre, LEINO, Päivi

In search of transparency for EU law-making: trilogues on the cusp of dawn

Common market law review, 2017 Vol. 54, No. 6, pp. 1673–1712

Who controls the information that is part of the EU legislative processes and is the process as a whole under control? This article explores the legal framework and the applicability of that framework to evolving informal practices by the three key institutions (EP, Council, Commission) involved in the EU legislative process. Given the legislative deadlock on an updated transparency regulation, there are challenges relating to the opacity of Council and Member State positions, legal advice and the so-called four-column documents, which are used to map out progress in interinstitutional negotiations. Currently, the institutions themselves keep control and adopt the relevant rules as a matter of internal (or interinstitutional) working arrangements. We argue that when the institutions exercise legislative functions they are in fact exercising highly political functions that define the fundamental policy choices of the Union’s action. This requires not only passive transparency in the form of access to documents but also proactive transparency by the institutions themselves.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50944>

CURTIN, Deirdre

'Accountable independence' of the European Central Bank: seeing the logics of transparency

European law journal, 2017 Vol. 23, No. 1-2, pp. 28-44

The European Central Bank (ECB) emerged from the financial crisis not only as the institutional ‘winner’ but also as the most central — and powerful — supranational institution of our times. This article challenges the so-called ‘accountable independence’ of the ECB across the range of tasks it carries out. Citizens ‘see’ the ECB today especially for its role in promoting austerity and its involvement as part of the troika and otherwise in the economic decision making of troubled Member States. Far from ECB monetary policy heralding a



'new democratic model', the ECB today suffers from a clear deficit in democracy. In between the grandiose concept of ECB 'independence' and the more performative ECB 'accountability' lies 'transparency'. Across the range of ECB practices there is a need to take the related concepts of 'transparency' and of (democratic) 'accountability' more seriously, both in conceptual terms and in their relationship to one another.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50945>

DE MILLIANO, Marlous, PLAVGO, Ilze
Analysing multidimensional child poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: findings using an international comparative approach
Child indicators research, 2017 OnlineFirst

This study provides with a first indication on the number of multidimensionally poor children in sub-Saharan Africa. It presents a methodology measuring multidimensional child deprivation within and across countries, and it is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal 1 focusing on multidimensional poverty by age and gender. Using the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology, the study finds that 67% or 247 million children are multidimensionally poor in the thirty sub-Saharan African countries included in the analysis. Multidimensional poverty is defined as missing two to five aspects of basic child well-being captured by dimensions anchored in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely nutrition, health, education, information, water, sanitation, and housing. The analysis also predicts the multidimensional child poverty rates for the whole sub-Saharan African region estimating 64% or 291 million children to be multidimensionally poor. In comparison, monetary poverty rates measured as less than USD 1.25 PPP per capita spending a day and weighted by the child population size finds 48% poor children. The results of this study highlight the extent of multidimensional poverty among children in sub-Saharan Africa and the need for children to have a specific poverty measure in their own right.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51365>

DE PRADO YEPES, Cesar
Towards a substantial EU-Japan partnership
European foreign affairs review, 2017 Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 435-454

The EU and Japan have spent decades normalizing trade links and attempting broader cooperation. In July 2017, political leaders agreed in principle to an economic partnership agreement (EPA) and to a strategic partnership agreement (SPA) hoping to enhance collaboration on economic, political, security and other issues, all buttressed by fundamental values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The agreements will likely be finalized and ratified this decade, so a more substantial partnership between the EU and Japan may unroll in economic and security fields as both sides adjust and converge their economic models and security paradigms. Yet, a comprehensive partnership based on shared values would take much more time to develop and galvanize the peoples of both sides.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51204>





DE VIDO, Sara

The ratification of the Council of Europe Istanbul Convention by the EU: a step forward in the protection of women from violence in the European legal system

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 69-102

The article explores the reasons why the EU should ratify the Council of Europe Istanbul Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, adopted in 2011, and the consequences the ratification may entail. In the first part, I will make a few remarks on the main provisions of the Convention, which must be considered as the most advanced system of protection of women from violence at the international level in force for the time being, and I will comment on the current status of EU gender equality policies. In the second part, starting from the European Commission roadmap regarding the EU accession to the Convention (October 2015), and the proposal for a Council decision on the signing of the Convention (March 2016), I will analyse the legal bases for the ratification of the Convention by the EU, and the possible impact this treaty may have on EU policies. I argue first that the legal basis of the decision of the Council concluding the agreement cannot be limited to Articles 82 to 84 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the EU (TFEU), but should be extended to – at least – Articles 19 and 168 TFEU. I will then explore the impact of the Convention on future policies of the EU, also providing a comparison with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which constitutes the first international treaty on human rights ratified by the European Union. Secondly, I will contend that one of the provisions of the Convention, namely Article 30(2), which requires States to compensate victims of violence who have sustained ‘serious injury or impairment of health’, has direct effect.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46069>

DE WITTE, Bruno

The future of variable geometry in a post-Brexit European Union

Maastricht journal of European and comparative law, 2017 Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 153-157

A special report by The Economist on the future of the European Union, published on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, was significantly entitled ‘The case for flexibility’. The report argued that ‘the EU must embrace greater differentiation or face potential disintegration’, and that ‘a more differentiated Europe, based around the idea of variable geometry, a range of speeds or concentric circles, would be a good way to ease the tensions and problems that afflict the present, overly rigid EU’.¹ On the same day, as they commemorated the EEC Treaty’s anniversary, the leaders of the 27 EU Member States (all of them, except the UK) adopted, together with the EU institutions, a Rome Declaration in which a more cautious version of the same idea was rendered as follows: ‘We will act together, at different paces and intensity where necessary, while moving in the same direction, as we have done in the past, in line with the Treaties and keeping the door open to those who want to join later.’

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49945>



DEL NEGRO, Guilherme

The validity of treaties concluded under coercion of the state: sketching a TWAIL critique

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 39-60

The invalidity of treaties based on non-military coercion remains one of the biggest unresolved problems within the law of treaties. It paradoxically combines great certainty and clarity on the side of soft law with



uncertainty and indeterminacy on the side of hard law. Unfortunately, the codification undertaken at the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT) not only did not solve the hard law uncertainties, but also enlarged the cleavage between the perspectives of weak and strong States regarding international relations. By combining legal positivism with Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAAIL), this paper suggests that (i) the way Article 52 of the VCLT was drafted had the effect of undermining the concept of consent and paving the way for the entrenchment of power politics, and (ii) that there is some elbow room for trying to consolidate a wider interpretation of the Article. Such an interpretation would allow us to condemn economic and political pressures that amount to true coercion as illegal strategies in treaty negotiations, safeguarding weaker States.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48068>

DEL SARTO, Raffaella A.

Contentious borders in the Middle East and North Africa: context and concepts

International affairs, 2017 Vol. 93, No. 4, pp. 767–787

The recent upheavals in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) have exerted pressure on the regional state system and its borders. Exploring the altered nature and function of borders in a comprehensive and theory-informed manner, together with their domestic, regional and international implications, is long overdue. As a starting point to this endeavour, this article provides the historical context to the problem of contested borders in the MENA region since the formation of the modern state system in the region until today. While problematizing a number of key concepts, the article proposes to analyse the currently contentious nature of many MENA borders by considering the often deeply conflicting configuration of state authority, legitimacy and territoriality over time; the Arab uprisings mark the most recent of a series of critical junctures. Developments at the international, regional and domestic levels are considered while attention is paid to their intersection. The article concludes by raising the question of whether prevailing conceptualisations of the state and its borders are adequate for a real understanding of past and present developments in the region, suggesting that alternative or additional approaches may be helpful.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48565>



DELANVANDE, Adeline, LEE, Jinkook, MENON, Seetha

Eliciting survival expectations of the elderly in low-income countries: evidence from India

Demography, 2017 OnlineFirst

We examine several methodological considerations when eliciting probabilistic expectations in a developing country context using the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI). We conclude that although, on average, individuals are able to understand the concept of probability, responses are sensitive to framing effects and to own versus hypothetical-person effects. We find that overall, people are pessimistic about their survival probabilities compared with state-specific life tables and that socioeconomic status does influence beliefs about own survival expectations as found in previous literature in other countries. Higher levels of education and income have a positive association with survival expectations, and these associations persist even when conditioning on self-reported health. The results remain robust to several alternative specifications. We then compare the survival measures with objective measures of health. We find that activities of daily life, height, and low hemoglobin levels covary with subjective expectations in expected directions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45752>



DENNISON, James, DRAEGE, Jonas Bergan
Making sense of Italy's constitutional referendum
Mediterranean politics, 2017 OnlineFirst

This article seeks to explain the rejection of the reforms proposed in the 2016 Constitutional Referendum in Italy. We contend that Renzi's promise to resign if he were to lose the referendum did not significantly affect the final result. While highly partisan voting patterns may lead to speculation that this so-called personalization strategy caused the rejection, we argue that voters probably would have followed party cues anyway. Instead, we argue that the fundamental explanation for the results was voter ambivalence towards the reforms themselves, based on insufficient information about the complex package and its broad coalition of opponents.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50486>



DESTRADI, Sandra
Reluctance in international politics: a conceptualization
European journal of international relations, 2017 Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 315-340
[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

Contemporary rising powers have often pursued a hesitant and ambiguous foreign policy and have belied the expectations of potential followers and established powers who would want them to engage more actively in global and regional governance. The existing analytical toolbox of International Relations does not offer suitable concepts to make sense of the widespread phenomenon of states that pursue hesitant, inconsistent courses of action and do not bring to bear their power resources to coherently manage international crises that potentially affect them. A notion that is frequently employed to describe this peculiar type of foreign policy is that of 'reluctance', but this concept has not been systematically defined, discussed or theorized. This article aims to introduce the concept of reluctance into the field of International Relations. It develops a conceptualization of reluctance by identifying the concept's semantic field and discussing how reluctance relates to the similar but distinct notions of exceptionalism, isolationism, under-aggression and under-balancing (concept reconstruction); on that basis, the article outlines the constitutive dimensions of reluctance — hesitation and recalcitrance — and their operationalization (concept building). Several illustrative cases of (non-)reluctant rising powers are used to exemplify the concept structure and to show the analytical usefulness of the concept of reluctance, which refers to a distinct set of phenomena that are not addressed by other concepts in International Relations. An application of the concept allows us to identify policy shifts and differences across issue areas, as well as open up avenues for further research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/42644>



DEUTSCHER, Elias, XENIDIS, Raphaële, BÖÖK, Birte
Managing a student-run peer-reviewed legal journal: ten years of bridging research and experience
European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 1-12

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48066>



DRAEGE, Jonas Bergan, CHIRONI, Daniela, DELLA PORTA, Donatella
Social movements within organisations: occupy parties in Italy and Turkey
South European society and politics, 2017 Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 139-156

This paper analyses a little-studied phenomenon: movements within parties. While parties and movements are often assumed to be separate entities, the borders between the two have proved to be more fluent. Parties frequently play a pivotal role in movement politics, and movements influence parties through the dual militancy of many of their members. The article presents two cases of Occupy movements taking place within major left-of-centre parties - the Italian PD and the Turkish CHP - and analyses the causes of discontent within the party and the choice of activists to voice this discontent rather than exit the party. It is argued that, beyond country specificities, shared factors include the perceived betrayal of social-democratic values, a lack of internal democracy, and electoral defeats. In both cases, activists' choice to refer to Occupy in their opposition inside the party can be explained by the normative resonance of anti-austerity protest claims and forms within the party, as well as the instrumental exploitation of mass media attention to Occupy as a logo.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44949>



DZANKIC, Jelena
Dimensions of citizenship policy in the post-Yugoslav space: divergent path
Central and East European migration review, 2017 Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 31-48
[Global Governance Programme], [GLOBALCIT]

The break-up of the former Yugoslavia resulted in the establishment of seven states with manifestly different citizenship regimes. Relating the politics of citizenship to the dominant nation-building projects, this paper argues that in the post-Yugoslav countries in which nation-building projects are consolidated (Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia) citizenship regimes converge around ethnic inclusiveness, while in those where nation building is contested (Macedonia and Montenegro) territorial rather than ethnic attachments are articulated in citizenship policies. In the case of Kosovo, and to a certain degree Bosnia and Herzegovina, policies emphasise territory due to international involvement in the shaping of their citizenship regimes. Even though all of these states have adopted *ius sanguinis* as the main mechanism of citizenship attribution at birth, the different approaches to naturalisation and dual citizenship indicate that the politics of citizenship are inextricably linked to the questions of nation building and statehood. To explore these issues, the paper first outlines the main traits of citizenship policies in contested and consolidated states. It proceeds by looking at different naturalisation requirements in the two groups of states. It argues that extension to ethnic kin occurs only in countries in which statehood and nation building are consolidated, where it serves to project an image of national unity. In states that are challenged by several competing nation-building projects, citizenship attribution through ethnic kinship is impossible due to lack of internal unity. The paper also analyses approaches to dual citizenship, identifying patterns of openness and restrictiveness. By doing so, it links the politics of citizenship to the interaction of foreign policy mechanisms in post-Yugoslav countries and identifies the points where these regimes overlap or conflict with each other.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51004>



DZANKIC, Jelena, KEIL, Soeren
State-sponsored populism and the rise of populist governance: the case of Montenegro
Journal of Balkan and near Eastern studies, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 403-418
[Global Governance Programme], [GLOBALCIT]

Ever since it became independent in 2006, Montenegro has steadily progressed in its ambition to accede to the European Union. Even so, a new form of populism, dominated by neither a far-right nor a far-left discourse, but controlled by leading political elites in the country's government has developed in Montenegro. This form of populism is not a mechanism of ensuring the dominance of the Democratic Party of Socialists (Demokratska Partija Socijalista Crne Gore, DPS) in Montenegro per se. Instead it is used as a tool to support and enhance other mechanisms that the party utilizes in order to stay in power and remain the dominant force in the country. Hence, we can observe the growth of a new kind of populism, a state-sponsored populist discourse that is very different from populism as understood in Western Europe. What we find in Montenegro is a government that uses populist language and messages to support a clientelistic state system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50986>

ELBASANI, Arolda, TOŠIĆ, Jelena
Localized Islam(s): interpreting agents, competing narratives, and experiences of faith
Nationalities papers, 2017 OnlineFirst
[RELIGIOWEST]

This special issue investigates contemporary transformations of Islam in the post-Communist Balkans. We put forward the concept of localized Islam as an analytical lens that aptly captures the input of various interpreting agents, competing narratives, and choices of faith. By adopting an agent-based approach that is sensitive to relevant actors' choices and the contexts where they operate, we explore how various groups negotiate and ultimately localize the grand Islamic tradition, depending on where they are situated along the hierarchy of power. Specifically, we outline three sets of actors and narratives related to revival of Islamic faith: (1) political elites, mainstream intellectuals, and religious hierarchies often unite in safeguarding a nation-centric understanding of religion, (2) foreign networks and missionaries make use of open channels of communication to propagate their specific interpretations and agendas, and (3) lay believers tend to choose among different offers and rally around the living dimension of religious practice. Contributions in this issue bring ample evidence of multiple actors' strategies, related perspectives, and contingent choices of being a Muslim. Case studies include political debates on mosque construction in Athens; political narratives that underpin the construction of the museum of the father of Atatürk in Western Macedonia; politicians' and imams' competing interpretations of the Syrian war in Kosovo, Macedonia, and Albania; the emergence of practice communities that perform Muslim identity in Bulgaria; the particular codes of sharia dating in post-war Sarajevo; and veneration of saints among Muslim Roma in different urban areas in the Balkans.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46767>

ELBASANI, Arolda, ŠELO ŠABIC, Senada
Rule of law, corruption and democratic accountability in the course of EU enlargement
Journal of European public policy, 2017 OnlineFirst

Why has the European Union's (EU's) promotion of rule of law (RoL) triggered different and largely surface-thin reforms across countries subject to a similar frame of enlargement in the Western Balkans (WB)? We hypothesize that the domestic (non-)enforcement of EU-promoted rules depends on the mobilization



of politically autonomous constituencies of change – organized advocacy groups and autonomous state institutions – which enable democratic accountability. The empirical investigation focuses on the prosecution of political corruption as empirical foci to assessing the travails of EU-promoted rules in the domestic context. Specifically, we trace the role of (1) EU's RoL promotion strategy, (2) political resistance and (3) domestic accountability in explaining different records of prosecution of political corruption in Albania and Croatia. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46346>

ELBASANI, Arolda

Governing Islam in plural societies: religious freedom, state neutrality and traditional heritage

Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern studies, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 4-18
[RELIGIOWEST]

Post-Communist openings constituted the ideal foci for reimagining the relationship between the state and religion. Specifically, new opportunities were created to balance between rules of inclusion and exclusion regarding contending alternatives of a 'good life'. In line with their new democratic aspirations, all Balkan countries have gradually reshuffled their religious policies, formalized religious freedoms, and institutionalized a more equal playing field for their respective religious communities. Realizing an all-inclusive and equal-opportunity structure for all religious denominations, however, proved neither smooth nor automatic, especially when it came to the inclusion of the historically marginalized Muslim populations. The evolving institutional choices to incorporate these communities vacillated between the democratic urge for religious freedoms and equality, on the one hand, and the role of founding traditions and heritage of majority privileges, on the other. This article outlines the institutional compromises to accommodating Islam across plural polities which feature an unusual mix of denominations—Muslim, Christian Orthodox, Roman Catholics as well as atheist and agnostic groups—in the post-Communist Balkans.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45535>

ELBASANI, Arolda, ROY, Olivier

Governing Islam and religious pluralism in new democracies

Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern studies, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 1-3
[RELIGIOWEST]

Experiences of democratization, especially those outside core western democracies, have seen the explosion of different forms of religious expression in public and political life. After all, democratization is about opening up the socio-political sphere, and creating an equal playing field for the participation of various contenders and alternatives of a 'good life'. At the same time, religious movements are usually among the best-organized contenders to articulate and pursue powerful visions of a good life. That inherited legacies of nation-state formation, and the resulting 'traditions' of each specific country, are often at odds with the egalitarian-universal principles underlying democratic inclusion of different contenders, however, complicates the application of values of religious freedom and equality. That religious alternatives themselves consist of 'comprehensive' and often exclusionary narratives, moreover, makes them a difficult, even if unavoidable, companion of democratic openings. Hence, democratizing polities have to walk a very fine line between accommodation and restriction of religion in order for citizens from different walks of life to perceive the state as a shared home for everyone. Such dilemmas of inclusion and exclusion hinge on broader institutional choices, which concern fundamental questions about who is to be included and excluded, under what arrangements, and with what results.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45534>



ELBASANI, Arolda, PUTO, Artan
Albanian-style laïcité: a model for a multi-religious European home?
Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern studies, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 53-69
[RELIGIOWEST]

As a Muslim-majority and multi-denominational polity, Albania has historically searched for suitable institutional solutions to reconcile Islam with a pluralist society, a unitary nation and often fragile European statehood. The post-Communist solutions for the management of this frail plurality are commonly framed within a local tradition of laïcité (Alb. shtet laik), which adapts the French model of separation between state and religion to particular Albanian goals and compromises. The analysis in this article explores the continuities and changes that mark the Albanian brand of laïcité, with a focus on specific solutions for managing the Islamic majority. The analysis suggests that home-grown interpretations of laïcité capitalize on historical precedents—or traditional solutions—that proved successful in accommodating Islam, religious plurality and European statehood during the founding of the independent Albanian state. Similarly to the past, post-Communist choices insist on safeguarding a local traditional version of Islam, which provides backing for the country's consensual political goals of national unity and European anchorage.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45536>

EREZ, Lior
Anti-cosmopolitanism and the motivational preconditions for social justice
Social theory and practice, 2017 Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 249-282

This article reconstructs the political motivation argument against cosmopolitanism, according to which the extension of social justice beyond bounded communities would be motivationally unstable, and thus unjustified. It does so through an analysis of the stability problem, and a reconstruction of the three most prominent anti-cosmopolitan arguments - Rawlsian statism, liberal nationalism, and civic republicanism - as solutions to this problem. It then examines, and rejects, three prominent objections, each denying a different level of the argument. The article concludes that the civic republican version of the argument is the most plausible, and implications for cosmopolitanism are considered.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47705>



EREZ, Lior
'Pro mundo mori'?: the problem of cosmopolitan motivation in war
Ethics & international affairs, 2017 Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 143-165

This article presents a new understanding of the problem of cosmopolitan motivation in war, comparing it to the motivational critique of social justice cosmopolitanism. The problem of cosmopolitanism's "motivational gap" is best interpreted as a political one, not a meta-ethical or ethical one. That is, the salient issue is not whether an individual soldier is able to be motivated by cosmopolitan concerns, nor is it whether being motivated by cosmopolitanism would be too demanding. Rather, given considerations of legitimacy in the use of political power, a democratic army has to be able to motivate its soldiers to take on the necessary risks without relying on coercion alone. Patriotic identification offers a way to achieve this in wars of national defense, but less so in armed humanitarian interventions (AHIs). Two potential implications are that either AHIs should be privatized or that national armies should be transformed to become more cosmopolitan.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47706>



ESPOSITO, Fabrizio, HACKER, Philipp

European Union litigation

European review of contract law, 2017 Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 98-122

This section provides an overview of cases in front of the Court of Justice of the European Union concerning contract law. The present issue covers the period between the beginning of April 2015 and the beginning of January 2017.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51249>



ESPOSITO, Fabrizio

A dismal reality: behavioural analysis and consumer policy

Journal of consumer policy, 2017 Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 193-216

Before the behavioural turn, the economic account of consumer policy concerns was too optimistic and reductive. After the turn, we, the consumers, are more likely to need from an economic perspective a more intrusive consumer policy. This is the dismality thesis defended in this article. The dismality thesis is a theoretical, comparative, and argumentative thesis, albeit normatively incomplete. It follows from two premises. First, pre-behavioural economics elaborated a restricted theory of consumer harm in unregulated markets (“consumer harm premise”) and, second, it overstated the effectiveness of information disclosure as a means of consumer policy (“institutional premise”). The dismality thesis is further supported by a comparison of the discussion of attributes control in the pre- and post-behavioural turn literature and by commenting on the main source of controversy about attributes control in the post-turn literature, the so-called “artificial truncation” of behavioural analysis.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007–2013)/ERC Grant Agreement n [269722]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51248>

ESPOSITO, Fabrizio

Alcune note sui disaccordi teorico-interdisciplinari del diritto con l’economia

Rivista internazionale di filosofia del diritto, 2017 Vol. 94, No. 1, pp. 91-117

The starting point of this essay is the question “Under what conditions is the legal practitioner justified in ignoring the economic point of view?”. This question leads to an inquiry of the relation between the disagreements economists have with the law and theoretical disagreements. The essay makes two main claims. First, the disagreements economists have with the law can originate a particular kind of theoretical disagreement – an interdisciplinary theoretical disagreement. Interdisciplinary theoretical disagreements pre-suppose the solution of a translation problem from economics to law. The translation problem is solved when a proposition of economics becomes part of the external justification of a legal norm. It makes sense to use the expression «interdisciplinary translation» (but also transportation, transfer) because meaning is moved from one practice to another. Second, the various positions with regard to the relation between law and morality are also a problem of interdisciplinary translation – this time from morality to law. In light of this insight, the essay concludes with the hope of more interest by philosophers of law and legal theorists for the relation between law and economics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51251>



ESPOSITO, Fabrizio, HACKER, Philipp
European Union litigation
European review of contract law, 2017 Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 310-331

This section provides an overview of cases in front of the Court of Justice of the European Union concerning contract law. The present issue covers the period between January 2017 and the middle of July 2017.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51250>



ESPOSITO, Fabrizio
How the behavioural turn in Law and Economics vindicates the New Haven School
Oeconomia, 2017 Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 375-406

This article claims that the behavioural turn in Law and Economics vindicates the approach of the pre-turn New Haven School. Available accounts of the turn offer useful methodological insights but are unconvincing, because they tend to oversimplify the literature. Building on these insights, the pre- and post-turn literature are reviewed. In so doing, three levels of analysis—normative, descriptive, and prescriptive— are distinguished. Comparing the two strands of literature shows that some pre-turn positions are more in accord with the post-turn literature than others. Importantly, the approach of the Chicago School— mainstream in the pre-turn literature—has been deeply influenced by the turn, whereas the one of the New Haven School—then subjacent—is substantially compatible with the post-turn mainstream positions. It follows, then, that the turn vindicates, at least theoretically, the approach of the New Haven School.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51253>

FAGERENG, Andreas, GOTTLIEB, Charles, GUIZO, Luigi
Asset market participation and portfolio choice over the life-cycle
The journal of finance, 2017 Vol. 72, No. 2, pp. 705–750

Using error-free data on life-cycle portfolio allocations of a large sample of Norwegian households, we document a double adjustment as households age: a rebalancing of the portfolio composition away from stocks as they approach retirement and stock market exit after retirement. When structurally estimating an extended life-cycle model, the parameter combination that best fits the data is one with a relatively large risk aversion, a small per-period participation cost, and a yearly probability of a large stock market loss in line with the frequency of stock market crashes in Norway.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45804>

FAINI, Matteo
Machiavelli's passions
The intellectual history review, 2017 Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 203-221

In his years as Florentine Secretary, Machiavelli repeatedly faced the problem of interpreting the gestures and words of statesmen that were masters of deception. The strategy he developed to uncover these statesmen's intentions was based on the analysis of human passions, on uncovering the fundamental trait that defined a man's character. I apply Machiavelli's strategy of interpretation to Machiavelli himself and uncover the irreconcilable disconnect which shaped his personal tragedy. On one hand, he related to his objects of desire by entirely abandoning himself



to them, regardless of how unachievable they were. On the other, to obtain these objects of desire his analytical mind developed strategies which took pride in their adherence to what he called the “effectual truth of the matter.” His incapacity to reconsider his objectives in light of the means at his disposal and his tendency to transfer all of himself into his objectives determined Machiavelli’s successes and failures. He repeatedly failed when he had to set his own goals, or when he approached a problem with empathy. He succeeded when he was given precise and limited objectives and when he understood that he did not share the goals of those he was studying.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46105>



FAINI, Matteo

Gli strumenti dell'analista: tecniche analitiche e loro critici

Il mondo dell'intelligence, 2017 OnlineOnly

Gli strumenti più utilizzati da chi lavora per i servizi segreti non sono affatto segreti. Sono invece a disposizione di chiunque abbia la pazienza di leggersi un libro[1] o, in mancanza di tempo, anche solo un articolo. Questi strumenti non sono quelli che servono per reclutare e gestire una spia. Al riguardo conosciamo qualche principio generale, come le ragioni che solitamente spingono una persona a spiare contro il proprio gruppo di appartenenza. Ma nessuna agenzia entrerà mai nel dettaglio rivelando come comunica con i propri informatori in territorio ostile. Tuttavia, solo una piccola parte di chi lavora per un'agenzia d'intelligence si troverà mai a reclutare una spia. La maggior parte invece farà un lavoro più simile a quello di un accademico che non a quello di un agente sotto copertura, utilizzando strumenti di analisi che tutti possiamo adottare. Per capire gli strumenti dell'analista, dobbiamo prima metterci nei suoi panni. Quotidianamente arriva sulla loro scrivania una mole difficilmente gestibile di informazioni, la maggior parte da fonti aperte, in primis la stampa. Un'altra parte arriva invece da fonti riservate, da quanto hanno raccolto i nostri agenti sul terreno, dai dispacci diplomatici, da quanto hanno deciso di condividere agenzie d'intelligence amiche o presunte tali. Il compito dell'analista è quello di assorbire queste informazioni, capire quanto vi sia di vero, di fuorviante e di falso. E poi scrivere, nel modo più breve e semplice possibile, un rapporto che spieghi a un decisore politico, con troppi impegni in agenda, quale sia la situazione strategica e quali i suoi possibili sviluppi. Per fare tutto ciò, è necessario avere degli strumenti che consentano di superare o quantomeno mitigare i difetti cognitivi, di fare analisi trasparenti e replicabili e di fare il tutto lavorando in collaborazione con gli altri. Le tecniche analitiche strutturate, e presentate nella prima parte di questo articolo, sono state sviluppate negli ultimi 15-20 anni proprio per rispondere a queste esigenze e sono oggi usate da molte agenzie di intelligence, non solo occidentali. La seconda parte di questo articolo spiega cosa esse siano, dando anche qualche esempio. La terza parte discute delle crescenti critiche che, negli ultimi anni, sono state mosse a queste tecniche. La quarta parte conclude spiegando che, pur con tutti i loro difetti, sarebbe sbagliato fare a meno delle tecniche analitiche strutturate, e propone invece di integrarle con metodi predittivi che hanno dato prova di essere assai accurati.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46106>



FARGUES, Philippe

Mass migration and uprisings in the Arab countries: an analytical framework

Revue internationale de politique de développement ; International development policy,
2017 Vol. 7.0, OnlineOnly

Is there a relationship between political movements and population movements in the Arab world? More specifically, are the uprisings that spread throughout Arab countries starting at the end of 2010 linked in any way with the international migration of their citizens? This paper first reviews the common determinants of revolt and emigration and addresses the question of how the two phenomena are partly rooted in the deep



demographic changes Arab populations are currently going through. The paper then reviews the migratory outcomes of revolt both in terms of voluntary and forced migration. It finally explores diasporas' impact on homeland politics, or—more precisely—the role played by national expatriates in the revolts unfolding in their homelands, in particular through political remittances.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47084>



FEIS, Guglielmo

Ought implies can: counter-examples and intentions

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 37-52

The paper tackles Ought Implies Can (OIC) from a slightly different angle compared to the one that is often adopted in the contemporary OIC sub-debates. I am mainly concerned with the thought according to which, even if the action we ought to do is impossible, it is still possible to intend to do it. This possibility of intending is used as a strategy to rescue OIC from possible counter-examples. I explore two different ways to rescue the principle: (i) OIC rescue by implicating intending in action and (ii) OIC rescue by separation, and show they both face problems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46067>

FINDEISEN, Sebastian, SACHS, Dominik

Education policies and taxation without commitment

Scandinavian journal of economics, 2017 OnlineFirst

We study the implications of limited commitment on education and tax policies chosen by benevolent governments. Individual wages are determined by both innate abilities and education levels. Consistent with real world practices, the government can decide to subsidize different levels of education at different rates. The lack of commitment influences the optimal structure of education subsidies. The direction of the effect depends on the design of labor taxes. With linear labor tax rates and a transfer for redistribution, subsidies become more progressive. By contrast, if the government is only constrained by informational asymmetries when designing taxes, subsidies become more regressive.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51976>

FINDEISEN, Sebastian, SACHS, Dominik

Redistribution and insurance with simple tax instruments

Journal of public economics, 2017 Vol. 146, pp. 58-78

We analyze optimal taxation of labor and capital income in a life cycle framework with idiosyncratic income risk and ex-ante heterogeneity. Tax instruments are simple in that they can only condition on current income. We provide a decomposition of labor income tax formulas into a redistribution and an insurance component. The latter is independent of the social welfare function and determined by the degree of income risk and risk aversion. The optimal linear capital tax is non-zero and trades off redistribution and insurance against savings distortions. Our quantitative results reveal that the insurance component contributes significantly to optimal labor income tax rates and provides a lower bound on optimal taxes. Optimal capital taxes are significant.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44785>



FOSSATI, Flavia

How regimes shape preferences: a study of political actors' labour market policy preferences in flexicurity and dualizing countries

Socio-economic review, 2017 OnlineFirst

Political actors do not operate in a vacuum; rather, it is safe to assume that their preferences are influenced by the institutional context in which they operate. By means of novel interview data, which was collected in flexicurity countries, i.e. Denmark and Switzerland, and in dualizing countries, i.e. France, Germany and Italy, I investigate the preferences of parties, unions, state bodies, employers and social movement organizations towards traditional and activation strategies. I find that the institutional context indeed shapes preferences. The results reveal, for instance, that state bodies reject increasing activation efforts in flexicurity countries but support it in dualizing countries. Moreover, in line with previous research, social democratic parties are found to cater to the interests of insiders by endorsing the expansion of traditional measures in dualizing countries, while focusing on outsiders' interests by preferring the expansion of activation in flexicurity countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51345>

FRAILE, Marta, GÓMEZ, Raúl

Bridging the enduring gender gap in political interest in Europe: the relevance of promoting gender equality

European journal of political research, 2017 Vol. 56, No. 3, pp. 601-618

Notwithstanding the improvement in gender equality in political power and resources in European democracies, this study shows that, on average, declared interest in politics is 16 per cent lower for women than for men in Europe. This gap remains even after controlling for differences in men's and women's educational attainment, material and cognitive resources. Drawing on the newly developed European Institute for Gender Equality's (EIGE) Gender Equality Index (GEI) and on the European Social Survey (ESS) fifth wave, we show that promoting gender equality contributes towards narrowing the magnitude of the differences in political interest between men and women. However, this effect appears to be conditioned by the age of citizens. More specifically, findings show that in Europe gender-friendly policies contribute to bridging the gender gap in political engagement only during adulthood, suggesting that childhood socialisation is more strongly affected by traditional family values than by policies promoting gender equality. In contrast, feminizing social citizenship does make a difference by reducing the situational disadvantages traditionally faced by women within the family and in society for middle-aged people and older.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51144>

FRAILE, Marta, GÓMEZ, Raúl

Why does Alejandro know more about politics than Catalina?: explaining the Latin American gender gap in political knowledge

British journal of political science, 2017 Vol. 47, No. 1, pp. 91-112

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>

FRAKKING, Roel

'Gathered on the point of a bayonet': the Negara Pasundan and the colonial defence of Indonesia, 1946-50'

International history review, 2017 Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 30-47

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46348>

FREY, Marc, UNGER, Corinna R.

Rural development in the twentieth Century: international perspectives: an introduction

Comparativ, 2017 Vol. 27 No. 2, pp. 7-14

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51367>

FROIO, Caterina

Party mandates and the politics of attention: party platforms, public priorities and the policy agenda in Britain

Party politics, 2017 Vol. 23, No. 6, pp. 692-703

This article develops an attention-based model of party mandates and policy agendas, where parties and governments are faced with an abundance of issues and must divide their scarce attention across them. In government, parties must balance their desire to deliver on their electoral mandate (i.e. the 'promissory agenda') with a need to continuously adapt their policy priorities in response to changes in public concerns and to deal with unexpected events and the emergence of new problems (i.e. the 'anticipatory agenda'). Parties elected to office also have incentives to respond to issues prioritized by the platforms of their rivals. To test this theory, time series cross-sectional models are used to investigate how the policy content of the legislative program of British government responds to governing and opposition party platforms, the executive agenda, issue priorities of the public and mass media.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51915>



FROMAGE, Diane, KREILINGER, Valentin

National parliaments' third yellow card and the struggle over the revision of the Posted Workers Directive

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 125-160

The Treaty of Lisbon strengthened the role of national parliaments in the EU legislative process by creating the Early Warning System. This procedure offers them the possibility to send reasoned opinions to the



European Commission if they have subsidiarity concerns about a legislative proposal. Since 2009 the necessary threshold (i.e. one third of the total number of votes) has only been reached three times. The most recent of these 'yellow cards' was triggered by the Commission's proposal to revise the Posted Workers Directive, an event that allows us to shed some light on how national parliaments use this mechanism and how the European Commission has reacted. The subsidiarity concerns were rejected by the Commission and the legislative process continues despite deep divisions between old and new Member States over the controversial policy issue of revising the Posted Workers Directive.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48071>

GADE, Tine

Liban: les paradoxes du salafisme djihadiste levantin

Moyen-Orient, 2017 Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 56-61

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46428>

GADE, Tine

Limiting violent spillover in civil wars: the paradoxes of Lebanese Sunni jihadism, 2011-17

Contemporary Arab affairs, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 187-206

Research on violent spillovers in civil war has often exaggerated the potential for conflict contagion. The case of Lebanon is a counter-example. Despite the massive pressure of the horrific war in next-door Syria, it has, against all odds, remained remarkably stable – despite the influx of more than 1 million Syrian refugees and almost complete institutional blockage. This paper, based on ethnographic research and semi-structured interviews from Lebanon, studies the determination to avoid a violent spillover into Lebanon from the perspective of the country's Sunni Islamists. Recent trends in the scholarly literature have shown that Islamists are not inherently revolutionary, nor always dogmatists, and often serve many social purposes at home. The main argument is that the Syrian war has not been imported into Lebanon; instead, the Lebanese conflict is externalized to Syria. Lebanon's conflicting factions, including the Islamists, have found the costs of resorting to violence inside Lebanon to be too high. Even those Lebanese Sunnis who have crossed the borders to fight in Syria do so because of domestic reasons, that is, to fight against Hezbollah on Syria soil, where they can do so without risking an explosion of the Lebanese security situation. Sectarianism, in the sense of opposition to Hezbollah and the Lebanese Shia, is the main driver of radicalization for Lebanese Sunnis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46484>



GALAIS, Carol, LORENZINI, Jasmine

Half a loaf is (not) better than none: how austerity-related grievances and emotions triggered protest in Spain

Mobilization: an international quarterly, 2017 Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 77-95

[POLCON]

Demonstrations have become more visible across Europe since the Great Recession. To clarify the connection between crisis and protest, we open the black box of crisis-related grievances, suggesting a typology for this subjective phenomenon and addressing the mediating role of emotions on protest. Using panel data, we explore the dimensionality of thirty different items that Spanish citizens have claimed to endure as a consequence of the crisis, and then we test their potential of these grievances as triggers of protest. Results

show that both financial deprivation and grievances related to worker-citizens' status and rights encourage protest activity. Crisis-related grievances trigger negative emotions, and curiously enough, both anger and anxiety boost protest. Our findings hold, regardless of political ideology, previous participation, or perceptions of self-efficacy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46185>



GALLO, Ester, SCRINZI, Francesca
Religione, genere e lavoro di cura: il caso degli uomini migranti in Italia
Religioni e società, 2017 Vol. 32, No. 88, pp. 74-85

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48424>



GARNER, Oliver
The borders of European integration on trial in the Member States: Dansk Industri, Miller, and Taricco
European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 1-14

Amid the political turmoil following the United Kingdom's popular vote on 'Brexit', the United Kingdom Supreme Court has recently handed down its highly-anticipated ruling in Miller. This judgment conveys remarkable insights about the United Kingdom Supreme Court's perception of the relationship between the national and European legal orders. We invited Oliver Garner, a Ph.D. researcher at the Law Department of the European University Institute working on the legal ramifications of 'Brexit' and an editor of our journal, to write an editorial on the implications of this ruling. Oliver puts the ruling in a broader perspective, comparing it to two other recent national court decisions: Dansk Industri from the Danish Supreme Court and Taricco from the Italian Constitutional Court.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46065>

GARZIA, Diego, TRECHSEL, Alexander H., DE SIO, Lorenzo
Party placement in supranational elections: an introduction to the euandi 2014 dataset

Party politics, 2017 Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 333-341

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>

GEDDES, Andrew, HADJ-ABDOU, Leïla
Changing the path?: EU migration governance after the 'Arab spring'
Mediterranean politics, 2017 OnlineFirst
[Migration Policy Centre]

This article shows how understandings amongst policy élites of a 'new normal' form the basis for current and future EU action on migration in the Mediterranean region. This new normality centres on the understanding that Europe faces significant migratory pressures at its Mediterranean borders. By opening the 'black box' of European and EU migration governance, the article seeks to provide fresh insight into how framing and frame enactment shape policy responses. Rather than detailing the 'outputs' or 'outcomes' of European migration governance systems – such as laws and policy approaches – this paper adopts a different approach by exploring the underlying perceptions and understandings of migration held by actors within migration governance systems.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47848>

GEVEN, Koen, SKOPEK, Jan, TRIVENTI, Moris
How to increase PhD completion rates?: an impact evaluation of two reforms in a selective graduate school, 1976–2012
Research in higher education, 2017 OnlineFirst

Graduate and doctoral schools around the world struggle to shorten the long time to degree and to prevent high dropout rates. While most of previous research studied individual determinants of PhD completion, we analyze the impact of two structural reforms of the doctoral program on thesis completion at a selective European graduate school. Exploiting a unique PhD dataset covering 30 entry cohorts, we identify reform effects on PhD outcomes using an interrupted time-series regression design. We find that the first reform improved timely completion rates by between 10 and 15 percentage points (according to the specific outcome), whereas the second reform increased completion rates by between 9 and 20 percentage points. Additionally, each reform reduced dropout rates by 7 percentage points. The results are robust to various sensitivity checks. At the end, we discuss lessons learned for those in charge of graduate schools and/or PhD programs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51665>

GIBSON, Catherine
History, memory, and urban symbolic geographies: recent contributions to the historiography of Vilnius
Acta slavica iaponica, 2017 Vol. 38, pp. 145–152

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46750>



GIL HERNÁNDEZ, Carlos J.,
MARQUÉS PERALES, Ildefonso, FACHELLI, Sandra
*Intergenerational social mobility in Spain between 1956 and 2011: the
role of educational expansion and economic modernisation in a late
industrialised country*

Research in social stratification and mobility, 2017 Vol. 51, pp.14-27

This article explores intergenerational class mobility patterns and the role played by education in Spain using counterfactuals. Both men and women born from 1926 to 1981 are analysed, meaning the study covers a period of profound economic and educational advances in a late-industrialised country. The results suggest that, among the cohorts born in the 1970s, men have experienced a slight increase in social fluidity, while women have experienced a substantial increase that seems partially driven by their massively increased access to routine non-manual positions independent of their social origins. Inequality of educational opportunities and class returns to education have declined, whereas the direct effect of social origins (DESO) has remained constant for men and has decreased considerably for women. The counterfactual analysis shows that the slight increase in social fluidity for men is mainly driven by educational expansion. For women, the DESO and educational expansion account for a great share of increasing fluidity. Therefore, certain assumptions made by the Modernization Theory and Goldthorpe's Theory of Social Mobility can be put into question. Sponsor information: This article was elaborated on in the context of the International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities (INCASI), a European project that has received funding from the European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie GA No. 691004 and coordinated by Dr. Pedro López-Roldán. This article reflects only the authors' views, and the Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47524>



GILL-PEDRO, Eduardo
*Freedom to conduct business in EU law: freedom from interference or
freedom from domination?*

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 103-134

What understanding of freedom does the EU freedom to conduct business protect? This article distinguishes between two understandings of freedom – freedom as non-interference and freedom as non-domination, and argues that both the text of Article 16 of the Charter and the pre-Charter case law suggest an understanding of freedom as non-domination. However, in recent case law, the Court appears to have move towards an understanding of freedom as non-interference. This article highlights the implications of such a move for national democracies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46070>

GIULIANI, Giuliana, DUVANDER, Ann Zofie
*Cash-for-care policy in Sweden: an appraisal of its consequences on female
employment*

International journal of social welfare, 2017 Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 49–62

In 2008, Sweden introduced a cash-for-care benefit consisting of a flat-rate sum paid by municipalities to parents of children between the ages of one and three who did not use publicly subsidized childcare. The main object of the reform was to increase parents' 'freedom to choose', but the policy was criticized because



of its potentially negative effects on gender equality and mothers' employment. This study focuses on the effects of cash-for-care on female employment in Sweden. The study shows that the adoption of this policy had negative effects on female employment rates and female employment growth rates in non-urban areas. Cash-for-care was abolished in Sweden in 2016, but similar policies are still in place in other Scandinavian countries. This research contributes to the debate on family policy and its developments, in particular in Scandinavian countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45186>



GKLIATI, Mariana

The application of the EU-Turkey agreement: a critical analysis of the decisions of the Greek appeals committees

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 80-123

The article discusses the first case law issued on the EU-Turkey deal that authoritatively answers the question whether Turkey constitutes a safe third country for refugees. In 390 out of 393 decisions Greek Asylum Appeals Committees ruled that the safe third country requirements are not fulfilled with respect to Turkey, essentially impeding the application of the EU-Turkey deal. The purpose of this article is, on the first level, through empirical research, to shed light on the reasoning of the decisions of the Appeals Committees and investigate the impact of the EU-Turkey agreement upon them. On a second level, it focuses on evaluating from the perspective of effective legal protection the legislative amendment, subsequent to these decisions, which modifies their composition. The analysis is of significant societal relevance, as it aspires to inform further law, policy, and jurisprudence in the field, especially since it provides access to sources that due to language and other practical barriers would remain far from the reach of legal and policy experts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48070>



GOLOVLEV, Alexander

Русская музыка в Метрополитан-опера: репертуарный анализ в социо-культурном контексте новейшей истории Соединённых Штатов

Genesis: исторические исследования ; Genesis: istoricheskiie issledovania, 2017 No. 12, pp. 126-146

Exploring performances of Russian music at the Metropolitan Opera in New York allows observing the evolutions and paradigmatic changes in American high-brow cultural discourse and analyzing changing structures of repertoire policies and public preferences over the period that covers the entire existence of the Met between 1883 and December 2016. Using the opera's digital archive, a number of queries on leading Russian composers (Glinka, Tchaikovsky, Mussorgsky, Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Stravinsky, Prokofiev, and Shostakovich) were conducted in order to examine the interrelationship between cultural, political, and musical-historical factors that fed into repertoire dynamics and their reflection in the public space. Within the general operatic context, the Russians could never vie the dominating Italian and German composers. However, Russian authors have consistently taken mid-range positions and their works gained substantial public visibility. Tchaikovsky and Mussorgsky emerged as leaders throughout the period of the inquiry, confirming the thesis of reductionist conservatism of the standard opera repertoire at the Met. Modern composers showed different dynamics, with Stravinsky clearly surpassing the Soviet school due to his public stature, a long period of stay in America, particular position as the doyen of 20th century music, and cultural-political involvement during cold war. Indeed, all important premieres of Prokofiev and Shostakovich fall into the period after 1991, and the critical



reactions show the centrality of democracy-totalitarianism binomial in the construction of discourses on contemporary Soviet music. Economic and macro-political factors did not necessarily have a direct impact on opera performances: while the Great Depression years expectedly show an ebbing down of operatic activities, the wartime alliance did not translate in a spike in Russian performances. Favorable economic conjuncture of the post-war period and continuous media expansion of the Met ensured the growing quantity and increasing prominence of Russian works within the New York and American society, available to audiences larger than New York's educated public thanks to Met's Anglicization policy, performances at various venues at home and abroad, and radio, television, and internet broadcasts. The market made Tchaikovsky's rule supreme, otherwise leading to partial diversification of Russian repertoire, favored by growing internationalization and public stature of the Met. Overall, the transferred imageries included exoticism, high quality expectations (concomitant with growing musical prestige) and often contradictory perceptions of Russia that went beyond the immediate political agenda and fitted the globalizing patterns of "national" opera repertoire and discourse.

Предметом исследования является динамика исполнений произведений русской музыки на сцене Метрополитан-оперы в Нью-Йорке и развитие публичного дискурса рассмотренного через призму социо-экономической истории и динамики российско- и советско-американских отношений в XX в. На протяжении временного периода существования Метрополитан-оперы (1883-2016 г.) анализируется история премьер, формата, частоты и распределения представлений русской оперы и балета, а также отзывов ведущих критиков, которые позволяют вычлениить основные элементы восприятия русской музыки и конструкции образа России среди образованной публики Нью-Йорка, а также их трансмиссию в более широкие слои общества (публикации в газетах, теле-, радио- и интернет-трансляции в новейшее время). С помощью оцифрованного архива Метрополитан-оперы проводится количественный анализ наиболее значительных композиторов и опер "русского" репертуара и их контекстуализация как на фоне общей репертуарной политики, так и социально-политических и экономических условий основных периодов американской истории XX в. В частности выделены довоенный период, в особенности десятилетие между началом Великой депрессии и Второй мировой войны, годы Великой отечественной войны и советско-американского союза, Холодной войны и новейший период после 1991 г. Внимание уделяется как общей статистике, так и отдельным операм в их стилистическом ключе и общественно-политическом контексте. Также рассмотрена выборка критических отзывов ведущих журналистов США и, реже, Великобритании, опубликованных на сайте, которая подвергнута дискурсивному анализу. Новизна исследования заключается в комплексном репертуарном и дискурсивном анализе с социально-политической точки зрения. Основными выводами является ясное разделение на лидирующих композиторов - Чайковского и Мусоргского в классической музыке XIX века и Стравинского в современной академической музыке. Наряду с доминированием ограниченного числа классиков, в чём Метрополитан-опера следовала тенденциям консервативного редукционизма, характерного и для других оперных театров и усиленного рыночными тенденциями, обращает на себя внимание ясное дистанцирование от современной советской школы до окончания Холодной войны. Кратковременное сближение с Советским Союзом в годы Второй мировой войны, напротив, не привело к увеличению доли русского репертуара, в то время как экономическая конъюнктура оказывала прямое воздействие на частоту, разнообразие и общественный резонанс произведений русской музыки. В рецепции русских опер и дискурсивных практиках, конструируемых вокруг русского репертуара, прослеживаются элементы экзотицизма, культурной дистанции, однако в то же время и высокого престижа русской музыки и связанных с ним ожиданий. Антикоммунизм не привёл к негативному образу русской культуры, однако оказывал влияние на восприятие современной музыки и усиливал культурно-политическое дистанцирование по отношению к России. Системный анализ истории русской оперы в "Мет" показывает нелинейный характер взаимодействия с экономическими, макрополитическими и социальными факторами и проливает свет на характер и динамику общественной дискуссии, в которой отношение к России и её образ преломлялись в многомерном характере восприятия русской музыки. Обогащая существующее понимание культурных

трансферов из России в Соединённые Штаты, данное исследование осуществляет междисциплинарную интеграцию проблем музыковедческого характера в социальную и политическую историю, что представляет интерес для историков Соединённых Штатов, международных отношений в широком понимании, наций и национализма, а также культурных и дискурсивных процессов.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51454>



GOTTARDI, Piero, TALLON, Jean-Marc, GHIRARDATO, Paolo
Flexible contracts
Games and economic behavior, 2017 Vol. 103, pp. 145-167

This paper studies the costs and benefits of delegating decisions to superiorly informed agents, that is of adopting flexible contracts, relative to the use of rigid, non-discretionary contracts. The main focus of the paper lies in the analysis of the costs of delegation, primarily agency costs, versus their benefits, primarily the flexibility of the action choice in two different environments, one with risk and one with ambiguity. We first determine and characterize the properties of the optimal flexible contract. We then show that the higher the agent's degree of risk aversion, the higher is the agency costs of delegation and the less profitable a flexible contract relative to a rigid one. When the parties have imprecise probabilistic beliefs, the agent's degree of imprecision aversion introduces another agency cost, which again reduces the relative profitability of flexible contracts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51246>

GRACIA, Pablo, GHYSELS, Joris
Educational inequalities in parental care time: cross-national evidence from Belgium, Denmark, Spain, and the United Kingdom
Social science research, 2017 Vol. 63, No. 3, pp. 166-180

This study uses time-diary data for dual-earner couples from Belgium, Denmark, Spain, and the United Kingdom to analyze educational inequalities in parental care time in different national contexts. For mothers, education is significantly associated with parenting involvement only in Spain and the United Kingdom. In Spain these differences are largely explained by inequalities in mothers' time and monetary resources, but not in the United Kingdom, where less-educated mothers disproportionately work in short part-time jobs. For fathers, education is associated with parenting time in Denmark, and particularly in Spain, while the wife's resources substantially drive these associations. On weekends, the educational gradient in parental care time applies only to Spain and the United Kingdom, two countries with particularly large inequalities in parents' opportunities to engage in parenting. The study shows country variations in educational inequalities in parenting, suggesting that socioeconomic resources, especially from mothers, shape important variations in parenting involvement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47286>



GROSSMAN, Gene M., HELPMAN, Elhanan, KIRCHER, Philipp
Matching, sorting, and the distributional impacts of international trade
Journal of political economy, 2017 Vol. 125, No. 1, pp. 224-264

We study the distributional consequences of trade in a world with two industries and two heterogeneous factors of production. Productivity in each production unit reflects the ability of the manager and the



abilities of the workers, with complementarity between the two. We begin by examining the forces that govern the sorting of worker and manager types to industries and the matching of workers and managers within industries. We then consider how changes in relative output prices generated by changes in the trading environment affect sorting, matching, and the distributions of wages and salaries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46086>



GROTTI, Vanessa
(Des)fazendo vidas na fronteira
Revista DR, 2017 No. 4, OnlineOnly

This article discusses the ethics of field research in the Mediterranean, with a particular reference to gender-based violence, reproductive rights and precarious living conditions along the Central Mediterranean migration route. The article features a few photographs by project photographer Paola Leonardi.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50825>

GRUNDMANN, Stefan, MONTI, Giorgio, PETIT, Christy Ann
Editorial

European business organization law review, 2017 Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 391-399

The European Banking Union constitutes probably the most powerful full integration project of the last decade and has come about with enormous dynamism—with the fundamental legal measures being conceived only in 2012, adopted mostly still in 2012, and entering into force between 2014 and 2016. Paralleled only by competition law in the early phase of the European integration, and perhaps the European Monetary Union at the turn of the century, the European Banking Union combines uniform and very detailed EU substantive law and regulation with a genuine enforcement mechanism—i.e. individual administrative action—at the EU level. This has already been termed ‘full integration’—both of legislation and of the executive branch. Others have spoken of a ‘self-standing’ European private and economic law which they see primarily in such areas of ‘full integration’.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50225>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, PETRETTO Alessandro
Cura della salute e immigrazione: un'analisi comparata sotto il profilo economico finanziario

Associazione Italiana dei Costituzionalisti (Rivista AIC), 2017 No. 4, OnlineOnly

Una delle sfide più avvincenti della globalizzazione consiste nell'adeguamento dei sistemi di welfare, in particolar modo di quelli sanitari, alle richieste che la migrazione e la mobilità impongono. L'Unione Europea (UE) presenta tra i propri Stati Membri (SM) situazioni fortemente differenziate in termini di modelli sanitari, di sistemi di contribuzione fiscale e di politiche d'integrazione dei cittadini stranieri adottate. Rispetto ad altri paesi a più lunga tradizione migratoria, nell'UE notevoli sono ancora le differenze nell'accesso e nell'utilizzo dei sistemi sanitari da parte di migranti intra-UE e migranti provenienti da paesi terzi, e ulteriormente diversificati in base allo status giuridico di quest'ultimi. Mettendo in relazione le valutazioni delle politiche sanitarie a sostegno o meno dei migranti negli SM dell'UE e la valutazione dei sistemi sanitari da parte dei pazienti, emergono dei cluster di paesi di cui nella nostra analisi cercheremo di analizzare le peculiarità economico-finanziarie dei sistemi sanitari nell'adeguamento alle nuove domande



di salute dei cittadini migranti, riportando l'evidenza empirica relativa ad alcuni casi studio (Germania, Italia, Regno Unito e Spagna in UE vs. USA, Canada, ecc.). Scopo più specifico è, partendo dalle tradizionali tipologie di sistemi sanitari - definite da elementi come il grado di apertura al mercato assicurativo, quota di spesa privata sul totale, composizione del finanziamento entrate fiscali vs entrate contributive (Beveridge vs Bismark), grado di integrazione verticale delle strutture di assistenza, ecc. – stabilire una qualche sistematica relazione con i costi e le performance di risposta alla domanda di assistenza di origine migratoria.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50804>

HADJ-ABDOU, Leila, GEDDES, Andrew
Managing superdiversity: examining the intercultural policy turn in Europe
Policy & politics, 2017 OnlineFirst
[Migration Policy Centre]

This article combines a theoretical discussion of interculturalism with an analysis of intercultural policy programmes in European cities (Barcelona, Dublin, Vienna). It contributes in two ways to scholarship on superdiversity and migrant integration: first, by reflecting upon the potential of intercultural policies to respond to superdiverse societies. Second, by engaging with the dominant idea driving the adoption of intercultural policies in Europe: the idea that (super)diversity has to be harnessed for economic ends. The article indicates the need to take the dynamics of the political economy, and issues of inequality more into account in scholarly debates about immigrant integration and superdiversity.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47849>



HADJIYIANNI, Ioanna
The extraterritorial reach of EU environmental law and access to justice by third country actors
European papers, 2017 Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 519-542

The EU conducts its external relations through different types of tools, including through unilateral domestic measures with extraterritorial implications that extend its regulatory power to processes occurring partly abroad. These are increasingly prevalent in the area of environmental protection, including climate change. Examples include the sustainability criteria for biofuels, the inclusion of aviation emissions in the EU emissions trading system, ship recycling, exports of electrical and electronic waste and imports of timber. Because these measures are unilateral in nature, developed within the EU legal order, but have important legal and policy effects beyond EU borders, they raise complex legitimacy questions and may give rise to an external accountability gap. The role of EU administrative law, which controls the exercise of EU public power, is important in “disciplining” the exercise of EU power beyond EU borders and filling this gap. The Article explores some of the novel regulatory techniques employed in these kinds of internal measures to conduct external action and how administrative law responds to their complexities. It focuses on access to justice in the EU legal order in exploring the extent of an external accountability gap. The constraints of accessing the EU judicial system may accentuate the external accountability gap if the EU cannot be held into account on the basis of its own rule of law by third country actors affected by its action.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51305>





HANSSON, John-Erik

The genre of radical thought and the practices of equality: the trajectories of William Godwin and John Thelwall in the mid-1790s

History of European ideas, 2017 OnlineFirst

In this paper, I approach the political and philosophical similarities and differences between late eighteenth century thinkers John Thelwall and William Godwin from the point of view of their respective choices for the genre of political communication. I approach their thought and its expression by weaving an interpretation of what they were saying with a reflection on how and to whom they were speaking. This, I contend, helps us clarify further the thought of each thinker and track the changes in their conception of equality in the framework of political communication. As the 1790s unfolded, both thinkers, I argue, tried to diversify their audience, be generally more inclusive, and re-think the hierarchies of relationship between authors/speakers and their audience in their political communication. Nevertheless, they did so asymmetrically and in different ways: Thelwall quickly started tapping into popular culture, especially oral culture, while Godwin chose the modes of fiction and the conversational essay. By making these choices, both authors enacted a different understanding and practice of political education, and political equality.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46385>

HERITIER, Adrienne

Conclusion: European governance in a changing world: interests, institutions, and policy-making

International journal of public administration, 2017 Vol. 40, No. 14, pp. 1250-1260

This article concludes the special issue by outlining the author's perspective on 40 years of research on interests, institutions, and policy-making in sub-national, national, and supranational settings. The first part of the article five general comments is developed on 1. the relationship between politics and policies, 2. vertical widening in terms of multilevel European policy-making; 3. horizontal widening with regard to New Modes of Governance; 4. democratic legitimation in multilevel governance; and 5. methodological considerations. The second part of the article substantiates the five comments and relates them to the other articles in the special issue. The overall picture which emerges is that European governance has expanded and transformed significantly over time which has led to a complex system in need for democratic accountability and legitimacy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45665>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., NJINKEU, Dominique

Integrating Africa: some trade policy research priorities and challenges

Journal of African economies, 2017 Vol. 26, No. Supplement 2, pp. ii12-ii39

This paper discusses opportunities for trade policy research to contribute more to efforts to integrate African markets, a stated policy priority for African leaders. Much of the economic research in this area has sought to quantify aggregate trade costs and the potential welfare impacts of reducing such costs, including through regional integration. This is important, but we argue that more focus is needed on the 'micro' dimensions of regional integration. These centre on the trade-restricting effects of nontariff measures and regulatory policies and their political economy underpinnings. Of particular importance is research on mechanisms to support market integration initiatives that recognise the multidimensional nature of the sources of trade costs in Africa, and the associated political economy forces within and between countries and regional economic communities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50345>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
MFN clubs and scheduling additional commitments in the GATT: learning from the GATS

European journal of international law, 2017 Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 387–407

Scheduling additional commitments for policies affecting trade in goods in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 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 World Trade Organization (WTO) members pertaining to non-tariff policy measures affecting trade in goods. This is not the case for trade in services, as the General Agreement on Trade in Services 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 article, we discuss the legal state of play and the ‘policy space’ that WTO members have to establish most-favoured-nation, club-based disciplines for non-tariff measures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50424>

HOEKMAN, Bernard M., SHEPHERD, Ben
Services productivity, trade policy and manufacturing exports

The world economy, 2017 Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 499–516

[Global Governance Programme], [Global Economics]

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>

HUNGER, Sophia
No naturalization, no participation?: the influence of citizenship regimes and naturalization on immigrants’ political participation

Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft, 2017 OnlineFirst

This article assesses the effect of naturalization and inclusive citizenship regimes on immigrants’ conventional and unconventional political participation in 26 European countries. I argue that both naturalization and inclusive citizenship regimes increase immigrants’ sense of belonging to the country of residence and hence their political engagement. Using data from the European Social Survey and applying matching techniques in order to tackle endogeneity between naturalization and participation, I show that in countries with inclusive



citizenship regimes the positive acquisition effect for naturalized immigrants is less pronounced than in more restrictive citizenship regimes. These results indicate that the effect of naturalization is highly dependent on the context of the citizenship regimes, a finding previously unnoticed due to the methodological challenges involved in the highly endogenous process of applying for and acquiring citizenship.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50824>

HUSSAIN, Syed J., ARREOLA HERNANDEZ, Jose,
BEKIROU, Stelios D., REHMAN, Mobeen U.
Risk transmitters and receivers in global currency markets
Finance research letters, 2017 OnlineFirst

We implement a robust multi-scenario cross-quantilogram network approach to examine the strength and direction of interdependencies and spillover transmission among 25 developed, emerging, Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) FX markets. We find evidence of statistically significant risk transmission and reception between numerous FX rates that varies under different market states i.e., bearish, normal and bullish. The currencies of develop markets act mainly as spillover transmitter, while those with lower currency values are spillover receivers. Implications of the results are discussed.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49805>

ISAAKYAN, Irina, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Sending so much more than money: exploring social remittances and transnational mobility
Ethnic and racial studies, 2017 Vol. 40, No. 15, pp. 2787-2805
[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

Based on 324 in-depth interviews with Indian, Moroccan, Ukrainian, Bosnian and Filipino migrants based in four EU countries (Austria, Italy, Spain and the UK), our paper explores the relationship between social remittances and transnational mobility. We develop a new typology of social remittances as based on the principle of mobility. We argue that the degree to which transnational mobility is present in social remittances depends on the agency of the sender and on the nature of the receiving community. We further elaborate on such mobility-related concepts as “transnational re-scaling” (in reference to directionality of social remittances) and “translocal celebrity” (in reference to sender’s role in cultural production). Based on a large qualitative dataset, this study also contributes to a better understanding of the relationship between the local and the global.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46127>



ISAAKYAN, Irina, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Reflections on diaspora and soft power: community building among female US expats in Southern Europe
Identities: global studies in culture and power, 2017 OnlineFirst
[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

Illuminated by life stories of American women in Italy and Greece, our work examines a complex relationship between expatriate collectivity and soft power agency. The data were collected from in-depth interviews with 60 US nationals who live in Italy and Greece. Our findings show that these women shape as a strong



diasporic collectivity through activities of ecological civic engagement, which, however, do not result in a successful exercise of soft power. The isolationist nature of their collectivity causes a number of diasporic mistakes and turns their chosen community project into a weak resource for soft power, a translation of which remains highly problematic. The basic mistakes that such expats make while exercising soft power are misunderstanding of the notions of community and its main building tool (civic engagement) as well as overall inability to learn the new culture quickly.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46126>



IVESIC, Tomaz
Joseph Kuhn v krempljih Ozne

Casopis za zgodovino in narodopisje, 2017 Vol. 88-53, No. 2-3, pp. 115-134

The author devoted this article to Josip Kuhn's life story. Joseph Kuhn was a Swiss citizen, who lived in Razvanje in the years 1920/1921. After his failure as a wood merchant, he made quite a fortune in the 1930s with poultry breeding, pig farming, and other agricultural activities. In May 1945 he was arrested by OZNA and sent to a 13-months brutal arrest, for he was supposedly a Gestapo collaborator. In January 1947, after being found not guilty, he moved to Switzerland. He also took written statements on killings at St. Arh on Pohorje. In 1948, both testimonies were published in the book Schicksal über uns.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50827>



IVESIC, Tomaz
Monopol kritike: ljubljansko sojenje študentom leta 1974

Arhivi, 2017 Vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 47-57

The paper focuses on the Ljubljana's trial of sixth students from Belgrade, Zagreb, and Ljubljana in 1974 as an element of confrontation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia with the intellectual opposition and the student movements. In the forefront lies the Draft resolution of the Student Union of the Faculties of Arts of Belgrade, Ljubljana and Zagreb, which was adopted by the students at a joint meeting of students from three Faculty of Arts from Belgrade, Ljubljana, and Zagreb by the end of January 1974. This document led to a violent response from the regime, which sharply dealt with students taking them to a trial. The paper clearly shows, that a critique, although very similar to the one inside LCY, was outside of the Party impossible and intolerant.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50826>



IVESIC, Tomaz
Skriti dokumenti Ivana Pucelja

Dileme: razprave o vprašanjih slovenske zgodovine, 2017 pp. 213-246

The article presents five discovered documents that were hidden by Ivan Pucelj among the records of the Kmetijska družba (Agricultural Society) in Ljubljana. The documents were created during the Second World War and are of a significantly political nature. Based on an analysis of the documents, it is possible to deduce that Pucelj did not entirely withdraw from politics after leaving the Consulta in September 1941. He is also likely to have had a confidant in the higher positions of the Slovene People's Party.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50828>



JEBRIL, Nael, LOVELESS, Matthew

Media audiences and media consumption during political transitions: the case of Egypt

Interactions: studies in communication & culture, 2017 Vol. 8, No. 2-3, pp. 151-167

This article examines the role of new media in countries in transition. Using original survey data from Egypt (2012), we examine individuals' use of media to search for information following Egypt's participation in the Arab Spring. There are two provocative findings. One, different media satisfy informational searches at local, regional and international levels. And two, the profiles of 'new media' users are the most distinct among all mediums, matching the participants in non-traditional forms of political participation, namely urban-living males with education and access to income. Thus, in contrast to the technological determinism of some optimistic 'new media' supporters, in countries with low access levels to connectivity, this may suggest an analytical shift from medium to user to better facilitate our understanding of the role of new media in countries in transition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50906>

JÜDE, Johannes

Contesting borders?: the formation of Iraqi Kurdistan's de facto state

International affairs, 2017 Vol. 93, No. 4, pp. 847-863

The Kurds are the largest territorially concentrated ethnic group in the world without its own nation state. However, the Iraqi Kurdish population has been striving to establish its own political order for more than two decades and, in northern Iraq, a markedly developed de facto state has emerged. Iraqi Kurdistan has established a considerable degree of autonomy and domestic sovereignty, which is particularly impressive considering the current state of its parent state Iraq. This success is puzzling, when considered alongside the most prominent theory of state formation, which argues that it is war that makes states. War does not explain the Kurdish state-making process. Rather, it has been a major setback for the Iraqi Kurds after 1991. This suggests an alternative theory of state formation, which argues that social coalitions of key elites can account for successful state-building. This article argues that the social coalition of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), which sustained state-building in northern Iraq, emerged and stabilized because of external incentives. Demonstrating unity in front of the international community, and particularly in front of Iraqi Kurdistan's main sponsors, the US and Turkey, has resulted in large flows of revenue for the two parties. The case of Iraqi Kurdistan, therefore, allows for conclusions both on the potential and on the limitations of externally-promoted state-building coalitions. These insights are also relevant for debates on international state-building.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48566>



KARKAZIS, John, BALTOS, Georgios, VIDAKIS, Ioannis G.

Η χάραξη της τουρκικής γεωπολιτικής ως προϊόν ηγετικής φιλοδοξίας και πρόκληση έναντι παραδοσιακών μεθόδων διαχείρισης κινδύνου και μέτρησης ισχύος = I cháraxi tis tourkikís geopolitikís os proíón igetikís filodoxías kai prókli si énant i paradosiakón methódon diacheír i si kindýnou kai métr i si ischýos

Foreign affairs: the Hellenic edition, 2017 No. 47, pp. 94-115

On the verge of new Middle Eastern geopolitical uncertainties, the respective regional leaderships face high stakes and develop a visionary planning as well as a revisionary reading and remaking of the history. In this line, the Turkish political footprint, as it is expressed over the last decades under the so called neo-ottoman version of political Islam, is overloaded with dramatic tones of reviving the ottoman memories

along with relevant imperial geopolitics, distant to the western perception of respecting secularism. The main research question of this study emphasizes on who is the leader and which is the nation that has the plans, the programs and the resources to fulfil ambitious missions and powerfully achieve regional control objectives. At this point, both strategists and technocrats may introduce risk analysis and assessments before decisions are taken; similarly, country-states should perform self-awareness and readiness for mitigation actions in order to reduce their exposure to risks against their peace and prosperity. Given the deep and rapid late socio-political changes in Turkey, the attempt to map the ongoing risks is anyway difficult. In this context this paper presents a brief and systematic formula of regional power measurement which can be easily communicated, while it demonstrates the variability of the factors involved.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49544>

KAYA, Ayhan

Europeanization of civil society in Turkey: legacy of the #Occupygezi movement

Turkish studies, 2017 Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 125-156

As a clear depiction of unconventional forms of civic and political participation, the Occupygezi movement has revealed that a more comprehensive approach is needed to understand the deep socio-political drives underpinning the Turkish bid for EU membership. Focusing on three different framings, namely Euroenthusiastic, Euro-sceptic and critical Europeanist frames, developed by civil society organizations in Turkey since the 1999 Helsinki Summit, this article will analyze the transformative effect of the Occupygezi movement on various civil society groups which had previously been Euro-sceptic. Subsequently, the article will claim that the critical Europeanist frame has recently become stronger. Methodologically, the article will be based on a literature survey on the civil society actors, as well as discourse analysis of some particular associations, trade unions and the media organizations in relation to their changing perception of the EU before and after the Occupygezi movement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44851>

KAYA, Ayhan, BEE, Cristiano

Youth and active citizenship in Turkey: engagement, participation and emancipation

Journal of Southeast Europe and Black Sea studies, 2017 Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 129-143

This article critically discusses the establishment of active citizenship in Turkey with a specific focus on young people. In particular, we concentrate on the emergence of different strategies regarding civic and political participation in Turkey, by looking at their relationship with civic and political engagement. The scope is to focus on the influence that various factors have in determining patterns of participation. The research and relative results are based on the narratives inherent to two opposite scenarios – that we defined constraints to engagement and participation and patterns of emancipation – that emerged during the interviews with youth activists of NGOs in Turkey.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44853>

KHVALKOV, Evgeny

A regionalisation or long-distance trade?: transformations and shifts in the role of Tana in the Black Sea trade in the first half of the fifteenth Century

European review of history ; Revue européenne d'histoire, 2016, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 508–525

The Italian trading stations in Tana were important in the long-distance trade system of the Italian maritime republics Venice and Genoa. The deeds of two Venetian notaries who worked there during the 1430s, Nicolo de Varsis and Benedetto de Smeritis, are an important source for tracing the transformation of the issues



and directions of Italian trade in the Black Sea region, a trade which was recovering from the crisis of the fourteenth century. Notwithstanding the Venetian-Genoese struggle and previous crisis events, this recovery made the economic conditions favourable. Although some scholars see a regionalisation of trade in fifteenth century, the source evidence challenges this interpretation. Westerners began to import Italian, Flemish and English textiles to the Eastern markets, and the local goods (fish, caviar) were widely exported to Europe – even to the markets of Flanders. Finally, the slave trade was intensive. My main argument here is that though there were considerable transformations in the Italian trade, there was no real regionalisation of trade, which retained its long-distance character.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47906>

KILPATRICK, Claire

The EU sovereign debt programmes: the challenges of liminal legality

Current legal problems, 2017 Vol. 70, No. 1, pp. 337–363

This analysis focuses on the challenges the EU sovereign debt programmes raise for our understanding of legality in the EU by developing in particular the idea of liminal legality. Liminal legality, in the sense I develop it here, concerns legal issues awaiting legal location within one or more legal orders. I consider how long, and through which kinds of practices, do EU institutions allow unresolved legal spaces in the sovereign debt programmes to endure or re-emerge. This entails assessing the various EU judicial pathways through which sovereign debt programmes have been challenged. By stressing the temporal dimensions of liminal legality and the importance of viewing law as a practical enterprise, my analysis suggests that a narrowly doctrinal approach to recent cases such as Ledra Advertising, Mallis, and Florescu does not capture the problematic dimensions of legality in the EU sovereign debt programmes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51164>

KIM, Namsuk, SAUTER, Melanie

Is conflict an additional structural obstacle for least developed countries?

International journal of development and conflict, 2017 Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 32–48

Conflict is highly interlinked with low development, and thus imposes huge development challenges for least developed countries. However, it remains unclear whether conflict is a result of bad policy or a structural impediment to growth which is the main characteristic of the least developed countries. We examine the differences between conflict-affected and peaceful least developed countries, and show that some of the least developed country indicators, particularly those related to human assets, are clearly linked with the conflict indicators. Analysis of individual conflict-affected least developed countries reveals that indicators on human assets improve after peace is restored, while economic vulnerability reaches its peak prior to the conflict outbreak. As additional direct impact of conflict on human capital, an increase in dependency ratios due to conflict has so far not been captured by the indicators determining the least developed countries. We argue that, while conflict may not be a structural factor, a high dependency ratio due to conflicts could be a structural obstacle to growth, an additional structural characteristic of conflict-affected least developed countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51266>



KOCA, Metin

On the borders of cultural relativism, nativism, and international society: a promotion of Islamist democracy in the Middle East after the Arab uprisings

All azimuth ; A journal of foreign policy and peace, 2017 Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 43-63

This article focuses on post-Arab-uprising calls for democratization in the Middle East. Scrutinizing the then-Turkish government's coupling of a cultural relativist norm-promotion discourse in the global arena with a nativist discourse in the Middle East, the paper examines how much our current conceptual tools can explain successes and failures in this process. The article focuses on two schools of thought that pay considerable attention to the role of culture in institution-building: the English School of International Relations (ES) and the nativist strand of post-colonialism. It touches upon two problems in the ES literature and offers two solutions: (1) It reinforces attention on Buzan's conception of interhuman society compared to the ad hoc blending of different levels of abstraction in cultural analyses. (2) It aims to initiate a dialogue for a more precise distinction between various ideational and behavioral components of the concept of culture, since these components do not necessarily fit well together. Considering these two caveats, the article operationalizes culture in the given case to examine some limitations of the nativist ideological perception of cultural zones and its concurrent claims over true nativity. The paper seeks these limitations, first, by analyzing the extent of cultural commonalities between three sub-regional Islamist movements that shared a strong common identity, and second, by examining the dialogue between ideological mismatches in the constitution-making processes of Egypt and Tunisia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47165>

KRIESI, Hanspeter

The implications of the euro crisis for democracy

Journal of European public policy, 2017 OnlineFirst

[POLCON]

The question of whether European democracy is in crisis is not new, but is posed in a new way in the shadow of the euro crisis. In the tradition of the studies of democratic support and disaffection and based on data from the European Social Survey 2012, this article analyses the conceptions and evaluations of democracy in the different regions of Europe under the impact of the euro crisis. It shows that the perceived poor performance of the economy and of the government in the crisis, indeed, leads citizens across Europe to evaluate the way their national democracy works more critically – especially in the hard hit regions of Central and Eastern Europe and Southern Europe, and in authoritarian countries. However, it also shows that this critical evaluation of democracy does not undermine the citizens' support for democracy. Quite to the contrary: democratic principles are actually strengthened by the dissatisfaction of the citizens with the economic and political performance of their countries in the crisis.

ERC POLCON project funded.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46284>

KROTZ, Ulrich, MAHER, Richard

Europe in an age of transition

Global affairs, 2017 OnlineFirst

In June 2016, the European Union released an updated global security strategy, outlining some of the main threats and challenges it currently faces. While the document notes that “global power shifts and power diffusion” characterize world politics today, it devotes little attention to how these developments are



likely to affect Europe's ability to advance its aims and agenda around the world. This article takes up this question, reviewing how global power shifts and power diffusion will shape and influence Europe's security environment, focusing on two key implications of this period of transition in world politics: the decline of the EU's share of global economic output and military capabilities and the weakening of the cohesion and vitality of transatlantic relations. The article affirms that Europe still has time to design an effective strategy to the challenges it currently faces but also explains the risks and dangers inherent in a failure to do so.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48046>

KRÖGER, Hannes, HOFFMANN, Rasmus,
TARKIAINEN, Lasse, MARTIKAINEN, Pekka
Comparing observed and unobserved components of childhood: evidence from Finnish register data on midlife mortality from siblings and their parents
Demography, 2017 OnlineFirst

In this study, we argue that the long arm of childhood that determines adult mortality should be thought of as comprising an observed part and its unobserved counterpart, reflecting the observed socioeconomic position of individuals and their parents and unobserved factors shared within a family. Our estimates of the observed and unobserved parts of the long arm of childhood are based on family-level variance in a survival analytic regression model, using siblings nested within families as the units of analysis. The study uses a sample of Finnish siblings born between 1936 and 1950 obtained from Finnish census data. Individuals are followed from ages 35 to 72. To explain familial influence on mortality, we use demographic background factors, the socioeconomic position of the parents, and the individuals' own socioeconomic position at age 35 as predictors of all-cause and cause-specific mortality. The observed part-demographic and socioeconomic factors, including region; number of siblings; native language; parents' education and occupation; and individuals' income, occupation, tenancy status, and education-accounts for between 10 % and 25 % of the total familial influence on mortality. The larger part of the influence of the family on mortality is not explained by observed individual and parental socioeconomic position or demographic background and thus remains an unobserved component of the arm of childhood. This component highlights the need to investigate the influence of childhood circumstances on adult mortality in a comprehensive framework, including demographic, social, behavioral, and genetic information from the family of origin.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51404>

KUIPERS, Matthijs
'Makanlah nasi! (eat rice!)': colonial cuisine and popular imperialism in The Netherlands during the twentieth century
Global food history, 2017 Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 4-23

This article analyzes the role of colonial foodways in Dutch metropolitan imperial culture. The interaction between material life, cultural values, and imperial ideologies remains a relative blind spot in our understanding of Dutch imperialism. The cuisine from the Dutch East Indies, which found its way to The Netherlands around the turn of the twentieth century, was a decidedly colonial invention and was a reflection of the racial and gendered colonial order of the time. Attempts to popularize the rijsttafel (rice table) in the metropole in the early years of the twentieth century proved unsuccessful, which presents us with one of the paradoxes of "home imperialism": there was tacit metropolitan consent to imperialism, if not active participation in it, but simultaneously the imperial-mindedness of the metropolitan public was quite low. It is a paradox that puzzled contemporaries and latter-day historians alike, but it can be resolved if we see indifference – in



this case indifference to colonial cuisine – not as an anomaly but as a consequence of the imperial mind-set that allowed for conceptualizing the metropole as immune to influences from the colonies. Thus seen, indifference is an act of imperialism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51971>

KURSANI, Shpend

*Foreign policy coordination vis-à-vis the international norm of sovereignty
Macedonia's and Montenegro's recognition of Kosovo*

International politics, 2017 Vol. 54, No. 6, pp. 729-744

Historically, recognition of new states is widely acknowledged to have been a function of the society of states' normative judgement about sovereignty during different historical periods. Despite recognition being an individual practice of each state, 'Great Powers' have often preferred to take a coordinated action amongst themselves when recognizing new states, setting thus a normative standard for smaller states to follow. This article sets to examine how small states coordinate recognition when 'Great Powers' fail to do so. By adopting an analytical framework which enmeshes the domains and conditions in which foreign policy change and international norms interact, this article examines the cases of Macedonia's and Montenegro's coordinated foreign policy change vis-a`-vis Kosovo's independence. The article finds that Macedonia's and Montenegro's coordinated foreign policy change was enabled only after the conditions primarily in the domain of politics and polity at the international level changed, enabling coordination to take place. Unlike the dominant claims in Foreign Policy literature that conceive of the 'window of opportunity' as exogenously given to actors, this article introduces the notion of foreign policy coordination arguing that actors can in fact be actively engaged in creating a 'window of opportunity' to materialise their desired foreign policy change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50484>

KUSCHMINDER, Katie

Interrogating the relationship between remigration and sustainable return

International migration, 2017 OnlineFirst

Assisted voluntary return is a central component of many countries managed migration policies. Within these programmes achieving a sustainable return is a common policy goal, which is often measured through remigration. In this paper, it is argued that remigration is not a valid indicator to measure sustainable return. A new definition and approach to defining and measuring sustainable return is presented based on a multidimensional return and reintegration index, which is tested with a sample of 118 returnees in six countries. Due to small sample size a chi-square test is used to examine the correlation between the return and reintegration index and remigration intentions. The results demonstrate the relationship between having a concrete remigration plan and the return and reintegration index is insignificant. This relationship between remigration and sustainable return is further interrogated throughout the paper.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47727>



KUSCHMINDER, Katie

Afghan refugee journeys: onwards migration decision-making in Greece and Turkey

Journal of refugee studies, 2017 OnlineFirst

This paper contributes to the lack of research on refugee journeys by examining the factors influencing Afghan refugees plans to stay in Greece or Turkey or migrate onwards as a continuation of their fragmented refugee journeys. Following from the seminal article of BenEzer and Zetter (2015) this paper examines the four conceptual challenges of refugee journeys of: temporal elements, drivers and destinations, the process of the journey and the wayfarers characteristics. Using a quantitative approach with a unique original dataset of 364 Afghans in Greece and Turkey, regression analysis is used to examine the decision making of Afghans to stay or migrate onwards within the context of the four conceptual challenges of refugee journeys. The results show that all the conceptual elements are significant in influencing Afghan decision making for the continuation of their refugee journeys. The paper further contextualizes these results and highlights policy implications.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50844>

LAHMIRI, Salim, SALAH UDDIN, Gazi, BEKIROU, Stelios D.

Clustering of short and long-term co-movements in international financial and commodity markets in wavelet domain

Physica A: statistical mechanics and its applications, 2017 Vol. 486, pp. 947-955

We propose a general framework for measuring short and long term dynamics in asset classes based on the wavelet presentation of clustering analysis. The empirical results show strong evidence of instability of the financial system aftermath of the global financial crisis. Indeed, both short and long-term dynamics have significantly changed after the global financial crisis. This study provides an interesting insights complex structure of global financial and economic system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49793>

LAHMIRI, Salim, BEKIROU, Stelios D.

Disturbances and complexity in volatility time series

Chaos, solitons & fractals, 2017 Vol. 105, pp. 38-42

Recent works in econophysics have quantitatively shown that the latest global financial crisis has considerably affected nonlinear dynamics in markets worldwide. In the current study, we focus on complexity in volatility time series during pre-crisis, crisis, and post-crisis time periods. In this regard, a large set of international stock and commodity markets as well as economic uncertainty indices is considered in our work. The main finding is that empirical distributions of long memory parameter, Kolmogorov complexity and Shannon entropy, have all varied across pre-crisis, crisis, and post-crisis time periods. In other words, all three complexity measures are informative and suitable in order to characterize nonlinear dynamics in volatility series throughout the examined sample periods. Indeed, it was found that complexity increased during crisis period, yet diminished during the pre-crisis period. Overall, the latest financial crisis has truly affected complexity revealed in the volatility time series of the world major markets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49804>



LAHMIRI, Salim, SALAH UDDIN, Gazi, BEKIROU, Stelios D.
Nonlinear dynamics of equity, currency and commodity markets in the aftermath of the global financial crisis
Chaos, solitons & fractals, 2017 Vol. 103, pp. 342-346

We attempt to quantify the intrinsic nonlinear dynamics of thirty international financial markets. Fractality, chaoticity and randomness are explored during and after the recent global financial crisis. We find that most markets exhibited persistent long-range correlations during the crisis, whilst anti-persistent patterns are identified after the crisis. Moreover, the nonlinear dynamics in all markets do not exhibit chaotic features. Importantly, the degree of randomness has increased in most of markets in the aftermath of the crisis. Overall, the nonlinear characteristics of the temporal dynamics of the major financial markets have been notably modified in the post-crisis period.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49794>



LAPENTA, Gaetano
Vers un marché unique numérique: géoblocage et portabilité transfrontière des services de contenu en ligne dans l'Union Européenne
European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 135-170

Le blocage géographique constitue une barrière aux antipodes d'un marché numérique sans frontières. Cet article vise tout d'abord à vérifier si de tels obstacles, motivés principalement par le morcellement du cadre juridique européen actuel, peuvent être justifiés. L'analyse de la directive services montre qu'il n'est pas possible de qualifier le traitement différencié résultant du géoblocage en tant que discrimination interdite. C'est pourquoi, dans sa stratégie pour la création d'un marché unique numérique, le premier pas de la Commission a été la proposition de règlement visant à assurer la portabilité des services de contenu en ligne. Cependant, cet article met en évidence le manque de précision concernant les définitions de 'présence temporaire' ainsi que d'État membre de résidence', ce qui pourrait rendre le futur règlement concrètement inapplicable.

Geo-blocking constitutes a practice which is contrary to the idea of a digital single market without borders. The purpose of this article is to assess whether such barriers may be justified given the fragmentation of the current European legal framework. The analysis of the Services Directive demonstrates it is not possible to qualify the differentiated treatment resulting from geo-blocking as an unlawful discrimination. Therefore, in its Digital Single Market Strategy, the Commission's first step was to propose a regulation aimed at ensuring the portability of online content services. However, this article highlights the lack of clarity in regards to the definition of 'temporary presence' and 'Member State of residence', which can result in the concrete inapplicability of said future regulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46073>

LAURENTSYEVA, Nadzeya, VENTURINI, Alessandra
Social integration of immigrants and the role of policy: a literature review
Intereconomics, 2017 Vol. 52, No. 5, pp. 285-292
[Migration Policy Centre]

As with economic integration, immigrants' social integration improves along with their years of residence in destination countries. Policies have some potential to influence the process of social integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51064>





LENZ, Tobias, BURILKOV, Alexandr

Institutional pioneers in world politics: regional institution building and the influence of the European Union

European journal of international relations, 2017 Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 654-680

What drives processes of institution building within regional international organizations? We challenge those established theories of regionalism, and of institutionalized cooperation more broadly, that treat different organizations as independent phenomena whose evolution is conditioned primarily by internal causal factors. Developing the basic premise of 'diffusion theory' - meaning that decision-making is interdependent across organizations - we argue that institutional pioneers, and specifically the European Union, shape regional institution-building processes in a number of discernible ways. We then hypothesize two pathways - active and passive - of European Union influence, and stipulate an endogenous capacity for institutional change as a key scope condition for their operation. Drawing on a new and original data set on the institutional design of 34 regional international organizations in the period from 1950 to 2010, the article finds that: (1) both the intensity of a regional international organization's structured interaction with the European Union (active influence) and the European Union's own level of delegation (passive influence) are associated with higher levels of delegation within other regional international organizations; (2) passive European Union influence exerts a larger overall substantive effect than active European Union influence does; and (3) these effects are strongest among those regional international organizations that are based on founding contracts containing open-ended commitments. These findings indicate that the creation and subsequent institutional evolution of the European Union has made a difference to the evolution of institutions in regional international organizations elsewhere, thereby suggesting that existing theories of regionalism are insufficiently able to account for processes of institution building in such contexts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44927>



LESTRA, Martin

The more it's centralized, the more it's divided: a historical-institutionalist reading of Qatar's foreign aid landscape

Oxford Middle East review, 2017 Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 67-89

Aid fragmentation is one of the recurrent features of development studies. In this contribution I try to understand why a small, cohesive state like Qatar, has produced so many different aid actors. Conventional views of Qatar's donorship - the 'branding' and 'emerging donors' scholarship - examine Qatar's behaviour in multilateral arenas and recipient countries before drawing conclusions as to the nature of Qatar as an international donor. Both accounts assume an autonomous, concerted and empowered leadership in the small autocratic peninsula. This contribution questions this assumption. It provides an alternative domestic explanation based on a dynamic historical-institutionalist reading of Qatar's aid bureaucracy. It argues that the increasing concentration of power in Qatar in the hands of the ruling family has not precluded the fragmentation of the aid landscape and the proliferation of aid actors. As the Qatari rentier state has developed, it has become increasingly difficult for the leadership to reengineer an increasingly heavier bureaucracy. Parallel initiatives and 'turf wars' for control over the aid portfolio lead to duplications, incomplete reforms and ultimately, to the enduring coexistence of different organizations and aid cultures within the petro-monarchy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49344>



LIECHTI, Fabienne, FOSSATI, Flavia,
BONOLI, Giuliano, AUER, Daniel
The signalling value of labour market programs

European sociological review, 2017 Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 257-274

This article investigates how employers interpret participation in labour market programmes when assessing job candidates. We hypothesize that employers use programme participation to sort applicants. On the basis of a factorial survey experiment, we simulated the recruitment process for two positions requiring different skills in the hotel sector. Recruiters were asked to evaluate fictitious candidates who differ in their participation in active labour market programmes. Our results show that employers take programme participation into account when assessing a candidate. Its impact can be positive or negative depending on the candidate's distance from the labour market. Candidates more distant from the labour market are evaluated better if they have participated in a programme. For stronger candidates, instead, participation can act as a stigma and worsen the assessment made by the recruiter.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51284>



LIEPIŅA, Rūta
Geoffrey Samuel, A short introduction to judging and to legal reasoning
(Edward Elgar Publishing 2016)

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 305-312

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48077>

LOSIER, Marlène Michèle
The conflict between sovereign immunity and the cargo of sunken colonial vessels

The international journal of marine and coastal law, 2017 OnlineFirst

Cloaking the cargo of sunken colonial vessels with flag State immunity creates pro tempore resolutions through procedural impediments that inevitably reward illegal acts, revitalize colonial policies and extend periods of unjust enrichment. Immunity should only be extended when conventional law requirements are met and applied in conformity with any rules applicable between the parties in light of present-day conditions. Absent immunity, States with verifiable links could argue merit-based claims in unbiased fora that could rely on modern legal principles, rather than those prevailing when the cargo sank, to adjudicate contemporary disputes. Merit-based resolutions would address the Pandora's box resulting from the convergence of advances in underwater technologies and the socio-political shifts that occurred since the cargo sank. Historically inert pauses under water unique to other legal quagmires offer an inimitable opportunity, when immunity is restricted, to adhere to modern ethical principles and to halt the lingering effects of condemned regimes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50325>

MAHER, Richard
Europe's response to China's rise: competing strategic visions

Asia Europe journal, 2017 Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 133-145

[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

How should Europe respond to China's growing economic and military capabilities, and to the more assertive foreign policy behavior it has generated? Should it seek to check or even resist China's rise, or should it instead rely on a strategy of engagement and accommodation? Three distinct and coherent strategic visions exist that could guide Europe's policy and strategy toward China and the Asia Pacific over



the next 10 or 15 years. These range from narrow commitments to Europe's own security and material prosperity to more ambitious and expansive efforts to shape and influence events in the Asia Pacific. These three strategic visions are (1) balancing, (2) engagement, and (3) retrenchment. After outlining and evaluating each strategic vision, this article then offers a brief review and analysis of Europe's current approach toward China, which is a hodgepodge of engagement and retrenchment. The article concludes by examining what might cause Europe to pursue a clearer and more consistent strategic approach toward China in the years ahead.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48805>

MAIA, Hallward, MASULLO JIMENEZ, Juan, MOULY, Cécile
Civil resistance in armed conflict: leveraging nonviolent action to navigate war, oppose violence and confront oppression

Journal of peacebuilding & development, 2017 Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 1-9

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50606>

MALET, Giorgio
Italy's second political earthquake

Inroads: the Canadian journal of opinion, 2017 No. 41 (Summer/Fall), pp. 72-77

[POLCON]

While many observers were shocked if not horrified by the election of Donald Trump, Italians were feeling a sense of déjà vu at what they saw happening across the pond. Pundits have tended to disregard developments in Italian politics in the last two decades, seeing the Italian experience as the product of idiosyncrasies of a rather peculiar country. However, time has shown that Italy's flaws were not particularly idiosyncratic, as liberal democracy has come to face severe challenges in many Western countries. A trip through the past two decades of Italian political history could thus be most revealing as to what we may expect in other democracies that today are under stress.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47824>

MARQUIS, Mel
Competition law in the Philippines: economic, legal and institutional context

Journal of antitrust enforcement, 2017 OnlineFirst

Where democracy is fragile and institutions function poorly, particularly in a developing country, competition law faces tremendous challenges. Getting a new agency started and getting the traction needed to ensure the successful launch and implementation of a new competition framework cannot be taken for granted. Yet the effort is worthwhile, even if a country has had a history of 'false dawns' in this policy field. This article introduces the new competition regime in the Philippines. From a general perspective it recalls that while competition law does not by itself guarantee sustainable and inclusive growth and development, it is a desirable part of a broader ensemble of policies that can promote those aims. In more country-specific terms, the new law discussed here—the Competition Act 2015, fully effective since the summer of 2017—can only be properly considered by understanding the Philippines itself. The article therefore surveys the country's governance and institutions; its economy; and the roles of the rule of law and the courts. The legal and institutional framework specific to competition law and policy is then analysed at length. The substance of



the Act, the enforcement and sanctioning powers of the Philippine Competition Commission, and relevant legal procedures are all examined. Now that the legislator has established a promising statutory framework, it is time to focus on the most difficult tasks of implementation and deep culture change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48026>

MASULLO JIMENEZ, Juan, Francis O'CONNOR

PKK violence against civilians beyond the individual: understanding collective targeting

Terrorism and political violence, 2017 OnlineFirst

This article examines the logic of civilian targeting in the Turkish-Kurdish civil war. It analyzes two instances of PKK violence: against pro-state Village Guards' families in the 1980s and school-teachers in the 1990s. Against original data, we evaluate the extent to which the dominant conceptual tools available in civil war literature help us make sense of these instances and argue that there is a need to go beyond the established selective/indiscriminate distinction if we want to capture the logic of PKK's targeting. Consequently, we build on and specify further recent conceptual developments in the field and show that both cases are better understood as instances of collective targeting. We further show, however, that the collective nature of each differs in relevant ways: while the killing of the families of Village Guards constitutes an instance of collective targeting in the sense of "extended group association," in the case of school teachers there are indications of a secondary spatially differentiated selection criteria accompanying the collective logic. Our analysis emphasizes the field's need for stronger conceptual foundations underpinning our theories of violence against civilians, as well as the limitations of understandings rooted in an "ontological individualism" when applied without careful consideration to non-Western societies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50624>

MEIJER, Hugo, JENSEN, Benjamin

The strategist's dilemma: global dynamic density and the making of US 'China policy'

European journal of international security, 2017 OnlineFirst

[Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

Combining the English School of International Relations and the study of grand strategy decision-making processes, this article investigates how dynamic density – growing volume, velocity, and diversity of interactions within international society – alters states' strategy formation processes. By contrasting the perspectives of structural realism and the English School on the role of dynamic density in world politics, the piece illustrates the strategist's dilemma: as global dynamic density in the international society increases, the ability of great powers to formulate coherent grand strategies and policies potentially decreases. Specifically, it contends that growing global dynamic density generates processual and substantive fragmentation in strategy formation. Building on a large body of elite interviews, US policy toward China – and the so-called US 'rebalance' to Asia – is used as a probability probe of the central idea of the strategist's dilemma. In conclusion, we contrast our findings with complex interdependence theory and examine their implications for 'great power management' (GPM) as a primary institution of international society. We argue that, by generating processual and substantive fragmentation in strategy formation, global dynamic density complicates GPM by hindering the capacity of great powers to manage and calibrate the competitive and cooperative dynamics at play in a bilateral relationship.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48707>



MEIJER, Hugo, BERAUD-SUDREAU, Lucie,
HOLTROM, Paul, UTTLEY, Matthew
*Arming China: major powers' arms transfers to the People's Republic of
China*
Journal of strategic studies, 2017 OnlineFirst

The rise of China has been fuelled by a massive military modernisation programme relying, in large part, on the acquisition of foreign military equipment. The question of how the world's major powers define their arms transfer policies towards China is therefore crucially important. This article makes two original contributions. First, drawing on neoclassical realism, it proposes an explanatory framework integrating international and domestic factors to explain variations in major powers' arms transfers. Second, based on a large body of elite interviews and diplomatic cables, it offers the first comprehensive comparison of American, British, French and Russian arms transfer policies towards China since the end of the Cold War.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45687>

MICHAELI, Moti, SPIRO, Daniel
From peer pressure to biased norms
American economic journal: microeconomics, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 152-216

This paper studies a coordination game between a continuum of players with heterogeneous tastes who perceive peer pressure when behaving differently from each other. It characterizes the conditions under which a social norm—a mode of behavior followed by many—exists in equilibrium and the patterns of norm compliance. The emergent norm may be biased compared to the average taste in society, yet endogenously upheld by the population. Strikingly, a biased norm will, under some circumstances, be more sustainable than a non-biased norm, which may explain the bias of various social and religious norms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51974>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, PALKA, Przemyslaw, PANAGIS, Yannis
The empire strikes back: digital control of unfair terms of online services
Journal of consumer policy, 2017 Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 367-388

The authors argue that it is possible to partly automate the process of abstract control of fairness of clauses in online consumer contracts. The authors present a theoretical and empirical argument for this claim, including a brief presentation of the software they have designed. This type of automation would not replace human lawyers but would assist them and make their work more effective and efficient. Policy makers should direct their attention to the potential of using algorithmic techniques in enforcing the law regarding unfair contractual terms, and to facilitating research on and ultimately implementing such technologies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49964>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang
*Vereinbarkeit von Leistungsfristen in der AGB-Kontrolle mit dem
Unionsrecht*
Zeitschrift für Verbraucherrecht (VbR), 2017 Vol. 3, pp. 80-84

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51471>



MINELLO, Alessandra, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter
From parents to children: the impact of mothers' and fathers' educational attainments on those of their sons and daughters in West Germany
British journal of sociology of education, 2017 Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 686-704

Empirical studies have repeatedly shown that in Germany educational success still strongly depends on the social origin of individuals. Using the National Educational Panel Study, we analyse the effects of fathers' and mothers' education levels on their sons' and daughters' educational attainments across three successive birth cohorts in West Germany. We calculate the predicted probabilities of reaching low, medium or high education levels on the basis of the level of education of the mothers and the fathers. Our results show: a persistence of the status maintenance model, with very few exceptions; a growth in the educational level of women via medium-level education connected to segregation in the labour market; and finally that the first transition of girls to medium-level education has been completed, leaving space for daughters to attempt to outnumber sons in tertiary education, mainly due to the pressure of mothers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44585>

MONTI, Giorgio, MULDER, Jotte
Escaping the clutches of EU competition law: pathways to assess private sustainability initiatives
European law review, 2017 Vol. 42, No. 5, pp. 635-656

We review the recent attempts by the Netherlands to stimulate private sustainability initiatives. Early moves have been challenged as infringements of EU competition law, and the current plan looks as if it may not escape scrutiny under the EU competition rules or the internal market rules. A review of the ECJ's case law, however, suggests that both the Dutch competition authority and the Commission take too narrow a view of the way in which private sustainability initiatives could be carried out. At the same time, the case law remains ambiguous and inconsistent. In the name of stimulating diverse approaches to achieve environmental goals across the EU, we argue for greater convergence of the way sustainability initiatives are assessed under EU competition law and internal market law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50265>



MONTI, Giorgio, COELHO, Gonçalo
Geo-blocking between competition law and regulation
Competition policy international antitrust chronicle, 2017 (January), pp. 1-6

The Digital Agenda is one of the key pillars of the EU's industrial policy. One of its aims is to strengthen the creation of a single market and one of the issues that the Commission proposes to tackle is geo-blocking. This refers to practices by sellers which make it costly or impossible for consumers with residence in one Member State to obtain goods and services from other Member States as well as the rerouting of customers away from websites hosted in other Member States to a website hosted in the Member State from where they are based (e.g. customers in Italy rerouted from a ".pt" version of an online store to its ".it" version) without their consent. Based on the welfare enhancing effects of a single market, the Commission is keen to deepen this integration as consumers move to using the internet to secure services and make purchases using this channel. In this paper we outline the Commission's regulatory efforts to enhance cross-border trade through the use of competition law and a rich package of proposals for secondary legislation. We argue that the regulatory framework looks like an important first step, but that it does not go far enough to address this issue and that



there must be enforcement capacity to yield meaningful results. By rushing the geo-blocking agenda without adequately addressing these pitfalls, the EU risks undermining another of its flagship projects, adding to the increasing concerns about the end of roaming charges by June 2017 introduced by Regulation 2015/2120.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50264>



MORINI, Marco

Same-sex marriage and other moral taboos: cultural acceptances, change in American public opinion and the evidence from the opinion polls

European journal of American studies, 2017 Vol. 11, No. 3, Doc. 12, OnlineOnly

This article analyzes the evolution of gay and lesbian rights and same-sex marriage in American public opinion. It describes how Obergefell v. Hodges, state-level decisions and the public opinion trends can be considered as the outcome of a grassroots coordinated campaign which began more than a decade ago and was able to conquer the majority of Americans. It also focuses on the American public opinion trends related to moral issues, examining if it is true that U.S. citizens are moving leftward. The research shows that the shift toward more liberal attitudes on a number of social values and issues has occurred across the age spectrum, not just among young people, and that when Americans are asked about moral values they are thinking of things other than just the norms surrounding sexual behavior and reproduction issues. Thus, when Americans are largely saying that the overall moral tone of their culture is in bad shape and getting worse, they are only marginally thinking of former taboos such as gay and lesbian marriage and sexual behaviors in general.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50648>

MOUAWAD, Jamil, BAUMANN, Hannes

Wayn al-Dawla: locating the Lebanese state in social theory

Arab studies journal, 2017 Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 66-90

Scholars usually characterize the Lebanese state as weak, broken down, irrelevant, or absent. Taking such assumptions for granted has prevented them from pursuing a comparative approach or using critical theories of the state to analyze Lebanese politics. This article demonstrates how social-theoretical approaches to the state can be applied to Lebanon, and how Lebanon can in turn contribute to state theories.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51185>



MØLLER, Sofie Christine

Rethinking Kant as a public intellectual

European journal of political theory, 2017 Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 100–108

In Kant's Politics in Context, Reidar Maliks offers a compelling account of Kant's political philosophy as part of a public debate on rights, citizenship, and revolution in the wake of the French Revolution. Maliks argues that Kant's political thought was developed as a moderate middle ground between radical and conservative political interpretations of his moral philosophy. The book's central thesis is that the key to understanding Kant's legal and political thought lies in the public debate among Kant's followers and that in this debate we find the political challenges which Kant's political philosophy is designed to solve. Kant's Politics in Context raises crucial questions about how to understand political thinkers of the past and is proof that our understanding of the past will remain fragmented if we limit our studies to the great men of the established canon.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51247>



NENADIC, Iva, OSTLING, Alina

Public service media in Europe: gender equality policies and the representation of women in decision-making roles

Comunicazione politica: quadrimestrale dell'Associazione Italiana di comunicazione politica, 2017 No. 2, pp. 209-232

This paper draws on the 2016-data from the Media Pluralism Monitor. The Monitor is a tool for detecting risks to media pluralism that covers 28 member states of the European Union and two candidate countries (Montenegro and Turkey). In this paper, we analyse the availability of gender equality policies, including examples of good practices, and the proportion of women on the management boards of public service media (PSM). We also discuss an important methodological issue, which has been under-researched to date: thresholds for the representation of women in decision-making roles. Our findings show that in many of the PSMs in Europe women are under-represented at the managerial level, and many PSMs fail to address this vertical segregation through policy measures. In half of the 30 countries examined the share of women on PSM management boards is less than 30%. In 14 countries, PSMs also lack policies to promote gender equality. The 2016 Media Pluralism Monitor data also suggests that Europe has not seen any significant improvement in relation to the availability of gender equality policies and the representation of women on managerial levels in PSMs over time, since the European Institute for Gender Equality study (EIGE 2013). These findings suggest that Europe may be lacking a plurality of gender perspectives and diversity in public media organisations.

This work was supported by the European Union through the project for the implementation of the Media Pluralism Monitor in EU28, Montenegro and Turkey, within the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF) at the European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50925>

NETTERSTRØM, Kasper Ly, DONKER, Teije Hidde

The Tunisian revolution and governance of religion

Middle East critique, 2017 Vol. 26 , No. 2, pp. 137-157

This article examines how the Tunisian revolution and subsequent political transition has influenced the relationship between state power and Islam. It aims to provide an in-depth and historically informed analysis of these relations through an exploration of one specific case: The attempts by successive Ministers of Religious Affairs to reform the state's management of Tunisian religious institutions after January 2011. The article builds on multiple fieldwork visits to Tunisia by both authors, in addition to an extensive set of primary and secondary sources. The authors argue that relations between state and religious authority have changed considerably throughout the 2011–2015 period, and that a wide variety of actors, interests and political conflicts intersected with the question of state-religion relations. The fact that non-Islamist actors played such a crucial role in shaping the governance of Tunisian religious institutions underlines the necessity for scholars to give more attention to the role non-Islamist actors play in the institutionalization of public religion in Arab and Muslim majority countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47326>





NITOIU, Cristian, SUS, Monika

The European Parliament's diplomacy: a tool for projecting EU power in times of crisis?: the case of the Cox-Kwasniewski mission

Journal of common market studies, 2017 Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 71-86

The aim of this paper is to shed light on the way the European Parliament's diplomacy affects EU power, particularly during times of crisis. The analysis is focused on the Cox-Kwasniewski mission that the Parliament sent to Ukraine in 2012-13. Based on interviews and existing literature, we discuss the genesis and the development of the mission and then evaluate its impact. We argue that the mission with time became a key diplomatic instrument and enabled EU power projection by giving momentum to the promotion of the EU's approach towards Ukraine, which was already wavering due to the deadlock over the Association Agreement between Kyiv and Brussels and then due to President Yanukovich's refusal to sign the agreement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45104>

NOIRET, Serge

Цифровая история: история и память, доступные каждому =

Digital history: history and memory

Istoriya: electronic journal of education and science, 2017 Vol. 8, No. 7 (61), OnlineOnly

Цифровая история в своей версии 2.0 позволила открыть новые возможности для распространения исторических знаний, что с изобретением технологий коллективного участия в онлайн-проектах (так называемых Веб 2.0) стало важной чертой многих ресурсов исторической тематики, использующих технологии «краудсорсинга». Принципиальной опасностью сегодня является то, что специалисты чаще всего не контролируют развитие и качество тех ресурсов, которые развиваются естественным «цифровым» путем, но эти изменения далеко не всегда гарантируют качество самих ресурсов. Учитывая возможности новых онлайн-технологий и рассматривая то новое, что они привносят в ремесло историка, возможно предположить, что цифровая революция начинает конкурировать с профессиональными возможностями реконструировать прошлое. А история в таких условиях становится открытой территорией для любителей, желающих поиграть с историей. В статье предпринята попытка понять, каковы ключевые изменения в «истории 2.0» для профессиональных историков, и какие эпистемологические вопросы выходят на повестку дня в условиях цифрового мира. Автор обращается к исследованию практик цифровой публичной истории, то есть истории открытой для всех, ищущей ответы на актуальные потребности идентификации современных обществ.

Digital History in its version 2.0, has certainly helped to open up 'high culture' but with the advent of web 2.0, history and memory are now the prerogative of anyone using "crowdsourcing" activities. The danger today is that specialists do not control these digital mutations. Without knowledge of the new instruments and reflecting on the new historian's craft, the digital revolution will eliminate the professional capacity to reconstruct the past. History will soon become an open territory for unqualified individuals to play with. The author attempts to understand what are the most significant mutations of history 2.0 for the profession of historian and what exactly are the epistemological issues posed by the new digital realm. He focuses on the practices of Digital Public History, a history open to everyone and answering to the profound identity needs of our societies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49845>



NOIRET, Serge

Public history: a necessity in today's European Union? = L'Histoire publique: une cure nécessaire pour l'Union européenne aujourd'hui? = Public History: eine Notwendigkeit in der heutigen Europäischen Union?

Public history weekly, 2017 Vol. 5, No. 32, OnlineOnly

In Europe, contemporary political debates are heavily influenced by history and memory issues. European citizens have multi-layered identities, which reflect the active role played by the past in the present. The Europe Union (EU) consists of local identities and the construction of collective regional, national, and pan-European “heimats” and “realms of memory”. The process of Europeanization in a union comprising Eastern European and Balkan countries (2004, 2007, and 2013) seeks to reshape memories based on a supra-national history. The EU, cultural heritage institutions, and public historians should all contribute to questioning history and memory issues within a transnational EU public sphere.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49524>

NOIRET, Serge

A proposito di Public History internazionale e dell'uso-abuso della storia nei musei

Memoria e ricerca, 2017 Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 3-20

This essay serves as an introduction to the ‘Memoria e Ricerca’ 2017 issue on History Museums and Public History. The papers we present were selected from panel presentations delivered during the International Federation for Public History (IFPH) 2nd international conference in Jinan, China in August 2015, which was part of the 22nd Conference of the International Committee for the Historical Sciences (ICHS). The introductory essay engages with the use and abuse of history in the context of history museums in a global context, with a specific focus on the difficult interaction between museum curators and political power. It questions the role of public historians in applied contexts such as history museums and with History and Memory issues applied to the inauguration and refurbishment of national and supranational history museums and with the concept of national identity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46584>

NOIRET, Serge

Public history with tweets

Public history weekly, 2017 Vol. 5, No. 24, OnlineOnly

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47474>



NUZZO, Silvia

Tackling diversity inside WTO: the GATT moral clause after Colombia – Textiles

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 267-293

After lying dormant for more than five decades, WTO ‘public morals’ exceptions have been more frequently invoked in recent times. During the last fifteen years, the number of disputes settled through the application of GATT 1994 Art. XX(a) and the homologue GATS Art. XIV has gone from zero to four – and it is likely to keep growing. This could be partially due to WTO expanding membership which facilitates trade connections between countries with different, sometimes opposite cultural and social backgrounds. The interpretation and application of the moral clause entail difficult challenges for WTO Panels and for the Appellate Body (AB). They are called to find a balance not only between trade and non-trade values, but also and most of all between WTO Members’ regulatory autonomy and their standard of review. However, WTO case law

shows an ongoing struggle to find the best way to accomplish this task. Moving on from the analysis of the Colombia – Textiles dispute, this article will discuss the judicial application of the ‘moral clause’. It will compare Colombia – Textiles with the former case law, paying particular attention to some crucial aspects of the AB’s legal reasoning in Colombia – Textiles and their potential implications for future case law.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48075>



OKYAY, Asli Selin

Turkey’s post-2011 approach to its Syrian border and its implications for domestic politics

International affairs, 2017 Vol. 93, No. 4, pp. 829-846
[BORDERLANDS]

This article examines the implications of the post-2011 conflict in Syria for the relationship between Turkey’s shifting border politics and its domestic politics, focusing on the period until mid-2015. The analysis demonstrates that two factors explain the shifts in Turkey’s border management modalities in this period. These factors were: first, Turkey’s aspiration to enhance its regional influence through a power reconfiguration in post-conflict Syria, in which the Assad regime would be replaced by a predominantly Islamist power elite; second, its concern about its territorial integrity and centralized nation-state model, which it tried to safeguard by impeding the emergence of a Kurdish state, or governance structure with increased autonomous powers and expanded territorial control. Power reconfigurations over the course of the conflict and newly arising threats emanating from the neighbouring civil war also had significant implications for Turkey’s border management patterns. Embedded within a highly interconnected region that has also been increasingly structured in ethno-sectarian terms, instrumentally shifting border politics gave rise to a high degree of contestation in the domestic sphere, and contributed to the reinforcement of ethnic and sectarian identity boundaries permeating society and politics in Turkey. The case of Turkey is significant in understanding the overall impact of the post-2011 political transition processes in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) on border politics, on the degree of interdependence between domestic and international politics, on the links between state borders and identity boundaries, and on state-society relations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50165>

PAGANO, Mario

The Italian Xylella case: the role of EFSA in the EU decision-making on risk

European journal of risk regulation, 2017 Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 599-605

In Xylella, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) was called upon to assess how far policymakers can go in conditions of scientific uncertainty, and whether EFSA opinions can be indirectly subject to judicial review, despite not being legally binding. In particular, the Xylella case highlights the relevance of EFSA’s scientific authority over the Commission: since EFSA opinions are not directly reviewable by the CJEU – as they constitute an intermediate stage of a more complex administrative procedure – the political and legal liabilities relating to EFSA assessments are entirely shifted onto the Commission, whose discretion is reviewable by the EU judiciary. In this regard, the Xylella case confirms how difficult the judicial review of precautionary measures can be. It shows once again that a full assessment of these measures is impossible, as scientific uncertainty restricts the grounds for judicial review to the manifest appropriateness of the contested measures and the availability of less onerous and equally effective measures.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50508>





PAKPAHAN, Eduwin, HOFFMANN, Rasmus, KRÖGER, Hannes
Retrospective life course data from European countries on how early life experiences determine health in old age and possible mid-life mediators
Data in brief, 2017 Vol. 10, pp. 277-282

The data presented in this article is related to the research paper entitled “The long arm of childhood circumstances on health in old age: Evidence from SHARELIFE” (E. Pakpahan, R. Hoffmann, H. Kröger, 2016). It presents the distribution of socioeconomic status (SES) and health from childhood until old age in thirteen European countries. In order to capture the characteristics of longitudinal data, which resembles life course data, we divide the data into three schematic periods: childhood (up to 15 years old), adulthood (30 to 60 years old), and old age (61 to 90 years old). This data set contains respondents’ life histories, ranging from childhood conditions (such as housing and health) to detailed questions on education, adult SES (working history, income, and wealth) and old age health. The data can be used not only to understand on how early life experiences determine health in old age, but also to recognise the importance of possible mid-life mediators. Sponsor Information: ERC Grant, No 313532
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44467>

PAKPAHAN, Eduwin, HOFFMANN, Rasmus, KRÖGER, Hannes
The long arm of childhood circumstances on health in old age: evidence from SHARELIFE
Advances in life course research, 2017 Vol. 31, pp. 1–10

Socioeconomic status (SES) and health during childhood have been consistently observed to be associated with health in old age in many studies. However, the exact mechanisms behind these two associations have not yet been fully understood. The key challenge is to understand how childhood SES and health are associated. Furthermore, data on childhood factors and life course mediators are sometimes unavailable, limiting potential analyses. Using SHARELIFE data (N = 17230) we measure childhood SES and health circumstances, and examine their associations with old age health and their possible pathways via education, adult SES, behavioural risks, and labour market deprivation. We employ structural equation modelling to examine the mechanism of the long lasting impact of childhood SES and health on later life health, and how mediators partly contribute to these associations. The results show that childhood SES is substantially associated with old age health, albeit almost fully mediated by education and adult SES. Childhood health and behavioural risks have a strong effect on old age health, but they do not mediate the association between childhood SES and old age health. Childhood health in contrast retains a strong association with old age health after taking adulthood characteristics into account. This paper discusses the notion of the ‘long arm of childhood’, and concludes that it is a lengthy, mediated, incremental progression rather than a direct effect. Policies should certainly focus on childhood, especially when it comes to addressing childhood health conditions, but our results suggest other important entry points for improving old age health when it comes to socioeconomic determinants.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44284>



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, 2017 Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 1-19

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>



PALACIN MARISCAL, Ihintza
Ikastolen Elkartea: example of effective transfrontier cooperation under the European Language Charter

Oñati socio-legal series, 2017 Vol. 7, No. 6, pp. 1343-1370

Basque language subsists in a transfrontier situation. Indeed, this minority or regional language lives between France and Spain. Under the European Legal Framework, the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages provides tools to protect this minority language. Facing different legal regimes of protection and different legal structures Euskara (Basque language) receives support from education. Through the realisation of ethnography of the Basque schooling system (Ikastolen Elkartea) I am going to analyse the transfrontier cooperation established under Art.14 of the Charter using the example of education in Basque.

La lengua vasca subsiste en una situación transfronteriza, ya que esta lengua minoritaria o regional existe tanto en Francia como en España. Dentro del marco normativo europeo, la Carta Europea de las Lenguas Minoritarias o Regionales proporciona herramientas para proteger esta lengua minoritaria. Así pues, el euskera, al que se aplican diferentes regímenes de protección jurídica y diferentes estructuras legales, recibe apoyo educativo. A través de una etnografía del sistema de escolarización vasco (Ikastolen Elkartea), me propongo analizar la cooperación transfronteriza tejida bajo los auspicios del artículo 14 de la Carta, utilizando el ejemplo de la educación en euskera.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50584>

PANEZI, Argyri
The role of judges in deciding the future of digital libraries, Global Jurist

Global jurist, 2017 Vol. 17, No. 1, OnlineFirst

Judges sitting in US and EU courts have adjudicated a number of high-profile cases of mass and small-scale digitization and access to digitized material. These cases have important policy effects mounting to shaping the future of digital libraries insofar as the current copyright framework does not change from the legislative branch. This article focuses on the judges' struggle to achieve progressive (pro-libraries and pro-technology)



results interpreting the applicable rules. American judges, on the one hand, primarily utilized doctrinal tools such as the fair use doctrine. European judges, on the other hand, used interpretative methods that can push the limits of exceptions and limitations favoring libraries. The article seeks to bring the role of the judiciary to the spotlight, analyze the wording of the relevant decisions and offer a possible reading of the responsibility that the judges must have experienced adjudicating these cases. Ultimately it urges legislative reform to be a follow-up to the judges' support of the benefits of digitization the future of libraries in the digital era.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49904>

PASKOV, Marii, GËRKHANI, Klarita, VAN DE WERFHORST, Herman G.
Giving up on the Joneses?: the relationship between income inequality and status-seeking
European sociological review, 2017 Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 112–123

The objective of this article is to study status-seeking, defined as pursuit for elevated social status, and how it relates to income inequality. Building on sociological, psychological, and economic literature, we formulate two opposing hypotheses suggesting a positive and a negative relationship between income inequality and status-seeking. To test these hypotheses, we use repeated cross-sectional micro-data from the European Social Survey, which was collected biannually from 2002 to 2014, and use it in combination with income inequality data from Eurostat. With this data we complement existing studies by focusing on both between- and within-country over-time variability in income inequality and status-seeking. We find evidence of a negative relationship between income inequality and status-seeking. This supports the hypothesis that with higher levels of economic inequality people have less incentives and less motivation to strive for heightened social status.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44884>

PASTER, Thomas
How do business interest groups respond to political challenges?: a study of the politics of German employers
New political economy, 2017 OnlineFirst

Social scientists dealing with business and politics have tended to focus mostly on the power of business and less on the political challenges and constraints that business interest groups face. This paper analyses how business interest groups respond to political initiatives that challenge their interests, using four episodes of political conflict in Germany. The paper elaborates a model of response strategies and their likely impact on political outcomes. The model suggests that business interest groups can respond to political challenges in two ways: by seeking confrontation or by pursuing adaptation. The paper illustrates these two response strategies with four episodes of political conflict in the political-economic history of Germany: (i) the adoption of social insurance under Bismarck, (ii) the adoption of unemployment insurance in the 1920s, (iii) the adoption of board-level codetermination in the early 1950s, (iv) and the Agenda 2010 labour market reforms of the early 2000s. These four case studies show that adaptation facilitates social compromise, while confrontation results in a bifurcated outcome, producing either dominance or defeat of business interests, depending on what side government takes. Furthermore, the analysis finds that confrontation tends to be associated with a unity of interests within the business community, while adaptation tends to be associated with a fragmentation of interests. The discussion emphasises that the role of business in politics should not be seen solely in terms of business 'influencing' politics, but also as potentially adaptive.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48646>



PECHLIVANIS, Paschalis

Between détente and differentiation: Nixon's visit to Bucharest in August 1969

Cold War history, 2017 Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 241-258

President Nixon's decision to visit Romania in the summer of 1969 demarcated a symbolic turning point in the relations of Washington with Bucharest and the Eastern European communist states in general. This article examines the policies of both sides leading to this historical event and its respective outcomes. It places the opening of Romania to the United States and the latter's embrace of such a prospect within the broader Cold War context of the time; the policy of differentiation and the imminent détente. Just a year after the invasion in Czechoslovakia, Nixon and Kissinger sought to explore the compatibility of their policy towards the rest of the socialist states with their grand design of the superpower détente with the USSR. Ceausescu's independent profile within the Soviet bloc constituted Romania a textbook example for such an endeavour. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47707>



PETERS, Floris, VINK, Maarten Peter, SCHMEETS, Hans

Anticipating the citizenship premium: before and after effects of immigrant naturalization on employment

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2017 OnlineFirst

Can citizenship improve the economic integration of immigrants, and if so, how? Scholars traditionally understand a citizenship premium in the labour market, besides access to restricted jobs, as the result of a positive signal of naturalisation towards employers. While we do not discard these mechanisms, we argue that explanations should also take into account that migrants anticipate rewards and opportunities of naturalisation by investing in their human capital development. We thus expect to observe improved employment outcomes already before the acquisition of citizenship. We use micro-level register data from Statistics Netherlands from 1999 until 2011 (N=?94,320) to test this expectation. Results show a one-time boost in the probability of having employment after naturalisation, consistent with the prevalent notion of positive signalling. However, we find that the employment probability of naturalising migrants already develops faster during the years leading up to citizenship acquisition, even when controlling for endogeneity of naturalisation. We conclude that it is not just the positive signal of citizenship that improves employment opportunities, but also migrants' human capital investment in anticipation of naturalisation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50149>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich

EU constitutional law as restraint for EU trade and investment agreements: the example of CETA and investor-state dispute settlement

European investment law and arbitration review, 2017 Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 318-334

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50524>



PETTI, Alessandro

Federico Fabbrini, Ernst Hirsch Ballin and Han Somsen (eds,) What form of government for the European Union and for the Eurozone? (Hart Publishing 2015)

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 259-268

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46076>





POLK, Jonathan, ROVNY, Jan, BAKKER, Ryan, EDWARDS, Erica, HOOGHE, Liesbet, JOLLY, Seth, KOEDAM, Jelly, KOSTELKA, Filip, MARKS, Gary, SCHUMACHER, Gijs, STEENBERGEN, Marco, VACHUDOVA, Milada, ZILOVIC, Marco

Explaining the salience of anti-elitism and reducing political corruption for political parties in Europe with the 2014 Chapel Hill Expert Survey data

Research and politics, 2017 Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 1-9

This article addresses the variation of anti-corruption and anti-elite salience in party positioning across Europe. It demonstrates that while anti-corruption salience is primarily related to the (regional) context in which a party operates, anti-elite salience is primarily a function of party ideology. Extreme left and extreme conservative (TAN) parties are significantly more likely to emphasize anti-elite views. Through its use of the new 2014 Chapel Hill Expert Survey wave, this article also introduces the dataset.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's European Union Center of Excellence; The European Union's ERC Advanced Grant on Causes and Consequences of Multilevel Governance (number 249543); The European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme EUENGAGE (number 649281).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44964>

PORTOS GARCÍA, Martín, MASULLO JIMENEZ, Juan

Voicing outrage unevenly: democratic dissatisfaction, non-participation and frequencies of participation in the 15M campaign

Mobilization, 2017 Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 201-222

This paper explores frequencies of participation and non-participation in the 15M protest campaign in Spain. Given the nature of this movement, we focus on democratic dissatisfaction. Our findings suggest that, relative to nonparticipants, democratic dissatisfaction is significantly associated with multiple-time participation, but not with one-time participation. In other words, those who participated only once are not substantially more dissatisfied than those who did not participate. This is relevant, since while the “indignados” label and the slogan “Real Democracy Now!” suggest democratic discontent to be a central factor uniting 15M challengers, we show that not all those who participated were in fact “indignados” when compared to non-participants. Relying on a general survey with questions on different frequencies of participation in the 15M, we simultaneously avoid treating participants as a homogenous group and include non-participants.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51978>



POULOU, Anastasia

Floris de Witte, Justice in the EU: the emergence of transnational solidarity (OUP 2015)

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 241-250

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46074>





PÉREZ-ARRIAGA, Ignacio J.
New regulatory and business model approaches to achieving universal electricity access

Papeles de energía, 2017 No. 3, pp. 37-77

Universal access to electricity should be achievable by 2030, the deadline proposed by the UN in its Access for all initiative. However, progress so far has been too slow. The International Energy Agency estimates that by 2030 still more than half billion people, mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, will lack electricity access. Technology and sufficient funding exist, yet other key components of the solution are clearly missing. This paper argues that an essential lacking component is a regulatory and associated business model package that is well adapted to the specific characteristics of electrification in the least developed countries, and that can be supported by sound quantitative analysis of the costs and benefits of every considered option.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51450>

RANGONI, Bernardo
Architecture and policy-making: comparing experimentalist and hierarchical governance in EU energy regulation

Journal of European public policy, 2017 OnlineFirst

This article contends that the same set of decision-making procedures can be used more or less experimentally or hierarchically, depending on strategic uncertainty and de facto polyarchy. It distinguishes architectures from policy-making, and offers widely applicable indicators to better distinguish more experimentalist or hierarchical institutional designs from how decision-making actually occurs. It argues that polyarchy can be understood in both de jure and de facto terms, and shows that neither is fixed; equally, it proposes an alternative operationalization and shows that strategic uncertainty neither consistently rises nor gradually declines, but varies cyclically. It suggests that strategic uncertainty and de facto polyarchy might be jointly sufficient for experimentalist policy-making. Rather than a linear trend in which hierarchical governance re-emerges and experimentalist governance declines, it finds cyclical variation. More broadly, it extends claims that functional and political accounts are not mutually exclusive from questions of bureaucratic structures to their actual operation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49906>



REINISCH, Dieter
Interview with former political prisoner, Irish Republican activist, and playwright Laurence McKeown

Studi irlandesi: a journal of Irish studies, 2017 No. 7, pp. 223-239

This is an interview with former IRA prisoners, 1981 hunger striker, and Irish Republican activist Laurence McKeown. He received an Open University Degree in HMP Maze and went on to conduct a PhD at Queen's University Belfast. McKeown is now a playwright who lives in the Republic of Ireland. In this interview, he speaks about growing up in the North of Ireland, how he became an Irish republican, the conflict in the North of Ireland, his prison experience in the H-Blocks of HMP Maze, the prison protests that led to the hunger strikes, and his life after prison, studying at university during the conflict, the sectarianism, and his life as a playwright.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46886>





REINISCH, Dieter

Resistance in modern Ireland: introduction

Studi irlandesi: a journal of Irish studies, 2017 No. 7, pp. 11-15

Introduction to the Monographic Section of Studi irlandesi n. 7 on Resistance in Modern Ireland

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46885>

RENTON, James

The figure of the fanatic: a rebel against Christian sovereignty

Ethnic and racial studies, 2017 OnlineFirst

[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

This article contends that the Western European figure of the fanatic – the ideational basis of today’s surveillance order – has since its birth in the Reformation possessed a particular political form: that of the rebel against Christian sovereignty. Western European political thought has not, however, considered this revolutionary state to be the inevitable result of an inherent ontology. Rather, suspect populations have been understood as being in a state of imminent fanaticism, which is only realized through a contingent process of becoming. The article argues that this template for understanding the fanatic was articulated through a Christian episteme of political theology that grouped Christianity, Judaism, and Islam together within a single referential frame. Finally, it asserts that the Christian subject disappeared from this frame as a consequence of the Enlightenment project of revolutionary secularism, leaving the colonized Muslim and the minority Jew as the West’s potential fanatics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51984>

RICARD-GUAY, Alexandra, MAROUKIS, Thanos

Introduction: human trafficking in domestic work in the EU: a special case or a learning ground for the anti-trafficking field?

Journal of immigrant and refugee studies, 2017 Vol, 15, No. 2, pp. 109-121

[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

Domestic work is an example of how gaps in policies (labor, immigration, welfare), social values and norms, and the relational dimension interplay in situations of trafficking. This is the point of departure, the premise, of this Special Issue. Given the peculiar nature of domestic work—being performed in private households and being at the junction of labor market and family—looking at trafficking in this context can contribute to advancing further the understanding of THB. Domestic work presents multifaceted challenges that speak to and inform a better understanding of the various areas and forms of trafficking.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46945>

ROBALO, Pedro, SCHRAM, Arthur, SONNEMANS, Joep

Other-regarding preferences, in-group bias and political participation: an experiment

Journal of economic psychology, 2017 Vol. 62, pp. 130-154

This paper presents an experimental study on the relationship between other-regarding preferences, in-group bias and political participation. We conjecture that subjects who are more other-regarding and exhibit



higher in-group bias are more likely to bear the costs of participating in group action. Using a participation game, we implement laboratory elections in which two groups compete for victory. We induce different levels of in-group bias across subjects in order to implement treatments in which the competing groups are either highly biased towards the own group vis-à-vis the other one or are characterized by low levels of such in-group bias. Our results show that, at the aggregate level, participation is higher in environments where in-group bias is more pronounced. Furthermore, the least other-regarding subjects participate much less often than others, while the more other-regarding sustain high participation levels. These findings suggest that interpersonal preferences and intergroup bonds can explain the higher participation of close-knit (political) groups observed in the field.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50184>



ROMANO, Angela, ZANIER, Valeria

Circumventing the Cold War: the parallel diplomacy of economic and cultural exchanges between Western Europe and Communist China, 1949–1964: an introduction

Modern Asian studies, 2017 Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 1–16

This article is the introduction to the Special Issue ‘Circumventing the Cold War: The Parallel Diplomacy of Economic and Cultural Exchanges between Western Europe and Communist China, 1949–1964’, edited by Angela Romano and Valeria Zanier. The special issue brings together historians with expertise on China and Western Europe who have the explicit intent of bridging the existing gap between two parallel strands of scholarship, that is, Europe in the Cold War and the history of Socialist China, and combining the different perspectives and approaches of international, diplomatic, business, and cultural historiographies. The contributors’ lively interaction and close collaboration has been the key to the conceptual development of a broader view of the relations between West European countries and Socialist China in the early decades of the Cold War, as well as of China’s policy towards the capitalist world before the Reform and Opening era.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50106>

ROMANO, Angela

Re-designing military security in Europe: cooperation and competition between the European Community and NATO during the early 1980s

European review of history ; Revue européenne d’histoire, 2017 Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 445–471

In the early 1980s, the member-states of the European Community (‘the Ten’) extended their foreign-policy cooperation into the field of security and disarmament. They advanced a proposal for a Conference on Disarmament in Europe within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe process. As disarmament was a preserve and priority concern of NATO, the move engendered both competition and cooperation between NATO and European Political Cooperation (EPC), that is, the mechanism the Ten used to elaborate common positions. This article analyses these dynamics by paying particular attention to the exchange of ideas between the two forums. It also shows the key role of some Western European governments in inspiring competition or promoting cooperation between the two organizations, and the rationales and drivers behind their actions. The article proves that Cold War concerns played a key role in this regard: the will to preserve European détente and the need to address domestic opinion critical of



an escalation of the East–West confrontation motivated their initiative in the disarmament field. At the same time, concern that the Soviets might exploit divergences across the Atlantic prompted their attempts to secure NATO's cohesion and project a strong image of unity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50107>



ROMANO, Angela

Waiting for de Gaulle: France's 10-year warm-up to recognition of the People's Republic of China

Modern Asian studies, 2017 Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 44–77

This article focuses on France's policy towards Socialist China in the decade preceding the spectacular and well-studied decision by President Charles de Gaulle to officially recognize the People's Republic of China (PRC). It argues that since the mid-1950s successive French governments discreetly orchestrated a process of rapprochement with the Communist authorities in Beijing. The article demonstrates that, at a time when the international situation discouraged steps towards official relations, the French government used commercial diplomacy as a means to open unofficial diplomatic channels with the Chinese and prepare the ground for future recognition. Relying mostly on French archival sources, this article brings to light evidence of the evolution of French diplomacy's thinking about Socialist China and assesses the rationales behind the French government's growing determination to normalize relations with it. It argues that the intensifying contest among European countries to reach out to Beijing, concerns about the PRC's appeal to developing countries, and an early appraisal of Sino-Soviet rivalry prompted French authorities to work for Sino-French rapprochement, while, at the same time, annoyance at the White House's obstinate refusal to revise its reading of Cold War dynamics weakened France's disposition to fall into line with American demands to maintain a harsh stance towards the PRC.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50105>

ROY, Olivier

Religious freedom and diversity in a comparative European perspective

Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern studies, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 86-89

[RELIGIOWEST]

The Balkan states are relatively young nation-states that achieved independence through a succession of bloody wars, either civil (the dissolution of Yugoslavia after the fall of Communism), regional (the Balkan wars at the turn of the nineteenth-twentieth century) and/or global (the end of the two world wars). All of them now claim, or aspire, to be modern, democratic and secular states, and are on their way to integration with their more 'mature' Western European counterparts. The debate over progress of democratization and their capacities to integrate into the EU has brought to the fore issues of political 'maturity' in terms of good governance, and the protection of minorities and other human rights. The harsh and sometimes bloody legacy of nation- and state-formation, amidst plural ethno-religious divisions, seemed to be an impediment to achieving the status of democratic states. Religious and ethnic tensions were seen as particularly worrying. Specifically, these states had to face simultaneously at least two major constraints: on the one hand, guaranteeing religious freedom and equal treatment for all citizens; on the other hand, holding on to the religion of the nation, which had kept the nation intact when the state disappeared. After 1990, the challenge then was to set up new institutional compromises and suitable balances that could combine (1) religious freedom, (2) state neutrality and (3) the majoritarian or 'traditional' basis of nationhood.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45533>



RYBAK, Jan

*Sozialistischer Zionismus in der europäischen Revolution 1917–1920:
Widersprüche emanzipatorischer Identitäten*

Arbeit - Bewegung - Geschichte: Zeitschrift für historische Studien, 2017 Vol. 16, No. 2,
pp. 31–48

Der Aufsatz untersucht die Auswirkungen der russischen Revolution und der europäischen revolutionären Nachkriegskrise auf die politische Praxis der sozialistisch-zionistischen Organisation Poale Zion. Ursprünglich eine Symbiose zwischen jüdisch-nationaler Befreiung in Form von Ansiedelung in Palästina, und universeller sozialer Emanzipation in Zusammenarbeit mit den allgemeinen Arbeiterbewegungen, anstrebend, führte die revolutionäre Erfahrung der Jahre 1917–1923 zu einer elementaren Krise. Der Sturz autoritärer, antisemitischer Herrschaft und das allumfassende Emanzipationsversprechen der europäischen Revolution stellte implizit eine Herausforderung an die postulierte Notwendigkeit jüdisch-partikularer Unabhängigkeitsbestrebungen dar. Die Erfahrung umfassender Partizipation sozialistisch-zionistischer Aktivist*innen in den Aufständen und im Kampf gegen die antisemitische Konterrevolution, gemeinsam mit nichtjüdischen Revolutionären, stellte zudem die Frage autonom-jüdischer Organisation in Frage, wobei die vom revolutionären Prozess aufgeworfenen Differenzen letztlich zu einer Spaltung der Organisation führten. Auf der Grundlage bisher größtenteils nicht untersuchter Archivdokumente und Publikationen der Bewegung rekonstruiert der Beitrag die Teilnahme der Poale Zion am europäisch-revolutionären Prozess in den verschiedensten Ausprägungen; von der Unterstützung der Bolschewiki in Petrograd (ursprünglich als einzige jüdische Partei), der Beteiligung Massenprotesten und der Formierung von Arbeiterräten in Österreich, zur Aufstellung eines jüdischen Bataillons in der Roten Armee, bis zur Verteidigung der von Pogromen bedrohten jüdischen Gemeinden in Polen. Dabei wird die Performance der lokalen Aktivist*innen sowohl mit den örtlichen Begebenheiten, als auch mit der ideologischen Entwicklung der Organisation kontextualisiert und letztlich die Widerspiegelung der lokalen Erfahrungen mit Revolution und Konterrevolution den Debatten rund um die Spaltung der Organisation gegenüber gestellt. Im Mittelpunkt steht die Frage nach der Praxis eines radikalen Minderheitennationalismus sozialistischer Prägung in einer Situation, in welcher das Konzept Nationalismus – insbesondere seine zionistische Ausprägung – durch die revolutionären Veränderungen in Frage gestellt wurde. Der Beitrag fragt nach dem Prozess der Formierung und Veränderung jüdisch-nationaler Identität während der europäischen revolutionären Krise, in einer Situation der Gleichzeitigkeit sozialer und nationaler Emanzipationsversprechen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49926>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

*Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.
Quatorzième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2017 – une année de
réexamen/ révision à mi-parcours du cadre financier pluriannuel pour
2014-2020. III. L'accord sur le budget pour 2017*

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2017 No. 610, pp. 437-450

La procédure budgétaire de l'Union européenne pour 2017 a été largement influencée par les négociations sur le financement des mesures destinées non seulement à relancer la croissance et les emplois, notamment des jeunes, mais également dans le domaine de la migration, des réfugiés et de la sécurité. Malgré les discussions (qui se sont révélées – comme prévu – délicates, et qui n'ont pas abouti en 2016), suite aux différentes propositions de la Commission présentées le 14 septembre 2016, sur le réexamen/ révision à mi-parcours du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020 (CFP), l'autorité budgétaire est parvenue à un accord sur le budget pour 2017 lors de la procédure de conciliation budgétaire en novembre 2016. Il s'agit



d'un résultat important d'autant plus que, jamais auparavant, deux procédures de conciliation budgétaire successives n'ont été couronnées de succès. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 608 de mai 2017 de la Revue de l'Union européenne) s'est concentrée sur la présentation de l'environnement dans lequel les négociations sur le budget de l'Union pour 2017 se sont déroulées. La partie II (publiée dans le numéro 609 de juin 2017 de la Revue de l'Union européenne) s'est penchée sur le contenu du projet de budget pour 2017 présenté par la Commission, de la position du Conseil sur ce projet de budget et des amendements du Parlement européen sur la position du Conseil. Cette partie III présente les travaux du comité de conciliation et le contenu de l'accord sur le budget de l'Union pour 2017. Elle récapitule en outre les aspects les plus importants de la procédure budgétaire pour 2017.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47328>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

*Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.
Quatorzième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2017 – une année de
réexamen/ révision à mi-parcours du cadre financier pluriannuel pour
2014-2020. II. Le projet de budget pour 2017*

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2017 No. 609, pp. 369-384

La procédure budgétaire de l'Union européenne pour 2017 a été largement influencée par les négociations sur le financement des mesures destinées non seulement à relancer la croissance et les emplois, notamment des jeunes, mais également dans le domaine de la migration, des réfugiés et de la sécurité. Malgré les discussions (qui se sont révélées – comme prévu – délicates, et qui n'ont pas abouti en 2016), suite aux différentes propositions de la Commission présentées le 14 septembre 2016, sur le réexamen/ révision à mi-parcours du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020 (CFP), l'autorité budgétaire est parvenue à un accord sur le budget pour 2017 lors de la procédure de conciliation budgétaire en novembre 2016. Il s'agit d'un résultat important d'autant plus que, jamais auparavant, deux procédures de conciliation budgétaire successives n'ont été couronnées de succès. La partie I (publiée dans le numéro 608 de mai 2017 de la Revue de l'Union européenne) s'est concentrée sur la présentation de l'environnement dans lequel les négociations sur le budget de l'Union pour 2017 se sont déroulées. Cette partie II présente les travaux préparatoires à la procédure budgétaire pour 2017, le contenu du projet de budget pour 2017 tel que présenté par la Commission, la position du Conseil sur ce projet de budget et les amendements du Parlement européen sur la position du Conseil.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46752>



SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

*Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne.
Quatorzième partie: le budget de l'Union pour 2017 – une année de
réexamen/ révision à mi-parcours du cadre financier pluriannuel pour
2014-2020. I. L'environnement budgétaire en 2016*

Revue de l'Union européenne, 2017 No. 608, pp. 297-306

La procédure budgétaire de l'Union européenne pour 2017 a été largement influencée par les négociations sur le financement des mesures destinées non seulement à relancer la croissance et les emplois, notamment des jeunes, mais également dans le domaine de la migration, des réfugiés et de la sécurité. Malgré les discussions (qui se sont révélées – comme prévu – délicates, et qui n'ont pas abouti en 2016), suite aux différentes propositions de la Commission présentées le 14 septembre 2016, sur le réexamen/ révision à mi-



parcours du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020 (CFP), l'autorité budgétaire est parvenue à un accord sur le budget pour 2017 lors de la procédure de conciliation budgétaire en novembre 2016. Il s'agit d'un résultat important d'autant plus que, jamais auparavant, deux procédures de conciliation budgétaire successives n'ont été couronnées de succès. Cette partie I présente l'environnement dans lequel les négociations interinstitutionnelles sur le budget de l'Union pour 2017 se sont déroulées. Une attention particulière est apportée aux différents budgets rectificatifs adoptés en 2016, à la mise en place de la nouvelle Facilité en faveur des réfugiés en Turquie, aux travaux entrepris en 2016 sur le réexamen/ révision à mi-parcours du CFP et à l'entrée en vigueur de nouvelles bases légales dans le domaine des 'ressources propres' de l'Union européenne.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46444>

SANCHEZ, Gabriella, NAVARRETE, Blanca,
LOERA, Fernando, ZAVALA, Fernando
*Neither 'criminals nor 'illegals': children and adolescents in the migrant
smuggling market on the US-MX border*

Derechos Humanos Integrales en Acción (DHIA), Preliminary Report, August 2017,
[Migration Policy Centre]

The present document constitutes an overview of the facilitation of irregular migration on the US Mexico border from a human rights perspective. The result of an NGO-academic partnership, it specifically outlines the contexts and challenges faced by boys, girls and adolescents who work in the migrant smuggling market in the Ciudad Juárez-El Paso corridor.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50984>



SCHOELLER, Magnus G.
*Providing political leadership?: three case studies on Germany's ambiguous
role in the eurozone crisis*

Journal of European public policy, 2017 Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 1-20

Throughout the eurozone crisis, observers called upon Germany to assume leadership. Yet, Germany has not emerged as the hoped-for leader. According to the issue at stake, we observe three different outcomes: firstly, Germany refused to lead; secondly, Germany assumed leadership, but failed to deliver; thirdly, Germany acted as a successful leader. This article examines the reasons for this variance by analysing and comparing one case for each outcome: the first financial assistance to Greece; the failed attempt to establish a 'super-commissioner'; and the shaping of the Fiscal Compact. The analysis includes original data, gathered through interviews in Brussels, Frankfurt and Berlin. The variance in Germany's behaviour can be explained by employing a rational institutionalist model of leadership. Germany's emergence as a leader depends on the expected costs and benefits of leading. Its impact, in contrast, depends on its power, the distribution of preferences among the actors involved and institutional constraints.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/40584>

SCIACCHITANO, Grazia
*Rural development and changing labour relations in Italy and Spain in the
1950s and 1960s*

Comparativ, 2017 Vol. 27 No. 2, pp. 35-53

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51368>



SCOTT, Joanne, SMITH, Tristan,
REHMATULLA, Nishatabbas, MILLIGAN, Ben
*The promise and limits of private standards in reducing greenhouse gas
emissions from shipping*

Journal of environmental law, 2017 Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 231–262

This article examines private standards that aim to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in shipping. These have emerged against a backdrop of regulatory inertia and the exclusion of international shipping from the Paris Climate Change Agreement. They are a product of complex governance arrangements and they have addressed areas of market failure that have held back fuel efficiency advances that are made possible by technological innovations. These private standards hold considerable promise but suffer to different degrees from certain weaknesses, notably a lack of transparency, a low level of ambition and concerns about data reliability. This article examines these deficiencies together with the reasons for them, and assesses the role that law could play in addressing them. It argues that the conditions may be present for the mitigation of shipping's GHG emissions to become a site of 'hybrid' governance, combining private standards and state/supra-state law in a productive way.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50625>

SCRINZI, Francesca
*Caring for the elderly in the family or in the nation?: gender, women and
migrant care labour in the Lega Nord*

West European politics, 2017 Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. 869-886

[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

This article aims at gendering our understanding of populist radical right ideology, policy and activism in Italy. It does so by focusing on migrant care labour, which provides a strategic site for addressing the relationship between anti-immigration politics and the gendered and racialised division of work. Three arrangements and understandings of elderly care are analysed, whereby care work should be performed 'in the family and in the nation', 'in the family/outside the nation' and 'in the nation/outside the family'. Party documents and interviews with women activists are used to show how the activists' views and experiences partly diverge from the Lega Nord rhetoric and policy on immigration, gender and care work. The article locates populist radical right politics in the context of the international division of reproductive labour in Italy and suggests the relevance of analysing gender relations in populist radical right parties in connection with national care regimes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45511>

SCRINZI, Francesca
*Gender and women in the Front National discourse and policy: from
'mothers of the nation' to 'working mothers'?*

New formations, 2017 No. 91, pp. 87-101

This article explores the gendered dimensions of the populist radical right discourse and policy by considering the Front national in France. The article shows how the Front national has progressively moved from a 'traditional' to a 'modern traditional' approach to issues of gender, women's work, and the family. The core of the Front national policy and ideology has remained stable over time, with regard to the interconnected issues of gender and of immigration. However, there is a significant move from the celebration of women as 'mothers of the nation', prevalent in the party until the 1990s, to an emphasis on 'working mothers' in Marine Le Pen's discourse. The article also analyses the ambivalence of Marine Le Pen's party discourse on gender, as



well as the discrepancies between the party discourse and its political programme. This ambivalence mirrors the internal conflicts between the leadership and the conservative Catholic faction. This evolution of the Front national discourse on gender is linked to the party history and internal politics as well as to broader long-term social changes in French society.

ERC Starting Grant 'GAPRR – Gendering activism in populist radical right parties. A comparative study of women's and men's participation in the Northern League (Italy) and the National Front (France)'

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49044>

SIGNORIELLO, Federica

Pulci and Ficino: rethinking the Morgante (Cantos XXIV-XXV)

Rivista di studi italiani, 2017 Vol. 35, No. 1, pp. 80-138

Pulci's poetry represents the apogee of the Florentine comic realist tradition in the fifteenth century. His poem *Morgante*, a mock-version of stories from the Matter of France, was written over more than twenty years (1461-1483) and deals with a variety of topics, including the philosophy of Marsilio Ficino and Ficino himself, who is allegorically concealed within one of the characters. The controversies that surrounded Pulci are of great interest. This article focuses on one particular part of Pulci's life and work, his dispute with Marsilio Ficino. The interpretation proposed in the pages below is that a section (Cantos XXIV-XXV) of the *Morgante* should be regarded as an experimental phase in which Pulci, before his dispute with Ficino, sought to write a heroic poem inspired by Ficino's Neoplatonic philosophy. After the rupture with Ficino, Pulci began depicting him, from Canto XXVI to Canto XXVIII, as the evil King Marsilione. The first part of this article untangles the different threads that are woven in this enigma and suggests a new dating for Cantos XXIV and XXV; the second part deals with the content of this section of the *Morgante*, which contains philosophical digressions. In the conclusion, I suggest a new chronology of the events happened between 1473 and 1483.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46844>



SIGNORIELLO, Federica

Ritratti fiorentini fra starne, sparvieri e altri animali nell'Uccellazione di starne di Lorenzo de' Medici

Rivista di studi Italiani, 2017 Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 12-32

Nella produzione giovanile di Lorenzo de' Medici vi sono due poemetti comico realistici, il *Simposio* e l'*Uccellazione di starne*. In entrambi i poemetti ha assoluta centralità il ritratto comicamente distorto dei fiorentini dell'epoca. I poemetti si distinguono nel Quattrocento per originalità di forma e contenuti, nonostante queste opere abbiano in origine una circolazione limitata, e la fruizione dei testi da parte di chi veramente ne comprende i riferimenti è ristretta. Lo scopo di questo articolo è quello di mettere a fuoco alcune tecniche narrative impiegate in particolar modo nell'*Uccellazione di starne*, e nello specifico l'utilizzo degli animali nella narrazione. Quantunque la rappresentazione realistica, tipica della letteratura comica di questo periodo, non sia la marca stilistica predominante di quest'opera, l'effetto comico si mantiene costante proprio nella descrizione dei personaggi: al centro della narrazione non vi è la caccia, ma la rappresentazione caricaturale di quest'ultimi, quasi sempre accompagnati da sparvieri. Questo saggio si sviluppa dunque come segue. Innanzitutto, paragono concisamente l'*Uccellazione di starne* al *Simposio* al fine di contestualizzare gli interessi laurenziani per ciò che concerne il genere comico. Sintetizzo quindi gli elementi essenziali della tradizione manoscritta e della datazione dell'*Uccellazione*; introduco poi il genere poetico della caccia e la sua eredità nel quindicesimo secolo. Dopo una sintesi della trama, analizzo la rappresentazione dei singoli personaggi ed infine concludo con alcune considerazioni.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50565>



SKODO, Admir

Eugenics and pragmatism: F. C. S. Schiller's philosophical politics

Modern intellectual history, 2017 Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 661-687

The British philosopher F. C. S. Schiller (1864–1937) was a leading pragmatist in the early twentieth century. His critiques of formal logic and his attempts to construct a humanist logic, derived from an anti-foundationalist humanism, are recognized as lasting philosophical achievements. But scholars have failed to consider that Schiller was passionately committed to the British eugenics movement. This essay explores the relationship between Schiller's pragmatism and his eugenicism. It argues that Schiller represents the broad scope of pragmatism in the early twentieth century through his involvements not only with eugenics, but also with psychological research as well. Underneath Schiller's various undertakings lies a common theme: the self, conceived in voluntaristic, historicist, and concrete terms. By tracing the trajectory of this theme in Schiller's thought, this essay demonstrates that Schiller's eugenicism was confined to the presuppositions of his pragmatist logic, which steered Schiller's eugenicism toward a distinctively nondeterministic and non-social-Darwinist kind.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/41868>



SOURESH, Anogika

Jurisdictional immunities of the state: why the ICJ got it wrong

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 15-36

This article explores the decision in Jurisdictional Immunities of the State (Germany v Italy: Greece Intervening) regarding the relationship between State immunities and jus cogens norms. It focuses on three assertions in the case, regarding the criminal/civil distinction, the procedural/substantive distinction and the pronouncement that the gravity of the crime is irrelevant when assessing the claim for State immunity. The article picks apart the three assertions in turn, which leads to the conclusion that the analysis by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) was flawed. Ultimately, it is argued that Germany ought not to have been afforded State immunity for violations of jus cogens norms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46066>

STANOEVA, Elitza

Bulgarien: politik der nostalgie

Transit: Europäische Revue, 2017 No. 50, pp. 192-205

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50884>

STANOEVA, Elitza

Ideology and urbanism in a flux: making Sofia socialist in the Stalinist period and beyond

Southeastern Europe, 2017 Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 112-140

The socialist reconstruction of Sofia evolved at the juncture of institution-building, formation of professional expertise and social engineering, framed by a party ideology in a flux that time and again revised the social mission of urbanism and the professional role of the architect. This paper first focuses on four areas of Sofia's reconstruction that illustrate the interplay of ideology and urbanism in the Stalinist years: the endorsement and subsequent betrayal of Marxist guidelines for urban planning; the replication of the leader cult and its prime monument, the Mausoleum; the reorganization of architects into a Soviet-style professional union;



the application of the Stalinist art canon in monumental architecture. The paper then discusses how de-Stalinization affected urban planning, public architecture and architects' professional standing. It concludes by reflecting on the post-1989 transformation of Sofia as a radical breach with socialism or a symptom of path dependence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50864>



STANOEVA, Elitza

Illiberal consensus without an authoritarian core: the case of Bulgaria

Cultures of history forum, 2017 OnlineOnly

The news about the recent Hungarian legislation that threatens the existence of the Central European University (CEU), known as 'Lex CEU', was received with mixed, sometimes strong feelings in the Bulgarian public. Bulgaria is a country that has its own love/hate tradition with George Soros. Its political class has profited quite a lot from his support over the years, even if many former grant recipients today would rather contest Soros' visions of an open society. Indeed, the current state of affairs in Bulgarian politics and society suggests clear anti-liberal tendencies and a recourse to militant nationalism. Yet, as I will argue in this article, this is not really a new phenomenon. Instead, the developments in the country over the last decade and more rather point to a stable trend towards increasing illiberalism that is accelerated by rampant elite corruption and an ever decreasing media independence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51066>



STANOEVA, Elitza

Bulgaria's post-1989 demostalgia

Eurozine, 2017 OnlineOnly

My personal memory of 10 November 1989 is one of confusion and embarrassment. Ten years of age at the time, I came home from school and found my parents laughing and jumping around the kitchen like madmen. Through uncontrolled laughter, they finally answered my questions about what was going on with the brief statement: 'Todor Zhivkov has fallen.' Having recently joined the ranks of the pioneers, a membership extended to all third-graders, I was sufficiently indoctrinated to object through tears 'But he is such a good man', which only added to their exultation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50985>

STOJANOV, Robert, BURES, Oldrich, DUZÍ, Barbora

Migration and development policies: the state of affairs before the 2015 European migration crises in the Czech Republic and its current implications

Communist and post-communist studies, 2017 Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 169-181

This article analyses attitudes of key stakeholders towards migration and development policies in the Czech Republic. It is generally understood that migration policy is a set of measures aimed primarily at handling immigration flows to developed countries, while development policy seeks to foster sustainable growth in developing countries. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 21 experts from the public decision-making, nongovernmental, academic and private (legal) spheres to gather their opinions on the practice of, and relations between, the Czech migration and development policies. The findings of our research point to



the lack of coherence between these two types of policies and they highlight several specific discrepancies across individual policy instruments. Moreover, albeit our research was conducted prior to the escalation of the EU migration crisis in 2015, several of our findings contextualize the Czech response to this crisis, both at the national and European Union level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48706>

STROM, Steinar, PIAZZALUNGA Daniela,
VENTURINI, Alessandra, VILLOSIO, Claudia
Wage assimilation of immigrants and internal migrants: the role of linguistic distance
Regional studies, 2017 OnlineFirst
[Migration Policy Centre]

The paper investigates the wage assimilation of foreign immigrants and internal migrants in Italy, comparing them with stayers. Control for selection in out-migration is performed using a new duration version of the Heckman correction and taking into account both return migration and moves to other destinations. Internal migrants experience only minor wage differences when compared with stayers. By contrast, foreign immigrants earn about 8% less than stayers and internal migrants at the beginning of their careers, and the wage gap increases over time. Both language distance and job segmentation contribute to immigrants' lack of wage assimilation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51126>

SUS, Monika
Towards the European Union's foreign policy 2025: taking stock of the Dahrendorf foresight project
Global policy, 2017 Vol. 8, No. S4, pp. 115-125

After a decade of economic and political crises, the European Union has arrived at a critical juncture, as has its foreign policy. The long-running debate on gaining more coherence in EU's external action as a global security provider has gained more traction than ever before. The Union is weakened due to recent internal crises from which it is only slowly recovering: the trust placed in Brussels' institutions by both European citizens and global partners is shrinking and the citizens of one of the EU's largest member states, the United Kingdom, have just voted to leave. Based on an analysis of the current state of the Union, this paper takes stock of the outcomes of the Dahrendorf Foresight Project and looks ahead at the EU's role in the world of 2025. By following the narrative of driving forces beyond the EU's foreign policy, this article makes four policy recommendations for development within the next decade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47105>



SUZUKI, Akisato
The nationalist interpretation of nuclear deterrence: evidence from the Kargil War
International politics, 2017 OnlineFirst
EUI RSCAS, [Global Governance Programme], [Europe in the World]

Why did Pakistan initiate the Kargil War with India, so soon after the two states reached overt nuclear status? Existing theories attribute war between nuclear states either to the strategic opportunities of limited conflict or



to a closing opportunity of preventive war to destroy the nuclear capabilities of nuclearizing states. However, strategic opportunities explain the possibility of, but not the motivation for, war; after all, the nuclearization of India began long before the war. To develop a better explanation, I propose an original theory of how the theoretical mechanisms of nuclear deterrence can be altered by nationalist conflict. The Indo-Pakistani nationalist conflict not only motivated Pakistan to initiate the war because of its perception of a threat, but also caused both states to overestimate their own deterrence credibility and underestimate the other's capability and resolve to conduct war. These nationalist motivations and estimations enabled the war between the two nuclear states. The article suggests that nuclear weapons may have different effects on different types of conflict.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49624>



THOLENS, Simone

Border management in an era of 'statebuilding lite': security assistance manifested in Lebanon's hybrid sovereignty

International affairs, 2017 Vol. 93, No. 4, pp. 865-882
[BORDERLANDS]

International border management strategies have become the favoured practice to counter global threats, notably terrorism, migration flows and 'weak states'. This article shows how border security assistance is translated and has political consequences in contexts where sovereignty is contested. It first offers a new conceptualization of contemporary security assistance as a form of 'statebuilding lite'. These practices are void of comprehensive strategies for broader security governance, and are decentralized, pragmatic and ad hoc. The modus operandi is one whereby each donor develops its own niche, and directly supports specific agencies in the target state. Secondly, the article demonstrates how these tendencies play out in the one of the most important contemporary cases. Assistance to Lebanon since the outbreak of the Syrian civil war is particularly revealing, since Lebanon has received large numbers of Syrian refugees crossing its borders; witnessed rekindling of sectarian violence; and harbours Hezbollah, whose military operations in support of the Assad regime in Damascus draws Lebanon directly into the Syrian conflict. The ensuing situation, where vast amounts of security assistance reach Lebanon's many security agencies in complex ways, can best be described as a security assistance 'bonanza'. In a micro-study of how the Lebanese Army, police, intelligence and customs agencies have engaged with an EU border management project, the article analyses how discourses of 'integration' have encountered the hybrid Lebanese context. It asserts that in the absence of a domestic political strategy, the state reverts back to basic modes of security-driven governance, aided by the readily available security assistance by actors with primarily strategic priorities. Drawing on the case of Lebanon allows us to fundamentally re-think how contemporary security assistance is practiced, and permits conceptualizations of global-local security linkages in a post-national world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50166>

THOMSON, Ann

Colonialism, race and slavery in Raynal's Histoire des deux Indes

Global intellectual history, 2017 Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 251-267

Abbé Guillaume-Thomas Raynal's *Histoire philosophique et politique des établissements et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes*, generally known as the *Histoire des deux Indes*, one of the best-sellers of the Eighteenth Century, has frequently been characterized as an anticolonial work. This article shows instead its complexity and internal inconsistencies, explained in part by the context and manner of its composition and Raynal's links to ministerial circles. It studies the work's description of the African continent and European trade on the West coast and its treatment of explanations for the Africans' skin colour, as well as Diderot's

famous denunciation of the slave trade, and analyses the changes these passages undergo in the course of the work's different editions (from 1770 to 1820). By looking beyond Denis Diderot's impassioned denunciations of the slave trade and of European treatment of extra-European peoples, we gain a better understanding of the complexity of thinking about European expansion and human diversity in the Eighteenth Century.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47747>

THOMSON, Ann

Louis Bourguet, John Toland and the republic of letters

Erudition and the republic of letters, 2017 Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 288-313

Louis Bourguet (1678–1743) was a Huguenot natural scientist from Nîmes who, after studying in Switzerland and Italy, became professor of philosophy and mathematics in Neuchâtel and founded two learned journals. This article, based on his archive in Neuchâtel, looks first at his erudite, scientific, philosophical and religious interests as expressed in his extensive learned correspondence, which also reveals a mixture of curiosity about, and opposition, to irreligious writings, some of which he may, however, have helped to circulate. We then study a document found among his papers, consisting of a commentary written in French in the margins of a manuscript copy of the last two of John Toland's Letters to Serena (1704). Bourguet combines criticism of Toland's view of matter, identified with Spinozism, with a defence of Leibniz's philosophy, presented as the only one capable of demonstrating the need for a god. This manuscript throws new light on interest in Toland's philosophical works in the years following his death, and the posthumous continuation of his debate with Leibniz. More generally, Bourguet's learned interests and networks underline the difficulty of classifying scholars of this period into neat categories and the complex relationship between science, theology and philosophy, and between religious orthodoxies and heterodoxies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47746>

TOSCO, Giorgio

Al crocevia fra Chiesa, Fascismo e colonialismo: il congresso eucaristico di Tripoli (1937)

Archivio italiano per la storia della pietà, 2017 Vol. 30, pp. 283-314

Nel 1937, a Tripoli, si tenne il dodicesimo Congresso Eucaristico Nazionale Italiano. Con questa spettacolare manifestazione la Chiesa italiana ribadì il proprio supporto al regime fascista e alla sua politica estera; tuttavia, i partecipanti al Congresso gli attribuirono anche molti altri significati diversi e potenzialmente contraddittori. Questo saggio analizza le varie chiavi di lettura del Congresso, riconducendole soprattutto alla storia dei Congressi Eucaristici italiani, alla figura del suo organizzatore, il francescano Vittorino Facchinetti, e alle peculiarità della missione cattolica in Libia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51127>

TRANTIDIS, Aris

The problem of constitutional legitimation: what the debate on electoral quotas tells us about the legitimacy of decision-making rules in constitutional choice

Constitutional political economy, 2017 Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 195-208

Proponents of electoral quotas have a 'dependent interpretation' of democracy, i.e. they have formed an opinion on which decision-making rules are fair on the basis of their prior approval of the outcomes these rules are likely to generate. The article argues that this position causes an irresolvable problem for



constitutional processes that seek to legitimately enact institutional change. While constitutional revision governed by formal equality allows the introduction of electoral quotas, this avenue is normatively untenable for proponents of affirmative action if they are consistent with their claim that formal equality reproduces biases and power asymmetries at all levels of decision-making. Their critique raises a fundamental challenge to the constitutional revision rule itself as equally unfair. Without consensus on the decision-making process by which new post-constitutional rules can be legitimately enacted, procedural fairness becomes an issue impossible to resolve at the stage of constitutional choice. This problem of legitimation affects all instances of constitutional choice in which there are opposing views not only about the desired outcome of the process but also about the decision-making rules that govern constitutional choice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50909>

TRANTIDIS, Aris, TSAGKRONI, Vasiliki
Clientelism and corruption: institutional adaptation of state capture strategies in view of resource scarcity in Greece

The British journal of politics and international relations, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 263-281

How do strategies of state capture adapt to tight fiscal conditions? The article uses a historical institutionalist approach and content analysis to study the case of Greece. Three theoretically relevant patterns of institutional adaptation are unearthed: first, limited resources for state capture do indeed trigger self-limitation initiatives as expected, but these initiatives replace costly benefits with less costly ones. Second, different forms of capture have different implications for the terms of political competition. Third, there is a mutually reinforcing relationship between clientelism and corruption, which becomes pronounced in the creative ways by which strategies of capture adjust to shifting opportunities and constraints. Clients are appointed in state offices and extract bribes directly from citizens. 'Client corruption' replaces extraction from the state with extraction through the state, which is less costly for the public finances: the benefit the governing party gives to its clients is the 'right' to extract rents for themselves.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50910>

TRANTIDIS, Aris
Is government contestability an integral part of the definition of democracy?

Politics, 2017 Vol. 37, No.1, pp. 67-81

Is government contestability an integral part of the definition of democracy? The answer to this question affects the way we classify political systems in which, despite a formally open political structure, a dominant political group faces weak opposition from other political parties and civil society organizations – an indication of a low degree of government contestability. In Robert Dahl's polyarchy, contestability is an essential dimension of democracy and, consequently, one-party dominance is classified as an 'inclusive hegemony' outside his conception of democracy. For procedural definitions of democracy, however, dominant party systems are legitimate outcomes of electoral competition provided that there have been no formal restrictions to the exercise of civil and political rights. The article examines the boundaries between democracy and authoritarianism, broadens the notion of authoritarian controls to include soft manipulative practices and explains why government contestability should be regarded as a constitutive property of democracy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45405>



TRENZ, Hans-Jörg, TRIANAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Complex and dynamic integration processes in Europe: intra EU mobility and international migration in times of recession

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2017 Vol. 43, No. 4, pp. 546-559
[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

During the last 20 years migration in Europe has become more dynamic and complex, creating a different socio-economic and political context within which ever changing migrant integration challenges have to be addressed. In contrast to previous periods, and especially the recession years of the mid-1970s and early 1980s, European governments have turned again more favourable towards labour migration in the 1990s and the first decade of the twenty-first century. Labour migration and intra-European Union (EU) mobility was seen as one of the driving forces of economic growth in the process of the consolidation of the European Common Market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44265>

TRIANAFYLLIDOU, Anna
A 'refugee crisis' unfolding: 'real' events and their interpretation in media and political debates

Journal of immigrant & refugee studies, 2017 OnlineFirst
[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

This article offers a comparative overview of the case studies included in this Special Issue with the aim of providing a narrative of how the refugee emergency in Europe has unfolded during the period 2014–2016. I look at the 'real' events as they happened, identify which events were taken up in the different national political scenes and media landscape as highly relevant, and then identify on the basis of a meta-analysis of the findings of the different articles, the main interpretative frames used to make sense of the refugee emergency. This meta-analysis allows me also to relate the discourses with the actual policies adopted or decisions taken with a view to addressing the emergency. The article focuses on contrasted discourses, how they are politicized in different countries and how they are eventually brought together adopting a frame of 'reason'/rationalization that reconciles solidarity with public order.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48864>

TRIANAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Beyond irregular migration governance: zooming in on migrants' agency

European journal of migration and law, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 1–11
[Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46125>

TØRSTAD, Vegard, SÆLEN, Håkon
Fairness in the climate negotiations: what explains variation in parties conceptions?

Climate policy, 2017 OnlineFirst

How to differentiate efforts and obligations fairly between countries has been among the most central and controversial issues in climate negotiations. This article analyses countries' fairness conceptions as expressed



in position documents submitted during negotiations leading to the Paris Agreement. A regression analysis investigates which country characteristics predict relative support for three fundamental fairness principles – Responsibility, Capability and Rights (needs). The most consistent and important explanatory variable turns out to be whether a country is included in Annex I to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which lists developed countries. This finding is compatible with the hypothesis that parties invoke fairness principles with the goal of advancing their own interests: non-Annex I parties wanted this particular scheme of differentiation to be upheld in the Paris Agreement, whereas Annex I parties advocated its removal. Notably, the outcome in Paris omits references to Annex I. However, the Agreement does contain multiple references to ‘developed’ versus ‘developing’ countries, hence introducing a more subtle and ambiguous differentiation than before. Post-Paris, seemingly technical discussions have encountered ‘roadblocks’ that partially derive from how the Agreement resolved the issue of differentiation between developed and developing countries. It therefore appears that negotiators will have to continue to deal with this issue, even though it may take on a new dynamic now that the Annex I division has less force. Looking for pragmatic solutions tailored to each substantive agenda point will be likely more fruitful than discussions at the level of fairness principles aiming for one overarching solution.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48265>



VAN DEN BERGE, Lukas

Montesquieu and judicial review of proportionality in administrative law: rethinking the separation of powers in the neoliberal era

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 203-233

The present era has seen an unprecedented fragmentation of the public sphere, a breakup of public imperium into separate pieces, not only left in the hands of supranational or subnational authorities, but also entrusted to private actors. With the abandonment of previously undisputed notions of strict legal verticality and the undivided general interest, the separation of powers doctrine as applied in most European systems of administrative law is in need of serious rethinking. Current debates on the judicial control of governmental discretion are still hampered by a discursive language and a legal grammar that tend to draw sharp lines between law and policy, awarding each of the three branches of government its own well-defined domain. Contrary to widespread belief, the trias politica as an ideology of disjointed powers and separate spheres cannot be traced back to Montesquieu’s theory of law, but only from its philosophical rebuttal and inaccurate reception in subsequent times. Ironically, a proper analysis of Montesquieu’s theory may indicate a viable way forward for a system of review of government actions that attunes to its modern social and institutional context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48073>



VAN DEN BRINK, Martijn

Päivi Johanna Neuvonen, Equal citizenship and its limits in EU law: we the burden? (Hart Publishing 2016)

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 251-258

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46075>





VAN LEEUWEN, Barend

Rethinking the structure of free movement law: the centralisation of proportionality in the internal market

European journal of legal studies, 2017 Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 235-265

This article analyses three important developments in EU free movement law from the perspective of the structure of free movement law. Each of these developments – market access, horizontal direct effect and the assimilation of justifications – is caused by structural changes in the application of the free movement provisions. Firstly, the Court of Justice of the European Union has used ‘backwards reasoning’, which means that the Court no longer maintains the consecutive order of the structure. Moreover, the Court has increasingly merged what were previously distinct stages of inquiry in free movement cases. The result is that the proportionality test has become the most likely tool to solve free movement cases. This process of centralisation can be explained by the Court’s aim to guarantee the effet utile of the free movement provisions. However, the centralisation of proportionality has a number of important consequences. Ultimately, the (almost) exclusive reliance on proportionality to solve free movement cases does not improve the functioning of the internal market. Therefore, the Court should also develop and rely on the other pillars of the structure of free movement law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48074>



VENTURINI, Alessandra, VILLOSIO, Claudia

Are migrants an asset in recession?: insights from Italy

Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 2017 OnlineFirst
[Migration Policy Centre]

In this paper we analyse the characteristics of employed migrants before and after the beginning of the recession in Italy to understand whether the economic crisis has exacerbated or reduced the high segmentation of the Italian labour market, with foreign workers largely concentrated in low-paid and low-quality jobs, even when highly educated. The analysis looks separately at male and female migrants because of strong gender specialization, with the female component highly concentrated in the homecare and healthcare sectors, and the male component mainly employed in the manufacturing and construction sectors. We inquire how employment, working conditions and wages have changed before and after the crisis in the sectors and occupations where foreign workers are concentrated with respect to the other sectors and occupations of the Italian economy. We conclude that the disadvantage of being in a segmented labour market nevertheless allowed for positive growth of foreign employment during the recession, but it implied an even greater segregation in terms of low-skilled, unstable, and poorly paid jobs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51129>



VIDAKIS, Ioannis, BALTOS, Georgios, BALODIS, Janis

Geopolitics of energy versus geoenergy of politics

Social sciences bulletin ; Вестник Социальных Наук, 2017 No. 2 (25), pp. 38-55

This study focuses on the significance of energy resources, supply networks and security, recognizing their key role in the analysis and interpretation of national and international politics and economics. Furthermore, the pursuit of ensuring guaranteed availability of oil and natural gas in the desirable quantities is gradually expected to play a pivotal role in the foreign policies and priorities of all the countries on the planet, especially those of the ‘Great Powers’ having increased dependence on hydrocarbons. Due to the consequent high



stakes of energy security, governments and businesses are strategically required to focus on and cope with rivalries as well as partnerships on a national, multinational and global scale. This development has led authors to revise the assessments of 'Geopolitics' and 'Goeconomics' and look for a successful substitute approach. In the paper authors continue to discuss about own proposed new term and concept of 'Geoenergy' (Geoenergeia), justifying the added value of a respective approach. 'Geoenergy' acknowledges the existence of international approaches, like 'Geopolitics' and 'Goeconomics' do, and even more, it may essentially be a tool searching for the main causes behind political and economic decisions, which are usually triggered by long lasting conflicts around the control of scarce energy resources. Additionally, the approach 'Geoenergy' emphasizes the energy power as a factor that contributes considerably to establishing the dominant countries and utilising their capacities over long historical periods in the world power system. The new approach 'Geoenergy' applies mainly when a 'Great Power' has a deficit in energy resources and is energy-dependent.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51504>

VIDAL, Guillem

Challenging business as usual?: the rise of new parties in Spain in times of crisis

West European politics, 2017 OnlineFirst
[POLCON]

The two-party system in Spain collapsed in the aftermath of the Great Recession with the appearance of two new parties, Podemos and Ciudadanos. How are we to understand the sudden emergence of these new formations? Using 2015 and 2016 post-electoral survey data to map the ideological space and model voting behaviour, it is shown that economic voting is only part of the story. This article contends that the transformations in the Spanish party system are best understood through the prism of the crisis of representation that unfolded alongside the severe economic crisis. It is dissatisfaction with the political system that drives the vote for both new parties. The results also show that a unidimensional ideological structure and a generational divide cut across these critical attitudes. The young and politically dissatisfied are more likely to vote for new parties, each on different sides of the ideological spectrum.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48266>



VIGNOLI, Daniele, PIRANI, Elena, VENTURINI, Alessandra

Female migration and native marital stability: insights from Italy

Journal of family and economic issues, 2017 Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 118-128
[Migration Policy Centre]

Previous research has noted that divorce rates tend to be higher when there is a surplus of marriageable women in the marriage market. This paper argues that the size and the composition of the female migrant population can affect the marital stability of natives. We tested such hypothesis taking Italy as a case-study because it exemplifies a male-breadwinner society and because it is a relatively new immigration country. We estimated discrete-time event history models predicting marital disruption on data from the nationally representative 2009 Family and Social Subjects survey. Our results illustrated that the increasing presence of first mover migrant women (coming from Central-South America and Eastern Europe) is associated with higher separation risks among natives, especially for couples with lower human capital. By advancing the relevance of foreigners as a potential driver of natives' family life courses, our findings add to our understanding of partnership dynamics in recent immigration countries.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51024>



WEBER, Matthias, SCHRAM, Arthur

The non-equivalence of labour market taxes: a real-effort experiment

The economic journal, 2017 Vol. 127, No. 604, pp. 2187–2215

Under full rationality, a labour market tax levied on employers and a corresponding income tax levied on employees are equivalent. With boundedly rational agents, this equivalence is no longer obvious. In a real-effort experiment, we study the effects of these taxes on preferences concerning the size of the public sector, subjective well-being, labor supply, and on-the-job performance. Our findings suggest that employer-side taxes induce preferences for a larger public sector. Subjective well-being is higher under employer-side taxes while labor supply is lower, at least at the extensive margin. We discuss three mechanisms that may underlie these results.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45190>

WOZNIAKOWSKI, Tomasz P.

Why the sovereign debt crisis could lead to a federal fiscal union: the paradoxical origins of fiscalization in the United States and insights for the European Union

Journal of European public policy, 2017 OnlineFirst

This paper shows that the emergence of the federal power to tax is the result of a sovereign debt crisis at the state level. I analyse the fiscal history of the early United States (US) to demonstrate how the institutional flaws of the Articles of Confederation, mainly the central budget based on contributions from the states, so-called ‘requisitions’, led to a sovereign debt crisis on the state level, which triggered taxpayers’ revolts in 1786/1787. This social unrest, in turn, was perceived by the political élite as an endogenous threat to the union and paved the way for the fiscalization of the federal government, i.e., the creation of a fiscal union with the federal power to tax based firmly in the Constitution of 1789. This analysis concludes with four insights for the European Union (EU).

This work was supported by the US State Department and the Directorate-General for Education and Culture of the European Commission, under Fulbright-Schuman Grant [25.04.2014], administered by the Commission for Educational Exchange between the United States and Belgium; the European University Institute under the Exchange Programme with University of California, Berkeley [04.02.2014]; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, under PhD Scholarship [09.07.2012]; College of Europe and Arenberg Foundation under ‘College of Europe-Arenberg European Prize: Exploring Federal Solutions’ (24.02.2015); and Fondation Jean Monnet pour l’ Europe under the Henri Rieben Scholarship (19.06.2015).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51566>

YIATROU, Mikaela

The myth of Cypriot bank resolution ‘success’: a plea for a more holistic and less costly supervision & resolution approach

European business organisation law review, 2017 Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 503-533
[ADEMU]

This paper advocates for actively minimising the price of bank resolution at each part of the new regulatory banking structure. It does so by examining how the banking resolution costs were increased due to decisions taken at different stages of the regime during the experience of Cyprus with bank supervision, early intervention, resolution and liquidation. The paper then moves on to argue that increasing instead of decreasing the lingering bank resolution costs in Cyprus tainted the picture of bank resolution success



for which the Cypriot experience has become somewhat of a posterchild. It argues that if the success of bank resolution is evaluated after a series of bad supervisory decisions, it is more than likely to conclude that resolution was successful because it resolved a very detrimental situation. Simply put, the success of the Cypriot bank resolution might as well equate to a gigantic failure of bank supervision. As such, while acknowledging the benefits and successes of the new regime, this paper tries to showcase that the application of the supervisory and resolution regime in Cyprus hides a lot of elements that are very far from successful, but which can nevertheless form constructive lessons for the practical application of the regime in the future. Advanced through a conference funded by the ADEMU project, which is funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 Program under grant agreement N° 649396 (ADEMU).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50208>

ZARAGOZA CRISTIANI, Jonathan

Containing the refugee crisis: how the EU turned the Balkans and Turkey into an EU borderland

The international spectator ; Italian journal of international affairs, 2017 Vol. 52, No. 4, pp. 59-75

[BORDERLANDS]

The events that took place during the 2015-16 refugee crisis in the southeastern EU region boosted unprecedented bordering processes. Borders were reinforced and extended and a costly and difficult deal with Turkey was undertaken; the western Balkans were turned into a vast buffer zone made up of multiple buffer states with fences of all types and sizes; while Greece was ring-fenced and to this day struggles to manage thousands of refugees stranded in camps all over its territory. By seeking to contain the refugee flows, the EU turned its southeastern region into a fortified EU borderland.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50168>



ZUCCOTTI, Carolina Viviana, GANZEBOOM, Harry B. G.,
GUVELI, Ayse,

Has migration been beneficial for migrants and their children?: comparing social mobility of Turks in Western Europe, Turks in Turkey, and Western European natives

International migration review, 2017 Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 97-126

The study compares the social mobility and status attainment of first- and second-generation Turks in nine Western European countries with those of Western European natives and with those of Turks in Turkey. It shows that the children of low-class migrants are more likely to acquire a higher education than their counterparts in Turkey, making them more educationally mobile. Moreover, they successfully convert this education in the Western European labor market, and are upwardly mobile relative to the first generation. When comparing labor market outcomes of second generations relative to Turks in Turkey, however, the results show that the same level of education leads to a higher occupation in Turkey. The implications of these findings are discussed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43247>



ZUCCOTTI, Carolina Viviana, PLATT, Lucinda,
*Does neighbourhood ethnic concentration in early life affect subsequent
labour market outcomes?: a study across ethnic groups in England and
Wales*

Population, space and place, 2017 Vol. 23, No. 6, e2041, OnlineOnly

The impact of neighbourhood ethnic concentration on ethnic minorities' outcomes is a contested topic, with mixed empirical results. In this paper, we use a large-scale longitudinal dataset of England and Wales, covering a 40-year period, to assess the impact of neighbourhood co-ethnic concentration in childhood on subsequent adult labour market outcomes. We distinguish the five main minority groups in the UK and develop theoretical expectations about how social interaction mechanisms in the neighbourhood might influence their employment and social class outcomes, given different group (cultural values and ethnic capital) and individual (gender) characteristics. By separating in time explanatory and outcome variables and by controlling for factors that mediate or confound co-ethnic concentration – such as neighbourhood deprivation, household resources in childhood (i.e. parental social class), and individuals' own education – our analytical model tackles potential problems of self-selection and endogeneity. Among other findings, we show that greater concentration of co-ethnics in the neighbourhood results in substantially lower labour market participation and lower social class for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women but better social class outcomes for Indian men. We link the outcomes for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women to cultural maintenance of more traditional norms, facilitated by greater social interaction. The results for Indian men, instead, suggest the positive role that high levels of group resources or 'ethnic capital' can play. Our study is, we believe, the first to demonstrate a role for co-ethnic concentration in childhood in explaining Pakistani and Bangladeshi women's low labour market participation and Indian men's labour market success.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/43245>





ACHARYA, Amitav

Global governance in a multiplex world

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /29, BORDERLANDS, Global Governance Programme-266, Europe in the World

Despite paying attention to a growing number of actors and agents, the literature on global governance remain remarkably traditional and Western-centric. Much of it still revolves around the existing multilateral system created under U.S. hegemony after World War II. In this paper, I propose a new understanding of studying global governance that reflects recent and ongoing global economic and political shifts. To this end, in the place of the traditional conception of a liberal world order within which the mainstream literature on global governance has been anchored, this paper employs the idea of a 'Multiplex World'. Unlike the former, the idea of a Multiplex World envisions a more pluralistic and diversified architecture of global governance shaped by a proliferation of transnational challenges, diffusion of new ideas, and expansion of actors and processes that lie at the center of global governance. A Multiplex World better captures the ongoing fragmentation of global governance, which in turn reflects a growing demand for new principles and approaches that cannot be accommodated by a simple extension of the existing but fading international order dominated by the US or the multilateral institutions it created. The concept of global governance, argues this paper, must come to terms with an emerging realities of the Multiplex World.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46849>





ACHILLI, Luigi, YASSIN, Nasser, ERDOGAN, M. Murat
Neighbouring host-countries' policies for Syrian refugees: the cases of Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey

IEMed Paper, 2017 /19, [Migration Policy Centre]

The question of how neighbouring countries manage the socioeconomic challenges of incoming Syrian refugees necessitates assessment of the policies developed, over the past few years by the governments of Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, to tackle the embracement strategies and financial challenges, whether through international, humanitarian or bilateral aid or national resources. This paper is composed of three chapters; each dedicated to one of three afore-mentioned countries. The status quo is discussed in terms of the latest data on the numbers of Syrians, the financial costs and the apparent socioeconomic implications. How policies are developed and financed by these neighbouring host countries, and what lessons and recommendations can be drawn from this analysis of policies and their financing is also evaluated.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44904>



ACOSTA, Diego
Open borders in the nineteenth century: constructing the national, the citizen and the foreigner in South America

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /46, Global Governance Programme-282, GLOBALCIT

This working paper describes and explains the historical origins of the division between the national and the foreigner in South America. In the early nineteenth century, all the previously Spanish possessions in South America as well as Brazil achieved independence. With this new freedom, countries turned their attention to asserting their statehood through the delineation of three constitutive elements: government, territory and population. The new governments had to define who were going to be considered as nationals, citizens and foreigners, and the rights that pertained to each of these categories. These countries were all concerned with attracting new settlers and very early on introduced constitutional provisions on open borders and equal treatment for foreigners. White, male Europeans were the principal addresses of open borders provisions in an effort to entice them to settle in territories presented as empty to the exclusion of indigenous groups, bring new industries, and contribute to the whitening of mixed race populations. Whilst weak statehood came with independence, forming nations was a much longer process and States used migration and citizenship policies as tools to define nationhood.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48009>



AKANDE, Dapo, GILLARD, Emanuela-Chiara
Humanitarian actors' engagement with accountability mechanisms in situations of armed conflict: workshop report

Anuário português de direito internacional, 2016

The Individualisation of War Project explores the tensions arising from the increased prominence of the individual in the theory and practice of armed conflict¹³³. One manifestation of this process of individualisation are the endeavours to enhance accountability for violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL). These include the establishment of international and national tribunals and non-judicial mechanisms such as commissions of inquiry, and the imposition of targeted sanctions. These are important measures for promoting compliance with the law and, consequently, enhancing the protection of civilians, but their implementation can give rise to tensions with humanitarian



actors' activities to provide protection and assistance, often to the same civilians. Humanitarians frequently have valuable first-hand information on violations or are in direct contact with affected communities. However, the risk exists that if they share this information with accountability mechanisms – or are suspected of doing so – this may undermine their operations (and those of others) and put their staff and beneficiaries at risk. This is not a new tension, but it has become more prominent following the establishment of a number of international criminal tribunals in the 1990s.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) / ERC Grant Agreement No [340956 - IOW]. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51546>



AKANDE, Dapo, GILLARD, Emanuela-Chiara,
*The Oxford guidance on the law relating to humanitarian relief operations
in situations of armed conflict: an introduction*

Anuário português de direito internacional, 2016

In many, if not most, armed conflicts, far more deaths occur as a result of the humanitarian crisis created by the conflict rather than from hostilities or the use of force. In addition to those who die as a result of a lack of food, water, access to medical care or adequate sanitation, untold suffering is caused in conflicts across the globe to millions of other civilians. However, in many recent conflicts humanitarian actors have faced serious challenges in delivering much-needed relief supplies and services to civilians in need. Humanitarian access has become a central challenge to the protection of civilians in armed conflict. Belligerents often impede the delivery of much-needed humanitarian relief supplies exacerbating hunger, disease and want. The United Nations Secretary-General, in his recent reports to the Security Council on the Protection of Civilians, has identified improving access for humanitarian operation as one of the five “core challenges” to enhancing the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) / ERC Grant Agreement No [340956 - IOW]. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51545>



APAZA LANYI, Pamela, STEINBACH, Armin
*Promoting coherence between PTAs and the WTO through systemic
integration*

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /17, Global Governance Programme-259, Global Economics

Promoting coherence between PTAs and the WTO through systemic integration; The proliferation of preferential trade agreements (PTAs) has resulted in a heterogeneous regime of trade rules applicable among WTO Members. The interplay between PTA and WTO rules has several implications, including risks of legal tensions and incoherence between both regimes, as well as between overlapping networks of PTAs. Consequently, adjudicative bodies both under regional PTAs and global WTO dispute settlement mechanisms are increasingly confronted with taking account of alien legal sources for the purpose of interpretation. Coherence between PTA and WTO rules thus depends on the degree to which adjudication at both levels – PTA and WTO – allows integration of alien legal sources. This paper explores the role of systemic integration as a method of interpretation under public international law allowing adjudicating bodies to deal with possible tensions and promote coherence within international trade law. It traces the various approaches to systemic integration pertaining to international trade rules as employed under both WTO and PTA adjudication. While systemic integration offers a public international law tool for reducing



fragmentation of substantial law, there is heterogeneity in adjudicative practice regarding the readiness to employ systemic integration for the purpose of interpretation. The article identifies possible avenues through which future dispute settlement could exploit the potential for coherence through systemic integration, as well as elements which could be taken into consideration when integrating multilateral and preferential rules. It also provides insight on how PTAs could facilitate the application of systemic integration by adjudicating bodies at both levels.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45935>



AUGENSTEIN, Daniel, DAWSON, Mark, THIELBÖRGER, Pierre
Implementing the UNGPs in the European Union: towards an open method of coordination for business and human rights
EUI LAW, 2017 /01

The paper examines the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) in the European Union via National Action Plans (NAPs). We argue that some of the procedural and substantive shortcomings currently observed in the implementation process could effectively be addressed through the Open Method of Coordination – a governance instrument that the EU has already successfully used in other policy domains such as employment, social protection and education. Section two sketches out the polycentric global governance approach envisaged by the UNGPs and discusses the institutional and policy background of their implementation in the European Union. Section three provides an assessment of EU Member State National Action Plans on business and human rights, as benchmarked against international NAP guidance. Section four relates experiences with the existing NAP process to the policy background and rationale of the Open Method of Coordination and discusses the conditions for employing the OMC in the business and human rights domain. Against this background, section five makes some more concrete proposals for developing an Open Method of Coordination on Business and Human Rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44854>



AUGENSTEIN, Daniel, DZIEDZIC, Lukasz
State obligations to regulate and adjudicate corporate activities under the European Convention on Human Rights
EUI LAW, 2017 /15

This study examines State obligations to prevent and redress corporate-related human rights violations under the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. It discusses the evolving jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in two areas of international legal doctrine of particular relevance to the business and human rights debate: the application of international human rights obligations to non-state actors (the public-private divide); and the jurisdictional scope of international human rights treaties (the territoriality-extraterritoriality divide). The study revises and updates a 2010 contribution to the mandate of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on the Issue of Human Rights and Transnational Corporations and Other Business Entities John Ruggie. The introduction offers an overview of the global regulatory framework on business and human rights. Part B systematises the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) on the public-private divide in terms of two categories of State obligations: negative obligations to respect human rights in relation to corporations acting as state agents; and positive obligations to protect human rights in relation to corporations acting as third parties. Part C discusses the ECtHR's approach to the extraterritorial dimension of State obligations to prevent and redress corporate-related human rights violations. The study discusses cases of direct extraterritorial



jurisdiction (acts ‘performed’ outside the State’s territory) and extraterritorial effects cases (acts ‘producing effects’ outside the State’s territory), and their respective relevance to the business and human rights domain. Consideration is also given to the growing body of case law on the extraterritorial dimension of the human right to remedy, which remains a pressing concern in the business and human rights domain.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48326>



BAKHAT, Mohcine, LABANDEIRA, Xavier,
LABEAGA, Jose Maria, LÓPEZ-OTERO, Xiral
Elasticities of car fuels at times of economic crisis: an empirical analysis for Spain
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /09, Florence School of Regulation Climate

This paper provides an updated calculation of the price and income responsiveness of Spanish consumers of car fuels, with an explicit exploration of the effects of the recent economic crisis. We examine separate gasoline and diesel demand models using a set of estimators on a panel of 16 Spanish regions over the period 1999-2015. The paper confirms the persistence of low own-price elasticities both for diesel and gasoline in the short and long runs. It also shows that the crisis of 2008-2013 slightly increased the price elasticity of demand for car fuels, with a higher effect on diesel than on gasoline. By contrary, the crisis slightly reduced the income elasticity of car-fuel demand. Given the intensity and length of the economic recession in Spain, the results of this paper may be useful to anticipate the effects of domestic public policies that impact car-fuel prices as well as to advance some of the potential consequences of crises elsewhere.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45424>



BAMIEH, Omar, FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M., JAKUBIK, Adam
Services input intensity and US manufacturing employment: responses to the China shock
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /39, Global Governance Programme-274, Global Economics

We present evidence that the negative effect of the China shock on US manufacturing employment is lower for industries that use services inputs more intensively. Different potential mechanisms for this finding are analyzed. This reveals significant heterogeneity across different types of services and their potential role in affecting labor demand and supply responses to greater import competition.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47424>



BASEDOW, Johann Robert
Business preferences in international investment policymaking: does European business lobby for international investment agreements?
EUI MWP, 2017 /06

Does European business lobby for international investment agreements? In the public debate, international investment policymaking has become almost synonymous with a policy domain subject to an undue influence of business on policy outcomes. This paper argues that business preferences and lobbying have little effect on outcomes in international investment policy. The perceived beneficial effects of international investment agreements are small, distant and uncertain, which results in limited business lobbying. Instead, bureaucratic politics seems to decisively shape international investment policymaking in Europe. The paper confirms these hypotheses by means of a detailed assessment of German and EU international investment



policymaking before and after the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, in-depth case studies of major international investment negotiations and an evaluation of the changing design of European international investment agreements. It concludes with a discussion of the TTIP negotiations as an important outlier to the generally observed passivity of European business in this domain.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46304>



BEKIROU, Stelios D., NILAVONGSE, Rachatar, UDDIN, Gazi S.
Mortgage defaults, expectation-driven house prices and monetary policy
EUI ECO, 2017 /09

We contribute to the literature on dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models with housing collaterals by including shocks to house price expectations. We incorporate endogenous mortgage defaults which are rarely included in DSGE models with housing collaterals. We show that our theoretical model of mortgage default is consistent with empirical evidence. We use this particular DSGE setup to study the effects of variations in house price expectations on macroeconomic dynamics and their implications for monetary policy. Extensive model simulations show that an increase in expected future house prices leads to a decline in mortgage default rates as well as in interest rates on loans, whereas it leads to an increase in house prices, household debt, bank leverage ratios and economic activity. As opposed to previous studies we find that inflation is low during a house price boom. Finally, we demonstrate that although monetary policy that reacts to household credit growth improves the stability of the real economy and enhances financial stability, yet it jeopardizes price stability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49404>



BEKIROU, Stelios D., NILAVONGSE, Rachatar, UDDIN, Gazi Salah
Implications for banking stability and welfare under capital shocks and countercyclical requirements
EUI ECO, 2017 /06

This paper incorporates anticipated and unexpected shocks to bank capital into a DSGE model with a banking sector. We apply this model to study Basel III countercyclical capital requirements and their implications for banking stability and household welfare. We introduce three different countercyclical capital rules. The first countercyclical capital rule responds to credit to output ratio. The second countercyclical rule reacts to deviations of credit to its steady state, and the third rule reacts to credit growth. The second rule proves to be the most effective tool in dampening credit supply, housing demand, household debt and output fluctuations as well as in enhancing the banking stability by ensuring that banks have higher bank capital and capital to asset ratio. After conducting a welfare analysis we find that the second rule outranks the other ones followed by the first rule, the baseline and the third rule respectively in terms of welfare accumulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47504>



BERNARDI, Fabrizio, ARES, Macarena
Education as the (not so) great equalizer: new evidence based on a parental fixed effect analysis for Spain
EUI SPS, 2017 /06

We investigate whether coming from a higher socio-economic background is associated with greater labour market success, net of own achieved education. We replicate previous analyses on the direct effect of



social origin, net of education, for Spain using a more recent and larger dataset that consists of the merged monthly barometer surveys by the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas. Compared to previous studies, we use a more refined classification for the respondent's education and perform a novel parental occupation fixed effect analysis that allow us to identify the specific parental occupations in which the strongest direct intergenerational transmission of socio-economic advantage occurs. We find that there is a substantial direct association between parental background and the respondent socio-economic status, income and household income, over and above the respondent's level of education. This result provides additional evidence that questions the idea that education is the great equalizer. We also show that the strongest intergenerational direct transmission of socio-economic advantages occurs for respondents whose parents either exert power and influence in large organisations or are liberal professionals in law or university professors. In the appendix we provide the Stata syntax for recoding the CNO11 Spanish classification of occupations into an index of socio-economic status (ISEI) and into the EGP and Oesch class schemes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48264>



BHAGWAT, Pradyumna, SCHITTEKATTE, Tim,
KEYAERTS, Nico, MEEUS, Leonardo

Assessment of cost-benefit analysis for offshore electricity infrastructure development

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /53, Florence School of Regulation

The application of cost-benefit analysis (CBA) for offshore electricity infrastructure projects with a pan-European impact is discussed. An analytical framework for the evaluation of CBA methodologies is presented. The framework is then applied to assess the CBAs of three offshore infrastructure projects (EWIC, COBRACable and ISLES). Overall, the CBAs assessed already comply with several dimensions of the analytical framework. However, based on this assessment it is found that scope for improvement in quality exists in three areas namely, in considering project interactions, in dealing with uncertainty and in making the results between CBAs comparable by ensuring full monetisation. Furthermore, the research also confirms the view that a common harmonised CBA methodology is essential for selection of PCIs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48524>



BHALA, Raj

TPP, American national security, and Chinese SOEs

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /03, Global Governance Programme-249, Global Economics

Free trade agreements (FTAs) are about far more than free trade. They are about national security. A trade deal may be ambitious in liberalizing or managing cross-border flows in goods, services, intellectual property (IP), and people. But, to argue for or against an FTA solely along the axis of free-versus-managed trade is to miss another vital purpose the deal can, and indeed should, advance: national security. This article makes two points. First, TPP exemplifies the possibility of national security enhancement of the United States. That may occur through the containment of China and its ruling Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Second, the debate over the definition of "state owned enterprise" (SOE) is one among many illustrations in TPP of the link between national security, trade, and containment. The 12 nations negotiating TPP were aware of this link, and deliberated the definition of "SOE." TPP excluded the Middle Kingdom from the founding members, while the founders wrote TPP rules to bind China if it subsequently joined the deal. Chinese



SOEs were of concern to them, for bona fide national security reasons, and so also were legitimate sovereign interests in providing goods and services through their own SOEs. The evaluation by America and its 11 TPP partners, as to which entities should be included in the scope of SOE disciplines, led to a set of clear rules.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45085>



BLUWSTEIN, Kristina
Asymmetric macro-financial spillovers
Sveriges Riksbank Working Paper Series, 2017 /337

The 2008 financial crisis has shown that financial busts can influence the real economy. However, there is less evidence to suggest that the same holds for financial booms. Using a Markov-Switching vector autoregressive model and euro area data, I show that financial booms tend to be less procyclical than financial busts. To identify the sources of asymmetry, I estimate a non-linear DSGE model with a heterogeneous banking sector and an occasionally binding borrowing constraint. The model matches the key features of the data and shows that the borrowers' balance sheet channel accounts for the asymmetry in the macro-financial linkages. The muted macro-financial transmission during financial booms can be exploited for macroprudential policies. By comparing capital buffer rules with monetary policy 'leaning against the wind' rules, I find that countercyclical capital buffers improve welfare.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50064>



BOHLE, Dorothee
Mortgaging Europe's periphery
LSE 'Europe in Question' Discussion Paper, 2017 /124

This paper is concerned with the development of housing finance in peripheral European states. Interestingly, the biggest mortgage and housing booms and busts prior to the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) have occurred in these countries, rather than in the core. This is surprising, given the comparatively low level of mortgage debt and the unsophisticated financial sectors in the periphery. The mortgage and housing booms and busts have also made these countries highly vulnerable to the fallout from the GFC, and have often been associated with severe banking and even sovereign debt crises. The paper asks why peripheral countries have been particularly vulnerable to housing and mortgage booms and busts; how these have shaped their exposure to the GFC, and how the GFC has affected peripheral housing finance. Building on literature on housing financialization and varieties of residential capitalism, the paper traces trajectories of housing-induced financialization before and after the GFC in four European peripheral countries: Hungary, Latvia, Ireland and Iceland. The paper argues that their differences notwithstanding, Europe's East and peripheral Northwest have been characterized by high homeownership rates and unsophisticated mortgage markets. The evolving EU framework for free movement of capital and provision of financial services as well as the availability of ample and cheap credit has induced a trajectory of financialization, which has taken two major but not mutually exclusive forms: domestic financial institutions' reliance on funding from wholesale markets, and direct penetration of foreign financial institutions. These two forms of financialization attest to a core-periphery relationship in the recent episode of housing financialization, whose hierarchical character played out in the crisis. Peripheral European countries experienced sudden stops and reversals of capital flows, which badly affected their banking systems. Unable to solve the looming banking crises on their own, they had to turn to creditors to gain access to much needed capital inflows. Different combinations of international conditionality, domestic policy responses and the original level of mortgage debt result in different trajectories in housing finance after the crisis.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51224>





BRESSANELLI, Edoardo, CHELOTTI, Nicola
Taming the European Parliament: how member states reformed economic governance in the EU
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /54

This paper aims to assess the role of the European Parliament (EP) in the recent reforms of the EU's economic governance. It shows that, despite the post-Lisbon communitarisation of the EMU policy-making, the impact of the EP was limited. Based on original interview data and a wealth of primary and secondary sources, it reveals that the EP was only able to produce limited 'first-order changes' (i.e., adjustments to the details of the policy regime), whereas it had almost no influence on the goals and instruments of the EMU. The paper argues that the limited influence of the EP can be explained by the dominant role member states (still) play in the EMU. They defined the 'policy core' of economic and budgetary policies (in terms of sound public finances and low inflation) before the upgrade of the EP's powers with the Lisbon treaty, and using several strategies they defended it successfully in the post-Lisbon context. The paper reviews the key policies adopted by the EU to tackle the crisis – from the reform of the Stability and Growth Pact to legislation on the Banking Union – and identifies five strategies through which the Council (often in tandem with the Commission) successfully managed to curb the influence of the EP.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48924>



BROCKMANN, Hilke
Happy newcomers?: subjective well-being of first-generation immigrants in Germany
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /63

First-generation immigrants in Germany are surprisingly satisfied with their life. We test to what extent selection, adaptation, or resilience explains their comparatively high level of subjective well-being (SWB). Using Panel data from 1984-2014, we run simultaneous probit and growth curve models and identify competing mechanisms of positive integration. We find mixed evidence for health selection: First-generation immigrants are younger but overall less healthy than Germans. Irrespective of selectivity, significant evidence supports purposive adaptation: First-generation immigrants maintain high levels of happiness by using the local German population as a benchmark only to evaluate their economic situation but not to evaluate their family life. Thus, there is economic but not socio-cultural adaptation. Finally, we find some evidence of higher social but not economic resilience among first-generation immigrants than among Germans. We speculate what this implies for family unification for migrants.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49424>



BRUSZT, Laszlo, CAMPOS, Nauro F.
State capacity and economic integration: evidence from the Eastern enlargement

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /52, Global Governance Programme-281, European, Transnational and Global Governance

We study whether and how economic integration increases state capacity. Despite the recent surge in economist's interest in state capacity, there remains a lack of theory-based detailed empirical measures. This paper introduces a new panel of institutional reform measures. We present a political economy framework highlighting the Montesquieu, Weber and Smith channels and yielding hypotheses about the judiciary,



bureaucracy, and competition policy. Our main finding is that the relationship between bureaucratic independence and judiciary capacity seems to be the main engine of the process of state capacity building engendered by the prospect of European Union membership.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48387>



CAMILLI, Andrea, LAGERBORG, Andresa
Do labor market institutions matter for fertility?
EUI ECO, 2017 /07

Using annual data for 20 OECD countries over the period 1961-2014, we study whether labor market institutions (LMIs) not targeted to maternity impact the total fertility rate (TFR). We distinguish between employment rigidities (ER) and real wage rigidities (RWR), since the former reduces and the latter amplifies the response of the business cycle to shocks. Panel regressions and principal component analysis reveal that ER, such as employment protection and union strength, increase TFR. On the other hand, RWR, proxied by the centralization of wage bargaining and unemployment benefits, reduce TFR. We also find evidence that unemployment volatility reduces fertility whereas wage volatility raises fertility. Thus, to the extent that labor market institutions affect unemployment and wage volatility, they may also affect fertility. We complement our analysis with a DSGE model that incorporates households' fertility decision as well as unemployment and wage rigidities. We find that downward wage rigidities amplify real contractions in response to negative demand shocks and lead to large drops in employment and fertility.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48484>



CERNISON, Matteo, OSTLING, Alina
Measuring media literacy in the EU: results from the Media Pluralism Monitor 2015

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /01, Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)

The Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom is developing and testing a number of indicators through the Media Pluralism Monitor,[1] a tool for assessing risks to media pluralism in the EU and beyond. This paper discusses the Monitor methodology and the results of the assessment of media literacy to date. The results from the Monitor implementation in 19 EU Member States in 2015 show that there is lack of comprehensive media literacy policy across Europe. Only four of the assessed countries have a tradition of policymaking in media literacy and well-developed policies in place (Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands and Germany). Moreover, the Monitor assessment indicates that the populations of the examined countries, on average, have insufficient digital competencies (i.e. information, communication, problem-solving and software skills). Only Finland, Sweden and Luxembourg score low risk regarding digital skills of individuals. The paper also notes that the media literacy indicator tested by the Monitor in 2015 was limited in scope. The indicator has been expanded in the 2016 edition of the Monitor but the key limitation remains the lack of data on the individuals' capacity to analyse, interpret and produce media messages.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45004>





COEN, David, KATSAITIS, Alexander
*Parliamentary procedures & interest group mobilization: evidence from
the European Parliament's committees*
EUI MWP, 2017 /16

This paper contributes to discussions surrounding interest group representation in the European Parliament (EP). Different types of procedures effect committees' demands for legitimacy, impacting the balance of private and public interests. We inspect a population of 10,000 accredited lobbyists, and the entire procedural output across the 7th legislature's (2009-2014) committees. The results indicate that committees with a higher ratio of Ordinary Legislative Procedures to Own Initiative Reports see greater numbers of private interests involved. However, in committees where the procedures' ratios are inverse we observe greater numbers of public interests involved. While this may overturn the premise of business dominance across the Institution. It has implications regarding the balanced representation of public and private interests on a procedural level. The paper offers a novel approach for framing the nature of the committee, whilst bridging discussions on interest group representation and the democratic deficit.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48525>



COOPER, Ian
*The emerging order of interparliamentary cooperation in the EU:
functional specialization, the EU speakers conference, and the
parliamentary dimension of the Council Presidency*
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /05

This Working Paper analyses three trends in interparliamentary cooperation in the European Union (EU). All of them pertain to the notable increase in the number of interparliamentary meetings in recent years. First, there is a growing tendency towards functional specialization, with the creation of three new permanent interparliamentary bodies for specific policy fields – foreign and security policy, economic governance, and (prospectively) Justice and Home Affairs. Second, the EU Speakers Conference has lately consolidated its constitutive role as the body that oversees the creation of other forms of interparliamentary cooperation within the EU and also supervises their ongoing functioning. Third, more and more interparliamentary meetings are held within the framework of the 'Parliamentary Dimension' of the rotating Council Presidency; this gives a role to the 'Presidency Parliament' which acts as agenda-setter, host and chair of a series of interparliamentary meetings during the six-month period. The argument of this Working Paper is that the collective effect of these three trends has been to rationalize interparliamentary meetings within the EU, making them significantly more 'orderly'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45151>



CREMONA, Marise
*A quiet revolution: the Common commercial policy six years after the
Treaty of Lisbon*
Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies WP, 2017 /02

The common commercial policy (CCP) has often been hailed as the most supranational, and the most successful, of the EU's external policies, through which it demonstrates real weight and influence in the world. This success has been attributed in part to the CCP's decision-making processes which were held up as a model of the 'Community method', as well as to the fact that the CCP has been accepted as an exclusive



competence since the early 1970s; its description as a ‘common’ policy is witness to a substantial degree of integration. It is in the provisions on the CCP that the Union’s external policy underwent some of the most significant changes as a result of the Lisbon Treaty. Seven years after the coming into force of the Lisbon Treaty, we can assess those changes and whether they do in fact represent, or have facilitated, a revolution in EU trade policy-making. In these seven years some, but certainly not all, of the uncertainties over the revised Treaty provisions on the CCP have been resolved and new questions have emerged. We cannot yet look back from 2017 to 2009 and see a true revolution in trade policy. But the Lisbon Treaty put in place mechanisms which could progressively lead to a ‘quiet revolution’ – a trade policy that looks very different from the paradigm of the last 40 years. Whether this happens, and indeed what such a trade policy might look like, will depend on the choices made by the Commission over the next few years, but also on the ways in which the Parliament rises to the challenge to exercise a strategic influence, and the degree and nature of public engagement in the policy choices to be made.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50434>



CROWLEY, Meredith A., HILLMAN, Jennifer A.
Slamming the door on trade policy discretion?: the WTO Appellate Body’s ruling on market distortions and production costs in EU-Biodiesel (Argentina)

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /61, Global Governance Programme-286, [Global Economics]

This paper presents a legal-economic analysis of the Appellate Body’s decision that the WTO’s Anti-Dumping Agreement (ADA) precludes countries from taking into account government-created price distortions of major inputs when calculating anti-dumping duties, made in EU-Biodiesel (Argentina). In this case, the EU made adjustments to the price of biodiesel’s principal input – soybeans – in determining the cost of production of biodiesel in Argentina. The adjustment was made based on the uncontested finding that the price of soybeans in Argentina was distorted by the existence of an export tax scheme that resulted in artificially low soybean prices. The Appellate Body found that the EU was not permitted to take tax policy-induced price distortions into account in calculating dumping margins. We analyze the economic rationale for Argentina’s export tax system, distortions in biodiesel markets in Argentina and the EU, and the remaining trade policy options for addressing distorted international prices. We also assess whether existing subsidies disciplines would be more effective in addressing this problem and conclude that they would not.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49444>



DELIMATSI, Panagiotis, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
National tax regulation, international standards and the GATS: Argentina-Financial services

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /42, Global Governance Programme-276, Global Economics

Can a WTO Member discriminate against foreign suppliers of services located in jurisdictions that refuse to share information with a government to permit it to determine if its nationals engage in tax evasion? Does it matter if the Member uses standards developed by an international body as the criterion for deciding whether to impose measures? In Argentina—Financial Services the WTO Appellate Body held that services from jurisdictions that share financial tax information may be different from services provided by jurisdictions that do not cooperate in supplying such information. It overruled a Panel finding that measures to increase taxes on financial transactions with non-cooperative jurisdictions were discriminatory. We argue that the AB reached the right conclusion but that an important opportunity was missed to clarify what WTO



Members are permitted to do to enforce their domestic regulatory regimes, and how international standards could have a bearing on this question. By giving consideration to arguments that the likeness of services and service suppliers may be a function of prevailing domestic regulatory regimes, the AB increased the scope for confusion and future litigation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47794>



DENNISON, James, TALÒ, Teresa
Explaining attitudes to immigration in France
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /25, Migration Policy Centre

Attitudes to immigration in France, as in most European countries, are highly stable and are in fact becoming slightly more favourable. • France has relatively negative attitudes to immigration when compared with other western European countries. • However, the French see immigration as a relatively unimportant issue affecting their country, considerably less so than other western European electorates. • The recent uptick in perceived importance of immigration in almost all western European countries has been far less pronounced in France. • The French see cultural assimilation as more important when deciding who should be allowed to immigrate than economic self-sufficiency, relative to other western European states. • Attitudes to immigration can be powerfully predicted by fundamental psychological traits, with individuals displaying openness and excitability more drawn towards pro-immigration positions and those displaying conscientiousness and concern over safety more drawn towards anti-immigration positions. • Attitudes to immigration are also powerfully predicted by broader political attitudes, such as left-right self-placement, desire for egalitarianism and desire for a strong government to secure safety. Also, individuals who are more sceptical of the motives of politicians tend to be more opposed to immigration. • Individuals living in more diverse regions and who have more ethnically diverse friends tend to hold more pro-immigration positions. • With the above variables, we can explain around 40 per cent of variation in attitudes to immigration. • Surprisingly, with the above variables taken into account, we find no direct effect of university education, parental education, nationalism, cultural supremacism, interest in politics or having lived abroad on attitudes to immigration. • Attitudes to immigration in France, it seems, are the result of deep-lying psychological differences within the electorate and are unlikely to be easily changed by exposure to new information or political campaigns.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46245>



DEUTSCHER, Elias, MAKRIS, Stavros
Exploring the ordoliberal paradigm: the competition-democracy nexus
EUI LAW, 2017 /03

The present article purports to shed a new light on ordoliberalism and to explore its role in EU Competition Law. For this purpose, the article analyses the ordoliberal school of thought in its historical context and re-conceptualizes its understanding of competition law that has been subjected to numerous misrepresentations in the existing literature. The main argument presented here is that the ordoliberals perceived a direct link between competition and democracy as the normative underpinning of competition law. This competition-democracy nexus rests upon the assumption of interdependence between the economic, social and political order and argues that both consequentialist and deontological values legitimize competition law and should guide its interpretation. Thus, competition should be protected as such, since it sets the boundaries of economic power and creates the preconditions for economic freedom and equality of opportunity. In this sense, competition law seeks to ensure that the functioning of the market does not undermine and is conducive to a democratic society. Further, we claim that the nexus idea could provide us with a better



understanding of EU Competition Law than a fully-fledged welfarist approach. In particular, the nexus idea could be traced in the field of Art. 101 and Art. 102 TFEU in the CJEU's deontological understanding of competition (i); the Court's balancing between procedural and consequentialist goals (ii), and in the Court's form-based approach (iii) that is responsive to input from economics (iv).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45291>



DIETSCH, Peter

Growing the pie or slicing it differently: on the need to disentangle two aspects of trade agreements

EUI SPS, 2017 /04

Recent trade negotiations frequently include investor protection clauses. The currently stalled TTIP negotiations are but one example for this trend. Against the background of an analysis of the case for trade, the paper asks whether such clauses can be justified from a normative perspective. More specifically, what is the impact of investor protection on the domestic distribution of the gains from trade between labour and capital, and how should we assess this impact from the perspective of justice? In order to answer this question, the paper develops a series of ideal-type scenarios that reflect the consequences of investor protection on employment on the one hand, and on the distributive conflict between labour and capital on the other. While no claim is made which of these scenarios corresponds to TTIP or other trade agreements, they provide a useful normative framework to analyse such agreements.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47285>



EENMAA-DIMITRIEVA, Helen, SCHMIDT-KESSEN, Maria Jose

Regulation through code as a safeguard for implementing smart contracts in no-trust environments

EUI LAW, 2017 /13

Smart contracts, self-executing agreements based on blockchain technology, are a hotly debated topic in the tech community, among policy makers, industry stakeholders and in academia. They offer the prospect of cheaper, faster and better transactions. The hype around smart contracts is also viewed with caution. We contribute to the existing academic literature by addressing some of the concerns about the legal nature, anonymity and reliability of smart contracts. Several contract law scholars argue that smart contracts cannot offer a superior solution to many problems addressed by traditional contract law, such as contract validity and legality. Furthermore, they argue that smart contracts cannot replicate the relational context which is essential for the day-to-day practice of contracting. In this contribution, we firstly draw a distinction between smart contracts based on public blockchains and those based on private or permissioned blockchains. While all existing contributions develop their arguments implicitly assuming that smart contracts are based on public blockchains, much commercial experimentation with smart contracts is occurring on permissioned blockchains. Importantly, many of the mentioned problems do not arise on permissioned blockchains. Secondly, we argue that there is a good reason to prefer public blockchains over permissioned blockchains for contracting, namely their capacity to create trust in otherwise no-trust contracting environments. This is the path to unleash the full potential of smart contracts. In contrast to critics, we argue that compared to traditional contract law, smart contracts potentially offer a superior solution for facilitating trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47545>





ESPA, Ilaria, LEVY, Philip I.

The analogue method comes unfastened: the awkward space between market and non-market economies in EC-Fasteners (Article 21.5)

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /62, Global Governance Programme-287, [Global Economics]

The compliance Appellate Body decision marks the latest twist in the long-running EC-Fasteners dispute. The question before the AB is whether the European Union complied with earlier rulings on its antidumping procedures. Broadly, the AB found that the EU had not, generally ruling in favor of the People's Republic of China. In the process, the AB raised interesting questions about what it means to be a Non-Market Economy (NME) in the WTO. While NME status has traditionally led to large dumping margins, the AB approach in this case may lessen the consequences for China. Among other things, the case raises the interesting and important question of how pervasive the taint of NME status may be when calculating margins. By allowing for adjustments of certain costs, the AB seems to constrain the more draconian analogue country methodology of calculation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49747>



FABBRINI, Federico, POLLICINO, Oreste

Constitutional identity in Italy: European integration as the fulfilment of the Constitution

EUI LAW, 2017 /06

The paper examines the notion of constitutional identity in Italy, with the aim to question whether the highest constitutional authorities of the Italian state have identified a core or fundamental elements of the Constitution which define its individuality. By analyzing the words and deeds of the President of the Republic and the case law of the Constitutional Court the paper claims that these two supreme constitutional authorities always refused to identify a set of constitutional values which cannot be touched by the European Union (EU). On the contrary, the paper suggests that both the President of the Republic and the Constitutional Court have endeavoured to emphasize the axiological overlap between the Italian Constitution and the project of European integration, considering Italy's membership to the EU as the best way to fulfil the Constitution's mandate. As the paper maintains, the same approach is visible in the recent Taricco judgment of the Italian Constitutional Court: while in this reference to the European Court of Justice (ECJ) the Constitutional Court mentioned for the first time ever the words 'constitutional identity', its ruling was mostly grounded on the notion of common constitutional traditions. The Constitutional Court invited the ECJ to revisit a previous ruling, emphasizing how that substantially conflicted not only with Italy's Constitution, but also with the principles enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. As the paper suggests, therefore, the Italian case offers an example of a founding EU member state where no identity narrative has been developed as a defense against the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45605>



FERRERA, Maurizio, BAUBÖCK, Rainer (ed/s)

Should EU citizenship be duty-free?

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /60, Global Governance Programme-289, [GLOBALCIT]

In this GLOBALCIT forum debate, Maurizio Ferrera argues for strengthening EU citizenship in order to make it not only attractive for mobile Europeans but also for 'stayers' who feel left behind in processes of globalisation and European integration. According to Ferrera, EU citizenship is primarily 'isopolitical' and



regulatory; it confers horizontal rights to people to enter the citizenship spaces of other member states and it imposes duties of non-discrimination on these states without providing for redistribution in response to perceived or real burdens resulting from free movement. Ferrera suggests several reforms that aim broadly at empowering the stayers. Among his proposals are an “EU social card”, universal transferrable vouchers for accessing social rights in other member states that stayers can pass on to their children who want to move, and a European wide social insurance scheme that would supplement those of the member states. He also suggests to strengthen EU citizenship with some soft duties, such as earmarking a small percentage of personal income tax for EU social policies or raising funds for such policies through fees on an EU social card or EU passports. Some respondents to Ferrera’s essay deny that free movement creates burdens that call for compensation or insist that EU citizenship should remain duty free. Others focus on the sources of solidarity and ask what duties of social justice apply to the EU. Several authors support Ferrera’s arguments while advocating bolder policy reforms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49746>



FIORINI, Matteo, GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia,
LANATI, Mauro, SANTI, Filippo

Asymmetric cultural proximity and greenfield FDI

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /56, Global Governance Programme-284, Global Economics

This paper investigates the role of cultural proximity (CP) on greenfield foreign direct investment (FDI). We build a conceptual framework that explicitly accounts for the asymmetric dimensions in the cultural relationship between two countries, and single out a symmetric element (similarity) and an asymmetric one (attractiveness) within a broad notion of CP. We use bilateral trade in cultural goods to proxy for asymmetric and time-dependent CP. We revisit the existing supply/origin-side theories of bilateral FDI to derive a gravity equation suited for testing the impact of both directions of asymmetric CP. To this end, we introduce several ‘destination-side’ mechanisms to rationalize the potential role of the origin’s culture attractiveness for the country that hosts the investment project. The econometric analysis confirms a positive role of asymmetric CP as a determinant of Greenfield FDI, and suggests a stronger contribution of the destination-side channels.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48784>



FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.

Economic governance, regulation and services trade liberalization

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /27, Global Governance Programme-265, Global Economics

Many agreements to liberalize trade in services tend to be limited in scope. Concerns about possible negative regulatory consequences of services liberalization is one reason for this. In this paper we provide quantitative estimates of the impact of governance quality on the magnitude of the potential productivity gains of external services trade liberalization, and, in the context of the EU, their distribution across member states. Our findings suggest that greater effort to design trade agreements with a view to improving economic governance would benefit both the EU as well as its trading partners. There is significant scope to incorporate elements of the approaches that have been used in the EU single market context into external trade agreements, and to use the latter to further the realization of a single EU market for services.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46491>





FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Services trade liberalization, regulation and deep integration agreements
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /47, Global Governance Programme-280, Global Economics

This paper investigates the role of different types of regulation in shaping the impact of services trade reforms. We find that measures of economic governance impact on the magnitude of the net benefits of market opening, and that the moderating effects associated with the quality of horizontal (cross-cutting) regulation may differ from that related to sector-specific regulation. For some services activities, market access liberalization can substitute for weak regulation/governance. For others there is a complementary relationship, implying that for market opening to have the greatest benefits it must be accompanied with measures to improve economic governance performance. Our findings suggest that from a national welfare perspective deep integration efforts need to consider the relationship between market access and regulatory regimes. The fact that our empirical findings are obtained for EU member states – an economic union – demonstrates the general salience of our findings for the design of deep economic integration arrangements.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48006>



FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Services trade policy: domestic regulation and economic governance
European Commission, European Economy Discussion Paper, 2017 /058

This paper empirically investigates the role of governance institutions in shaping the economic impact of services trade reform. The analysis focuses on the effects of services trade policy on the productivity of manufacturing sectors that use services as intermediate inputs. We find that these effects depend on the quality of governance institutions in the country implementing trade and investment reform. The moderating effects of horizontal (cross-cutting) and services sector-specific dimensions of economic governance institutions are found to differ. For some services activities market access opening can substitute for weak regulation/governance; in others bad regulatory governance is a binding constraint and needs to be addressed directly for market opening to have the greatest benefits. Our empirical findings suggest these complementarity and substitution relationships may be associated with the types of market failure that arise in different services sectors and the effectiveness of regulatory regimes in addressing them. We also find that positive effects of services trade and investment reforms are higher in EU member states.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50364>



FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M.
Services trade policy and sustainable development
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /41, Global Governance Programme-275, Global Economics

The realization of many of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) depends on bolstering the performance of services sectors and improving access to specific services in developing countries. We show that prevailing services trade and investment policies impact on access to services that matter for the realization of a number of SDGs: lower trade restrictiveness is an instrument that can enhance the performance of domestic services sectors. An implication is that pursuit of the SDGs should include a focus on facilitating trade and investment in services.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47684>





FIORINI, Matteo, HOEKMAN, Bernard M., JANSEN, Marion,
SCHLEIFER, Philip, SOLLEDER, Olga, TAIMASOVA, Regina,
WOZNIAK, Joseph

Suppliers' access to voluntary sustainability standards

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /18, Global Governance Programme-260, Global Economics

Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) have long become a usual attribute of international production and trade. Despite the fact that VSS are not legally binding, in order to be a part of global value chains, they have become de facto mandatory, and non-compliance may lead to exclusion of producers from the value chains. The relevance of VSS is reflected by a growing literature across social sciences, in particular economics and political science. This paper describes a new database that collects comparable information on 180 standards and their governance structure, across a wide range of products and countries. We conduct a first empirical analysis of this data with a primary focus on two aspects of standards and their governance: their practices and features in support of producers, and their geographic availability. We find high variability of support and availability across standards systems and countries respectively. Finally, we identify standards- and country-specific features associated with higher support to producers and higher geographic availability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45844>



FOSCHI, Matteo

Contracting with type-dependent naïveté

EUI MWP, 2017 /04

I analyse the optimal contracting behaviour of an employer who faces workers with different, incorrect beliefs about their productivity (naïve workers). Researchers in contract theory have analysed cases where the principal has full information on agents' true productivity, and cases where the principal has priors on productivity levels. I contribute to this discussion by introducing the novel assumption that workers' naïveté depends on their actual productivity level. In particular, I focus on the use the employer makes of this information when designing contracts under asymmetric information. The results highlight a new trade-off the employer faces between exploiting strongly naïve workers and designing efficient contracts for the most widespread type of worker, according to her posteriors.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46107>



FOSCHI, Matteo, SANTOS-PINTO, Luís Pedro

Subjective performance evaluation of employees with biased beliefs

EUI ECO, 2017 /08

This paper analyses how worker optimism (and pessimism) affects subjective performance evaluation (SPE) contracts. We let an optimistic (pessimistic) worker overestimate (underestimate) the probability of observing an acceptable performance. The firm is better informed about performance than the worker and knows the worker's bias. We show that optimism (and pessimism): i) changes the optimal incentive scheme under SPE, ii) lowers the deadweight loss associated with SPE contracts, iii) can lead to a Pareto improvement by simultaneously lowering the firm's expected wage cost and raising the worker's expected compensation. In addition, we show that worker pessimism can lead to SPE contracts without a deadweight loss, in contrast to the standard case in the literature.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48485>





GALARIOTIS, Ioannis, GEORGIADOU, Vasiliki,
KAFE, Anastasia, LIALIOUTI, Zinovia
*Xenophobic manifestations, otherness and violence in Greece 1996-2016:
evidence from an event analysis of media collections*
EUI MWP, 2017 /08

Research on xenophobia in Europe has recently received much attention in various academic disciplines. The existing scholarly debate focuses more on older patterns of xenophobia emerging as forms of ‘non-violent discrimination and segregation’ but pays less attention to xenophobia as a violent practice per se. This study attempts to examine xenophobia in Greece by employing an event extraction technique: we track violent attacks by Greek citizens on any kind of ‘foreigners’ by analysing a vast amount of text data available from newspapers and news websites over a twenty-year period: 1996-2015. We explore specific manifestations of xenophobic attitudes – physical and verbal attacks – to identify the actors involved and the targets of these violent xenophobic acts. Our results conform with previous studies in the field, first by highlighting the violent anti-immigrant behaviour of two actors, the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party (GD) and the police, and second by identifying the targets of xenophobic violence. Our contribution to the literature is twofold: a) an application of an innovative methodological tool – event extraction analysis – to the study of a significant social phenomenon; and b) a mapping of the actors and targets of xenophobia in Greek society over the last twenty years.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46565>



GALARIOTIS, Ioannis, GIANNIOU, Maria, IAKOVIDIS, Iakovos
*Factors and parameters of the EU performance in international
organisations: a theoretical framework*
EUI MWP, 2017 /03

The formulation of a distinctive and visible profile on the international stage is one of the central, challenging issues that the European Union has faced over recent decades. Developing this profile is essentially determined by (a) how the EU negotiates in diverse international contexts and (b) what are the outcomes of these negotiations. This paper aims to unravel the negotiating approach the EU follows in different circumstances. To do so, we employ an inductive approach, examining the EU’s negotiating behaviour in: (a) the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and (b) the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The case-studies pertain to the EU’s involvement in international human rights negotiations, thus offering valuable input both to the specific literature and to the literature on the EU’s international performance. We propose an ex post theoretical framework on the EU negotiating tactics in the United Nations (UN), identifying the factors and the parameters which condition its negotiating strategy and its international performance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45904>



GALE, Douglas, GOTTARDI, Piero
Equilibrium theory of banks’ capital structure
EUI ECO, 2017 /02

We study an environment where the capital structure of banks and firms are jointly determined in equilibrium, so as to balance the benefits of the provision of liquidity services by bank deposits with the costs of bankruptcy. The risk in the assets held by firms and banks is determined by the technology choices by firms and the portfolio



diversification choices by banks. We show competitive equilibria are efficient and the equilibrium level of leverage in banks and firms depend on the nature of the shocks affecting firm productivities. When these shocks are co-monotonic, banks optimally choose a zero level of equity. Thus all equity should be in firms, where it does “double duty” protecting both firms and banks from default. On the other hand, if productivity shocks have an idiosyncratic component, portfolio diversification by banks may be a more effective buffer against these shocks and, in these cases, it may be optimal for banks, as well as firms, to issue equity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45644>



GENSCHEL, Philipp, JACHTENFUCHS, Markus

From market integration to core state powers: the Eurozone crisis, the refugee crisis and integration theory

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /26

The Eurozone crisis and the refugee crisis are showcases of the problems associated with the EU’s shift from market integration to the integration of core state powers. The integration of core state powers responds to similar functional demand factors as market integration (interdependence, externalities and spill-over) but its supply is more tightly constrained by a high propensity for zero-sum conflict, a functional requirement for centralized fiscal, coercive and administrative capacities, and high political salience. We show how these constraints structured the initial design of EMU and Schengen, made them vulnerable to crisis, and shaped policy options during the crises: they made horizontal differentiation unattractive, re-regulation ineffective, centralized risk and burden sharing unfeasible and the externalization of adjustment burden to non-EU actors necessary by default. In conclusion, we explore possible escape routes from the trap.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46424>



GILLARD, Emanuela-Chiara

Humanitarian action and non-state armed groups: the international legal framework

Chatham House Research Paper, 2017

The UN Security Council should be encouraged to systematically include humanitarian exemption clauses in sanctions regimes, as this is the best way of ensuring they are replicated in national law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51564>



GILLARD, Emanuela-Chiara

Recommendations for reducing tensions in the interplay between sanctions: counterterrorism measures and humanitarian action

Chatham House Research Paper, 2017

This paper sets out a series of steps for systematically gathering information on the adverse impact of sanctions on humanitarian action and bringing it to the attention of Security Council members as well as the broader UN membership.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51565>





GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

Twenty years to address electricity market and system seams issues in the European Union: why? why not?

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /50, Florence School of Regulation

There are 'seams' when TSOs (Transmission System Operators) do not perform the same tasks in the same manner on the different sides of their borders. Seams are consequential for electricity systems because power flows are strongly interactive where interconnected grids link many TSOs and countries like in the EU. Seams are very consequential in the EU because we have a common continental open market while access to the grids, congestion management, and balancing of the flows are performed by individual TSOs. It took 20 years to the EU to really address this 'seams' issue: why? How did it change and how far? Will the EU new 'Network Codes' finally create a seamless EU interconnected system and internal market? Or not?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48048>



GOLOVLEV, Alexander

Das Pariser Opernballett auf den Salzburger Festspielen von 1953: ein tänzerischer Umbruch in der Festspielgeschichte oder eine misslungene Tanzdiplomatie?

EUI HEC, 2017 /01

The following paper attempts to show how a singular event of outstanding importance can leave a lasting imprint on strategies and effects of cultural diplomacy in a specific temporal and geographic setting. Within the history of Allied occupation of early post-war Austria, cultural policies deployed by Western Europeans outside of their hard power sphere of influence, i.e. occupation zone, have been long overshadowed by the superpower standoff and, concomitantly, by the politically determined historiography of the early Cold War. Taking the case of the Ballet de l'Opéra de Paris 1953 guest tour at the Festival of Salzburg, I investigate how this momentous appearance was prepared and negotiated with Austrian and American cultural actors, situated in a particular performative situation of the closing of this year's Festspiele and interpreted by discursively powerful critics in Salzburg and the rest of Austria. Taking the approaches of dance studies, cultural diplomacy and media history, I demonstrate how Lifar's neoclassicism proved to be a touchstone of the conflict between conservatism and modernity, nationalism and transnationality, in which outward deference to an occupation power could not mask the overall rejection of Parisian aesthetic offerings, yet simultaneously legitimising the troupe as globally relevant cultural actors. Thus, France's dance diplomacy overture was both crowned with success, showcasing French excellence in academic dance, placed itself within several prestige policies and provoked vivid debates, defying the bipolar systems of coordinates readily applied towards Cold War and offering a multidimensional reading of cultural diplomacies' varied power relations, causes and effects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48604>



GORYUNOV, Maxim

Sorting when firms have size

EUI MWP, 2017 /09

In this paper, I study the sorting of workers to firms, when firm size is explicitly taken into account. I develop a method to non-parametrically identify the match production function from data on workers' wages and firms' revenues and posted job vacancies. Under the proposed identification procedure, ordering of workers



and firms is identified independently, and can therefore be achieved using potentially different data sets. The model sheds light on the question of the exporter wage premium: exporters pay higher wages because they are larger, and higher wages are required to support a larger firm size.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46688>



GOTTARDI, Piero, MAURIN, Vincent, MONNET, Cyril
*A theory of repurchase agreements, collateral re-use, and repo
intermediation*

EUI ECO, 2017 /03

We show that repurchase agreements (repos) arise as the instrument of choice to borrow in a competitive model with limited commitment. The repo contract traded in equilibrium provides insurance against fluctuations in the asset price in states where collateral value is high and maximizes borrowing capacity when it is low. Haircuts increase both with counterparty risk and asset risk. In equilibrium, lenders choose to re-use collateral. This increases the circulation of the asset and generates a “collateral multiplier” effect. Finally, we show that intermediation by dealers may endogenously arise in equilibrium, with chains of repos among traders

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45725>

GRACIA, Pablo, GIL HERNÁNDEZ, Carlos J.
*Adolescents' educational aspirations and ethnicity: evidence on children of
African and Latin American migrants in Spain*

EUI MWP, 2017 /15

The study of aspirations among the children of migrants is critical to understanding the future integration and opportunities of ethnic-minority students. Previous studies on the factors leading to ethnic differences in educational aspirations have provided limited and inconclusive evidence, restricted to only a few specific national contexts. This article uses Spanish data from the General Evaluation of Educational Diagnostic (GEED) (2010) for students with an average age of 14 (N = 19,293) to examine different factors leading to variations in educational aspirations among the children of African and Latin American origin in Spain. Results from multivariate logistic models can be summarized as follows: (1) adolescents from African and Latin American backgrounds have higher college aspirations than their counterparts of Spanish origin, after accounting for their disadvantaged social origin and academic performance, while these differences – especially for the Latin American group – are concentrated among low-performing students; (2) the ethnic gap in aspirations is clearly more pronounced within disadvantaged socioeconomic groups than in more privileged groups, in line with the migrant optimism and social mobility thesis; (3) children of migrants who have recently arrived in Spain have higher college aspirations than the children of migrants born or fully educated in Spain, yet these differences are moderate; (4) speaking Spanish at home among the children of African migrants does not lead to differences in aspirations, compared to their counterparts with African-born parents who do not speak Spanish frequently. We discuss the opportunities and risks associated with such a minority aspiration-achievement gap, and its variations across demographic and socioeconomic groups, while framing the results within current policy and scientific debates revolving around demographic and migration issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47490>





GRESKOVITS, Béla

*Rebuilding the Hungarian right through civil organization and contention:
the civic circles movement*

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /37

Starting in 2010, the Fidesz party achieved in a row six (partly landslide) victories at municipal, national, and European Parliament elections. Not questioning other explanations, my ongoing research traces the remarkable resilience of the ruling party above all to earlier “tectonic” shifts in civil society, which helped the Right accumulate ample social capital well before its political triumph. This process was decisively advanced by the Civic Circles Movement founded by Viktor Orbán after the lost election of 2002. This movement was militant in terms of its hegemonic aspirations and collective practices; massive in terms of its membership and activism; middle-class based in terms of social stratification; and dominantly metropolitan and urban on the spatial dimension. Parallel to contentious mobilization, the civic circles re-organized and extended the Right’s grass-roots networks, associations, and media; rediscovered and reinvented its holidays and everyday life-styles, symbols, and heroes; and explored innovative ways for cultural, charity, leisure, and political activities. Leading activists, among them patriots, priests, professionals, politicians, and pundits, offered new frames and practices for Hungarians to feel, think, and act as members of “imagined communities”: the nation, Christianity, citizenry, and Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47245>



GRUNDMANN, Stefan, ESPOSITO, Fabrizio

*Investor-consumer or overall welfare: searching for the paradigm of recent
reforms in financial services contracts*

EUI LAW, 2017 /05

This article challenges the assumption that from an economic perspective the distribution of value (be it surplus or well-being) between parties in voluntary transactions matters at most for instrumental reasons—that is, for increasing the size of the pie. This assumption is probably the stronghold of institutional economics and traditional law and economics which most blatantly deviates from any legal perspective. A strain of economic literature going back at least to Adam Smith conceives of market relations as principal-agents relations between consumers and producers. As consumer welfare is not the only societal value, conflicts with other values can justify its sacrifice in some occasions. A just society cannot be reduced to an allocatively optimal general equilibrium. This article focuses on the development of two arguments in support of this framework. First, a coherence (or conceptual) argument. There is an astonishingly unexplored connection between the role of the consumer on the market and the investor in the firm—not to be confused with the “producers are consumers too” argument. Second, we build a principal multi agent framework where aggregate consumer welfare is the principal and consumers, entrepreneurs and the legal system are the agent. With this framework, we offer an explanation of central elements of the recently reformed EU financial services system, in particular fiduciary duties and the duty of responsible lending.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45513>





HADUSH, Samson, MEEUS, Leonardo
DSO-TSO cooperation issues and solutions for distribution grid congestion management
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /65, Florence School of Regulation

The role of DSOs is evolving due to the increasing penetration of intermittent and distributed energy resources in the distribution system. On the one hand, TSOs are accessing flexibility resources connected to the distribution grid. On the other hand, DSOs are actively managing distribution grid congestion, moving away from the conventional fit and forget approach. As a result, the need for DSO-TSO cooperation has become increasingly important. In this study, we first discuss market and grid operation issues related to different system states and the corresponding congestion management approaches. Second, we discuss possible solutions that are inspired by inter-TSO cooperation solutions as well as solutions that are being adopted by DSOs. Our findings show that the issues are rather similar both at transmission and distribution level; however, the need for cooperation and the solutions will depend on where structural congestion will occur and which borders will be managed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49744>



HALMAI, Gábor
National(ist) constitutional identity?: Hungary's road to abuse constitutional pluralism
EUI LAW, 2017 /08

This paper discusses a decision of the Hungarian Constitutional Court issued in December 2016, in which the judges refer to the country's constitutional identity to justify the government's refusal to apply the EU's refugee relocation scheme in Hungary. The misuse of constitutional identity, the paper argues cannot be derived from the previous jurisprudence of the Court. Right before and after the EU accession of the country the Court followed a mild approach of limited EU law primacy approach, which did not change immediately after Viktor Orbán's government introduced an illiberal constitutional system and packed the Constitutional Court after 2010. The reason for change has been the government's anti-migration policy, and the Court was instrumental to justify the government's desire to exclude refugees from Hungary and to evade its obligations under European law. The paper concludes that this abuse of constitutional identity for merely nationalistic political purposes discredits every genuine and legitimate reference to national constitutional identity claims, and strengthens the calls for an end of constitutional pluralism in the EU altogether.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46226>



HERITIER, Adrienne
The increasing institutional power of the European Parliament and EU policy making
EIF WP, 2017 /01

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45825>





HODGES, Christopher

US Sammelklagen: Wunsch und Wirklichkeit

EUI LAW, 2017 /09, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL)

Die US-Sammelklage ist das bekannteste zivilprozessuale Instrument zur gebündelten Durchsetzung privater Rechte und Ansprüche. Es soll der Prozessökonomie dienen und erheblichen Druck auf beklagte Unternehmen ausüben, das Recht zu befolgen. Dieser Aufsatz fasst die wesentliche rechtstatsächliche Erfahrung zusammen, wie dieser Mechanismus in der Praxis funktioniert. Dabei bestätigt sich eine breite Wirkung bei der Rechtsdurchsetzung. Er identifiziert aber auch Problembereiche wie eine Bevorzugung bestimmter Fallkonstellationen (insbesondere klagen gerne Wertpapierinvestoren), hohe Transaktionskosten und Abschläge auf die an die Kläger tatsächlich ausgezahlten Beträge, das Risiko, dass hohe ökonomische Faktoren die juristische Begründetheit der Ansprüche bei einer Regelung im Vergleichswege völlig in den Hintergrund treten lassen oder verzerren, die sehr begrenzte Prüfung der juristischen Schlüssigkeit solcher Fälle, die gesteuerte Auswahl von Gerichtszuständigkeiten sowie ein Umgang mit Interessenkonflikten, der von europäischen Politikern als missbräuchlich angesehen wird. Der Aufsatz hält fest, dass diese Merkmale vorhersehbare Konsequenzen einer Politik sind, die zu verbreiteterer privater Rechtsdurchsetzung ermuntern will, indem Intermediäre Anreize erhalten und die Risiken für die Kläger reduziert werden. Vor diesem Hintergrund stellen sich verschiedene Fragen für die Zukunft kollektiver Rechtsdurchsetzung in der vom US-Recht deutlich abweichenden europäischen Rechtsordnung.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46464>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., INAMA, Stefano

Rules of origin as non-tariff measures: towards greater regulatory convergence

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /45, Global Governance Programme-279, Global Economics

This paper examines some of the features of rules of origin (RoO) that makes these policy instruments nontariff measures, reflects on the causes of the longstanding deadlock in the WTO on multilateral harmonization of non-preferential RoO, and reviews recent trends in RoO included in recent preferential trade agreements (PTAs) involving the EU and/or the US. These reveal a steady and substantial movement towards adoption of similar approaches and illustrate that cooperation to reduce the trade-impeding effects of differences in RoO across jurisdictions is feasible. We argue that from a trade facilitation perspective such cooperation can and should pursue greater convergence between preferential and nonpreferential RoO, building on the developments observed in PTAs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48024>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., NJINKEU, Dominique

Integrating Africa: some trade policy research priorities and challenges

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /43, Global Governance Programme-277, Global Economics

This paper discusses opportunities for trade policy research to contribute more to efforts to integrate African markets, a stated policy priority for African leaders. Much of the economic research in this area has sought to quantify aggregate trade costs and the potential welfare impacts of reducing such costs, including through regional integration. This is important, but we argue that more focus is needed on the 'micro' dimensions of regional integration. These center on the trade-restricting effects of nontariff measures and regulatory policies and their political economy underpinnings. Of particular importance is research on mechanisms



to support market integration initiatives that recognize the multidimensional nature of the sources of trade costs in Africa, and the associated political economy forces within and between countries and regional economic communities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47804>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., SABEL, Charles

Trade agreements, regulatory sovereignty and democratic legitimacy

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /36, Global Governance Programme-273, Global Economics

Governments increasingly are seeking to use bilateral and regional trade agreements to reduce the cost-increasing effects of differences in product market regulation. They also pursue regulatory cooperation independent of trade agreements. It is important to understand what is being done through bilateral or plurilateral mechanisms to address regulatory differences, and to identify what, if any, role trade agreements can play in supporting international regulatory cooperation. This paper reflects on experience to date in regulatory cooperation and the provisions of recent trade agreements involving advanced economies that have included regulatory cooperation. We argue for a re-thinking by trade officials of the modalities and design of trade negotiations and the incorporation of institutional mechanisms that draw on insights of experimentalist governance approaches to enhance the scope for international regulatory cooperation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47225>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., SHINGAL, Anirudh

Aid for trade and international transactions in goods and services

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /44, Global Governance Programme-278, Global Economics

The empirical literature on aid for trade (AfT) mainly considers its effects on merchandise trade and investment. In this paper we examine the relationship between AfT and trade in services as well as trade in goods over 2002-2015 in both aggregate and bilateral analysis. We observe complementarities between services AfT and merchandise trade, reflecting the fact that most AfT is aid allocated to services sectors that are important inputs into production and trade in goods. The analysis suggests that most categories of AfT are not associated with greater trade in services. Only AfT directed towards economic infrastructure, notably transport and energy, is robustly associated with higher volumes of services trade. Given the importance of services for many low-income countries and the growing potential to harness new technologies to expand services trade, the results suggest a greater focus on disaggregated analysis of different categories of AfT to better understand how AfT can do more to support trade in services. Of particular note is that AfT to bolster productive capacity is strongly associated with greater merchandise trade whereas no such relationship is observed for services trade, suggesting AfT efforts do more to target capacity weaknesses that constrain growth in services trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47805>





HOHBERGER, Stefan, PRIFTIS, Romanos, VOGEL, Lukas
*The macroeconomic effects of quantitative easing in the Euro area:
evidence from an estimated DSGE model*
EUI ECO, 2017 /04

This paper analyses the macroeconomic effects of the ECB's quantitative easing programme using an open-economy DSGE model estimated with Bayesian techniques. Using data on government debt stocks and yields across maturities we identify the parameter governing portfolio adjustment in the private sector. Shock decompositions suggest a positive contribution of ECB QE to EA year-on-year output growth and inflation of up to 0.4 and 0.5 pp in the standard linearized version of the model. Allowing for an occasionally binding zero-bound constraint by using piecewise linear solution techniques raises the positive impact up to 1.0 and 0.7 pp, respectively.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45726>



HORN, Henrik, TANGERÅS, Thomas
Economics and politics of international investment agreements
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /19, Global Governance Programme-261, Global Economics

We analyze the optimal design and implications of international investment agreements. These are ubiquitous, potent and heavily criticized state-to-state treaties that compensate foreign investors against host country policies. Optimal agreements cause national but not global underregulation ("regulatory chill"). The incentives to form agreements and their distributional consequences depend on countries' unilateral commitment possibilities and the direction of investment flows. Foreign investors benefit from agreements between developed countries at the expense of the rest of society, but not in the case of agreements between developed and developing countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45964>



KALANTARYAN, Sona
Revisions in the blue card directive: reforms, constraints and gaps
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /59, Migration Policy Centre

The European Agenda on Migration presented by the European Commission (on 13 May 2015) among its key actions related to the fourth pillar – a new policy on legal migration – suggests the “modernisation and overhaul of the Blue Card scheme”. The weakness of the Blue Card in its current form as a tool to attract and retain talents in Europe is acknowledged and the need for reform is reconfirmed. On 6 June 2016 the European Commission presented a new Proposal (for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly-skilled employment). This study aims at presenting the Blue Cards in terms of its achievements, its prospects with the proposed reforms and gaps that will remain unaddressed after revision.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49124>



KARTTUNEN, Marianna B., MOORE, Michael O.
'India - Solar cells': trade rules, climate policy, and sustainable development goals

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /64, Global Governance Programme-288, [Global Economics]

India – Solar Cells is one of a growing number of WTO disputes that highlight the continuing tensions between climate change policies (and renewable energy manufacturing initiatives in particular) and established multilateral trading rules. The United States alleged that Indian policies discriminated against foreign solar cell suppliers operating in the Indian market. The Appellate Body broadly rejected India's arguments to justify the measure either under Article III.8 public procurement derogations or as a general exception under "short supply" and "compliance with laws and regulations" provision of Article XX of the GATT. We argue that the Appellate Body was correct both on legal and economic grounds. The case does highlight the continuing need for clarity about the allowed parameters for climate change policies within the multilateral trade system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49745>



KILPATRICK, Claire
The EU and its sovereign debt programmes: the challenges of liminal legality

EUI LAW, 2017 /14

This analysis focuses on the challenges the EU sovereign debt programmes raise for our understanding of legality in the EU by developing in particular the idea of liminal legality. Liminal legality, in the sense I develop it here, concerns legal issues awaiting legal location within one or more legal orders. I consider how long, and through which kinds of practices, do EU institutions allow unresolved legal spaces in the sovereign debt programmes to endure or re-emerge. This entails assessing the various EU judicial pathways through which sovereign debt programmes have been challenged. By stressing the temporal dimensions of liminal legality and the importance of viewing law as a practical enterprise, my analysis suggests that a narrowly doctrinal approach to recent cases such as Ledra Advertising, Mallis and Florescu does not capture the problematic dimensions of legality in the EU sovereign debt programmes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48205>



KLEIMANN, David
Reading opinion 2/15: standards of analysis, the Court's discretion, and the legal view of the Advocate General

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /23, Global Governance Programme-264, Global Economics

In Opinion 2/15, the Commission, the European Parliament, the Council, and the Member States litigate whether the Union is exclusively competent to conclude the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (EUSFTA) alone, or whether the EU ought to involve the Member States as independent parties to a 'mixed' agreement. The delineation of the scope of EU Common Commercial Policy following the Lisbon Treaty reform of 2009 is central to this proceeding. The Court's opinion, which stands in the tradition of seminal EU external competence cases such as Opinion 1/78 and Opinion 1/94, will further clarify the Union's constitutional identity in the area of EU external economic relations and is likely to have vast implications for EU external economic governance. This note, first, reviews the evolution of the Union's Common Commercial Policy in context of the Court's past jurisprudence and, secondly, scrutinizes the relevant methodological approaches

and standards of analysis, which the Court employs in its competence enquiry. It is argued that the Court retains ample space for discretionary judicial decision-making, which surfaces, most obviously, at the intersection of the competence enquiry and the necessary determination of the appropriate legal bases. The clarification and further refinement of the Court's analytical standards in its judgment as well as their transparent and consistent application have the potential to substantially reduce incentives for future litigation and inter-institutional political combat. The recent quarrels over the signing, provisional application, and conclusion of CETA provide sufficient emphasis to this point. Using the legal view of Advocate General as a benchmark, this paper, third, discusses the practical implications of the Court's judgment for EU international trade and investment treaty-making. The article, fourth, proposes a number of institutional alternatives that may serve to 'save' EU external economic treaty-making from 'mixity' and the pitfalls of the associated treaty-making procedures in the EU and the member states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46104>



KLOCKE, Andreas, STADTMÜLLER, Sven
Social capital in the health development of children
EUI SPS, 2017 /05

The paper investigates the impact of social capital on the health and health behaviour of children in the process of growing up. Therefore, the panel design employed includes 10 to 12-year-old school children, followed up for three annual waves. The data used is from the German survey of Health Behaviour and Injuries in School-Age – A Panel Study 2013-2020 (N ≈ 10.000 per wave). We take a longitudinal perspective to estimate the impact of changes in the volume of social capital on health-related variables. In this study, fixed effects models are used for longitudinal data. The findings show that an intrapersonal change in social capital over time has a significant effect on the health and health behaviour of an individual. This suggests that for the health development of (poor) children and adolescents, it is of foremost importance to build and stimulate social networks and resources (social capital) rather than concentrating solely on financial aid.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47846>



KOCHENOV, Dimitry
Busting the myths nuclear: a commentary on Article 7 TEU
EUI LAW, 2017 /10

Article 7 TEU is unique in that it established the procedures for stating the threat of a breach of EU values by a Member States, the existence of such breach, as well as a possible sanctioning mechanism to bring the recalcitrant Member States back to compliance, while not being confined by the general EU competence limitations. This commentary outlines all the sub-instruments and stages of deployment of the provision in question in order to demonstrate Article 7 TEU eminent usability in the face of the claims by the Institutions to the contrary which are as baseless as they are persistent. The goal of this contribution is to explain the richness and significance of Article 7 TEU, thereby busting the unhelpful 'nuclear' myth about it. Such myth proclaims Article 7 TEU to be 'unusable' and is deployed by those in search of a valid pretext – however feeble – to exclude EU law from solving the Rule of Law crisis of the European Union. Two Member States, Hungary and Poland, are working hard, day and night, to undermine democracy, the Rule of Law and the protection of fundamental rights, i.e. the foundational values of the Union. The claims that EU law should not intervene are irresponsible and, ultimately, illegal.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46345>





KOCHENOV, Dimitry
The citizenship of personal circumstances in Europe
EUI LAW, 2017 /07

The EU's is a curiously atypical legal system which construes the on-going shift from citizenship to personhood in global constitutional law in quite an atypical way. The advent of the person boasts, globally, a powerful ability to remedy the harsh edges of the arbitrary exclusionary legal fiction of citizenship by embracing those who do not qualify to benefit from it. In the EU, however, the turn of constitutionalism to personhood plays quite the opposite role: it disables the protections of EU citizenship. This curious turn, which this paper aims to document and discuss, has two consequences. Firstly, it annihilates citizenship as a meaningful legal status in the EU, since its declared benefits and protections can always be overridden by personal circumstances of the holder: precisely what citizenship, at its inception, was supposed to make impossible. Secondly, it deprives of protections of citizenship precisely those who need it the most, since they become invisible in the eyes of the powers that be. As a result citizenship in Europe is turning into a 'citizenship of personal circumstances' – a figure of inescapable individualism imposed on those in need, who are thereby detached from other citizenry and branded out as not good enough in the eyes of the Union – leaving little space to the grand ideals of the past.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46005>



KULIC, Nevena, DOTTI SANI, Giulia M.
Intra-household sharing of financial resources: a review
EUI MWP, 2017 /12

Since the 1960s, the allocation of resources in couples has been the object of much research in both the fields of economics and sociology. Today, the growth of women's economic independence and their increased potential to control economic resources within their households raise important questions about the dynamics of intra-household sharing and calls for a reconsideration of existing theories on the allocation of household resources. This article reviews, in a non-technical way, the two lines of research, in economics and sociology respectively, which have focused on the sharing of financial resources within a common unit of analysis: the household. After outlining their alternative applications and highlighting the similarities and differences between the two – starting from the unitary models of behaviour and encompassing bargaining theory, collective goods, and transaction cost approach – we discuss new developments in the form of the dynamic models and preference theory. Finally, we reflect on the challenges that the field currently faces and suggest possible pathways for future research.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46817>



KUSCHMINDER, Katie
Taking stock of Assisted Voluntary Return from Europe: decision making, reintegration and sustainable return: time for a paradigm shift
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /31, Global Governance Programme-268, [Cultural Pluralism]

Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) is a central component of European Union (EU) member states migration management policies and has grown in popularity over the past two decades. At present, all EU member states have active AVR programmes, however, despite the growing prevalence of these programmes there has been a dearth of research and evaluation on AVR. In addition, a common goal of these AVR programmes is to achieve a sustainable return, but this term lacks a commonly used definition, making sustainable return



an ambiguous policy objective. This paper takes stock of the most recent research on AVR focusing on decision making in the uptake of AVR, reintegration, and sustainable return. It is argued that it is time for a fundamental shift in our underlying assumptions regarding sustainable return in the field of AVR policy and practice. The working paper addresses key research gaps in the field and poses recommendations on how to move the agenda forward on AVR.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47064>



LANATI, Mauro, THIELE, Rainer
The impact of foreign aid on migration revisited
EUI MWP, 2017 /05

While policymakers hope to stem migration flows by giving foreign aid, existing empirical evidence points in the opposite direction: by loosening budget constraints, aid tends to encourage people to emigrate. In this paper, we revisit the aid-migration link using a substantially extended and adjusted econometric approach based on a gravity model of international migration. In contrast to the previous literature, we obtain evidence of a negative relationship between aid and emigration rates. This even holds for the poorer part of recipient countries, which suggests that the budgetary constraint channel does not play a significant role in shaping migration decisions. The most plausible explanation for these contrasting results is that, unlike in previous studies, we use migrant flows rather than migrant stocks as the dependent variable.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46124>



LANATI, Mauro, VENTURINI, Alessandra
The import of 'cultural goods' and emigration: an unexplored relation
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /24, Migration Policy Centre

The paper examines the effect of the import of cultural goods as defined by UNESCO (2009): cultural heritage, performance, visual arts, books, audio-visual material and design on emigration decisions. The import of cultural goods, by affecting individual preferences, reduces the cost of any migration move and favors outflows towards exporting countries. A gravity model for 33 OECD destination countries and 184 sending ones has been estimated for the period 2009-2013. The issue of identification and endogeneity has been addressed through the inclusion of a comprehensive set of fixed effects and by instrumenting cultural imports with past flows and an imputed share of cultural imports à la Card (2001). The positive relationship is robust across different classifications for cultural goods, areas of destination and alternative econometric techniques.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46145>



LEE, Neil, MORRIS, Katy, KEMENY, Thomas
Immobility and the Brexit vote
LSE International Inequalities Institute, 2017 /19

Popular explanations of the Brexit vote have centred on the division between cosmopolitan internationalists who voted Remain and geographically rooted individuals who voted Leave. In this article, we conduct the first empirical test of whether residential immobility—the concept underpinning this distinction—was an important variable in the Brexit vote. We find that locally rooted individuals—defined as those living in



their county of birth—were 7% more likely to support Leave. However, the impact of immobility was filtered by local circumstances: immobility only mattered for respondents in areas experiencing relative economic decline or increases in migrant populations.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50427>



LEMIERE, Sophie

Islamist echoes in the context of the Tunisian Islamist Party's 10th congress

EUI MWP, 2017 /07

Since the uprising in 2011, Tunisia is seen as a political lab whose experiences impact the entire region. The return to the political scene of the Islamists of the Ennahdha Party, and their democratic ascension to power, came as a surprise, if not a shock, to many international and local observers. The party became a key actor beyond national borders and took a step further by marking its 10th Congress with the announcement of the separation of its political and religious activities. The Tunisian experience is represented as an example for other Islamist parties so should we see the secularization of Ennahdha's discourse as being at the forefront of the Islamist movement? Or has the party already gone beyond Islamism, and in fact created a rupture with other Islamist parties? Re-branding does not imply a change in ideology but a change of perception, inside and outside the party. This analysis looks at the perception of the reform intended by Ennahdha from the point of view of foreign Islamist parties in the context of the 10th Party Congress in May 2016.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46114>



LEVY, Philip I.

The treatment of Chinese SOEs in China's WTO protocol of accession

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /04, Global Governance Programme-250, [Global Economics]

The two central issues in China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) were its economic size and the large role the state had played in economic decisions. The treatment of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) as central to addressing the latter point. While the Protocol of Accession imposed obligations on China that went beyond what was required of other WTO members, it has not been effective at resolving concerns about Chinese SOEs. This demonstrates, in part, the limitations of using the WTO as a vehicle to promote economic reform.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45984>



LEVY, Yagil

Conceptualizing the legitimacy of using force

EUI SPS, 2017 /03

The question of what constitutes the legitimacy of using force targeting an external adversary, has become especially relevant since the wars that followed the 9/11 events and the post-Cold War's interventions in human crises. However, international relations is the main field in which this issue is discussed while political scientists tend to mix legitimacy with supportive public opinion. This paper is conceptually motivated. It begins by defining the concept of the legitimacy of using force. It then analyzes the two components of this legitimacy: the first represents the constant, socially constructed component, and the second is a dynamic



component, on which the paper focuses. It is constituted by several mutually related variables which are critical for increasing or decreasing the constant component of this legitimacy and can be circumstantially and contextually used by leaders to mobilize support.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47284>



LIN, Li-Wen

A network anatomy of Chinese state-owned enterprises

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /07, Global Governance Programme-251, Global Economics

This Article provides an anatomy of Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) by unpacking their various relations with different types of state organs. It shows that Chinese SOEs are embedded in a network composed of dense and complex links with the state. Shareholding ties, albeit important, are only one of the many relations with the state. This network perspective provides a rather comprehensive overview of the basic architecture of China's state-owned sector. It illustrates important governance institutions that are unobservable from the laws on the book and distinctive from international standards. It clarifies some SOE behaviors that appear puzzling when taking the individual firm as the unit of analysis. It also raises challenging questions to various areas of law in the globalization context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45184>



MALGOUYRES, Clément

Trade shocks and far-right voting: evidence from French presidential elections

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /21, Global Governance Programme-263, Global Economics

The rise of radical right parties is a Europe-wide phenomenon. While many studies describe the individual or regional characteristics associated with high propensity to vote for the far-right, we know little about the causal impact of economic shocks on electoral support for the far-right. Over the period 1995-2012, we examine the impact of trade-shocks, measured as exposure to low-wage country import competition, on the local vote share of the National Front, the French main far-right party, during presidential elections. We use small communities (cantons) as units of observations and include province (département) fixed effects, so that the identifying variation comes from within-province change in imports exposure over time. We find evidence of a small but significantly positive impact of import competition exposure on votes for the far-right: a one standard-deviation increase in imports-per-worker causes the change in the far-right share to increase by 7 percent of a standard deviation. Further results suggest that this effect has been increasing over the time period considered. We conduct a simple sensitivity test supporting the notion that (i) omitting local share of immigrants is likely to bias our estimate downward, and that (ii) this bias is likely to be negligible.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45886>



MARCUZZI, Stefano

The battle of Gorizia (6-17 August 1916): a turning point in Italy's war

EUI MWP, 2017 /14

The battle of Gorizia, also known as the sixth battle of the Isonzo, was fought on 2-17 August 1916. The Italian Chief of Staff, Luigi Cadorna, managed to conquer (or “liberate”, according to the Italian narration of Italy's participation to the Great War) the first city in Austro-Hungarian territory. It proved a turning point in



Italy's war, for it boosted Italian morale – shaken by earlier bloody failures – and revalidated the war amongst the Italian public. It also strengthened Italy's reputation vis a vis its allies of the Triple Entente – Britain, France and Russia – largely disappointed, up to that moment, with Italy's contribution to the common cause; as a result, Cadorna's victory paved the way for more effective inter-allied co-operation. However, it proved the single noteworthy success of the Isonzo campaign. This essay analyses the peculiarities of the battle of Gorizia, focusing on how victory was possible, and how it contributed to re-shape the Italian participation to the First World War.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47224>



MASTROMATTEO, Andrea

WTO and SOEs: overview of article XVII and related provisions of the GATT 1994

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /08, Global Governance Programme-252, Global Economics

By acting as a trader, a State may influence the direction of international trade through its purchases and sales decisions without resort to other more direct means of intervention such as the application of tariffs and quotas. The GATT recognizes that States may choose to participate in international commerce in competition with private firms, but it does not leave them with a free hand when it comes to carrying out their trading activities. The core rules regulating a State's trading operations are found in Article XVII and related provisions of the GATT 1994. In the 70 years since their adoption, developments in both the GATT 1947 and the WTO have uncovered a set of seldom employed and relatively shallow disciplines rooted in the principle of non-discrimination, raising doubts about their relevance to the kinds "State trading" activities undertaken today. It remains true, however, that while State trading enterprises continue to operate across the world, and fundamental questions about the full reach and scope of the existing rules endure, it cannot be excluded that the limits of Article XVII and related provisions of the GATT 1994 may well be explored in the future practice of WTO Members, thereby clarifying their regulatory function in the modern trading system.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45584>



MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

Last mile for tuna (to a safe harbor): what is the TBT agreement all about?

EUI RSCAS, 2018/03, Global Governance Programme-292, [Global Economics]

The WTO Agreement on TBT (Technical Barriers to Trade) aims at taming NTBs (nontariff barriers), the main instrument segmenting markets nowadays. Some of the terms used to flesh out the commitments undertaken are borrowed from the GATT, and some originate in the modern regulatory reality as expressed through SDOs (standard-development organizations). It does not share a copy-cat function with the GATT, though. Alas, the WTO Appellate Body, by understanding words as 'invariances', e.g., interpreting them out of context (without asking what is the purpose for the TBT?), has not only exported its GATT case law, but also misapplied it into the realm of TBT, and ended up with significant errors. In the most recent report of the tuna-saga, an ongoing dispute between Mexico and the United States, a panel corrected some of the pre-existing misunderstandings regarding the scope and function of TBT. Problems though, persist. Importantly, we cannot rely on instincts of isolated adjudicators to get it right. Only a coherent test for consistency with the TBT can serve this function. This is what we still miss. In what follows, we explain why the current approach is erroneous, and advance an alternative understanding, which could help implement the TBT in a manner faithful to its negotiating intent, and objective function.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50784>





MAVROIDIS, Petros C., JANOW, Merit E.

Free markets, state involvement, and the WTO: Chinese state owned enterprises (SOEs) in the ring

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /13, Global Governance Programme-256, Global Economics

The WTO has struggled with the treatment of nonmarket economies (NMEs). What was a nonissue in the original GATT (because of the homogeneity of participants) became quite an issue with the accession of formally centrally planned economies, which were not transformed to market economies, at least not in the eyes of the incumbents. Contracting this issue has proved to be so far always wanting, and leaving it to adjudicators has not produced good results either. With respect to Chinese SOEs this risks continuing to be an issue, since the contractually agreed deadline (2016) after which China should not be treated as NME anymore, risks proving to be full of holes and loopholes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45585>



MCCLURE, Julia

Emperor's new clothes?: using medieval history to reflect on the globalization paradigm

EUI MWP, 2017 /01

This paper aims to give a face to the 'globalization paradigm' at work in some global histories and to recognize similarities between this meta-narrative coordination of space and time, and older meta-narratives of the world. Narrating the space and time of the world in order to understand and represent its coherent meaning is not a new phenomenon. This paper looks to medieval history to show that despite claims that the history of globalization is unique to modernity, the meta-narrative is familiar to narrations of the space and time of the world produced in the Middle Ages, before the supposed advent of globalization. The aim is to challenge the assumption that the globalization paradigm is a modern phenomenon, since this assumption conceals links to old historiographies and epistemologies. It suggests that medieval history can offer a critical reflection on existing global histories as well as opening up new directions for the future of the field. In addition to questioning the 'modernity' of the globalization paradigm medieval history acts as a reminder of the historically constructed nature of global concepts and the need to think about the 'globe' as a diversely narrated and constructed subject rather than a singular-empirical object. The paper looks to the European Middle Ages to reflect on the politics of conceptualisations and historicisations of the 'globe', and to show that pluralities are not only produced beyond Europe but within it, and this is a tactical-historiographical move to break away from the contours of pre-existing critiques from the fields of postcolonial and Latin American studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45344>



MOLTENI, Francesco, PAPPA, Evi

The combination of monetary and fiscal policy shocks: a TVP-FAVAR approach

EUI MWP, 2017 /13

This paper analyzes jointly the effects of monetary and fiscal policy shocks in the US economy using a factor augmented vector autoregressive model with drifting coefficients and stochastic volatility. The time varying structure of the model allows to assess the impact of monetary policy shocks in the same periods when fiscal policy shocks identified via the narrative approach are also at play. In this way we study how the monetary policy transmission changes conditional on expansionary or contractionary exogenous fiscal policies, which



are determined by the discretionary intervention of the fiscal authority and are not the response of business cycle fluctuations or the reaction to monetary policy. We find that fiscal policy strongly affects the impulse responses to monetary policy shocks through the aggregate demand channel. These results are relevant to understand the implications of different policy mixes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47044>



MOUAWAD, Jami l

Unpacking Lebanon's resilience: undermining state institutions and consolidating the system?

IAI Working Papers, 2017 /17

Despite ongoing crises Lebanon carries on adapting and accommodating itself to new realities and challenges. As a result, international and national actors continue to praise Lebanon's resilience. This resilience finds roots within state-society relations that have long undermined state institutions while empowering a "system" of patronage and clientelism often endorsed directly or indirectly by the international community. Extolling Lebanon's resilience secures the resilience of the system and undermines public institutions of the state, rendering society dependent on the system rather than on the state. Lebanon's lauded resilience is actually the resilience of its elites, whose purpose is to undermine state institutions. The stability of Lebanon is the resilience of its elites, which in turn hides the seeds of conflict and instability that might erupt at any point.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51184>



MUIR, Elise, KILPATRICK, Claire, MILLER, Jeffrey, DE WITTE, Bruno (ed/s)

How EU law shapes opportunities for preliminary references on fundamental rights: discrimination, data protection and asylum

EUI LAW, 2017 /17

This publication explores the impact of procedural provisions inserted in EU fundamental rights legislation (in particular non-discrimination law) that are aimed at facilitating access to court in support or on behalf of victims. The papers investigate the interplay between: 1. 'collective actors' understood in the broad sense to cover civil society organisations and independent organisations such as equality bodies intended to represent individuals; 2. the actual litigation on EU fundamental rights law before domestic courts as it unfolds before the CJEU by way of preliminary references; and 3. the rules on access to domestic courts (shaped, to some extent, by EU legislation) as providing legal opportunity structures for preliminary references to the CJEU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49324>



NOTERMANS, Ton, PIATTONI, Simona

Democracy and (dis)-integration: the conditions for a legitimate and effective economic and political organization

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /40

Our aim in this paper is to address the big questions of today's European Union, more specifically, the Union's deep legitimacy deficit that touches upon all aspects of input, throughout and output. We make three main points. (1) That the current crisis of European integration is to be understood as a manifestation of a broader question that concerns the conditions under which liberal democracy and a market economy may



be made compatible. (2) That the long-term dynamics of European integration is driven by the inherent tension in democratic systems between representative and effective governance. (3) That the most urgent task facing European integration research is the normative imperative to rethink effective and legitimate democratic practices – who is involved, at what level, in what capacity, together with whom – and to redesign the boundaries of democratic governance between the EU and the member states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47793>



OESCH, Daniel, RENNWALD, Line
Electoral competition in Europe's new tripolar political space: class voting for the left, centre-right and radical right
EUI MWP, 2017 /02

In a growing number of countries, the two dominant political poles of the 20th century, the parties of the Left and the Centre-Right, are challenged by a third pole made up by the Radical Right. Between 2000 and 2015, the Radical Right has obtained more than 12 per cent of the vote in over ten Western European countries and in over twenty national elections. We argue that the three poles compete with each other for the allegiance of different social classes. Our analysis shows the micro-foundations of class voting in nine West European countries where the political space was tripolar for part – or all – of the period between 2000 and 2015. Based on the European Social Survey 2002-2014, we find that socio-cultural professionals still form the party preserve of the Left, and large employers and managers constitute the party preserve of the Centre-Right. However, the Radical Right competes with the Centre-Right for the votes of small business owners, and it challenges the Left over its traditional working-class stronghold. These two contested strongholds attest to the coexistence of old and new patterns of class voting. The analysis of voters' attitudes shows that old patterns are structured by the economic axis of conflict: production workers' support for the Left and small business owners' endorsement of the Centre-Right. In contrast, new patterns are linked to the rise of the Radical Right and structured by the cultural axis of conflict: the support for the Radical Right by production workers and small business owners.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45528>



PANNIA, Paola
The elephant in the courtroom: a socio-legal study on how judges manage cultural diversity in criminal law cases in Italy and the UK
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /58, Global Governance Programme-285, [Cultural Pluralism]

How do judges manage cases in which offenders belonging to a minority group invoke their cultural background to obtain special legal treatment? What are the outcomes of their judgments and what arguments posited to justify them? This paper attempts to answer these questions, by drawing on the results of socio-legal research aimed at identifying and analysing judicial reasoning (and decisions) in cases from 1993 to 2013 where “cultural arguments” were pleaded by the offender or raised by the judge (i.e. as a motive, justification, excuse, or mitigating or aggravating circumstance), in Italian and English courtrooms. The research reveals a different approach towards diversity management in the Italian and English courtrooms. Embracing strategies of “cultural reductionism” and “cultural denial”, respectively, Italian judges reveal a limited awareness of the complex issues surrounding cultural diversity, while English judges show uneasiness and disorientation in managing the “cultural factor”. The different approaches notwithstanding, results point an interesting convergence: in the absence of policies and tools for managing cultural diversity in the courtroom, Italian and English judges try avoid directly addressing the “cultural question”.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49164>





PETERS, Floris, SCHMEETS, Hans, VINK, Maarten Peter
Perspectief op Nederlanderschap: het effect van de snelheid van naturalisatie
Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS) Bevolkingstrends, 2017 /01

Op 28 juni 2016 heeft een meerderheid in de Tweede Kamer ingestemd met een wetsvoorstel ter verlenging van de naturalisatietermijn. Momenteel komen migranten na vijf jaar onafgebroken verblijf in Nederland in aanmerking voor naturalisatie. Voor migranten die sinds drie jaar getrouwd zijn of een geregistreerd partnerschap hebben met een Nederlandse partner is alleen toelating en hoofdverblijf in Nederland vereist op het moment van naturalisatie. Het ingediende wetsvoorstel verhoogt de minimale verblijfstermijn naar zeven jaar en eist van migranten met een Nederlandse partner drie jaar onafgebroken verblijf in Nederland. Uit de memorie van toelichting blijkt dat de regering een verlenging van de verblijfstermijn beoogt omdat migranten na vijf jaar nog niet 'tot de meest volledige vorm van participatie in de samenleving zijn gekomen.' (Tweede Kamer, 2014). Ter ondersteuning verwijst de regering naar onderzoek dat uitwijst dat verblijfsduur een positief effect sorteert op de integratie van migranten. Ze concludeert als volgt: 'Thans is het gevoelen dat een termijn van zeven jaar meer recht doet aan de gedachte dat een meer substantiële periode van verblijf en toelating vooraf dient te gaan aan de verlening van het Nederlanderschap.'

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50164>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
'Constitutional constructivism' for a common law of humanity?: multilevel constitutionalism as a 'gentle civilizer of nations'
Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law & International Law (MPIL) Research Paper, 2017 /24

The 'constitutional failures' ushering in World Wars I and II and the emergence of post-war 'multilevel constitutionalism' in Europe suggest that also UN/WTO law can effectively protect international public goods only if UN/WTO law are interpreted and protected for the benefit of citizens in conformity with the human rights and other 'principles of justice' recognized by all UN member states. This paper discusses recent publications by Philip Allott on 'international constitutionalism' and argues that the necessary transformation of the prevailing conceptions of 'international law among sovereign states' into a 'multilevel constitutional law of humanity' requires extending 'multilevel constitutionalism' to UN/WTO governance of public goods with due respect for 'constitutional pluralism' protecting individual and democratic diversity, subsidiarity and 'institutional experimentation.'

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50507>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
EU citizenship as a constitutional restraint on the EU's multilevel governance of public goods
EUI LAW, 2017 /12

This contribution suggests a 'republican interpretation' of EU citizenship rights based on the following three propositions: First, the more globalization transforms national into transnational public goods (PGs), the more democratic and republican constitutionalism require designing and implementing transnational 'PGs treaties' as 'democratic law' empowering citizens to invoke and enforce precise and unconditional, multilevel market regulations and protection of PGs vis-à-vis multilevel governance institutions. Second, as EU law (e.g. Articles 2, 9-12 TEU) requires EU institutions and member states to protect constitutional,



representative, participatory and deliberative democracy and limits all internal and external EU powers by fundamental rights and protection of PGs (res publica), EU citizens rightly challenge EU trade, investment and other treaties that privilege interest groups and undermine the 'constitutional contract' of citizens as codified in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (EUCFR). Third, just as common market and competition law inside and beyond the EU protects citizen-driven 'network governance' and rights-based 'vigilance' of EU citizens embedded into comprehensive protection of fundamental rights and a 'social market economy' (Article 3 TEU), EU institutions should respond to the legitimacy- and rule-of-law-crisis in other areas of EU governance by 're-connecting' EU law with EU citizens as 'democratic principals' of multilevel governance agents. 'Anti-citizen clauses' in EU free trade agreements (FTAs) with non-European countries (like Article 30.6 CETA) and discriminatory 'arbitration privileges' for foreign investors illustrate 'authoritarian disconnect' of EU bureaucrats from EU citizens; they risk undermining rule of law, constitutional democracy, and the 'social market economy' inside the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47505>



PINTO ARENA, Maria Do Céu

Islamic terrorism in the West and international migrations: the 'far' or 'near' enemy within?: what is the evidence

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /28

The primary aim of this paper is to enhance our understanding of the immigration-terrorism nexus at a time when the massive inflow of immigrants in Europe coincides with the rise of the so-called Islamic State and a spike of terrorist incidents on European soil driven by the war in Syria. The article goes on to survey theoretical contributions on immigration, security and terrorism and research evidence on whether terrorism is driven by recent immigrants or nationals. As an extension of this analysis, this paper also takes on a supplementary, related question: to what extent may the main terrorist threat to Western countries not actually come from immigrants or refugees, but rather from home-grown extremists inspired by the ongoing jihad in Syria?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46604>



PINTO ARENA, Maria Do Céu

Revisiting Italian Mediterranean policy in the 1950s: internally or externally-driven?: the interplay of domestic constraints and external pressures

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /38

This article aims to explore Italy's 'Neo-Atlanticist' foreign policy (FP) strand in the mid-1950s to highlight the complex interplay of external and internal political dynamics. It corresponded to the third circle of Rome's FP loadstars - the Mediterranean and Arab world - with Rome intending to conduct an autonomous policy that was often seen as clashing with its Atlanticist commitments. Italian foreign policy was tightly constrained by its integration in Euro-Atlantic alliances, but it was also able to cut for itself a margin of independent maneuver in pursuit of a more autonomous policy in the Mediterranean.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47308>





PINTO ARENA, Maria Do Céu

The rationale of small and medium-sized states for involvement in PSO: the case of Italy and Portugal

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /15

Why do states commit to deploying troops in peacekeeping missions? What factors shape policymakers' choice to get involved in such missions? What accounts for a state's earmarking military forces to PSO (Peace Support Operations), a notoriously risky and costly activity? Do states contribute personnel out of a desire to support the cosmopolitan values embodied in PSO, or out of self-interested behaviour? Are there different reasons accounting for the involvement of small and medium powers? Are those decisions based on normative, rule-based motivations, or rather on instrumental calculations of national interest? During the Cold War period, Portugal was absent from UN (United Nations) peacekeeping operations (PKO), while Italy had a discreet involvement in some UN operations and in multinational coalitions of different shapes. However, since the end of the Cold War, both countries have reviewed their peacekeeping policy, and have shown a stronger commitment to UN operations and, increasingly, to NATO and to European Union (EU) Peace Support Operations. The end of the Cold War opened up new policy options for decision-makers in Lisbon and Rome, who were determined to be more active in that area. They purposefully developed a reputation as security providers, building, along the process, a distinct external- and self-identity, as natural "peace-makers". In the act, they upgraded their rank and, thus, their influence. This paper argues that the rationale for pursuing PSO is not much different in the case of a small state like Portugal, as compared to a medium-state like Italy. Furthermore, Italy and Portugal may make instrumental use of PSOs to gain international visibility, but they have internalised the cosmopolitan rules that prevail in multilateral settings, acting - as regards PSO - primarily out of normative concerns.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45711>



PRAM, Kym

Hard evidence and welfare in adverse selection environments

EUI MWP, 2017 /10

I consider environments in which an agent with private information can acquire arbitrary hard evidence about his type before interacting with a principal. In a broad class of screening models, I show that there is always an evidence structure that interim Pareto improves over the no-evidence benchmark whenever some types of the agent take an outside option in the benchmark case, and additional weak conditions, including either a single-crossing condition or state-independence of the principal's payoffs, are satisfied. I show that the sufficient conditions are tight and broadly applicable. Addressing concerns about multiple equilibria, I show how a planner can restrict the available evidence to ensure that an equilibrium which interim Pareto-improves over the benchmark case is obtained. Furthermore, I show that Pareto-improving evidence can arise endogenously when agents choose what evidence to acquire (and disclose).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46689>



PRIFTIS, Romanos, ZIMIC, Srecko

Sources of borrowing and fiscal multipliers

EUI ECO, 2017 /01

We find that debt-financed government spending multipliers vary considerably depending on the location of the debt holder. In a sample of 59 countries we find that government spending multipliers are larger when



government purchases are financed by issuing debt to foreign investors (non-residents), compared to the case when government purchases are financed by issuing debt to home investors (residents). In a theoretical model we show that the location of the government debt holder produces these differential responses through the extent that private investment is crowded out in each case. Increasing international capital mobility of the resident private sector decreases the difference between the two types of financing, a prediction, which is also confirmed by the data. The share of rule-of-thumb workers, as well as the strength of the public good in the utility function play a key role in generating model-based fiscal multipliers, which are quantitatively comparable with those of the data.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44979>



PRUSA, Thomas J.

NMEs and the double remedy problem

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /10, Global Governance Programme-253, Global Economics

In 2007 the US reversed its long-standing policy prohibiting the simultaneous imposition of anti-dumping duties (ADDs) and countervailing duties (CVDs) against non-market economies. The EU followed the US' lead and also began imposing simultaneous ADDs and CVDs. The practice, however, leads to double remedies, which are when a domestic subsidy is offset by both an ADD and CVD. The WTO Appellate Body recently ruled that double remedies were inconsistent with the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and that the burden was on the investigating authorities to ensure that double remedies were not being imposed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45491>



QUAGLIA, Lucia

The politics of an asymmetric Banking Union

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /48

This paper takes stock of the first few years of the functioning of Banking Union by examining the politics an asymmetric Banking Union. It first explains why Banking Union was set up in an incomplete and asymmetric way. It then explains how and why this has resulted in asymmetric effects, beside the original intended effects. It is argued that two competing coalitions mainly driven by different economic interests have shaped the configuration of Banking Union and have been differently affected by it. The paper also reflects on the disjuncture (meaning, overlap and underlap) of competences between levels of governance and supranational –intergovernmental dynamics in Banking Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48007>



REICH, Arie

Israel's foreign investment protection regime in view of developments in its energy sector

EUI LAW, 2017 /02

This paper discusses the foreign investment protection regime and policy of Israel, analyzes the central features of its bilateral investment treaties (BITs), and argues that time has come to use these treaties as a tool to attract foreign investment to the country, in particular in the energy sector. It shows that until now, BITs have been concluded mainly with developing and transition-economy countries and as a means to



protect Israeli investors in those countries. This policy has been based on the perception that only developing countries with politically unstable regimes and corrupt or non-independent judiciaries need such treaties, while Israel can rely on its good reputation of being a democratic state, based on the rule of law, with a free-market economy and a well-reputed judiciary to attract FDI. The paper argues that not only is this viewpoint incompatible with current trends in International Investment Law where more and more BITs are concluded between developed countries, it must also be revised on the background of what has occurred in Israel over the last few years in the energy sector. The paper describes the long saga of the regulatory changes in relation to the natural gas sector, ever since huge offshore gas fields were discovered, including the Supreme Court's rulings on the changes of the tax regime and on the stabilization clause, and analyses its impact on the investment climate. The paper presents original data on this impact and suggests policy recommendations based on the analysis of the situation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45005>



REICH, Arie

The effectiveness of the WTO dispute settlement system: a statistical analysis

EUI LAW, 2017 /11

The dispute settlement system (DSS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which is considered as the 'Jewel in the Crown' of the WTO, is also the busiest of its kind. While this no doubt reflects its success, the system is far from perfect, and has drawn criticism both from within and without the ranks of its users. This paper presents a statistical analysis of over twenty years of WTO DSS, with a particular emphasis on questions of effectiveness. Questions examined include: Who are the member states using the WTO DSS? Is it used equally by developed, developing and least developed countries? Are poor countries more likely than rich ones to settle cases? Is there a correlation between the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or GDP per capita of WTO members and the extent to which they use the system? What is the extent of compliance with binding recommendations of the DSB by member states? Are compliance disputes bona fide disputes about the meaning of a DSB ruling, or are they part of delaying tactics? Who are the members that do comply and who are the ones that do not? How long do DSS procedures take on the average, from consultations request to adoption of recommendations? Has this time changed over time, from when the system began until today? Finally, the paper will address the problem of the Appellate Body's inability to remand the case to the original panel for reconsideration and determination of relevant facts. It will examine how often this lack of authority frustrates the system's ability to conclude the DSS procedures with a clear ruling on all the disputed issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47045>



REILLY, James

Leveraging diversity: Europe's China policy

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /33, Global Governance Programme-270, Europe in the World

The widespread assumption that 'Europe must speak to China with one voice' misses important advantages of the EU's divided sovereignty structure. European states frequently secure economic benefits from China while deflecting Beijing's demands for reciprocal policy concessions off to Brussels. EU negotiators utilize internal constraints through 'two-level games' that strengthen their bargaining position with Beijing. EU member states have exploited their dual identities to expand engagement with China, attract Chinese investment, and build financial cooperation. The reputed downsides of European division often represent either unrealistic expectations or relatively modest concerns for Europe. Going forward, European scholars



and officials should adopt a more realistic sense of what the EU's China policy might achieve, identify when and why Europeans have been most effective in engaging China, and develop strategies to further leverage Europe's diversity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47144>



ROSSETTO, Nicolò

The EU still waiting for a seamless electricity transmission system: missing pillars and roadblocks

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /57, Florence School of Regulation

The EU does not have a truly seamless electricity transmission system in place yet. Borders still matter when system planning, expansion and operation are at stake. This fact has a negative consequence on the achievement of the European goals in the field of electricity. Three core pillars, currently missing, must be addressed by national and European policy-makers to move forward: coordination of actions and decisions, sharing of benefits and costs, and solidarity beyond costs and benefits. The importance of this pillars is apparent when considering two issues that have become particularly critical in the last few years: redispatching actions and electricity crisis management. If the three missing pillars are not taken seriously, issues like those of redispatching and crisis management can transform in insurmountable roadblocks on the path towards the establishment of a single market for electricity with high levels of security of supply and a low carbon generation mix.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49024>



RUSSO, Alessandra, GIUSTI, Serena

Monuments under attack: from protection to securitisation

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /32, Global Governance Programme-269, European, Transnational and Global Governance

In recent times, terrorist and insurgent groups such as Al-Qaeda affiliates and the Islamic State have turned their violent acts towards cultural heritage. Historical artefacts, monuments, museums and archaeological sites have been attacked and destroyed. This paper seeks to analyse, through a discursive lens, the pathway that characterises the international protection of cultural heritage in crisis-torn scenarios, from politicisation, to criminalisation, and securitisation. We do so by mapping the narrative threads constructed by the main international actors in reaction to the recent attacks to archaeological sites (i.e., Palmyra) and historical artefacts. We seek to offer a tentative explanation of the assumed process of securitisation of cultural heritage.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47164>



SANTAEULÀLIA-LLOPIS, Raül, IORIO, Daniela,

GROES, Fane, LEUNG, Man Yee Mallory

Educational disparities in the battle against infertility: evidence from IVF success

EUI MWP, 2017 /05

Using administrative data from Denmark (1995-2009) we find that maternal education significantly determines IVF success (live birth). Compared with high school dropouts, patients with a college (high school) degree have a 24% (16%) higher chance of attaining a live birth through IVF. Our explorations of the mechanisms underlying the education gradient rule out financial considerations, clinic characteristics, and



medical conditions. Instead, we argue that the education gradient in IVF reflects educational disparities in the adoption of the IVF technology. These results are important because women's career and fertility choices are likely to be influenced by the determinants of IVF success.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46386>



SARDELIĆ, Julija

From temporary protection to transit migration: responses to refugee crises along the Western Balkan route

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /35, Global Governance Programme-272, Cultural Pluralism

In recent history, the countries along the Western Balkan route faced several refugee crises. In the 1990s refugee crises were the result of the conflicts after the disintegration of the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). Between the summer of 2015 and early 2016, the European continent faced another refugee crisis due to the ongoing civil war in Syria. During the 2015/16 refugee crisis, different political leaders, especially in the post-Yugoslav space, claimed that their humanitarian approach towards refugees was based on their previous experience with refugee crises from the 1990s. This paper explores and compares legal and political responses to different refugee crises in the in-between countries along the Western Balkan route: three European Union (EU) Member States (Austria, Slovenia and Croatia) and two EU candidate countries (Serbia and the Republic of Macedonia). In the first part, the paper looks at the impact of the refugee crisis on EU law. It shows how EU law was developed due to the post-Yugoslav refugee crisis (Temporary Protection Directive), but then faced ambivalent application during the 2015/16 refugee crisis. Second, it studies the transformation of national legislation during both refugee crises in the chosen countries. On the basis of the socio-legal analysis of these transformations, the main argument is that there has been a major shift in the 'management' of the refugee crises in the countries along the Western Balkan route: while the main approach adopted during the post-Yugoslav refugee crisis was temporary protection, this approach was replaced with a 'transit migration' approach during the 2015/16 refugee crisis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47168>



SCHITTEKATTE, Tim, MOMBER, Ilan, MEEUS, Leonardo

Future-proof tariff design: recovering sunk grid costs in a world where consumers are pushing back

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /22, Florence School of Regulation

Traditional analysis of distribution grid user's reaction to tariffs assumes a low price sensitivity and a lack of alternative technologies to grid connection. This is radically changing with two technology breakthroughs: (1) Photovoltaics (PV) enable domestic and commercial consumers to self-produce energy; (2) Batteries allow self-producers to set both their grid energy and capacity parameters. Contributing to the state of the art, the grid cost recovery problem is modelled as a non-cooperative game between consumers. In this game, the availability and costs of new technologies (such as PV and batteries) strategically interact with tariff structures. Four states of the world for user's access to new technologies are distinguished and three tariff structures are evaluated. The assessed distribution network tariff structures are: energy volumetric charges with net-metering, energy volumetric charges for both injection and withdrawal, and capacity-based charges. Results show that the new distribution world -open by new technology choices for grid users- is highly interactive and threatens grid regulation not understanding it.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46044>





SCHLEIFER, Philip, FIORINI, Matteo, AULD, Graeme
Transparency in transnational sustainability governance: a multivariate analysis of regulatory standard-setting programs
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /16, Global Governance Programme-258, Global Economics

Beginning in the early 1990s, non-state actors have taken over a wide range of governance functions that used to be the prerogative of states and international organizations. In the field of International Relations and related disciplines, this has intensified debates about a lack of accountability and legitimacy in global governance. Reviewing this debate and the role transparency can play in mitigating the problem, this article uses a new data set to analyze the issue empirically. Examining a sample of 143 regulatory standard-setting (RSS) programs in the field of transnational sustainability governance, we show that “deep transparency” – i.e. the disclosure of salient information – remains a problem in this domain. However, there are also RSS programs that are highly transparent in their practices. Using a multivariate analysis, we investigate the internal and external determinants of these inter-program variations. We find a systematic relationship between inclusiveness and transparency – although no evidence for the conventional wisdom that single-actor business programs are per se less credible. Turning to the external determinants of transparency two findings stand out: First, instead of a “ratcheting-up effect”, we observe a race-to-the-bottom dynamic between competing RSS programs. Second, our results confirm arguments about the positive influence of meta-governance on transparency.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45708>



SEELKOPF, Laura, LIERSE, Hanna
Taxation and redistribution in autocratic and democratic regimes over the long-run of history
EUI MWP, 2017 /11

The introduction of the personal income tax has often coincided with phases of democratization in history. A common explanation is that the demands of the newly enfranchised poor contribute to the rise of progressive taxes. Yet, although the world has, on average, become more democratic since the first permanent introduction of the income tax in Great Britain in 1842, inequality is again on the rise. To what extent do democratic societies really adopt more redistributive policies than their autocratic counterparts? In this paper, we shed light on the link between regime type and redistribution based on a new historical and global dataset of first permanent tax legislations. We compare the introduction of two direct progressive taxes, namely the inheritance tax and the personal income tax, with the introduction of two indirect taxes, the general sales and the value added tax. Whereas regime type has no influence on tax introduction in general, democracies are more likely to adopt progressive taxation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46947>



SHINGAL, Anirudh, EHRICH, Malte, FOLETTI, Liliana
Re-estimating the effects of stricter standards on trade: endogeneity matters
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /20, Global Governance Programme-262, Global Economics

In their meta-analysis of estimates of the impact of technical barriers to trade, Li and Beghin (2012) note that studies using pesticides Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) tend to find more trade impeding effects, but these studies do not directly address the problem of endogeneity in the standards-trade relationship. Using pesticides MRL data for 53 countries over 2005-2014, we re-examine the trade effects of stricter standards accounting



fully for endogeneity using three-way fixed effects. We find that the direction of the estimated trade effects gets reversed and we discuss why endogeneity biases the estimates downwards. In another original contribution, we examine the standards-trade relationship by the direction of imposition of stricter standards for a large panel. Our results suggest that stricter standards facilitate trade, irrespective of who imposes them.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45868>



SZUCS, Tamás
The challenges of an EU strategy for international cultural relations in a multipolar world
Global Governance Programme, Cultural Pluralism

By channelling the results of recent scholarship into policymaking and feeding new policy developments into the academic discourse, this paper aims at contributing to a joint reflection on the development of EU international cultural relations in the context of global public diplomacy embedded in a wider process of eroding state sovereignties, the rise of non-governmental actors, and the acceleration of information technology. Investigating how the EU could be positioned among world powers in the intensifying race for soft power in the twenty-first century, the paper argues that Member States can only influence these global movements by acting together. It concludes that the new institutional dynamics of the Lisbon Treaty may take the nascent EU strategy further than its predecessors and, notwithstanding the immense challenges, can also be interpreted as a timely reminder to uphold the fundamental values of European integration even under difficult circumstances. Overall, this seems to indicate that strengthening the symbolic and cultural dimension could be an important factor in the EU's foreign policy, and the new approach based on mutual outreach could facilitate mutual understanding as well as the fight against radicalization and populism.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46847>



TAZREITER, Claudia, PICKERING, Sharon, POWELL, Rebecca
Rohingya women in Malaysia: decision-making and information sharing in the course of irregular migration
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /55, Global Governance Programme-283, European, Transnational and Global Governance

This paper presents major findings of a project focused on the experiences of Rohingya women in Malaysia, categorised as 'irregular migrants'. Malaysia has become a key destination and country of transit for many Rohingya fleeing Myanmar. The paper presents and analyses the influences on decision-making; the role of family; information sources used and their trustworthiness and gendered violence. The fieldwork was conducted in late 2015, including 350 surveys and 35 in-depth interviews. The research findings reveal a range of factors that affect the lives of Rohingya women and their families before and during journeys, as well as in Malaysia. These factors affect planning for the future and decision for onward migration. The paper discusses the details of decision-making and information sharing during migration journeys and provides analysis of women's choices and the factors that condition decision-making. Given that onward journeys are often difficult or impossible, the conditions irregular migrants face during periods of transit are also a key focus of the paper.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48624>





TIEZZI, Silvia, VERDE, Stefano F.
The signaling effect of gasoline taxes and its distributional implications
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /06, Florence School of Regulation

This paper proposes and tests a better defined interpretation of the different responses of gasoline demand to tax changes and to market-related price changes. Namely, the signaling effect of gasoline taxes is one that impacts on long-run consumer decisions in addition to the incentives provided by tax-inclusive gasoline prices. Our hypothesis is tested using a complete demand system augmented with information on gasoline taxes and fitted to household-level data from the 2006 to 2013 rounds of the US Consumer Expenditure survey. Information on gasoline taxes is found to be a significant determinant of household demand additional to tax-inclusive gasoline prices. The equity implications are examined by contrasting the incidence across income distribution of a simulated \$0.22/gallon tax increase to that of a market-related price increase equal in size. The tax increase is clearly regressive, slightly more than the market-related price increase. However, regressivity is by no means a reason to give up gasoline taxes as an instrument for reducing gasoline consumption externalities. Their high effectiveness in reducing gasoline demand implies that small tax increases can substantially improve the environment while minimizing the related distributional effects. Also, gasoline taxes generate revenue that can be used to offset their regressivity.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45152>



TRACHTMAN, Joel P.
U.S.-Chinese trade: interface and lawfare
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /11, Global Governance Programme-254, Global Economics

This chapter offers a perspective on the legal aspects of U.S.-China trade relations, focusing on how the rise of China has challenged U.S. perspectives and principles. There are serious issues raised by the interface between China's state-controlled economy and the U.S. privately-controlled economy. The existing WTO legal rules are not well-designed to manage these issues, resulting in increasing U.S. dissatisfaction. The Chinese economic and governmental structure is different from that of the U.S., and is not fully suited to the WTO free trade regime due to the extent of state control of the economy. In order to provide a level playing field for U.S. and Chinese enterprises, it will be necessary to develop new disciplines of transparency and neutrality in order to ensure that market-opening agreements are not nullified or impaired.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46564>



TRECHSEL, Alexander H., DE SIO, Lorenzo, GARZIA, Diego
2014 as the first (truly) European elections?
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /14, Global Governance Programme-257, [European, Transnational and Global Governance]

EP elections have so far been consistently characterized as “second-order”. We hypothesize that key processes are emerging which undermine the appropriateness of this model. We argue that, as a consequence of EU policies trying to address the economic and financial crisis, a stronger politicization of Europe has emerged. Accordingly, the national consequences of EU policies have put Europe on the table of national electorates. Together, these processes may lead to an overall increase in saliency of EP elections, so we hypothesize, and to a homogenization of political competition across EU members. We explore this framework in the context of



the 2009 and 2014 EP elections. In line with extant applications, we first attempt to assess the core predictions of the second-order model through tests on aggregate electoral results. We then investigate specific explanatory mechanisms for the 2014 EP elections, by relating party performance with party stance on political issues.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45704>



VAN NISPEN, Frans
Better safe than sorry: European fiscal governance
EUI SPS, 2017 /02

The sovereign debt crisis induced a wide array of new institutions to reinforce European economic governance. The budget of the European member states is now subject of the European semester, which is part of the preventive arm of the Stability and Growth Pact as codified by and backed-up by the so-called Six-Pack and Two-Pack and backed by the Fiscal Compact that enable the Commission to issue, inter alia, country-specific recommendations before the budget is submitted to national parliaments. The country-specific recommendations are not binding, but will be hard to ignore by the member states in the long run unless the economy recovers. In this paper we are going to look at the efforts of the European Union to reinforce European fiscal governance, i.e. the coordination of the budgetary policy of the member states. More precisely, we will address the progress of the member states towards their Medium-Term Budgetary Objective as measured by the structural balance and Expenditure Benchmark as well as the implementation of the Country-Specific Recommendations in the field of fiscal policy, which are further strengthened by the Fiscal Compact by which the member states – with the exception of the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom – commit themselves to fiscal discipline, coordination and governance. The paper is geared to the assessment the country-specific recommendations in terms of goal-attainment and effectiveness and aims, by such, to deliver a contribution to the body of knowledge on European economic governance and fiscal consolidation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46946>



VAN NISPEN, Frans, DE JONG, Maarten
Evidence-based budgetary policy: speaking truth to power?
EUI SPS, 2017 /01

The relationship between policy analysis and public budgeting has spurred quite some debate since the 1960s when Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defense in the Kennedy administration, launched his Planning Programming Budgeting System (PPBS) in an effort to improve the allocation of resources and efficiency in the public sector. More recently, we have witnessed a revival of performance budgeting due to the New Public Management (NPM) movement, which may be considered as a vehicle to serve old wine in a new bottle. The bouquet is fine as the negotiations about next year's budget are now flavored by performance information. However, the aftertaste is somewhat backward as the constraints of performance budgeting have become clear. In this paper we look back at the 50- year history of budgetary reform to assess the progress that we have made since the first efforts to establish a more evidence-based fiscal policy. At the end, we conclude that budgets are still largely decided by power rather than by truth, or evidence that something works.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45167>





VANDENDRIESSCHE, Marie, SAZ-CARRANZA, Angel,
GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
The governance of the EU's Energy Union: bridging the gap?
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /51, Florence School of Regulation

The unique and idiosyncratic project of governance of the Energy Union is mainly a response to the 2030 renewables and energy efficiency targets which are not nationally binding. In this way, the new proposed governance model resembles the design of the Paris Agreement mechanisms to some degree. A divergence with the Paris Agreement is that the Energy Union governance model does not foresee any ratcheting up of targets. The EU's long-standing experience in monitoring and accounting of greenhouse gas emissions – both its Union-wide target and national targets has been helpful. However, despite some clear corrective measures for the greenhouse gas emissions target, many of the Commission's tools to address gaps remain in the realm of soft governance. More clarity is needed regarding some aspects of the Commission's proposal. And a weakening of the proposed governance system may come mainly in the shape of member states pushing back on timing.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48325>



VANGRASSTEK, Craig
Washington slept here: how Donald Trump caught the politicians napping on trade
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /02, Global Governance Programme-248, Global Economics

This paper explores how Donald Trump managed first to secure the Republican Party nomination, and then an upset victory in the general election, by running on an unabashedly protectionist platform. It argues Trump filled a political vacuum by taking positions long rejected by political professionals in both major parties and appealing to a class of potential voters that had been neglected. The analysis starts with a review of the decades-long economic transition in which producers of labor-intensive goods either became more international, thus switching from a protectionist to a pro-trade orientation, or died, thus becoming politically irrelevant. The net result was a reduction in the demand for and use of protectionist measures, and a steep decline in the political salience of trade (as measured in bills dealing with trade issues introduced in Congress, in the prominence of trade on White House agendas, and campaign promises to restrict imports). Trump recognized the large and untapped reservoir of potential votes in the post-industrial underclass that globalization left behind, and succeeded by prosecuting an unorthodox pro-protectionism campaign in which the usual sources of pro-trade campaign finance were rendered irrelevant.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44978>



VANKOVA, Zvezda
Implementing the EU's circular migration approach: legal and migrant perspectives on entry and re-entry conditions in Bulgaria and Poland
EUI RSCAS, 2017 /34, Global Governance Programme-271, Cultural Pluralism

This paper aims to examine the implementation of the EU's circular migration approach and its impact on entry and re-entry conditions for migrant workers from the Eastern partnership countries and Russia. The paper adopts a migrant perspective and analyses to what extent the implementation of EU and national instruments falling under the EU circular migration umbrella foster circularity and comply with international and regional human rights standards and soft law principles. The paper is an implementation study based on comparative legal empirical research. It provides policy and legal analysis of the developed EU and national



circular migration instruments by taking Bulgaria and Poland as case studies. The empirical data is gathered through semi-structured interviews with policy-makers at EU and national level, and focus groups with low - and highly skilled labour migrants.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47205>



VIOLA DE AZEVEDO CUNHA, Mario

Child privacy in the age of the Web 2.0 and 3.0: challenges and opportunities for policy

UNICEF, Innocenti Discussion Paper, 2017 /03

We live in an information society, where the flow of information in the virtual environment is unprecedented. Web 2.0 platforms – and recently Web 3.0 platforms and the Internet of Things (IoT) – represent an important step forward in enhancing the lives of both adults and children everywhere, by combining greater efficiencies with a wide availability of new tools that can boost individual creativity and collective production. This new environment has exposed adults and children to fresh challenges that deserve special attention, especially those surrounding privacy. The main objective of this paper is to address the challenges posed to child privacy online and the impact that these challenges might have on other rights such as freedom of expression, access to information and public participation. To do this, the paper first analyses the current (and foreseen) threats to child privacy online and the various approaches adopted by government and/or the private sector to tackle this issue. The paper also examines whether children’s perspectives and needs are considered in international debates on technology regulation, including in regard to the so-called ‘right to be forgotten’. It then contextualizes the protection of privacy (and data protection) in relation to other fundamental rights in the online environment, arguing that in most cases this interaction is rather positive, with the enforcement of the right to privacy serving to protect other rights. The paper concludes by proposing some policy recommendations on how to better address the protection of children’s online privacy. These objectives are achieved through literature review and analysis of legal instruments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49884>



VITA, Viorica

The rise of spending conditionality in the EU: what can EU learn from the U.S. conditional spending doctrine and policies?

EUI LAW, 2017 /16

This paper seeks to explore the synergies between budget and policy through the use of what was called ‘spending conditionality’ in the EU and ‘conditional spending’ in the U.S. It adopts a legal comparative perspective and investigates the EU’s very recent practice of conditioning public spending granted to EU Member States against the U.S. long-standing experience on the matter. The paper argues that the analysis of the U.S. experience with conditional spending facilitates a better understanding of the phenomenon in the EU and may usefully enrich the EU policy-thinking on conditionality in future financial frameworks. In particular, the comparative study shows that conditionality may prove an effective governance device to advance important Union-wide policy objectives at the state level. At the same time, the study shows that when used inside established constitutional systems, conditionality is not free from constitutional contestation, and must be tailored in a way that complies with the essential constitutional principles underlying the exercise of power in a federal, multi-level government. Most important, this work shows that the eventual failures of



conditionality are very hard to correct through ex-post administrative and judicial control tools. Therefore, a thoughtful ex ante policy planning of conditionality is crucial for its effective operation. The last part of the paper identifies several lessons learned in this respect.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48644>



WOLFE, Robert

Sunshine over Shanghai: can the WTO illuminate the murky world of Chinese SOEs?

EUI RSCAS, 2017 /12, Global Governance Programme-255, Global Economics

State-owned enterprises (SOEs) are a major force in the Chinese economy and a growing presence in international trade and investment. The challenge to the WTO legal regime is commercial, given their size and their share of Chinese output, and political, given worries that trade and investment by SOEs may be driven by public policy goals. And both challenges may be exacerbated by the murky world of Chinese SOEs. In this article I first review whether Chinese SOEs are a problem for the WTO, and whether more sunshine on their operations might be a useful discipline. I then ask what we know about SOEs inside the WTO, including in the Trade Policy Review Mechanism. Since the answer is, not much, I consider whether mega-regional trade negotiations offer a better approach. My answer being negative, I finally consider whether an attempt to negotiate a WTO Reference Paper on SOEs might help. I conclude that transparency is likely to be a better discipline on the spillovers associated with SOEs than a search for binding rules, while also helping everyone better understand the efficiency effects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45586>



XENIDIS, Raphaële

Shaking the normative foundations of EU equality law: evolution and hierarchy between market integration and human rights rationales

EUI LAW, 2017 /04, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL)

With the adoption of the Race Equality Directive (2000/43/EC), the Framework Directive (2000/78/EC) and the Gender Directive on goods and services (2004/113/EC), the landscape of EU non-discrimination law has changed dramatically. From a medium to advance market integration, non-discrimination has evolved toward a genuine fundamental right of equality. However, the Court of Justice's efforts to give substance to this general principle of equal treatment have met political backlash. At the same time, while advancing the principle of equal treatment, the reforms have also instilled hierarchy within equality. More than sixteen years after the first comprehensive reforms, in a climate of political mistrust towards the EU, it is unlikely that new legislation will level off the ground. Today, how has the interplay of market-based and fundamental-rights-based rationales transformed the advancement of the principle of non-discrimination in Europe? This paper first examines the shift operated in the EU transformative equality enterprise, from a legislative and adjudicative focus towards a focus on enforcement, as a response to pushback. Second, the paper argues that the interplay between an instrumental market-based and an imperative rights-based understanding of equality, underlying this pushback, has transformed non-discrimination into a hybrid but effective principle. The third section, however, puts forward that the existence and effectiveness of this principle of non-discrimination is threatened by several lines of hierarchy within the European equality monument.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45489>





RESEARCH
REPORTS - RSCAS



ACHILLI, Luigi, LEACH, Hannah, MATARAZZO, Monica,
TONDO, Marina, CAUCHI, Alba, KARANIKA, Triandafilia
*On my own: protection challenges for unaccompanied and separated
children in Jordan, Lebanon and Greece*

Mixed Migration Platform (MMP) Report, INTERSOS, Migration Policy Centre, 2017

This report indicates that the best interests of these vulnerable children are consistently violated by inconsistent or non-existent adherence to updated procedural safeguards, strained institutional capacity, and state-level and public concern that some unaccompanied and separated children pose “security concerns”.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48126>



ADLEH, Fadi, FAVIER, Agnès,
'Local reconciliation agreements' in Syria: a non-starter for peacebuilding =
ايروس يف ءةيل حمل ءة حل اص مل تاي قافتا
Middle East Directions (MED), 2017 /01

This paper analyses the local agreements concluded between the government of Syria and opposition bodies in Central Syria in 2016 and 2017 as a policy implemented by the Syrian regime to reclaim control over opposition-controlled areas through military and political pressure aimed at forcing opposition-controlled enclaves to surrender. Since 2016, local agreements have also been one of the instruments used in Russian diplomacy to stabilise and pacify Syria.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46864>





AGUILAR, Filomeno V.

Report on citizenship law: Philippines

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /01

The Philippines has the interesting experience of having gone through two citizenship regimes. From an initial period in which jurisprudence favoured the principle of *ius soli* the country transitioned to the current regime in which *ius sanguinis* has been the prevailing principle. The initial period occurred during the first half of the twentieth century when the Philippines was under US colonial rule, while the subsequent period occurred after the Philippines gained independence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45147>



ALBARAZI, Zahra

Regional report on citizenship: the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Comparative Reports, 2017 /03

This report introduces some of the most fundamental concepts, trends and challenges with regard to nationality in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). It identifies trends and patterns in the evolution of citizenship policies in this region.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50046>



ARRAIZA, José María, VONK, Olivier

Report on citizenship law: Myanmar

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /14

This report discusses citizenship in Myanmar. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48284>



ASHESH, Ashna, THIRUVENGADAM, Arun

Report on citizenship law: India

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /12

This report discusses citizenship in India. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47124>





ATHAYI, Abdullah

Report on citizenship law: Afghanistan

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /09

This report discusses citizenship in Afghanistan. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45933>



BALCYTIENE, Aukse, JURAITE, Kristina

Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Lithuania

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46803>



BHAGWAT, Pradyumna, SCHITTEKATTE, Tim, LIND, Leandro,

KEYAERTS, Nico, MEEUS, Leonardo

Intermediate deliverable: economic framework for offshore grid planning

PROMOTioN – Progress on Meshed HVDC Offshore Transmission Networks, [Florence School of Regulation], 2017

Work Package 7 (WP7) of the Progress on Meshed HVDC Offshore Transmission Networks' (PROMOTioN) Horizon 2020 project focuses on various legal, financial and economic aspects of developing an integrated offshore infrastructure. Task 7.2 focuses on the development of an economic framework for the offshore grid in terms of three building blocks namely: planning, investment, and operation. The WP7.2 intermediate report consists of a compilation of five regulatory challenges that have been addressed and are related to two building blocks: Planning and Investment. The third building block (offshore grid operation) will be treated in the final report (April 2019). 1. Offshore grid planning comprises of three topics namely: CBA methods, onshore-offshore coordination, and public participation. 2. Offshore grid investment comprises of four topics. However, in this intermediate report, only the first two: cooperation mechanisms for renewable support, and transmission tariffs are treated. The remaining two topics 1) Investment incentives 2) CBCA methods would be addressed in-depth in the coming months of this project.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47406>



BILIC, Paško, PETRICUŠIĆ, Antonija,

BALABANIC, Ivan, VUCKOVIC, Valentina

Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Croatia

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46790>



BOURREAU, Marc, CAMBINI, Carlo,
HOERNIG, Steffen, PARCU, Pier Luigi,
ROSSI, Maria Alessandra, SILVESTRI, Virginia
*The future of broadband policy, part 2: technological neutrality, path
dependency and public financing*
Florence School of Regulation, Communications & Media, 2017 /01

In September, 2016, the European Commission published its plan to renew the regulatory framework for electronic communication services in the European Union. In addition to providing an answer to the need to modify rules in order to take due account of the massive technological and market developments of the last decade, this series of the Commission's initiatives (the Connectivity Package) appears to be driven by at least two major policy objectives. First, to create a regulatory environment that is able to boost the realisation of an effective and economically flourishing Digital Single Market in the EU. Second, to achieve ambitious connectivity targets by 2025.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46724>



BROGI, Elda
*Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in
EU and beyond: country report: Italy*
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46801>



BROUILLETTE, Amy, BÁTORFY, Attila,
DRAGOMIR, Marius, BOGNÁR, Éva, HOLDIS, Dumitrita
*Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in
EU and beyond: country report: Hungary*
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46799>



Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom
*Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: application of the media pluralism
monitor 2016 in the European Union, Montenegro and Turkey*
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), Policy Report, 2017

This report presents the results and the methodology of the 2016 implementation of the Media Pluralism Monitor (MPM) in EU-28 countries and in Montenegro and Turkey (MPM2016), carried out by the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom, EUI. The Media Pluralism Monitor is a comprehensive and balanced tool for assessing risks for media pluralism, composed of 200 variables organized within 20 main indicators and, finally, structured in four thematic areas, encompassing pertinent legal, economic, political and socio-cultural considerations. The results of the MPM2016 implementation confirm again, as a general trend and in line with MPM2015 and MPM2014, that no EU country is immune from risks that are related to media freedom and pluralism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46786>



CHRISTOPHOROU, Christophoros, SPYRIDOU, Lia-Paschalia
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Cyprus

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46791>



CICCHI, Lorenzo
The European Parliament's political groups: between high cohesion and recurrent breakdowns

PADEMIA Research Notes on Parliamentary Democracy, 2017 /03

The political groups in the European Parliament (EP) have been generally described as cohesive actors: members of the European Parliament (MEPs) from the same political group are likely to vote together, regardless of their nationality. Based on his recently published book on MEPs' voting behaviour, the author analyses those roll-call votes where political groups of the European Parliament (EPGs) are exceptionally divided, reaching partially counter-intuitive results. He argues that what is generally overlooked is that the high levels of party cohesion in the EP may be a 'statistical artefact', in the sense that a substantial number of divisive votes are drowned out by a large majority of votes where party groups are highly or almost completely cohesive.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51451>



DUMBRAVA, Costica
Comparative report: citizenship in Central and Eastern Europe

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Comparative Reports, 2017 /02

This report analyses contemporary citizenship laws of 17 countries from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), including 11 new EU member states (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia) and 6 post-Soviet states (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine).

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46112>



DZAKULA, Jelena
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: United Kingdom

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46814>



ECHEVERRIA, Gabriel

Report on citizenship law: Ecuador

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /05

Citizenship is the legal status through which states establish who their members are. Thanks to this mechanism, a sharp division is established between non-members – foreigners – and members – citizens. As Rogers Brubaker (1992: 46) points out, the two categories are “correlative, mutually exclusive, exhaustive.” With the status of citizen, a person not only is permanently linked to a particular state but also acquires a set of rights and duties. In the course of history, each state has developed its own particular conception of citizenship and it has worked as a fundamental tool to maintain “the intergenerational continuity of the state” (Vink and Bauböck 2013). In particular, this tool has helped to regulate the transmission of membership to new generations and the admittance of new members when international migration takes place.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute’s Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45373>



ESCOBAR, Cristina

Migration and franchise expansion in Latin America

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Comparative Reports, 2017 /01

This report explores comparatively the general questions of why different countries at different times granted voting rights to their expatriates and to their foreign residents. A more detailed explanation of the variants of this participation (i.e. expatriate participation in presidential versus legislative elections or enfranchisement of resident aliens in municipal, regional or national elections) which are directly related to internal politics, institutional design, etc., or the actual use of these political rights by the newly enfranchised, therefore, falls outside the scope of this report.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute’s Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45709>



FÄRDIGH, Mathias A.

Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Sweden

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46813>



FARGUES, Philippe

Four decades of cross-Mediterranean undocumented migration to Europe: a review of the evidence

International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2017

The report reviews available evidence on trans-Mediterranean irregular migration to Europe along various routes going back to the 1970s, particularly on the magnitude of the flows, the evolution of sea routes to

Southern Europe, the characteristics of migrants, the extent to which one can separate between economic and forced movements, and mortality during the sea journey. The report also reflects on the causes of the so-called migration crisis – a record-high number of undocumented arrivals by sea between 2014 and 2016 – and the reasons for the substantial decrease in numbers in 2017. It concludes by identifying future data and research needs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51084>



FARGUES, Philippe

International migration and education: a web of mutual causation

UNESCO, Global Education Monitoring Report, 2017 ED/GEMR/MRT/2019/T1/1

After reviewing the various definitions of international migration and refugee situations, the paper proposes a general framework in which to capture the complex two-way relationship between education and migration, and its consequences on both migrants and non-migrants in each of the origin and destination countries. It successively reviews: the over-education of migrants compared to non-migrants and the selection processes at play in origin and destination countries; the debate surrounding highly-educated migration from developing to developed countries and the inconclusive evidence regarding losses and gains for countries and individuals; the different ways in which migration impacts the education of non-migrant children in the origin countries through financial, but also ideational remittances; the school performances of migrant children and the various consequences of diversity in the classrooms for children of both migrant and local origin; the challenge of educating refugee children and avoiding that a whole generation be lost. The paper concludes on the many grey areas in our understanding of a crucial connexion and suggests practical steps to improve knowledge.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51124>



FARGUES, Philippe

International migration and education: a web of mutual causation

After reviewing the various definitions of international migration and refugee situations, the paper proposes a general framework in which to capture the complex two-way relationship between education and migration, and its consequences on both migrants and non-migrants in each of the origin and destination countries. It successively reviews: the over-education of migrants compared to non-migrants and the selection processes at play in origin and destination countries; the debate surrounding highly-educated migration from developing to developed countries and the inconclusive evidence regarding losses and gains for countries and individuals; the different ways in which migration impacts the education of non-migrant children in the origin countries through financial, but also ideational remittances; the school performances of migrant children and the various consequences of diversity in the classrooms for children of both migrant and local origin; the challenge of educating refugee children and avoiding that a whole generation be lost. The paper concludes on the many grey areas in our understanding of a crucial connexion and suggests practical steps to improve knowledge.

[Migration Policy Centre]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47106>



FINGER, Matthias, AGUILAR BARAJAS, Ismael, BERT, Nadia, KUPFER, David, BOUCHARD Kathryn (ed/s)
Public policy and water regulation: some examples from the Americas
Network Industries Quarterly, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 4
[Florence School of Regulation]

Water supply and sanitation are essential for socioeconomic and environmental sustainability. The adequate provision of these services is full of complexities and involves a great many challenges. Growing population and economic activities, plus soaring energy generation, environmental concerns, and climate change will exert great pressures on water security. It is not surprising that water has climbed to the top of the political agenda. The requirement of appropriate public policies to deal with these challenges is self-evident. Sound water regulation is a major component of this design. The unfolding of water regulation, however, reveals a wide and complex kaleidoscope of affairs, which involve different actors, dimensions and spatial scales. Surface and groundwater provides another set of challenges in discussing water regulation. More particularly, transboundary waters – within and between countries – impose, in addition to technical challenges, the need for diplomatic skills in the handling of their issues and the proposal of solutions. This issue of Network Industries Quarterly (NIQ) is linked to the Public Policy and Water Regulation International Forum, which was organized by Tecnológico de Monterrey, the Water Center for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Cervecería Cuauhtémoc Moctezuma – Heineken México in May 2017. The Forum had an academic framework plus perspectives from practitioners working in the field of water regulation in Latin America. Other selected contributors were invited to complete this issue with its focus on the Americas. The papers on Canada and Texas are a reflection of this inclusion. The following are the themes included in this issue of NIQ: • Science, policy and management of groundwater in Canada; •Groundwater regulation in Texas; •Regulation of water and sanitation services in Latin America; •Incorporation of natural infrastructure in water management in Latin America; •The water guarantee fee in Mexico.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50144>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, RAZAGHI, Mohamad, KUPFER, David, BOUCHARD, Kathryn (ed/s)
Regulatory challenges for smart cities
Network Industries Quarterly, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 3
[Florence School of Regulation]

This issue of the Network Industries Quarterly looks into the regulatory challenges facing the development of smart cities. With the acceleration of technological developments in network industries and, in particular, in infrastructures, there is a constant need to review regulatory schema. Demographic changes, climate change, and the evolution of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are disrupting the traditional landscape of urban infrastructure services and questions are arising. How should the sharing economy be regulated in order for regulators to invest in the infrastructure that supports it? How should public goods and services including transportation, telecommunications, water and energy be managed and distributed? While the possibilities are exciting and innovation continues to gain momentum at an accelerated pace, challenges are inevitable especially when it comes to infrastructure financing and the general management of smart cities. Following the 6th Conference on the Regulation of Infrastructures which took place on 16 June 2017 with a particular focus on the regulatory challenges facing smart cities in the transport, telecoms, water and energy sectors, four papers were selected for this publication due to their topical relevance. Olivera Cruz and Miranda Sarmiento address the regulation and financing of smart cities through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), and how that financing can be put to use to make infrastructure smarter as quickly as possible

through an in-depth analysis of the various PPP models used to date, and possible improvements. Bock and Hosse present a digital model in development for the planning, tracking and analysis of passively generated mobility data for regulators. The model aims to facilitate the use of intelligently managed renewables by providing easy alternatives for the car to transport users. Marlot and Brunel look at Mobility as a Service (MaaS) and how regulation can incentivise consumers to choose shared mobility over the private car. Finally, Knieps provides an overview of the network economics of smart, sustainable cities, with a focus on the potentials for sharing activities and prosumage, as well as smart congestion management.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48008>



FINGER, Matthias, JOVANIC, Tatjana, BERT, Nadia, RAZAGHI, Mohamad, KUPFER, David, BOUCHARD, Kathryn (ed/s)

The general framework for liberalization and regulation of public utilities in countries of ex-Yugoslavia

Network Industries Quarterly, 2017 Vol. 19, No. 1

[Florence School of Regulation]

This edition of Network Industries Quarterly aims to provide insights into the general legal framework for liberalization and regulation of public utilities, notably communal services, in countries of ex-Yugoslavia. Among ex-Yugoslav countries, two are European Union (EU) Member States (Slovenia and Croatia), two are in the process of accession negotiations (Montenegro, Serbia), one is a candidate country (Macedonia) and one represents a potential candidate country (Bosnia and Herzegovina). After World War II, ex-Yugoslavia was a unique example of self-management, and a specific system of governance and societal ownership of companies, including public utilities. In the early 1990s, Yugoslav disintegration and democratization coincided with economic transformation from a socialist market economy to a market economy. However, legacies of the past economic system are still present in some aspects, albeit in some countries more than others, and influence the process of liberalization of public utilities. This process was urged by joining the EU or is still urged by EU accession requirements. Most of the impetus for liberalization comes as a response to low investments in infrastructure, as most of these countries have reached high debt levels and therefore a private finance infrastructure seems to be a solution. The market liberalization agenda began to come to the front, and regulatory reform urged creation of independent regulatory agencies for state-wide public utilities such as electricity and gas markets. On the other side, municipal (communal) services are mainly provided by local authorities and public operators. Liberalization agenda in many of these countries presupposes privatization of public undertakings, contracting out or alternatives to privatization such as Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and concessions, with special attention given to the general legal framework for PPPs and concessions in these countries. The following are some of the issues the country contributions have strived to address: • The scope and characteristics of public undertakings providing utilities and the character of public utilities owned or regulated by local self-government units; • PPPs and concessions as an “alternative” to full privatization: basic overview of active projects and reference to the legal and institutional framework for PPPs and concessions; • Liberalization agenda and the main issues in regulating local public utilities (communal services); • The character of regulatory powers and challenges posed to municipalities in regulating communal services. Although all country contributions have a similar structure, the level of detail may differ, notably due to the existing level of development of the normative and institutional framework in a respective country and different experiences in private sector involvement. After presenting the institutional and normative setting, in the concluding remarks authors have identified the main pitfalls and prospects for change. Although differences exist, it seems that the volatile political situation in many countries of ex-Yugoslavia and the fragile political will to perform necessary reforms of public (including local) administration and public sector of the economy are the most important deficiencies. Therefore, it

is necessary to adjust legal and regulatory frameworks and create a stable economic environment. Local administration and business communities have to understand the concept of PPPs and private finance initiatives, while policymakers and local authorities must develop adequate plans and facilitatory structures for potential PPP projects, including capacities to initiate projects and perform cost-benefit analysis for the potential projects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45765>



FINGER, Matthias, OĞUZ, Fuat, BERT, Nadia, RAZAGHI, Mohamad, KUPFER, David, BOUCHARD, Kathryn (ed/s)

Problems of regulatory reforms in electricity: examples from Turkey

Network industries quarterly, 2014, Vol. 19, No. 2

[Florence School of Regulation]

This issue of the Network Industries Quarterly looks into the change in the Turkish electricity markets. The regulatory reform in the Turkish electricity markets began in the 1990s. It has culminated with the privatization of distribution of retail companies in the early 2010s. The enactment of the Electricity Market Act in 2001 was a turning point toward a more competitive market environment. However, the evolution of the reform has not gone perfectly. The transformation of the electricity industry had conflicting consequences for the market structure. The tensions between economic and political preferences have become more prevalent. In this respect, the Turkish experience provides additional insights into issues surrounding the process of opening markets to competition. While regulatory reform seems complete in terms of unbundling, tariff policies and the institutionalization of regulatory processes, competition policy issues begin to surface and political interference become more prevalent. In this issue, we look into different aspects of the recent Turkish experience. In the first article, Özbuğday and Alma discuss distribution/retail unbundling in the Turkish electricity markets. The paper draws attention to the increasing issues of competition policy as a result of privatizations in the industry. The second article by Şenerdem and Akkemik brings forward a fundamental issue: the lack of data and the difficulty of constructing social accounting matrices. The authors introduce a social accounting matrix (SAM) with a special emphasis on electricity for the year of 2010. They put first steps forward of developing a general empirical perspective on the nature of electricity markets. The lack of reliable data has become a key issue in understanding the relative success of the reform efforts. Significantly, changes in efficiency are very hard to measure. These difficulties create opportunities for political interventions. The third paper by Oğuz and Göksal addresses recent policy shifts in the Turkish electricity markets. Focusing on the existing distribution tariffs, the paper emphasizes the need to improve the regulatory framework. In the last paper, Benli and Benli look into a major hurdle in the implementation of the regulatory reform; namely, how to deal with illegal use and electricity theft from a legal perspective. By applying the Coase theorem, they argue that electricity theft should be seen as a social problem rather than a contracting issue.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47167>



FLYNN, Roderick

Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Ireland

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46800>



GANESHATHASAN, Luwie, WELIKALA, Asanga

Report on citizenship law: Sri Lanka

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /10

This report discusses citizenship in Sri Lanka. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46448>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, ROSSETTO, Nicolò, VASCONCELOS, Jorge

Moving the electricity transmission system towards a decarbonised and integrated Europe: missing pillars and roadblocks

Florence School of Regulation, Energy & Climate, 2017

The establishment of a seamless electricity transmission system and the completion of a single market for electricity in Europe are currently hindered by the lack of adequate answers to several, often basic, questions concerning the coordination of actions and decisions, the sharing of costs and benefits, and solidarity beyond costs and benefits. This research report, prepared by the Florence School of Regulation, looks at the development of the past decades and identifies the existence of three core 'missing pillars' which explain, at least partially, why the European electricity system is affected by numerous blocking factors. The report presents two case studies that show the importance and utility of looking at what is blocking the integration and the decarbonisation of the European electricity sector through the lens of coordination, sharing and solidarity. By doing that, the report offers a set of non-technical recommendations that points out key roles, tasks and responsibilities at national and European level for removing the two 'roadblocks' represented, on the one hand, by redispatching costs and, on the other, by capacity adequacy and electricity crisis management.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46624>



GUANCHE, Julio César

Informe sobre la ciudadanía: Cuba

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /15

This report discusses citizenship in Cuba. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48684>





HANCHER, Leigh, WINTERS, Marinus,
The EU winter package: briefing paper
Allen & Overy Briefing Paper, 2017

In this paper, Professor Leigh Hancher and Marinus Winters examine the Commission's proposals to facilitate the transition to a "clean energy economy" and to reform the design and operation of the European Union's electricity market, as outlined in the 'Winter Package', which was published on 30 November. It outlines the major challenges and legal issues that arise in the different segments of the energy value chain as a result of the plans.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45609>



HARIJANTI, Susi Dwi
Report on citizenship law: Indonesia
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /04

It is important to note at the outset that the terms 'nationality' and 'citizenship' are used interchangeably in this report. Moreover, the terms 'nationality' and 'citizenship' refer to a 'politico-legal' term denoting membership of a state (Weis 1979: 1). The Indonesian citizenship regime has been formed through two fundamental historical processes: "decolonization and the emergence of multi-ethnic states, and postcolonial nation building in a period of emerging globalization" (Hassall 1999: 49). The first process has resulted in an emphasis on citizenship as a 'boundary', whereas the second has seen citizenship as a more complicated concept, involving a "site of ideological construction" (ibid.). In the transition period to independence, the socio-political as well as legal character of Indonesia was determined through several competing ideologies of politics, culture, religion and ethnicity. However, it is important to note that during Dutch colonisation, there was a legal policy regulated by Article 163 of the Indische Staatsregeling (the Constitution of the colony of the Dutch East Indies) which created a racial division of the population of the Dutch East Indies into three categories: Europeans and its equivalent group (mostly Christians); far eastern (mainly Chinese and Arabs); and indigenous people (pribumi).¹ Unsurprisingly, the Indonesian citizenship regime has, thus, been heavily characterised by nationalism, rather than any other issues such as culture.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45372>



HOEKMAN, Bernard M., TE VELDE, Dirk Willem (ed/s)
Trade in services and economic transformation: a new development policy priority
ODI SET Essays, 2017 [Global Governance Programme], [Global Economics]

Services play a vital role in economic transformation and job creation in poor countries, but the effects are different from those in agriculture or manufacturing. While much of the discussion on economic transformation centres on transforming agriculture and moving into manufacturing, services are an under-explored component of economic transformation strategies. This set of essays analyses the role of services, and especially trade in services, in economic transformation. The essays are divided into three parts. The first set of contributions is about understanding the role of services in economic transformation and what the donor community could do over the next few years to support increases in economy-wide productivity and employment by focusing more on services policies and the performance of services sectors. The second part discusses the need to improve data on trade in services and where the focus should be. The third and final part examines ways to support developing countries through trade agreements and preferential access

to markets, and help poorer countries benefit from greater trade opportunities. What should be the priorities for promoting services trade and providing services preferences for developing countries?
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45504>



HOYO, Henio, RUBI, Maria
Access to electoral rights: Panama
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /02

This report discusses electoral rights in Panama. It focuses on the inclusion in the electoral franchise of citizen residents, non-resident citizens, and non-citizen residents.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46113>



INCEOGLU, Yasemin, SOZERI, Ceren, FILIBELI, Tirse Erbaysal
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Turkey
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46816>



JERÓNIMO, Patrícia
Report on citizenship law: East Timor (Timor-Leste)
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /07

This report discusses citizenship in East Timor. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45931>



KANDYLA, Anna, PSYCHOGIOPOULOU, Evangelia
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Greece
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46798>



KIES, Raphaël, NOMMESCH, Kim, SCHALL, Céline,
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Luxembourg
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46804>





KLIMKIEWICZ, Beata

Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Poland

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46807>



LEE, Chulwoo

Report on citizenship law: the Republic of Korea

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /06

This report canvasses the citizenship law of the Republic of Korea with reference to its historical background and evolution, the system of citizenship law and administration, the modes of acquisition of citizenship, the grounds for the loss of citizenship, the law's attitude to multiple citizenship and statelessness, and issues for future reform. The citizenship regime of the Republic of Korea has been shaped by the country's background as a historic protonational state with a putatively 'homogenous' population (Hobsbawm 1992: 66), the experience of Japanese rule, waves of outmigration and diasporic experiences, national division, and a 'migration transition' since the 1990s (Castles, Haas & Miller 2014: 46-51). The report focuses on the legal aspects of the citizenship regime and does not purport to discuss the political and social implications of the law, but discerning readers will be able to sense how the backgrounds and processes of nation-building and population movement have shaped the legal regime.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45374>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: March-April 2017

Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45865>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)

Global economy report: January-February 2017

Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45171>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: May-June 2017
Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46446>



LIMONTA, Daniele, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano,
STANZINI, Alessandro, MARTINO, Alberta (ed/s)
Global economy report: July-August 2017
Global Governance Programme

The objective of the Report is to provide an analysis of the current and expected macroeconomic and financial conditions at the global level, with also a focus on key economic areas such as Europe, the USA and ASIA.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47166>



LOIT, Urmas, HARRO-LOIT, Halliki
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Estonia
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46794>



LOW, Choo Chin
Report on citizenship law: Malaysia and Singapore
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /03

The Malaysian citizenship regime is shaped by British colonialism, federalism, the politics of communalism and ethnic nationalism. Ius soli has been controversial in Malayan citizenship history due to the immigration history of British Malaya. Birthright citizenship for many generations of immigrants was contested because they were not readily assimilated into the Malayan way of life, which challenged the ethnic homogeneity of Malay nation-states. The adoption of territorial birthright principles was contested in the post-war period due to the emergence of politics of communalism and ethnic nationalism. As ius soli has been controversial in Malayan citizenship history, the Federation of Malaya (1948) resorted to the principle of double ius soli, followed by the principle of delayed ius soli in 1952 before fully institutionalising unconditional ius soli on the eve of Malayan independence in 1957.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45371>





MANNINEN, Ville

Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Finland

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46795>



MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)

Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2017 and 2018

EFN Report, Autumn 2017

In 2017 the world economy is in an upswing, but consumer price inflation is still surprisingly low in advanced economies, and central banks will therefore keep key interest rates very low and financial conditions favorable for the rest of the year and, probably, for 2018. • Global growth, though, will moderate a bit, since expansive policy measures in China have been reduced. As an early consequence, imports of emerging Asia were no more than stagnant during summer. • The upswing in the euro area is broad based, both regionally and with respect to the different components of aggregate demand, as investment has recently picked up markedly, partly due to construction of dwellings. From the production side, the level of capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector is clearly above its long-term average and rising further. • Inflation will not have reached the ECB's target rate of below but close to 2% at the end of 2018. The trend of a growing participation rate in labour markets and the amount of part-time and low quality jobs are some reasons why overall wage and price dynamics are still very moderate; the appreciation of the euro, the incorporation of technical innovations and a possible change in the consumer preferences for low-cost products could be other reasons. • We forecast a GDP growth rate of 2.3% for 2017 and 1.9% for 2018. This year's strong pickup of world trade means that net exports will, in spite of rather strong domestic demand, contribute positively to GDP growth in 2017, while the opposite holds for 2018, due to the significant appreciation of the Euro.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48224>



MARCELLINO, Massimiliano (ed/s)

Economic outlook for the Euro area in 2017 and 2018

EFN Report, Winter 2016/2017

Global economic activity has revived since autumn, and equity markets have rallied at the end of the year. Apparently, some of the measures proposed during the US election campaign by the president elect, such as financial market deregulation, economic stimulus, tax cuts and infrastructure are expected to support the economy in the US and beyond. However, this stimulus bears considerable risks already for the near future: other economies could face considerable problems due to a further appreciation of the dollar, rising financing costs and the withdrawal of capital towards the US. • In the euro area, as monetary policy continues its expansive course, financing costs will stay very low in 2017, and fiscal policy will be mildly expansive, although a bit less so than in 2016. Confidence of firms and private households has strengthened in recent months, as has the mood on financial markets. We expect that the recovery will continue at about the pace of 2016. GDP will, according to our forecast, increase by 1.6% in 2017 and by 1.7% in 2018. • However, the crisis in the Italian banking sector has intensified. It might also trigger another crisis of confidence in European institutional arrangements: according to the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, banks may

only be saved with public money if owners and creditors of these banks have contributed to the rescue. At present it seems doubtful whether it would be politically feasible to respect this rule. • Regarding inflation, our forecast for 2017 is 1.2%. Although energy prices have risen significantly, price pressures are still low.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/44807>



MASIP, Pere, RUIZ, Carlos,
SUAU, Jaume, GARCÍA CASTILLEJO, Ángel
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Spain

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46812>



MILOSAVLJEVIC, Marko
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Slovenia

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46811>



MORARU, Madalina Bianca
Report on the use of the EU charter on fundamental rights by national human rights bodies and practical guidelines on the strategic use of the EU charter by national human rights bodies

Centre for Judicial Cooperation, 2017

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47226>



MORARU, Madalina Bianca, RENAUDIÈRE, Géraldine
REDIAL electronic journal on judicial interaction and the EU return policy: third edition: articles 15 to 18 of the return directive 2008/115

Migration Policy Centre, REDIAL Research Report, 2017 /01

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46046>



NENADIC, Iva
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Malta

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46805>



NGUYEN, Lyma

Report on citizenship law: Vietnam

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /13

This report discusses citizenship in Vietnam. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47966>



ORR, Graeme

Access to electoral rights: Australia

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /01

This report discusses the law governing electoral rights in Australia ; with a focus on the ability to vote and stand for elected public offices.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45710>



PAAPST, M.H., MULDER, T.

Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Netherlands

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46806>



PARCU, Pier Luigi, BROGI, Elda, VIOLA DE AZEVEDO CUNHA, Mario, OSTLING, Alina, NENADIC, Iva

Media ownership rules in Europe: a focus on EU member states' legislation on foreign ownership

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)

As the data from the Media Pluralism Monitor 2016 shows, EU Member States generally do not impose any restrictions on foreign ownership. That is the case for 23 countries out of 28. There are only 5 Member States* that establish some kind of regulatory restriction on foreign ownership in the media sector, but in none of them do such restrictions apply to citizens or companies from EU countries, which enjoy the same rights as national citizens and companies created under the laws of the respective country. The restrictions on foreign ownership vary both in terms of percentage of capital held and the sector to which they apply.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48404>





POIARES PESSOA MADURO, Luis Miguel, MONTI, Giorgio,
COELHO, Gonçalo

The geo-blocking proposal: internal market, competition law and regulatory aspects: study for the IMCO committee

European Parliament Study, Directorate General for Internal Policies, 2017 IP/A/
IMCO/2016-14, PE 595.362

This Study analyses the Commission's May 2016 Proposal for a Regulation addressing geo-blocking and other forms of customer discrimination based on customers' nationality, place of residence or place of establishment within the internal market. The study assesses the Commission's proposal under the Internal Market, Competition law and sector-specific rules and provides for policy recommendations and specific amendments to the proposal. This document was prepared for Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50286>



POPESCU, Marina, MIHAI, Adriana, MARINCEA, Adina
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Romania

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46809>



PORCEDDA, Maria Grazia
Use of the Charter of Fundamental Rights by national data protection authorities and the EDPS

Centre for Judicial Cooperation, 2017

This report illustrates a selection of the results of the CharterClick! Project Questionnaire on the use of the Charter of Fundamental Rights by National Data Protection Authorities (hereafter NDPAs) and the EDPS in their day-to-day activities. The questionnaire was circulated at the end of September 2016, and responses were collected up until January 2017. This is a crucial period to study the use of the Charter by (N)DPAs, since authorities are preparing the enforcement of the General Data Protection Regulation (hereafter GDPR) and the Directive 2016/680, which represent the first, important, steps of the complete overhaul of the data protection legal framework. Both texts testify to the double significance that the Charter should already have for NDPAs. First, the protection of personal data has the status of a fundamental right (independent from the right to respect for private and family life) in the Charter. Secondly, the Charter enjoys primacy in the hierarchy of sources of Union law. Hence, NDPAs should interpret the national applicable law falling within the scope of EU law (enforcement of primarily Directives 1995/46 and 2002/58), and the impending GDPR and Directive, in the light of both the Charter, and the related case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (hereafter CJEU).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47004>



ROŽUKALNE, Anda
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Latvia

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46802>



RUI CÁDIMA, Francisco, BAPTISTA, Carla,
OLIVEIRA MARTINS, Luís, TORRES DA SILVA, Marisa
*Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in
EU and beyond: country report: Portugal*

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46808>



SAGAS, Ernesto
Report on citizenship law: Dominican Republic

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /16

This report discusses citizenship in the Dominican Republic. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy. Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50045>



SAMPOR, Željko
*Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in
EU and beyond: country report: Slovakia*

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46810>



SCHROEDER, Hermann-Dieter, DANKERT, Kevin
*Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in
EU and beyond: country report: Germany*

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46797>



SEETHALER, Josef, BEAUFORT, Maren, DOPONA, Valentina
*Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in
EU and beyond: country report: Austria*

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46787>



SHRESTHA, Sabin
Report on citizenship law: Nepal

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /08

This report discusses citizenship in Nepal. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy. Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's



Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45932>



SNOWER, Dennis J., GROS, Daniel, GEDDES, Andrew (ed/s)
2017 MEDAM assessment report on asylum and migration policies in Europe: sharing responsibility for refugees and expanding legal immigration
Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW), [Migration Policy Centre]

How can the responsibility for refugees be distributed more fairly – globally and within the EU? And how can we curb irregular migration while expanding legal immigration to the benefit of all concerned? The large number of refugees and other migrants who have come to Europe over the last two years has caused the EU member states that received most of the asylum seekers, to reach their capacity limits. With a view to new arrivals and their long-term integration, it is now necessary to develop new and, above all, common strategies to address the migration flows to Europe. The 2017 MEDAM Assessment Report focuses on two core messages: Distribute the responsibility for refugees more equitably and extending legal immigration from non-EU Member States into EU member states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47725>



SPASSOV, Orlin, OGNANOVA, Nelly, DASKALOVA, Nikoleta
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Bulgaria
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46789>



SPERFELDT, Christoph
Report on citizenship law: Cambodia
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /02

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45084>



ŠTETKA, Václav, HÁJEK, Roman, ROSENFELDOVÁ, Jana
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Czech Republic
Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46792>



THWAITES, Rayner
Report on citizenship law: Australia
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Country Reports, 2017 /11

This report discusses citizenship in Australia. It explores the history of citizenship in this country, modes of acquisition and loss, and current debates and reform plans regarding citizenship policy. Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's



Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46449>



TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

A sectorial approach to labour migration: agriculture and domestic work

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Migration Research Leaders Syndicate Papers, 2017 [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

Today more than ever, the European Union needs a comprehensive albeit differentiated approach towards legal labour migration, which responds to the varied needs of domestic labour markets and at the same time discourages effectively irregular migration. The segmented structure of domestic labour markets and the demographic deficit of Europe lead to increasing demand for a migrant labour force. This labour force is concentrated in specific sectors, such as cleaning, catering and care jobs for women; and construction, agricultural and semi-skilled manufacturing jobs for men. Such labour shortages are better catered to by a demand-led approach that takes into account the different economic cycles of Member States, their different economies and labour markets, while at the same time responds to long-term sociodemographic processes, including: a. The ageing of European societies; b. The configuration of nuclear families without extended support networks to cover needs for care of children or elderly/disabled people; c. The participation of women in paid work outside the home; d. These trends are irreversible and persist even in periods of economic downturn or weak growth. A flexible albeit proactive regulatory framework that would allow for demand and shortages to drive recruitment of migrant workers, while also being adaptable to territorial and sectorial variations, would be optimal. Of course, the thorny issue also needs to be addressed of how to match flexibility with worker protection from exploitation, setting up a clear and realistic set of rights and duties for both employer and employee. A framework sectorial approach can be tested in niche sectors such as domestic work or agriculture, complementing existing directives regulating training, research, students, intracompany transferees, highskill migrants and seasonal employment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48885>



TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna

Media coverage on migration: promoting a balanced reporting

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Migration Research Leaders Syndicate Papers, 2017 [Global Governance Programme], [Cultural Pluralism]

This paper is part of the IOM Migration Research Leaders Syndicate's contribution toward the Global Compact for Migration. It is one of 26 papers that make up a consolidated Syndicate publication, which focuses on proposing ways to address complex and pressing issues in contemporary international migration. The Migration Research Leaders Syndicate, convened as part of IOM's efforts to extend policy and technical expertise in support of the Global Compact for Migration, comprises senior researchers from diverse geographic, disciplinary and thematic backgrounds. The Syndicate provides a channel for leading experts in migration to propose ideas to meet the ambitious goals outlined in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants of September 2016. In technical papers such as this one, Syndicate members were invited to identify and propose ways to resolve key conundrums currently posing challenges to international migration governance. To hone their proposals, they benefited from the input of advisors with experience in

bridging policy and research, whether as senior non-migration scholars, former policy makers or prominent practitioners. The papers are short and crisp contributions that provide evidence-based, innovative ideas to improve international cooperation on fostering safe, orderly and regular migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48884>



VALCKE, Peggy, OMBELET, Pieter-Jan, LAMBRECHT, Ingrid
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Belgium

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46788>



VEDEL, Thierry, GARCÍA-GRAÑA, Geisel, DURÁN-BECERRA, Tomás
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: France

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46796>



VONK, Olivier
Comparative report: citizenship in Asia

[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, Comparative Reports, 2017 /04

This report analyses the contemporary citizenship laws of 22 countries in Asia. It identifies trends and patterns in the evolution of citizenship policies in the Asian region.

Research for the 2016/2017 GLOBALCIT Reports has been supported by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme, the EUI Research Council, and the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50047>



VUKOVIC, Dragoljub
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Montenegro

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46815>



WILLIG, Ida, BLACH-ØRSTEN, Mark
Media pluralism monitor 2016: monitoring risks for media pluralism in EU and beyond: country report: Denmark

Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), 2017 Country Reports

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46793>



LECTURES,
POLICY PAPERS
& INFO SHEETS



ACHILLI, Luigi, SANCHEZ, Gabriella
What does it mean to disrupt the business models of people smugglers?
Policy Briefs, 2017 /09, Migration Policy Centre

Despite the escalation of EU surveillance, enforcement measures and patrolling operations aimed at border security, the flow of irregular migrants towards Europe shows little sign of abating. This policy brief shows, first, that border enforcement and barriers to mobility lead migrants to rely on clandestine mechanisms to reach destinations abroad, even if this involves significant risk. Second, policy interventions aimed at disrupting smuggling networks may make smuggling more lucrative and increase incentives for criminals to enter this market. Third, more stringent border policies and practices can facilitate involvement by irregular migrants in human smuggling. We conclude by showing that ending irregular crossings is an unlikely outcome so long as emphasis is placed on security vectors alone. If the intended goal of security initiatives is the suppression of smuggling networks, they must be accompanied by structural, comprehensive approaches and solutions. Accessible pathways for people to move across the Mediterranean into Europe are a necessary component of this response.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46165>





ALPES, Maybritt Jill, TUNABOYLU, Sevda,
ULUSOY, Orcun, HASSAN, Saima
***Post-deportation risks under the EU-Turkey statement: what happens after
readmission to Turkey?***
Policy Briefs, 2017 /30, Migration Policy Centre

This policy brief examines whether asylum seekers readmitted from Greece to Turkey after the EU-Turkey Statement as of April 2016 were able to access effective protection in Turkey thereafter (see graph, return trend, p. 2). The EU has long collaborated with countries of origin and transit in the form of migration compacts, readmission agreements and Memoranda of Understanding. The EU-Turkey Statement is different from prior forms of agreements because of the use of the safe-third-country concept. As a result, Greece can reject asylum applications of people who passed through Turkey as being inadmissible and shift the responsibility of merit assessments to Turkey.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49005>



ALPES, Maybritt Jill, TUNABOYLU, Sevda, VAN LIEMPT, Ilse
***Human rights violations by design: EU-Turkey statement prioritises
returns from Greece over access to asylum***
Policy Briefs, 2017 /29, Migration Policy Centre

The EU-Turkey-Statement proposes to reduce arrival rates and deaths in the sea by subjecting individuals who arrive on Greek islands after 20 March 2016 to fast-track asylum procedures and, in the case of negative decisions, to returns to Turkey. In exchange, EU member states have agreed to take one Syrian refugee from Turkey for every Syrian readmitted from Greece to Turkey. The Statement builds on the deterrent effect of returns and turns high return rates into an indicator for a successful border policy. This policy brief examines the impact of the Statement's focus on returns for people seeking asylum in Greece. The analysis draws on interviews with asylum seekers and practitioners, phone interviews with people who were returned from the Greek islands following the EU-Turkey Statement, as well as on participant observations at refugee camps and inter-agency meetings on Lesbos and Chios in July and August 2017.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48904>



BALDARO, Edoardo, NORI, Michele
Cooling up the drylands: disentangling the pastoralism-security nexus
Policy Briefs, 2017 /25, Middle East Directions (MED)

This policy brief explores the dynamics, trends and challenges that characterise portions of the pastoral belt, spanning from Afghanistan to Somalia to Mauritania. Cases from ongoing trends in North-Eastern Somalia and Northern Mali provide interesting insights into the current structural crisis affecting a large part of the pastoral world. Pastoralism – mobile livestock rearing – is both a cultural identity and an economic activity. Moreover, herding represents the best way to safely occupy and secure vast, remote territories, where the costs of any other form of controlling, monitoring and patrolling would be largely higher. Although elements of heterogeneity exist, pastoral territories share similar geographical, economic as well as political configurations in the different regions of the world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48144>



BARTOLINI, Laura, SABBATI, Giulio, SCHÖLLMANN, Wilhelm
Canada: economic indicators and trade with EU
[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2017 /595898

Canada is looking to diversify its trade partners in order to reduce its dependence on the US business cycle. The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the EU and Canada promises to increase trade between these two like-minded partners. This infographic, prepared in close cooperation between EPRS and GlobalStat, provides key information on Canadian trade and economic indicators, as well as on its commercial links with the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51238>



BAUBÖCK, Rainer, UMBACH, Gaby, PERRET, Andreas, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, PANOVA, Trajche, TRIPKOVIC, Milena, ARRIGHI, Jean-Thomas, MICHEL, Elie
Building a people's Europe
[Global Governance Programme], GLOBALCIT, GlobalStat, State of the Union, 2017

The material presented has been created in a collaborative effort by the Global Citizenship Observatory and GlobalStat Database at the EU's Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies in close cooperation with NCCR – on the move, a Swiss National Center of Competence in Research based in Neuchatel.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46445>



BHAGWAT, Pradyumna, DE VRIES, Laurens
Capacity mechanisms in interconnected markets
Policy Briefs, 2017 /10, Florence School of Regulation, Energy & Climate

Strategic reserves and capacity markets can improve the security of supply and contribute positively to consumer benefits if they are carefully conceived and managed. • The presence of an interconnector may negatively affect the effectiveness of a capacity market, depending on the relative size of the interconnection and the degree to which the consumption peaks coincide. The capacity 'leakage' benefits the neighbouring market in terms of lower prices and higher reliability, but it may also lead to import dependency. • A capacity market can crowd out generators in an interconnected energy-only zone. Hence, it may put pressure on neighbouring markets to implement a capacity mechanism as well. • In case the neighbouring zone decides not to implement a capacity market, a strategic reserve can also offset this crowding-out effect and thus lower the risk of investment cycles in generation capacity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46290>



BONAFÉ MARTÍNEZ, Ernesto, PIEBALGS, Andris
The new international energy charter: sustainable energy transition, investment dispute resolution and market regulation
Policy Briefs, 2017 /33, Florence School of Regulation Energy

The 2015 International Energy Charter, a political declaration, and the 1994 Energy Charter Treaty (ECT), a legal agreement, pursue three objectives: 1) Provide stable, transparent and fair conditions to mobilise the

investment needed for the sustainable energy transition and achieve universal energy access; 2) Facilitate enforcement of investors' rights through international dispute settlement mechanisms; and, 3) Offer an international benchmark of market-based principles and rules for energy market regulatory reform. Enforcement has traditionally been ensured through investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS), which today is under serious scrutiny due to concerns regarding legitimacy, transparency, impartiality, independence and accountability. ISDS clauses are included in thousands of international investment agreements, with the ECT being the most invoked in terms of investment arbitration. At the same time, the overwhelming success of the 2015 International Energy Charter in attracting countries and regions across the world shows long-term political commitment to comply with international standards. Signatories aim to share experiences, lessons learnt and best practices in energy market regulation. A rules-based international energy order, based on steady regulatory convergence, with respect to national sovereignty and sovereign rights over natural resources, will improve the level playing field to achieve global energy goals.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50207>



BOTTA, Marco, STASI, Maria Luisa
Competition policy and e-commerce after the EU Commission sector inquiry: what comes next?

Policy Briefs, 2017 /08, European Networking and Training for National Competition Enforcers (ENTraNCE)

ENTraNCE Training of National Judges – Call for Proposals 2014. Financial support of DG Competition of the European Commission. Grant agreement HT.4430/SI2.701599

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46164>



CERVIGNI, Guido, CONTI, Ilaria, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
Towards efficient and sustainable cost-recovery for the European gas transmission network

Policy Briefs, 2017 /32, Florence School of Regulation Energy

The cost of gas transmission networks in Europe is currently covered via the so-called entry-exit tariffs. This tariff methodology is based on charging capacity reservations at both entry and exit points of balancing zones, or entry-exit systems. Current entry-exit systems largely coincide with Member States' territory. The entry-exit model has supported a smooth transition from the traditional organisation of the European gas industry to a single liberalised European market. However, as the EU gas market develops, the current tariff methodology is now being questioned, on the grounds that it may be unsuitable to achieve the objective of a single pan-European market, with unbiased gas flows and no obstacles to trading. This Policy Brief presents an alternative approach to gas transmission cost recovery that would address most of the drawbacks of the current methodology. The qualifying feature of our proposal is that the entire transmission revenue requirement is met by charging the transmission network's exit points to distribution networks and to directly connected end-customers. In contrast to the current system, our model requires an explicit mechanism to share the cost of transit networks among consumers connected in different countries. We consider two possible designs for such mechanisms. The first one assesses the share of transit networks' cost falling on destination countries according to a methodology that mimics current arrangements. This model could be implemented with no or limited impact on the institutional framework currently governing the European gas transmission sector. The second design option allocates ex-ante a share of the overall revenue requirement to each European country. In this approach, the share of transit networks cost falling on destination countries

does not depend on the tariffs and realised demand for that networks' services. This approach would address potential weaknesses of the current regulatory framework in case the trend of declining gas demand does not reverse, and/or if covering most of the cost of (desirable) network upgrades cannot be met by selling long-term transmission rights. Although our proposal is conceived with reference to the entire Union, our approach might entail the first phase of implementation at regional scale.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50206>



DE BEL-AIR, Françoise

Migration profile: Lebanon

Policy Briefs, 2017 /12, Migration Policy Centre

In 2014, an estimated 885,000 Lebanese migrants, (i.e., firstgeneration, born in Lebanon) resided abroad. Meanwhile, in early 2016, it was said that “Lebanon hosts approximately 1.1 million refugees from Syria which amounts to around one in five people in the country”, or “one in four” according to other estimates. However, and notwithstanding the large scale of population movements to and from Lebanon throughout the country’s history, these figures are at best, educated guesses: the size and structure of Lebanon’s resident population (as well as that of the Lebanese population) remain “an enigma”. For example, at the time of writing, late 2016, the UN population data estimated the total population in Lebanon to stand at 5,988,000, while Lebanon’s Central Administration for Statistics’ homepage was displaying gave 3,759,100, for 2007!

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46504>



DOBBENI, Daniel, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, VINOIS, Jean-Arnold

The new EU electricity package, repackaged as a six hands Christmas wish list...

Policy Briefs, 2017 /27, Florence School of Regulation Energy

The eight legislative proposals in the “Clean energy for all Europeans” Package are the answer of the European Commission to ultimately deliver an affordable, sustainable and reliable European Power System for present and future generations. • As electricity is to become – by far – ‘The’ energy driver for the decades to come, Europe’s experience in this industry is a major asset to (re) take a leadership position. We, the three authors with six hands, jointly believe that this package provides an excellent proposal to achieve a significant step forward for the Internal Energy Market, empowering and servicing energy consumers, improving energy markets to optimise European resources, increasing shares of renewable energy and reducing energy consumption. • For this to happen, it should not come as a surprise that some principles, rules, processes and, as a matter of consequence, decade-old procedures have to be revamped or replaced. Some of the proposed changes in this Package are of this nature. Not surprisingly, Member States and many interest groups from the traditional industry oppose some of the changes, especially the ones that reduce national and company control over ‘their’ Power System. • Seeing the danger of ending with a watered down version of the Clean Energy for All Europeans package, we have taken the initiative to give you our 2017 Christmas Wish List made with four electricity topics taken from the 2016 Winter Package: (1) Security of Supply, (2) Demand Response, (3) Energy Communities, and (4) Regional Operation Centres.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49006>



DUDEK, Jerzy, PIEBALGS, Andris
Nord Stream 2 and the EU regulatory framework: challenges ahead
Policy Briefs, 2017 /26, Florence School of Regulation Energy

Highlights: • An approach towards Nord Stream 2 (NS2) will set a precedent for other new pipelines importing gas from third countries into EU. • The EU-part of NS2 should follow rules of the Third Energy Package and the non-EU part of NS2 could either be subject to EU law by territorial extension or be governed by an EU-Russia agreement relating to the whole pipeline. The latter would need to be in line with the EU Treaties, which explicitly place an obligation on the EU to 'ensure security of energy supply' and 'ensure the functioning of the energy market'. • Gas Market Directive should apply to the part of NS2 that is located in the EU territory. It requires a full liberalisation regime, and it remains unclear if derogations from the regime are possible. The EU part and the non-EU part of NS2 are legally connected and regulating one part influences the other. In case of lack of an EU-Russia international agreement, the non-EU part of NS2 could be subject to EU law through a territorial extension, which is widespread in EU law. • NS2 will have a substantial impact on the current arrangements for the gas security of supply. New stress tests are necessary to assess the measures needed to mitigate the impact of NS2 on the security of supply. • NS2 will impede competition in the EU energy market and will deter necessary investments in the gas infrastructure. The existing divide between Western and Eastern markets will be deepened, and the cost for the EU of establishing a well-interconnected market will significantly increase. The final settlement of the EU antimonopoly investigation against Gazprom should find remedies for these market challenges.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48386>



EATOCK, David, GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, KUNZ, Veronika, MARGARAS, Vasileios, SCHOLZ, Nicole, UMBACH, Gaby, ZAMFIR, Ione
Demographic outlook in the European Union 2017
[Global Governance Programme], European Parliament In-depth Analysis, GlobalStat, 2017

This paper presents the demographic outlook in the European Union (EU) in 2017. It shows that the EU population, having grown substantially, is now beginning to stagnate, before its expected decline from around the middle of the century. With the world population having risen still more substantially and growth continuing, the EU represents a shrinking proportion of the world population. The EU population is also ageing dramatically, as life expectancy increases and fertility rates are lower than in the past. This has serious implications across a range of areas including the economy, healthcare and pensions. Free movement within the EU and migration from third countries also plays an important role in shaping demography in individual Member States and regions. The 'in-focus' section of this analysis looks at health and notes that the data, whilst inconsistent, suggests that people are not necessarily experiencing the extra life years without limitations to their usual activity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49929>



FAHMI, Georges
What is the future of Christians in the Middle East?
Policy Briefs, 2017 /07, Middle East Directions (MED)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46064>



FAVIER, Agnès

On the debris of Aleppo: a gloomy and uncertain reconstruction for Syria: an analysis

Policy Briefs, 2017 /01, Middle East Directions (MED)

The current military map that has emerged following the fall of Aleppo, and the gradual purging of dozens of rebel towns in Rif Damascus in 2016, is the culmination of dynamics that were initiated as early as in 2013. They were accelerated following Russia's direct military involvement in September 2015: the rise of Iranian and Russian presence on the ground; the disengagement of Gulf and Western countries; the gradual elimination of nonjihadist armed rebel forces; and the emergence of new spheres of influence (Turkish and Kurdish). Syria has in fact entered a new era, marked by the ultimate defeat of Syrian-Revolution forces that are now confined to increasingly narrow territorial pockets, and by the assertion of a new troika (Russia, Turkey and Iran) on both the military and diplomatic level. The conflict itself, however, seems to remain far from over.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45146>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia,
BOUCHARD, Kathryn, KUPFER, David (ed/s)

A European single market for road transport?: from patchwork to a well-functioning and socially fair EU road transport market

Policy Briefs, 2017 /05, Florence School of Regulation, Transport

Are the ideologies and strategies of all Syrian militant-opposition groups fighting Assad forces similar to those of Islamic State group (ISIL)? It can be said that politicians tend to simplify the jihadi phenomena in Syria – and elsewhere – by adopting a security approach, but reality dictates that explaining the phenomena is not so clear cut. Several forms of jihadi can be identified. Global jihadists, such as the self-proclaimed Islamic State (ISIL), seek to establish a state with unlimited borders, while on the other side, local jihadists are limiting their actions to the confines of the recognised borders of Syria. The approach adopted to deal with the latter category should not be the same: the approach should be political inclusiveness!

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45607>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia,
BOUCHARD, Kathryn, KUPFER, David

Competition in passenger railways in Europe

Policy Briefs, 2017 /24, Florence School of Regulation, Transport

Introducing competition to the railway market is a long and difficult process and it is still ongoing. The fourth railway package has been adopted making market opening in passenger railways mandatory in the upcoming years. Therefore the debate is now evolving from a theoretical conversation to a very concrete debate on how to put a railway system based on competition into practice. The Florence Railway Executive Seminar brought together the commissions' Directorate General for Mobility (DG MOVE) as well as the Directorate General for Competition (DG COMP) to discuss with academics and sector representatives. Experts in competition law and experts in sector specific regulation brought forward many different ideas of how competition regulation in railways might actually look like.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48010>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, BOUCHARD, Kathryn,
KUPFER, David
Which role for railway undertakings in the mobility of the future
Policy Briefs, 2017 /20, Florence School of Regulation, Transport

Thanks to digitalisation railways are becoming just one element of a complex mobility system that is increasingly integrated, connected, efficient and user-friendly, providing customers with seamless end-to-end journeys and combining all modes of transport available. While the Mobility as a Service paradigm seems to be driving the future of transportation, railway undertakings – as mass transportation providers – have a lot to win (or to lose) in this shift from transport device ownership to mobility access and usership. Data is key to this development, which comes with risks, among which (cyber) security and the integrity of personal data of individual passengers. Clear rules on how to handle various types of data are needed to fully make use of the vast potential data analysis can offer. The 14th Florence Rail Forum brought together a group of relevant stakeholders, decision makers and academics to discuss this topic from a European perspective. This European Transport Regulation Observer reflects upon the discussions at the 14th Florence Rail Forum.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47464>



FINGER, Matthias, BERT, Nadia, BOUCHARD, Kathryn,
KUPFER, David
The Single European Sky performance scheme
Policy Briefs, 2017 /19, Florence School of Regulation, Transport

Air Traffic Management in Europe could be performing better – and if it were, it would reduce delays, ticket prices and the environmental impact of air transport. The EU's Single European Sky (SES) legislation has introduced a performance scheme which defines mandatory performance targets for the Air Navigation Service Providers of EU Member States. But, the process of defining the targets is complex and regulation is becoming ever more detailed. Are there ways to make this process simpler? Are the incentives of the schemes properly aligned? And is this type of 'economic regulation' even the right tool to address the challenges of the sector? The targets for the upcoming five-year Reference Period are currently being defined. On this occasion the 9th Florence Air Forum gathered the relevant stakeholders in Florence to discuss the theoretical basis as well as ideas for the practical improvement of the SES Performance Scheme.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47384>



FINGER, Matthias, KUPFER, David
15th Florence Rail Forum: private financing of railway infrastructures
Policy Briefs, 2017 /37, Florence School of Regulation, Transport

European railways are receiving a substantial amount of public funding. Necessary infrastructure upgrades and European Railway Traffic Management System (ERTMS) deployment are further increasing the amounts needed. The benefits of an interoperable European railway infrastructure will outweigh those costs on the long run but on the medium term the funding needs of railway infrastructure are challenging. The European Commission has been exploring tools to further the role of private investors yet there are still not many successful examples of private funding for railway infrastructure. As discussions about the future EU's Multi Annual Financial Framework (MFF) are slowly beginning the 15th Florence Rail Forum addressed examples, opportunities and open issues with different forms of private as well as public funding of railway infrastructure.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51844>



GADE, Tine (ed/s)
The Mosul campaign: winning the war, losing the peace?
Policy Briefs, 2017 /14, Middle East Directions (MED)

After three years and a costly war, which recently destroyed the great al-Nouri mosque in Mosul, the military defeat of the self-proclaimed Islamic State (ISIS) in Iraq is imminent. The Mosul offensive is a test case for both Iraq and for the international coalition; if it succeeds, it could be used as a model to be applied elsewhere in the region, such as in Raqqa. If it fails to create stability in Nineveh and Iraq, a new radical group may emerge, with far-reaching consequences. There are at least four essential reasons for concern. The first is the lack of a real Iraqi and regional coalition against ISIS. The reluctance of regional actors to work together against ISIS makes the ideological battle against it difficult. Governments in the Middle East do not consider ISIS their prime enemy; for instance, for Turks, the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), and not ISIS, is the main terrorist group. The Saudi-Iran rivalry takes priority over the regional battle against ISIS and fuels sectarianisation and extremism in both camps.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47088>



GARBEN, Sacha, KILPATRICK, Claire, MUIR, Elise
Towards a European pillar of social rights: upgrading the EU social 'acquis'
CEPOB - College of Europe Policy Brief, 2017 /01

The European Commission has recently launched a 'European Pillar of Social Rights'. The Pillar consists of a broad range of social principles. The European Union's social acquis, comprised of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, Treaty provisions, legislation and case law, already provides a floor of social rights, protecting workers' health and safety, equal treatment and job security. However, several lacunae in, and challenges to, the EU social acquis currently exist, relating to its scope of protection, its effective enforcement and its possible conflict with other EU rights, such as the Charter's freedom to conduct a business. As a contribution to the consultation on the Pillar initiative, we have reflected on how these lacunae can be addressed and the EU social acquis strengthened to enhance the ability to live up to citizens' expectations that the Union indeed aims at the 'well-being of its people' (Art.3(1) TEU). This policy brief contributes to the much-needed broad reflection on 'social Europe' through a focused and realistic fourfold proposal for adopting (1) a Directive for the Protection of Dependent Workers, ensuring the application of the existing EU social and labour law measures to all dependent workers (2) a Protection against Precarious Work Directive, (3) a Directive for the Enforcement of Workers Rights and (4) a Declaration safeguarding the integrity of the social acquis as an EU floor for worker protection.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51243>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, ROSSETTO, Nicolò, VASCONCELOS, Jorge
Moving the electricity transmission system towards a decarbonised and integrated Europe: missing pillars and roadblocks
Policy Briefs, 2017 /11, Florence School of Regulation, Energy & Climate

The establishment of a seamless electricity transmission system and the completion of a single market for power in Europe are currently hindered by the lack of adequate answers to several, basic questions concerning the coordination of actions and decisions, the sharing of costs and benefits, and solidarity beyond costs and benefits. • The absence of these three core 'pillars' explains, at least partially, why the European electricity industry is currently affected by several critical issues. In some cases, these issues constitute 'roadblocks' on the

path towards a fully integrated electricity system and a decarbonised energy sector. Redispatching actions, on the one hand, and capacity adequacy and crisis management, on the other, are two relevant examples of such roadblocks. • To remove these two roadblocks, we propose a set of recommendations that address the three missing pillars and clearly identify key roles, tasks and responsibilities both at national and supranational level. • Member States, industry stakeholders and society at large can have alternative and even opposing views of our suggestions and how to successfully confront the two roadblocks and the other critical issues. However, they should all acknowledge the necessity, while developing their own proposals, to deal with the missing pillars and provide explicit answers to the basic issues of coordination, sharing and solidarity.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46291>



GORI, Paula, SOLIDORO, Silvia, STASI, Maria Luisa,
Florence School of Regulation - Communications and Media (ed/s)
*Quo vadis regulation?: annual conference, 30 June 2017, the Florence
School of Regulation, Communications and Media area (FSR C&M)*
Policy Briefs, 2017 /28, Florence School of Regulation, Communications and Media

On 30 June 2017, the Florence School of Regulation, Communications and Media Area (FSR C&M) held its eighth Annual Conference. The Conference was divided into three panels, during which participants had the opportunity to discuss the following challenges, which are currently being raised by regulatory, market and technology developments in the electronic communications and media sector: (i) the Digital Single Market objective and the risk posed by the exploitation of big data, (ii) the goal of deploying adequate future-proof infrastructure, which requires investment, from both the private and the public sectors, and (iii) other challenges that are raised by the European Electronic Communications Code. The event gathered different stakeholders together, and these included representatives from National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs), international organizations, academia, and industry, as well as law and consulting firms. This policy brief summarizes the main points raised during the discussion and seeks to stimulate further debate.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48504>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, APAP, Johanna, DIETRICH, Christian
Empowering women in the EU and beyond: education and reproductive health
[Global Governance Programme], [European, Transnational and Global Governance],
European Parliament Briefing, GlobalStat, 2017 [Cultural Pluralism]

This briefing is part of a series 'Empowering women in the EU and beyond'. The others cover the labour market, leadership and conflict resolution and economic and financial power.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45669>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, APAP, Johanna, DIETRICH, Christian
Empowering women in the EU and beyond: leadership and conflict resolution
[Global Governance Programme], [European, Transnational and Global Governance],
European Parliament Briefing, GlobalStat, 2017 [Cultural Pluralism]

This briefing is part of a series 'Empowering women in the EU and beyond'. The others cover the labour market, leadership and conflict resolution and economic and financial power.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45668>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, SABBATI, Giulio

Saudi Arabia: economic indicators and trade with EU

[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2017 /608780

The EU is Saudi Arabia's first trading partner in goods, with 16.3 % of Saudi Arabia's global trade, followed by China with 14.1 % and the US with 11.8 %. Saudi Arabia is the EU's 15th trading partner in goods, with an EU market share of 1.5 %. The trade balance is positive for the EU, as this infographic illustrates. Trade between the EU and Saudi Arabia takes place within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The GCC countries formed their own customs union on 1 January 2015. The EU exports a wide range of goods and services to the region; however, around 50 % of the EU's exported goods to the GCC are machinery, including power generation plants, railway locomotives, aircrafts, electrical machinery and mechanical appliances. Meanwhile, approximately 70 % of all EU imports from the GCC consist of fuels and their derivatives. Following a reliance on oil revenues for about 90% of its budget in recent years, Saudi Arabia has embarked on an ambitious plan to restructure its oil-dependent economy, known as Vision 2030, involving diversification, privatisation, tax increases and subsidy cuts. Saudi Arabia has significant defence relationships with a rising number of EU Member States, primarily driven by the trade in arms (and often also related contracts for training and maintenance).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51242>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, SABBATI, Giulio, BINDER, Krisztina
Australia: economic indicators and trade with EU

[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2017 /603913

Australia is one of the most prosperous countries in the Asia-Pacific region. It has a strong and dynamic relationship with the EU, and negotiations for a free trade agreement between Australia and the EU are expected to be launched later in 2017. In 2016, Australia was the EU's 19th largest trading partner, with a 1.3% share of the EU's total trade. Further information on EU-Australia trade relations, such as the composition of trade between the two partners, can be found in this infographic, which also provides an economic snapshot of Australia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51239>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, SABBATI, Giulio,
GOMEZ RAMIREZ, Enrique

Mexico: economic indicators and trade with EU

[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2017 /599370

Mexico's economy is the 14th largest in the world (in terms of GDP) and the second largest in Latin America, after Brazil. It is currently classified as an upper middle-income economy by the World Bank, and is a member of the WTO , the OECD and the G20. The EU is Mexico's third-largest trading partner after the US and

China, and its second biggest export market after the US. Our infographic, produced in close cooperation with GlobalStat, provides a quick and useful overview of Mexico's main economic and trade data, as well as of the EU grants and loans to this country.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51237>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, SABBATI, Giulio, PERCHOC, Philippe
South Korea: economic indicators and trade with EU

[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2017 /608650

South Korea is one of the top countries in terms of doing business and holds a good score within the Human Development Index. Meanwhile its economy has slowed in recent years and female labour market participation remains lower than most OECD countries, with little progress. Trade with the EU has benefitted from 2011 bilateral Free Trade Agreement, namely making a boost in EU's exports to South Korea.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51241>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, SABBATI, Giulio, PERCHOC, Philippe
Turkey: economic indicators and trade with EU

[Global Governance Programme], GlobalStat, European Parliament, At a Glance
InfoGraphics, 2017 /603912

The EU is Turkey's number one trading partner, and Turkey the EU's fifth trading partner – and the only one with which the EU has concluded a custom union. Turkish growth remains strong (4% in 2015 against 2% for the EU), even if unemployment remains at a high level, around 9%. Nevertheless, Turkey's economy is driven by exports and foreign investment, inflation remains strong (around 7%, while the euro area aims at 2%) and the Turkish lira remains volatile. In the framework of accession negotiations, the EU is assisting Turkey with reforms, to a total budget of €4 454 million (2014-2020). Our infographic, produced in close cooperation with GlobalStat, provides a quick and useful overview of Turkey's main economic and trade data, as well as of the EU's financial assistance

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/51240>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, SHREEVES, Rosamund,
SABBATI, Giulio

Empowering women in the EU and beyond: economic and financial resources

[Global Governance Programme], [European, Transnational and Global Governance],
European Parliament Briefing, GlobalStat, 2017 [Cultural Pluralism]

This briefing is part of a series 'Empowering women in the EU and beyond'. The others cover the labour market, leadership and conflict resolution and economic and financial power.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45666>



GUIDI, Caterina Francesca, SHREEVES, Rosamund,
SABBATI, Giulio
Empowering women in the EU and beyond: labour market
[Global Governance Programme], [European, Transnational and Global Governance],
European Parliament Briefing, GlobalStat, 2017 [Cultural Pluralism]

This briefing is part of a series 'Empowering women in the EU and beyond'. The others cover the labour market, leadership and conflict resolution and economic and financial power.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45667>



LEHMANN, Wilhelm, PATRIN, Maria (ed/s)
*EP-EUI joint roundtable: the 1976 Electoral Act 40 years on: history and
significance for European democracy today*
Policy Briefs, 2017 /04

On 7 December, the European Parliament (EP) and the European University Institute (EUI) held a joint history roundtable on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 1976 Electoral Act, which introduced direct elections to the European Parliament. The event, organised by the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, took place in Florence, with a video-link to the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) in Brussels. It brought together policymakers and academics to discuss the impact of direct elections on the EU's institutional system and recent proposals for reform of the Electoral Act.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45448>



LEHMANN, Wilhelm, UMBACH, Gaby
*EMU: 25 years after Maastricht: historical challenges, economic ideas,
political solutions*
Policy Briefs, 2017 /18

The signature of the 1992 Maastricht Treaty was a major step in the development of the European Union (EU). It represented not only the key moment of the introduction of the single currency, but also the result of difficult negotiations during which important initial objectives fell by the wayside, notably the idea to accompany economic and monetary union (EMU) with stronger political integration. The financial and public debt crisis that started in 2008, as well as its later political fall-out, could hence be seen as the result of a political structure inadequate to foster economic and monetary integration. Therefore, a historical evaluation of the political context which led to this outcome of the 1991 Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) seems appropriate.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47404>



MARCANTONINI, Claudio, TEIXIDO-FIGUERAS, Jordi,
VERDE, Stefano F., LABANDEIRA, Xavier (ed/s)
Free allowance allocation in the EU ETS
Policy Briefs, 2017 /02, Florence School of Regulation, Energy & Climate

- In the EU ETS, free allowance allocation is used to safeguard the competitiveness of the regulated industries and to avoid carbon leakage. In Phase I and II, most allowances were given for free. With Phase III, auctioning

became the default method for allocation of allowances. However, industrial sectors receive free allowances according to emission efficiency benchmarks and depending on the sectoral risk of carbon leakage. Sectors at risk of carbon leakage are identified based on carbon and trade intensity. • We analysed the empirical research on the EU ETS relevant to free allocation. First, no strong evidence has been found that the EU ETS affected the competitiveness of the regulated industries. Second, an overly conservative criterion for identifying the sectors at risk of carbon leakage meant that free allowances were given to installations which most likely were in fact not at risk. Third, evidence of pass-through of carbon costs was found not only for the electricity sector, but also for industrial sectors. • The reform for Phase IV proposed by the European Commission introduces some changes relevant to free allocation. Notably, it devises a more efficient criterion for identifying the sectors at risk of carbon leakage and it sets a rule for updating the benchmark values.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46048>



MARCANTONINI, Claudio, TEIXIDO-FIGUERAS, Jordi,
VERDE, Stefano F., LABANDEIRA, Xavier
Low-carbon innovation and investment in the EU ETS

Policy Briefs, 2017 /22, Florence School of Regulation, Climate, LIFE SIDE

- The empirical literature indicates that, in Phases I and II, the impact of the EU ETS on low-carbon innovation was moderate. The findings of one prominent study, which measures innovation output by patent counts, present a more clearly positive picture.
- The empirical literature indicates that, in Phases I and II, low-carbon investments brought about by the EU ETS were typically small-scale, with short amortisation times (e.g., three to five years), producing incremental emission reductions.
- In view of the EU's long-term emission reduction targets, there is scope to improve the dynamic efficiency of the EU ETS by strengthening incentives for low-carbon innovation and investment. Tightening the cap and extending allowance auctioning in a predictable way are the most frequent recommendations in the literature.
- There is a compelling economic case, related to innovation spill overs, scale and network economies, competitiveness preservation and energy security, for complementing the EU ETS with stronger R&D policies.
- The Innovation Fund – the future EU ETS funding programme for low-carbon innovation – will build on the experiences gained through the existing NER 300 programme in several important respects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47525>



MARCANTONINI, Claudio, TEIXIDO-FIGUERAS, Jordi,
VERDE, Stefano F., LABANDEIRA, Xavier
The EU ETS and its interactions with other climate and energy policies

Policy Briefs, 2017 /21, Florence School of Regulation, Climate, LIFE SIDE

- The current EU climate and energy package includes several policies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2020. The main instrument is the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS). The complexity of this policy package flags up synergies and interactions among different climate policy instruments, in particular, between the EU ETS and energy policies such as those to support Renewable Energy (REN) or energy efficiency.
- The EU ETS is, in theory, the most effective way to reduce GHG emissions and any additional climate policies would increase abatement costs. There are, however, several important factors that justify the use of additional instruments, in particular, market, regulatory and policy failures. Moreover, some climate policies have also other objectives such as improving the security of energy supply or the reduction of other pollutants.
- There are only a few studies that have empirically analysed the interactions of the EU ETS with other energy and climate policies. They showed that REN policies brought about significant emission

reductions in the power sector, but at a higher cost compared to EU ETS carbon prices. Renewable policies also had a negative, though probably limited, impact on carbon prices. • In a recent workshop organised by the Florence School of Regulation Climate (FSR Climate) on this subject, most stakeholders agreed that the presence of market failures justifies additional climate policies, first of all, state support for R&D. However, many of them were also concerned at the negative impact that policies had on carbon prices and welcomed the Market Stability Reserve (MSR) as a positive instrument to mitigate these effects. Regarding REN support schemes, views were mixed. Some stakeholders suggested a gradual phasing out given the recent cost decrease in REN technologies and the negative impact on carbon prices. Others were for continuing REN support, pointing out that REN policy had only limited negative effects on the EU ETS.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47526>



NARBONE, Luigi (ed/s)

Quale Mediterraneo nel 2020?: scenari a confronto

Policy Briefs, 2017 /17, Middle East Directions (MED)

La regione del Medio Oriente e Nord Africa (MENA) è oggi caratterizzata da una convulsa fase politica e sociale e da prolungati conflitti di difficile soluzione. La stagione di crisi che ha fatto seguito alle Primavere arabe affonda le sue radici in una serie di fattori strutturali di più lungo periodo che caratterizzano da decenni l'evoluzione negativa della regione. Il congiunto di questi fenomeni ha avuto, e continuerà ad avere nei prossimi anni, un impatto importante sui flussi migratori verso l'Europa.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47145>

NORI, Michele

The shades of green: migrants' contribution to EU agriculture: context, trends, opportunities, challenges

Policy Briefs, 2017 /31, Migration Policy Centre

Despite agriculture being a strategic economic and policy domain for the European Union, rural areas in the EU suffer socio-economic marginalisation and desertification. Immigrants currently represent a key strategic asset in tackling the lack of a workforce, problems of generational renewal in agriculture and the abandonment of rural areas. The farming industry can absorb workforce relatively easily in comparison to other sectors, and the rural world holds the potential to accommodate important numbers of immigrants. Problems exist, though, when it comes to the living and working conditions and the rights of rural immigrant workers, and their related socio-economic integration and stabilisation. Efforts to improve these situations shall start from elaborating an integrated policy framework that enhances coherence between agriculture, migration and labour market domains. The paper proposes, as well, tailored initiatives and investments as a way to contribute to CAP 2020 Reform towards a smart, sustainable and inclusive rural world in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49004>



PARCU, Pier Luigi, BOTTA, Marco, SOLIDORO, Silvia
*Florence Competition Programme: second annual conference: anti-trust v.
anti-globalisation*

Policy Briefs, 2017 /36, Florence Competition Programme: Law & Economics

On 20th – 21st October 2017, the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS) hosted the second Annual Conference of the Florence Competition Programme (FCP) at the European University Institute (EUI) campus in Florence. The event was organised in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The conference discussed the future of competition policy in light of the growing anti-globalisation and populist political movements around the world. The event was opened with a keynote speech that was delivered by Kris Dekeyser, Director for Policy and Strategy of DG Competition of the European Commission. The conference was divided into four panels which dealt respectively with i) Private enforcement of competition law after Brexit; ii) State aid law enforcement after Brexit; iii) US antitrust enforcement under the Trump administration; and iv) Anti-globalisation and the future of antitrust enforcement around the world. The event gathered different stakeholders, including competition enforcers as well as representatives from academia, industry, law and economic consulting firms. The diversity of views ensured a lively debate. This Policy Brief summarizes the main points raised during the discussion and seeks to stimulate further debate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49604>



PIEBALGS, Andris
The Baltic litmus test for gas

Policy Briefs, 2017 /16, Florence School of Regulation Energy

- Much has been written and commented, in recent years, about the Baltic States and their delicate position – both geographically and politically speaking – concerning security of gas supply and energy independence from Russia.
- While it's no secret that the region has for a long time been quasi totally dependent from Gazprom imports, the profound, sometimes inevitable reasons of such vulnerability are not evident. At the same time – and consequently - the implications and 'side effects' of some energy policy and regulatory choices taken in this region are not the same as in any other country in Europe.
- If we do not understand this, it becomes very difficult to see why the decision to open an LNG terminal in this region (Klaipeda) is welcome as 'a symbol of energy independence'; and it becomes even harder to accept that the sudden, unfair price increase to gas customers by the incumbent company is publicly justified as the answer to the 'inadequate' choices - legitimately taken - by a country's government.
- As the title suggests, since they joined the Union in 2004, the Baltic countries have been the theatre of a delicate test for EU-Russia relations – which we might consider as still ongoing.
- Since then, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have undergone a resolute path towards liberalization and diversification of energy sources – which will eventually lead these countries to becoming a single entryexit zone in 2020. But the road has been long and rocky.
- That's what this work by former Commissioner Andris Piebalgs is about, seen with the eyes of an expert and at the same time a 'local' belonging to the region (Andris Piebalgs is from and has lived most of his life in Latvia).
- This paper is not really a Policy Brief strictu sensu, but rather a photography: by reading it, the reader is not told any 'pre-packaged' truth but, on the contrary, he/she is guided through the recent history of the Baltic states and given the instruments to find out – by himself – the 'why' and 'how' of the delicate gas policy choices made by the Baltic countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47527>



RANCI, Pippo

Sustainable development goal number 7: how to set appropriate targets, organise an appropriate monitoring, and reach universal access to energy

Policy Briefs, 2017 /15, Florence School of Regulation Energy

• In September 2015 the United Nations Assembly established an Agenda 2030 made of 17 Sustainable Development Goals to fight poverty and promote human development. • SDG number 7 recites: “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”. For SDG 7, as well as for the other SDGs, a system of targets and indicators has been set, to allow monitoring the steps toward the goals. • There is one main unsolved problem with Goal 7, and with other Goals. Responsibility for progress has been set at the country level, and monitoring is mainly national. The most difficult task lies in low income countries, where governments do not have sufficient resources to reach the goals by themselves, and even monitoring is weak. • International cooperation is included in the system of targets and indicators, yet mostly in qualitative terms; official development aid is the main variable, directly related to the Goal, that can be measured and for which responsibility is assigned. • We know from reliable sources that Goal number 7 is not being met and that it is highly likely that the problem will remain beyond the year 2030. • A special effort is required. Monitored action should be much broader than official aid. As in the case of climate policies, targets cannot be imposed on independent states and, were they set, no credible system of sanctions would make them mandatory. • New ways to pursue the Goal must be found. A possible solution lies in a set of voluntary commitments plus transparency and reporting obligations, similar to the one introduced in the Paris COP 21 for climate policy. It could allow inclusion of the private sector, partner in the Global Compact, into a joint responsibility mechanism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/47405>



SALEM, Al-Zubayr

The crisis in Derna: reconciliation opportunities in the midst of war?

Policy Briefs, 2017 /34, Middle East Directions (MED)

The north-eastern Libyan city of Derna has been blockaded for over 17 months by forces loyal to Field Marshal Haftar. This has resulted in a humanitarian crisis, compounded by campaigns of arrests targeting Derna's inhabitants and occasional airstrikes. Following Haftar's announcement of his forces' control over Benghazi in July 2017, Derna risks becoming the target of a new military operation. This would have dramatic consequences on the city, as well as on the prospect for national reconciliation. In this context, attempts have been made by Libyan reconciliation figures to mediate between Derna and Haftar's forces. This paper analyses what steps could be taken to increase the likelihood that future reconciliation efforts in Derna succeed. It seeks to answer this question through analysing the specificities of the Derna case, evaluating the previous achievements of reconciliation figures and identifying possible entry points for successful mediation efforts.

إلى كذا دقو، أرهش 17 نم رثكاً ذنم رتفح ريشململ ةيلاوم تاوق راصحل ايبيل قرش لامش قنرد قنيدم عرضت رتفح نالغ! دعب. قرتاوتمال ةيولال تابرضلال و قنرد ناكس تالاطي تال لاقتعال تالمح لعفب تمقافت ةيناسرن! قمزاً بقاوع كذا نولنتسو، قديدج ةيركسع ةيلمعل أفده قنرد حبصت دق، 2017 زومت/ويولي ييف يزاغب يلع هتاوق قرطيس ةحلاصملا تايصخش لبق نم تالواحم يرجت قاييسلا اذه نمض. ةينطول ةحلاصملا قافاً يلع كذا قنيدملا يلع قمخي و حاجن لامتحا قدايزل اذاختا نكمي يتي تاوطخل ققرولا هذه للحت. رتفح تاوقو قنرد قنيدم نيب طسوتلل ايبيل ييف، قنرد ةيضق تايصوصخ ليلحت ربع لاؤسلا اذه يلع قجاجلا إلى يلعست يهو. قنرد ييف ةيلبقتسملا ةحلاصملا دوج، ةحجانال قطاسولا دوجل قنكمملا لخادملا ديدحتو، ةحلاصملا تايصخشل ققباسلا تازاجنإل ميبقتو.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/50145>



SCHITTEKATTE, Tim, MEEUS, Leonardo
How future-proof is your distribution grid tariff design?

Policy Briefs, 2017 /03, Florence School of Regulation, Energy & Climate

The assumption that people cannot react to the way distribution grid tariffs are designed does not hold anymore. This is mainly true due to breakthroughs in two game-changing technologies: photovoltaics (PV) and batteries. • By investing in PV and batteries, active consumers push the sunk costs towards passive consumers (equity issue). Ironically, the active consumers can even end up paying more (efficiency issue). To avoid being screwed by the others, active consumers could overinvest. They are in a non-cooperative equilibrium. • We find that the outcome of this game between the DSO (and the regulator) trying to recover sunk costs, and active consumers reacting to the distribution grid tariff, depends heavily on the way the tariff is designed. • It is clear that current distribution grid tariffs are not future-proof. The historical conventional practice in the EU is net-metering, which creates significant equity issues and is an implicit subsidy for the adoption of PV. The solution that is advocated in the current debate, capacity charges, creates significant efficiency issues and is an implicit subsidy for the adoption of batteries. • ‘Bi-directional’ volumetric charges can outperform capacity based charges to recover sunk costs, so they should at least be considered as an option.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46205>



SOLIMAN, Nagwan (ed/s)
The door should be opened to Ahrar Al-Sham!

Policy Briefs, 2017 /06, Middle East Directions (MED)

Are the ideologies and strategies of all Syrian militant-opposition groups fighting Assad forces similar to those of Islamic State group (ISIL)? It can be said that politicians tend to simplify the jihadi phenomena in Syria – and elsewhere – by adopting a security approach, but reality dictates that explaining the phenomena is not so clear cut. Several forms of jihadi can be identified. Global jihadists, such as the self-proclaimed Islamic State (ISIL), seek to establish a state with unlimited borders, while on the other side, local jihadists are limiting their actions to the confines of the recognised borders of Syria. The approach adopted to deal with the latter category should not be the same: the approach should be political inclusiveness!

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/45606>



SUS, Monika, HIMMRICH, Julia
The impact of foresight on policymaking: towards more transparency and participation

G20 Insights Policy Briefs, G20 Germany 2017

Scenario methodology is one of the most resourceful foresight approaches. It facilitates contrarian thinking and undermines the groupthink that often occurs during policymaking processes in homogeneous environments. Political elites have shown that they are not immune to the effects – at times, even fatal consequences – of such streamlining. Since scenario processes are inherently heterogeneous, they increase overall transparency and provide opportunities to include previously excluded social groups and perspectives in the decision-making process. In sum, foresight studies widen the perspective to cover a range of unexpected yet plausible outcomes and thus they represent a valuable tool for policymakers in view of the growing global uncertainties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46085>



TALÒ, Teresa

Public attitudes to immigration in Germany in the aftermath of the migration crisis

Policy Briefs, 2017 /23, Migration Policy Centre

During Angela Merkel's time as Germany's Chancellor, the country has seen the largest inflow of migrants in its post-war history, but overall attitudes to immigration in Germany have been remarkably stable and, if anything, have actually become slightly more positive (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017 ; Eurobarometer, 2017). On the surface, stability seems to be the word that best describes attitudes to immigration in Germany. Yet, the anti-immigration Alternative für Deutschland (AFD) political party has seen a surge in its opinion poll ratings, enjoyed some electoral success, and could enter the Bundestag after the 2017 federal elections. This brief explains how generalized favourability to immigration can combine with growth in support for an anti-immigration party by highlighting the importance of issue salience.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/48044>



TEMPRANO ARROYO, Heliodoro

Encouraging the employment of refugees through trade preferences

Policy Briefs, 2017 /35, Migration Policy Centre

Trade preferences provide a potential policy tool for supporting the integration of refugees in countries of first asylum. Thus, the EU-Jordan Compact, agreed following the London conference of February 2016 on 'Supporting Syria and the Region', eased the rules of origin for Jordanian exporters employing a minimum share of Syrian refugees. The debate on the use of trade preferences to encourage the labour-market integration of refugees has been reactivated by a similar proposal made recently by Turkey in the WTO context. The experience with the Qualifying Industrial Zones initiative, launched in 1996 by the US for Egypt and Jordan, suggests that trade preferences, if properly designed, can be a powerful instrument for generating export growth and employment. However, both this experience and the so far disappointing impact of the EU-Jordan agreement on rules of origin show the limits and drawbacks of this type of scheme. This Policy Brief discusses the conditions under which trade preferences can prove an effective instrument for refugee integration and puts forward some concrete policy recommendations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/49584>



TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, SZUCS, Tamás

EU cultural diplomacy: challenges and opportunities

Policy Briefs, 2017 /13, Global Governance Programme, Cultural Pluralism

An organic development of international cultural relations is fundamental to engage all the concerned stakeholders - national governments, civil society and international organisations - into a constructive dialogue based on equality and mutual respect and to overcome the socio economic and power inequalities between the different countries and actors involved in traditional cultural diplomacy. The new EU approach offers strategic opportunities for large and small Member States alike, as it allows them, in different ways, to actively co-create a diverse set of international cultural activities. In order to make the nascent strategy for EU international cultural relations a success, it is fundamental to move beyond the crisis narrative by proactively engaging with the media, to achieve a multiplier effect and increase the impact of cultural projects and initiatives. New digital technologies are key to facilitate start up projects, specifically tailored to youth, and to reinforce the people-to-people approach. Co-creation and co-ownership with stakeholders (at local and

national level) are of paramount importance to increase efficiency and sustainability of projects, but may present important value challenges. Systematic monitoring to judge which kind of projects work best, and coordination at all levels are essential to make the EU strategy a success. The European Public Spaces project represents a source of inspiration to develop cultural programmes in third countries. During the next Multi Annual Framework negotiations funding for culture needs to be further prioritised as such funding has been on the rise among Europe's global competitors in the race for soft and smart power.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/46904>

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