



European  
University  
Institute

ROBERT  
SCHUMAN  
CENTRE FOR  
ADVANCED  
STUDIES

# ANNUAL REPORT

ROBERT SCHUMAN CENTRE  
FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

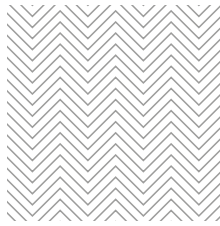
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Director:

**Brigid Laffan**

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## DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

It is a pleasure for me to introduce the 2015 Annual Report of the Robert Schuman Centre, yet another noteworthy year in the history of the Centre. In September 2015, the President announced that the Schuman Centre would move to Villa Schifanoia, which means that for the first time in its history, all Schuman programmes will be located on one campus. The re-location takes place in summer 2016. Following two years of preparation, the Florence School of Banking and Finance was launched in September 2015 with Professor Elena Carletti as its Director and Professor Fabio Canova as Head of Training. This is a very significant development as responsibility for the supervision of banks has moved to the European level within the Eurozone. The Centre has also begun a process of launching a new programme-Middle Eastern Directions (MED). Under the direction of Ambassador Luigi Narbone, the work of programme design and resourcing is underway. In 2015, the Schuman community welcomed a number of new colleagues: Professor Deirdre Curtin joined as a part time professor in September 2015 followed by a full time joint chair from 1 January 2016. Professor Miguel Maduro returned from his period in the Portuguese Government. Professor Vanessa Grotti started her path-breaking ERC project.

## LARGE PROGRAMMES AND ERC PROJECTS

The Schuman Centre has grown organically to include a number of centres and schools that focus on discrete areas. These are the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), the European Union Democracy Observatory (EUDO), the Florence School of Regulation (FSR), the Global Governance Programme (GGP) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC). In 2016 these programmes were joined by the Florence School of Banking and Finance and the MED programme. The Centres engage in a combination of research, policy dialogue, monitoring of post-doctoral researchers and executive training. The Centre is the home of a number of highly competitive ERC projects. In 2015, it hosted two starting ERC grants and four senior advanced grants.



View of Villa La Fonte.

## FELLOWS

The Schuman Centre has three well-established fellowship programmes that enable us to welcome a large number of fellows who come to the EUI to engage in research and interact with colleagues at the Centre and the wider Institute. The Schuman Centre participated for the first time in the **Max Weber Programme** which had been restricted to the departments. This is a very welcome development. The **Jean Monnet Fellowship programme** was the first post-doctoral programme launched at the EUI. It began as an EUI scheme in 1983 and was also adopted in the Schuman Centre in 1993. The objective of the programme was to offer outstanding early-career scholars a vibrant intellectual environment in which to pursue their research and publications. The eligibility criteria were altered in 2015 because the **Max Weber Programme** is designed for early career scholars and hence the **Jean Monnet Fellowship** scheme now facilitates scholars on sabbatical from their home institution. In 2015/16 the Schuman Centre welcomed 11 Max Weber Fellows and five Jean Monnet Fellows. The Fellows participated in the RSCAS Seminar Series, a series designed as a forum where they present their work to their peers and senior scholars. All Fellows submit a Working Paper to the RSCAS Working Paper series and are further encouraged to publish in quality academic outlets. Each year the Centre welcomes **EU Fellows** from the European Parliament, the Commission, and the External Action Service. There were four Institutional Fellows in 2015. The Centre has a fourth fellowship scheme, **Robert Schuman Fellows**, intended to attract outstanding scholars who wish to pursue their research interests and enrich the academic community. During 2015, the Centre hosted 14 **Robert Schuman Fellows** for short stays. In addition to the fellowship programmes, the Centre is viewed as a very supportive and attractive environment for **Marie Curie Fellows**, outstanding early career scholars, who bring their prestigious awards to the Centre; in 2015 there were four Marie Curie Fellows at the Centre. In addition to the fellows in the various fellowship programmes, the Centre hosted more than 20 **Visiting Fellows** in 2015.

## RESEARCH WORKING GROUPS

Working groups are an important part of the intellectual life of the EUI and the Centre. They provide a forum for colleagues from all departments, doctoral and post-doctoral researchers and visiting fellows to meet to discuss work and facilitate research collaboration. The Centre hosts two very active working groups, the Middle East Working Group and the Migration Working Group.

## COLLABORATION WITHIN THE EUI

As Director of the Centre, I am committed to supporting colleagues not just within the Schuman Centre but in the entire EUI community. The Centre provides financial support for events run by departmental professors, Max Weber Fellows and doctoral researchers. These highlights stand out in 2015; the Schuman Centre supported the organization of a conference on Parliaments and Parliamentary Elections in Europe (March 2015) which was run by a group of former Max Weber Fellows, an interdisciplinary conference involving Law and SPS on Democracy, Technocracy and the State of Integration (May 2015) and a Brainstorming Seminar on the Mediterranean Programme (November 2015). In March, Professor Stefan Grundman from the EUI Law department held a symposium on *The Banking Union and the Creation of Duties* under the auspices of the Global Governance Programme. In May a former Max Weber Fellow, Professor Zoe Lefkofridi and Dr. Christopher Williams (Jean Monnet Fellow 2015) co-organised a conference on *Beyond the Democratic Deficit: Political Representation and Differential Responsiveness in the European Union*.

## THE WORLD OF PRACTICE

High level policy dialogue and executive training are the main channels of engagement with issues of practice and with practitioners. All programmes at the Schuman Centre engage with the world of practice in a variety of ways. During 2015, the Centre ran 26 training courses, and four Summer Schools. The subjects covered by these training courses included communications and media regulation, non-discrimination, competition policy, trade and value chains, power grid management, foreign direct investment, regional integration, predictive modelling in economics and regulation of energy utilities. Together with the European Parliament, the Centre organised two Policy Roundtables on Economic Governance in the EU (May) and Higher Education in the EU (December). In February, a workshop on Transforming Innovation Policy for Europe: Towards a New Theory was co-organized with the European Institute for Technology (EIT).

The outstanding work of the Robert Schuman Centre could not be achieved without the support of the EUI, the academic and administrative staff of the Centre, the porters and other logistic staff who facilitate our work, and all those who come as Fellows or engage with our research mission at seminars, conferences and workshops.

Brigid Laffan  
Director





## Facts and Figures 2015

**80** projects (including **36** externally funded projects for a total of 6 million euros)

Hosted **4** ERC advanced grants and **2** ERC starting grant

**15** full-time professors and **3** externally funded Chair holders

**174** events including conferences, workshops, seminars and lectures

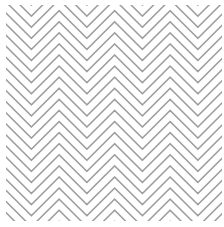
Hosted over **70** fellows comprising Jean Monnet Fellows, Max Weber Fellows, Marie Curie Fellows, EU Fellows, Robert Schuman Fellows and Visiting Fellows

**589** Publications and counting (**269** Books, Contributions to Books and Articles; **320** Working Papers, Policy Papers, Technical Reports)

Over **1** million webpage hits

(as of end of 2015)





# WHAT WE DO AT THE SCHUMAN CENTRE

## ORIGINS

The Centre was created in 1992 in order to conduct interdisciplinary research and to encourage work on the contemporary challenges of European integration. It consists of faculty members holding joint chairs with departments, Robert Schuman Chairs, part-time professors, post-doctoral fellows, research fellows and assistants, together with an administrative staff. In addition it hosts visiting fellows, EU fellows and Robert Schuman fellows. The Centre conducts theoretical, normative, analytical and applied policy research in a number of domains by drawing on the disciplines present at the EUI. Its work is currently guided by three major themes:

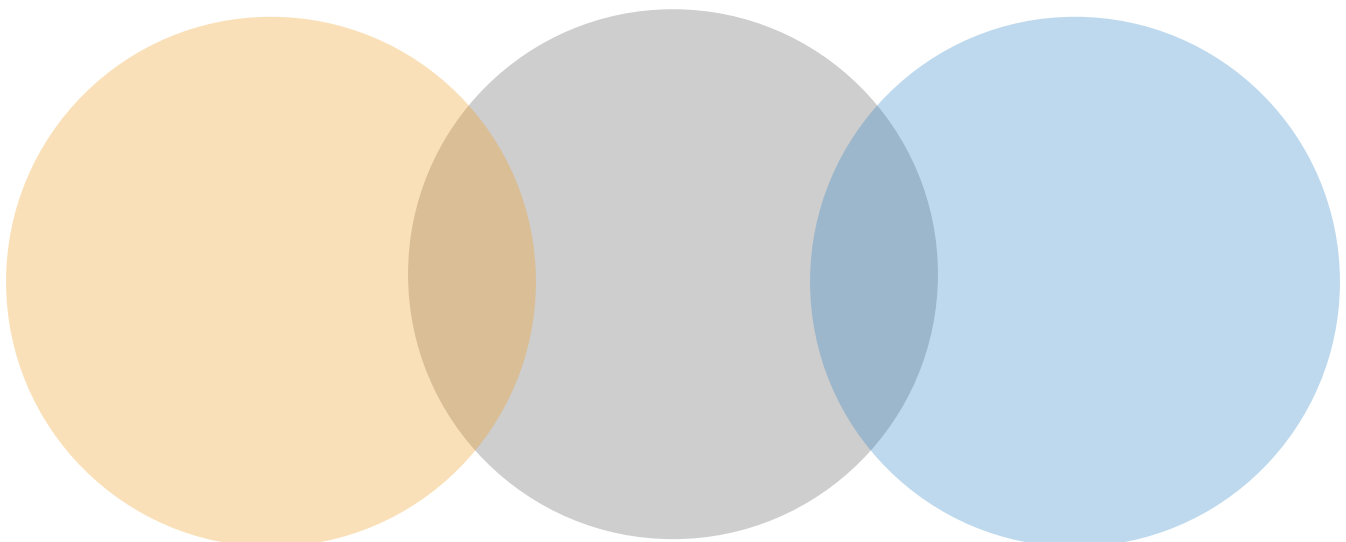
- Integration, Governance and Democracy;
- Regulating Markets and Governing Money; and
- 21st Century World Politics and Europe.

The Centre draws its income from a variety of sources, with around two thirds from externally funded grants. It runs an extensive conference programme, and publishes (mainly on-line) working papers, policy papers, research reports, and several research tools. Some of its research activities are organised in special programmes or units, including the Global Governance Programme, the Loyola de Palacio Programme on EU Energy Policy, the Mediterranean Programme, the Migration Policy Centre and the Florence School of Regulation, covering the areas of Energy, Communication and Media, Transport, Water and Climate. Other current and recent research includes several other projects on migration, research in the context of the European Union Democracy Observatory, a programme on European monetary union, and projects on security in Europe (internal and external). A continuing priority is to produce quality research and to stimulate debate on the key challenges facing the European Union.

Basic and  
funded research

Engagement with  
world of practice

Hosting fellows





## RESEARCH THEMES



### INTEGRATION, GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY

Research on the European institutions, governance and democracy has long been at the core of the Robert Schuman Centre's mission. The Schuman Centre aims to re-visit the older themes of European integration in order to understand the interaction and intersection of different dimensions of integration and to evaluate the dominant characteristics of and tensions within the Union's emerging legal, political and economic order. There are complex and pressing questions to be asked about economic, legal, political and social integration and the manner in which these interact. In addition, the Union provides a rich laboratory for the study of multileveled governance, new modes of governance and the governance tool kit deployed by this emerging compound polity. A focus on the challenges and opportunities for democracy in Europe both within member states and in the EU continues to be a central focus of the Centre's research agenda. A very rich research agenda on this theme is pursued in the following programmes and projects and the work of the joint chairs.



## EUROPEAN UNION DEMOCRACY OBSERVATORY

The primary focus of EUDO in 2015 has been dedicated to further consolidating its work, whilst assuring continuity in the delivery of the main activities of the EUDO platform.

In 2015, **EUDO Citizenship** pursued the twofold aim of expanding its geographical coverage beyond Europe to the Americas and of disseminating its findings to a wider audience. The first objective stems from the fact that citizenship and electoral laws in countries of origin and countries of destination are increasingly interlinked through migration flows, a phenomenon that, far from being confined to the European Union, can be observed on a global scale. Consequently, the Observatory has constituted a network of country experts in North and South America, who were charged with the task of collecting legislation, filling in questionnaires and writing reports on citizenship laws. Research outputs in the form of reports on citizenship and electoral rights, modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship, and indicators for most of the countries in the Americas are already available online. They offer the first systematic and up-to-date comparative overview of citizenship provisions on both sides of the Atlantic.

Citizenship-related issues have become increasingly matters of public debate and political contestation. EUDO Citizenship has therefore prioritised the dissemination of its findings to a wider audience. In 2015 the Observatory continued to report on on-going policy reforms, court judgments or public debates related to nationality laws and electoral rights through our news section, and to critically discuss current issues through our Citizenship Blog. In 2015, EUDO Citizenship published blogs written by scholars on topics including e-residence and citizenship, security-based deprivation of citizenship, the 'Brexit' referendum and prisoner voting in the context of EU law. EUDO Citizenship also hosted two Forum Debates in which prominent academics were invited to critically controversial and topical issues. By encouraging lively controversies and offering a well-informed debate on current affairs, the EUDO Citizenship forum debates have become a source of reference for policy-makers and the general public. The first 2015 forum on *The Return of Banishment* invited 14 authors to discuss the growing trend in Europe and North America of stripping terror suspects of their citizenship. In the second forum on *Bloodlines*



2015 EUDO Dissemination Conference: Spreading Citizenship: Regional Dynamics of Norm Diffusion in Europe and the Americas.

and *Belonging: Time to Abandon Ius Sanguinis?* Fifteen authors examined whether the widespread legal rule of *ius sanguinis*, through which citizenship is transmitted at birth from parent to child, can still be justified in the contemporary world.

In January 2015, Jonathan Bright, Diego Garzia, Joseph Lacey and **Professor Alexander H. Trechsel** published an article in **European Union Politics**, where they made use of VAA-generated data to argue in favour of the “transnationalisation” of European Parliamentary elections. Their proposal would allow the European elections to break free from the clutches of national politics: in particular, when campaigning, national parties would have to adjust their electoral offer to both take account of the increased competition for their “national” vote and also to potentially address voters in other countries.

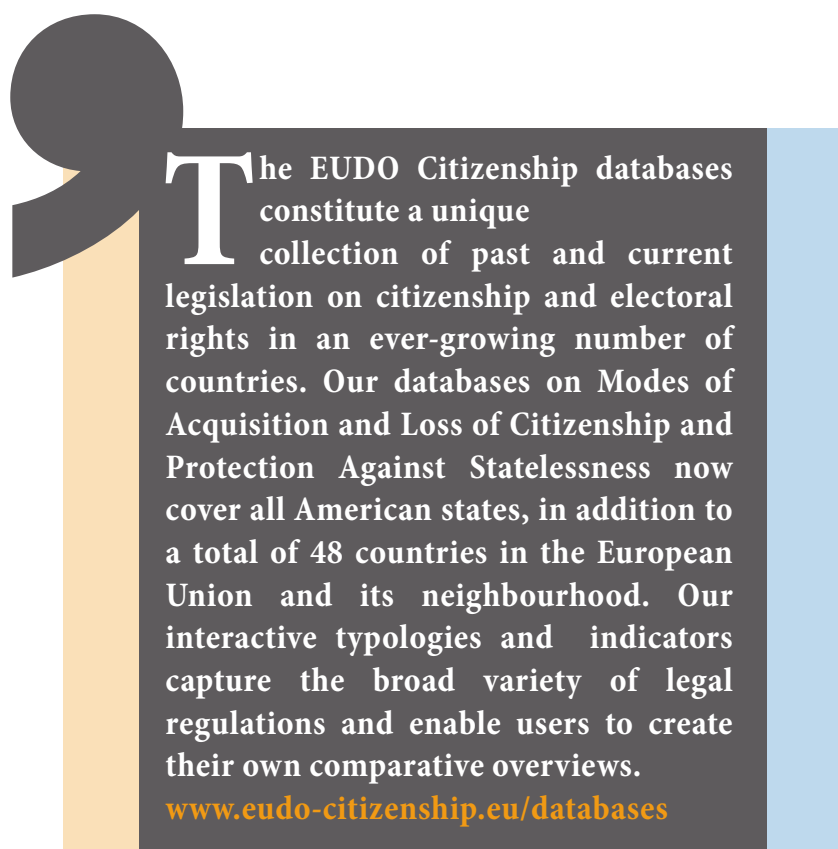
The article also provides evidence on the extent to which this change would be welcomed by European citizens.

**Professor Bruno de Witte** produced a research note for the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, which was discussed at its

hearing of September 2015 devoted to the question of British renegotiation of its EU membership. This note is forthcoming in the study series of the European Parliament.

In October 2015, a report commissioned by the policy department for Citizen’s Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee was produced by **Professor Adrienne Héritier** (Project leader) together with Catherine Moury, Magnus G. Schoeller, Katharina L. Meissner and Isabel Mota. The report highlights the increasing role played by the European Parliament (EP) in the EU decision-making process.

**Professor Luciano Bardi** and Lorenzo Cicchi’s study titled “Electoral Rules And Electoral Participation In The European Elections: The Ballot Format And Structure”, was published in November 2015 by the Publications office of the European Parliament.



**T**he EUDO Citizenship databases constitute a unique collection of past and current legislation on citizenship and electoral rights in an ever-growing number of countries. Our databases on Modes of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship and Protection Against Statelessness now cover all American states, in addition to a total of 48 countries in the European Union and its neighbourhood. Our interactive typologies and indicators capture the broad variety of legal regulations and enable users to create their own comparative overviews.

[www.eudo-citizenship.eu/databases](http://www.eudo-citizenship.eu/databases)



## MAJOR EUROPEAN RESEARCH COUNCIL PROJECTS



### ReligioWest

The project **ReligioWest**, funded by an ERC grant given to the principal investigator, **Professor Olivier Roy**, came to an end in November 2015 after more than four years of research. The project's goal was to investigate how different states in Europe and North America are in the process of redefining their relationships with religions. The project dealt at length with the notion of religious freedom and its influence in the reshaping of the boundaries between the religious and the secular space. A second field of investigation dealt with the place of Islam in the West with a specific focus on the ability of this religion to adapt to a new cultural context. The tools used both by secular legal orders and by Muslims to adapt their religiosity were investigated. The project has also looked at the rise of populist movements and the use they make of religion in the frame of their political strategies. A fourth strand of research investigated the reconceptualisation of secularism in the Western world associated with the rising normative power of the state vis à vis other groups. The final year was largely devoted to studying the relations between diplomacy and religion. The project brought together not only scholars, but also diplomats, journalists, religious actors and judges. It aimed at assessing the need for re-thinking the place of religion in a secularised Europe. More than a hundred written outputs resulted from the project, including six books with academic publishers.

### Mobilizing for Democracy

Traditionally research on social movements and research on democratisation followed separate tracks. The ERC project **Mobilizing for Democracy**, under the direction of **Professor Donatella Della Porta**, addressed this divide by focusing on how contentious politics affects democratic regimes at different stages of their development—during eventful democratisation as well as democratic deepening by locating them within the study of democratic transitions and democratic quality. Civil society organisations, protests, social movements might be relevant in different forms and moments. As for the transition to democracy, while different in many respects (geopolitical area, previous regime, social structures etc.), the two waves of protest for democracy analysed in 1989 and 2011 display some similarities in the processes of participation of civil society, going from the mobilisation of existing resources to the framing of the emerging actors and the appropriation of political opportunities. The project also aimed to understand the consequences of previous participation of civil society

organisations in transition on the successive stages of consolidation. Through paired comparisons of cases of 'democratisation from above' and 'democratisation from below' the research has addressed the time dimension as well as the causal mechanisms of civil society participation in democratisation processes in Central Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean and North African area, which are compared also with Southern Europe and with Latin America. Empirical evidence is drawn from quantitative analyses of protest events, collected from the press and other sources, as well as oral history and archival research. Finally, research has been conducted on recent campaigns of protest for "real" or "direct" democracy, embedding these protests in the historical development of social, political and cultural systems. These protests, that address the very conceptions of democracy and citizens' right, both the roots of these protests in socio-economic and political conditions at national level, as well as their spreading cross-nationally and transnationally, represent central theoretical and empirical nodes. Special attention has been paid to mobilisations against what is perceived as the corruption of democracy. <http://www.eui.eu/Projects/cosmos/Home.aspx>

### Willing to Pay? Testing Institutional Theory with Experiments

One of the main research aims of the project is to test for national variation in tax compliance combining experimental methodology and historical analyses. Under the direction of **Professor Sven Steinmo**, the ERC project, **Willing to Pay?** achieved a number of key steps during 2015. First, the "Baseline" experiment was conducted in five countries and had almost 2,000 subjects in multiple sessions and multiple locations in each country. Secondly, the second round of experiments in the US, Italy and Sweden were launched. This "Good Government/Bad Government" experiment tests individual's willingness to pay (or cheat on) taxes if the money goes to actual public institutions. The analysis of the results from the baseline data collection is on-going and the team is in the process of writing up the results for several academic publications which are at various stages of preparation and are intended for publication in journals such as *PLOS 1*, *Frontiers in Psychology*, and *Politics and History*. Additionally, in autumn 2015 the project team ran a very successful conference titled *The Leap of Faith: the fiscal foundations of modern states* at the EUI. This conference brought together scholars from Europe and America to examine the data from the experiments and then present historically rich explanations for these findings.





## CENTRE FOR MEDIA PLURALISM AND MEDIA FREEDOM

Building on the research and analysis developed in the last four years, in 2015 the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), directed by **Professor Pier Luigi Parcu**, carried out a second pilot-test implementation of a refined version of the Media Pluralism Monitor (MPM2015). Following the first pilot-test implementation in 2014, the CMPF fine-tuned the first tool, strengthened the project's research design and implemented the new prototype.

This was tested in the 19 EU Member States (Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden) that were not covered by the first implementation of 2014. The results of the implementation of the MPM2015, even if they should be considered provisional as based on a prototype-tool, do allow for tentative and

reliable mapping of the state of play of risks for media pluralism across EU member states, and they point to the fact that no EU member state is free from risks. The Centre was earmarked by the EU a new grant to implement the tool in all 28 EU member states and in two candidate countries, namely Montenegro and Turkey in 2016.

This will be the first media pluralism monitoring exercise at Pan-European level, which will provide useful data for public debate and for informing policy developments, as well as for inspiring further research. A second important strand of research that the CMPF is currently developing is on Freedom of expression online. At the request of the *Council of Europe*, the Centre is analysing and evaluating the respect of the European Convention on Human Rights standards on freedom of expression by the legislation of the 47 countries that are members of the Council of Europe.



CMPF Summer School for Journalists 2015.

## Joint Chairs

For **Professor Philipp Genschel**, 2015 was a year of normal science. He published a number of articles in the *British Journal of Political Science*, the *Journal of European Public Policy* and the *Journal of Public Policy*. Together with Laura Seelkopf (University of Bremen), he secured research funding from the EUI research council for a project on the *comparative political economy of taxation*.

The project aims to map and explain patterns of tax policy diffusion and change around the world. Why did non-Western countries copy the Western VAT? Why did they refuse to copy the revenue strong personal income tax? Which non-Western innovations, for instance in the area of the taxation

of micro-businesses may eventually diffuse to the West? In addition, Philipp Genschel continued to work on other projects. With Markus Jachtenfuchs (Hertie School) he started to compare patterns of EU crisis management in the Eurozone crisis and the Refugee crisis. With Ken Abbott (Arizona State University), Duncan Snidal (Oxford University) and Bernhard Zangl (LMU Munich) he started to extend the framework of governance by 'orchestration' into a more general theory of indirect governance.

This theory goes beyond the well-established principal-agent framework by explicitly considering the trade-offs between principal control and agency competence.



'Building Trust in the New World of Information' session during the Summer School.





## REGULATING MARKETS AND GOVERNING MONEY

The single market is one of the essential pillars of integration. The '1992' programme which built on an extensive legislative programme represented a step-change in integration and much of what it created is now taken for granted. Regulation became one of the primary sources of public power in the Union as the European Commission and European Court of Justice became centrally involved in enforcing the new regulatory regimes. The **Florence School of Regulation (FSR)** is the foremost institutional node at the Schuman Centre addressing the big questions of European regulation. The Eurozone was designed around the twin goals of stable money and sound finances enshrined in the Treaty on European Union and the Growth and Stability Pact (GSP).

The initial successful launch of the single currency disguised the design faults in the system. However, the unprecedented globalisation of financial markets which culminated in the 2008 financial crisis generated considerable strain within the Eurozone.

The seriousness of the crisis raised many important research questions concerning the creation of a Euro Mark 2, the pressures for further centralisation in banking, finance and the fiscal area, the consequences of the crisis for the real economy, structural reform processes within member states and the serious core-periphery divergence that have emerged. Research at the Robert Schuman Centre on these critical issues is undertaken under the auspices of the **Pierre Werner Chair** and the **Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Chair**.



## FLORENCE SCHOOL OF REGULATION

In the course of the last 11 years, the Florence School of Regulation has established itself as the European centre for research, training and policy dialogue in the networked industries. The model of FSR Energy – combining online, blended and residential training, policy debate, and research - has been successfully expanded under the directorship of Professor Jean-Michel Glachant to cover also the telecommunications & media, transport and water sectors. Since 2014, the school embraces a new area working on EU Climate Policy.

In 2015 **FSR Energy** strengthened its relations with the European Commission; its Director Jean-Michel Glachant became as a Member of the EU-Russia Gas Advisory Council. FSR Energy also welcomed Andris Piebalgs, former European Commissioner (first at Energy, second at Development), as a Senior Fellow. FSR Energy initiated another partnership with the Nobel Laureate Jean Tirole's team, developing a training course on the microeconomics of power markets. Research maintained a central importance and during 2015 FSR Energy obtained 640.000€ of funding as partner of three research projects that will start in 2016: 'PROMOTioN - Progress on Meshed HVDC Offshore Transmission Networks' and 'SmartNet - Smart TSO-DSO interaction schemes, market architectures and ICT Solutions for the integration of ancillary services from demand side management and distributed generation' funded through Horizon 2020 as well as 'FutureGas', funded

by the Innovation Fund of Denmark. It will be led by the new FSR Research and Policy Coordinator, Ilaria Conti.

**The FSR Communications and Media (FSR C&M)** led by **Professor Pier Luigi Parcu** has become a well-known forum for policy and academic discussion in the field of electronic communications, internet and media. The contribution of the FSR C&M is that it combines different approaches and activities to address important problems and issues in the sector. Its strong focus on policy-oriented research, training and policy debates involves many different stakeholders: academics, the European Commission and other public institutions, private companies and regulators. 2015 represented an important year for the FSR C&M, as it completely reshaped its Annual Training, which now focuses on *Business Models, Innovation and Regulation of the Digital World* and it also widened its research focus on smart cities and on the sharing economy.



**T**he Loyola de Palacio (LdP) Chair on Energy is the academic Chair of the Director of FSR Energy. Founded in 2008, the Chair honours Loyola de Palacio, the former Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Energy and Transport (1999-2004).

To this end it also organised a joint FSR Conference on *Smart Cities, Smart Regulation?* The traditional focuses of the FSR C&M remain, and indeed it organised a Workshop on *Internet and Content: Options for the Future*, which was followed by the Annual Scientific Seminar on the *Economics, Law and Policy of Communications and Media – Policy Challenges in Digital Markets* which brought together scholars and practitioners to consider frontier research in electronic communication, internet and media, with a goal of fostering research agendas and informing policy. In 2015, the Annual Conference focused on *Network, Device, Service and Content: The Online Ecosystem*. The FSR C&M also participated in the 2015 State of the Union event with a session on *The Cybersecurity Market and Policy Responses*.

In 2015, **FSR Transport**, thanks to its director **Professor Matthias Finger**, established itself as a point of reference for the discussion on regulatory theory and practice in the areas of rail, air and urban transport. Particular attention was paid to the discussion of the implementation of the 4th Railway Package, the EU Aviation Strategy, the challenges for railways resulting from digitalisation along with urban mobility evolving into a service.

This attracted some of the best-known experts and most relevant decision makers in the different fields to take part in the events in Florence. The results of the activities of FSR Transport are disseminated through the “European Transport Regulation Observer”, working papers and academic publications. All FSR Transport materials are open access, as they aim to involve professors, young academics and practitioners and invite them to become part of a unique open

platform for applied research. The collaboration with a wide yet carefully selected network of experts and stakeholders is a key asset of FSR Transport.

FSR Transport coordinates the *Annual Conference on the Regulation of Infrastructures* that brings together all areas of the Florence School of Regulation to discuss current challenges for the regulation of energy, telecommunications, transport and water distribution networks. The most interesting papers presented in this annual conference are published in a dedicated issue of the “Network Industries Quarterly”.

**FSR Climate** was created in 2010 to provide analysis and evaluation of EU climate policies, as well as to serve as a forum for debate and dissemination of research carried out in this area. The research activities developed by FSR Climate and **Professor Xavier Labandeira** during 2015 continued to focus on the economic effects of the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), although increasing attention was paid to Renewable and Energy Efficient Policies in the EU and to the distributional impacts of climate policies. These activities led to several publications in leading economics journal in these fields during 2015, such as *Review of Environmental Economics and Policy*, *Energy Journal*, *Environmental and Resource Economics*, *Resource and Energy Economics*, and *Energy Policy*, among others.

Moreover, in 2015 FSR Climate organised an ambitious series of scientific and dissemination activities under the *Road to Paris* heading, which included a workshop on the 10th Anniversary of the EU ETS (June) and an annual conference devoted to research on EU climate policies (October).





**FSR Water** was established in early 2014 with **Professor Stéphane Saussier** at the helm to provide regulators, operators and academics with a platform where they could meet and discuss issues on the regulation and governance of the European water sector. To this objective, the FSR Water created a dedicated project called WaterReg, which was selected as an Action Group working at the core of the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) on Water, within the context of the EU 2020 Innovation Union. This acknowledgement

at the European level was an important opportunity to further promote FSR Water and be part of a solid network of innovative projects in the sector.

In 2015, FSR Water was invited and contributed to external events and meetings such as the European Water Association's Annual conference and the 2nd International Water Regulators Forum.



Staff of the Florence School of Regulation 2015.



## Pierre Werner Chair

The Pierre Werner Chair (PWC) was held by **Professor Fabio Canova**, a joint chair with the Department of Economics, until August 2015, and is generously funded by the Luxembourg Government. During 2015, the programme further deepened its interest for issues concerning monetary and fiscal arrangements in the European Union and the economic consequences of stabilisation actions by government and the European Central Banks.

It also pursued studies related with fiscal and banking integration of Europe and actively collaborated with the newly created Florence School of Banking and Finance to provide a curriculum of activities covering issues of banking regulation, macro-prudential policies and the role of central banks in supervising financial intermediaries.

The PWC organised a workshop entitled *Time Varying Coefficient Models for the study of Monetary Policy* where academics and central bankers presented their work on the topic; it provided two forums of discussion, *EUnomics2051: Debating Euro Area Conditions and Beyond* and *New Financial Architecture in the Euro Area* organised respectively by professors Elena Carletti and Massimiliano Marcellino, where policymakers, academics and those from the private sector were involved, and a summer school entitled *Term Structure Modelling and the Lower Bound Problem*, run by Jen Christensen of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, which covered the most recent literature on how to model the term structure of bond yields and discussed the challenges posed by the asymmetric behaviour of yields near their lower bound.

Professor Canova has also started a project for the European Central Bank on the interest rate channel of monetary transmission. The study analyses the pass-through of conventional and unconventional monetary policy measures to bank lending rates using a novel bank-level dataset containing important balance sheet characteristics.

The preliminary results indicate that capital ratios and exposure to sovereign bonds matter for the pass-through to conventional monetary policy changes to lending rates. In particular, banks with low capital and large exposure to sovereign bonds tend to pass much less interest rate decreases to consumers and firms.

Thus, prudential measures which control capital ratios and evaluate the risk of sovereign bonds make it easy for central banks to control the real economy. The study also shows that the recent ECB asset purchases and liquidity provisions programs normalised the capacity of banks to grant loans.

Banks with high level of non-performing loans and high exposure to sovereign debt were most affected. Thus, the policies benefitted banks which needed the measures most.



Pierre Werner



### *Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Chair*

**Professor Richard Portes** has been the Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Professor in European Economic and Monetary Integration since September 2014.

On 18 and 19 June he co-organised with the *IMF Economic Review* the research conference '*Secular stagnation, growth and real interest rates*' and a selection of the papers will be published by the *Review*. The issues are very far-reaching, both in historical time and in breadth, and the conference included empirical work and theory.

Larry Summers, who resurrected the secular stagnation debate in November 2013, participated in the conference with a paper and his keynote speech.

The Chair is also responsible for the Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Max Weber Post-Doctoral Group, which involved post-doctoral researchers working on *The Design, Regulation and Governance of Fiscal Policies in the European Union*. Professors Portes and Culpepper led the group's seminars throughout the academic year 2014-2015. The Group proved very successful and continues for the AY 2015/16 under the leadership of Professors Portes and Cassis.

It has been advertised for the AY 2016/17. The two Max Weber Fellows funded by the TPS Chair have now taken up appointments as Assistant Professors at excellent European universities.



Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa





## FLORENCE SCHOOL OF BANKING AND FINANCE

The Florence School of Banking & Finance is a new programme at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. Given the extent and depth of the changing landscape and regulatory framework in the Banking & Finance sector over the past years, the school aims to become the leading European platform for critical debate and training to contribute to the creation of a sound European supervisory and regulatory culture in the sector.

The school's foundation was warmly welcome by European civil servants, such as the former Director General at DG Fisma Jonathan Faull and the chairperson of the European Banking Authority Andrea Enria, who said:

“ We have been working on a European training for supervision for a long while and we think this is very important for the convergence of European practices in the European Union. The fact that the EUI is now setting up this Florence School of Banking & Finance is a great progress in this respect. Now we have a neutral European place where joint initiatives can be usefully developed. ”

The new school brings together practitioners (regulators, supervisors, and private sector professionals) and academics at the EUI as a neutral and European academic setting allowing for critical reflection and debate. With this in mind, in its set-up phase the Florence School of Banking & Finance organised a high-level debate with the European Supervisory Heads for the European Banking Authority (EBA), during EBA's annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

The governance of the School consists of an Advisory Council –composed of Ignazio Angeloni (Board

Member of the Single Supervisory Mechanism); Andrea Enria (Chairperson of the European Banking Authority); Mauro Grande, (Board Member Single Resolution Board); Olivier Guersent (Director General, DG Fisma – European Commission); Francesco Mazzaferro (Head of Secretariat European System Risk Board); Frank Smets (Advisor to Mario Draghi – European Central Bank).

The work of the School is also supported by a scientific committee composed of leading scholars from renowned institutions such as the Brevan Howard Centre for Financial Analysis (Imperial College London), Baffi Carefin Center on International Markets, Money and Regulation (Bocconi University), Leonard N. Stern School of Business (New York University), Trinity College Dublin, University of Amsterdam, Center for Monetary and Financial Studies Madrid, Goethe University Frankfurt - House of Finance, and the Centre for Economic and Policy Research.



Editors: ALLEN, Franklin; CARLETTI, Elena; GRAY, Joanna; Florence: European University Institute, 2015, RSCAS, Florence School of Banking and Finance. <http://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/37478>



## Joint Chairs

**Professor Youssef Cassis** holds a joint chair with the Department of History and Civilization. During 2015, Professor Cassis completed the manuscripts of three jointly edited volumes, all published or about to be published by Oxford University Press in 2016: *Infrastructure Finance in Europe. Insights into the History of Water, Transport, and Telecommunications* (with Giuseppe De Luca and Massimo Florio); *The Oxford Handbook of Banking and Financial History* (with Richard Grossman and Catherine Schenk); and *The Performance of European Business in the Twentieth Century* (with Andrea Colli and Harm Schröter).

Professor Cassis co-organised (with Professor François Gipouloux, CNRS, Paris) an international conference on Empires, Trade and Migrations across the Eurasian Continent 10th-20th Century, held on 23-24 October, which investigated a set of economic institutions whose role has been crucial in economic development in Asia and Europe, such as business partnerships, share-holding companies, maritime insurance, the bill of exchange, sophisticated accounting methods, among others. Professor Cassis also obtained a Research Council Grant to start a new project on The Memory of Financial Crises, which will explore how and by whom financial crises have been remembered – a crucial question to understand not only the causes and consequences of financial crises, but more generally how the financial system in which we live has been shaped.

**Professor David Levine** holds a joint chair with the Department of Economics. His recent work has

focused on the development of formal mathematical tools to analyse the development of economic and political institutions. The first strand is the application and development of tools from evolutionary economics to the study of the history of economic and political institutions.

The most recent milestone in this work is acceptance of the paper with Salvatore Modica *Peer Discipline and Incentives Within Groups* in *The Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*. This analyses how a collusive group can sustain internal discipline through costly peer punishment. It characterises schemes that minimise discipline costs while preserving incentives. In a public goods setting the model implies that when the benefit is small peer discipline is irrelevant and that only small groups will be able to overcome the free-riding problem.

When the benefit is large, groups are able to overcome the free-rising problem by using peer discipline. They show that Olson's idea that small groups are more effective is correct when the relative size of groups is involved, but that large groups need not in general be less effective than small groups.

The ideas in this paper are applied in work now being completed with Andrea Mattozzi on voter participation and with Mattozzi and Andrea Galeotti on social networks. The theoretical foundations are explored in greater depth in on-going work with Rohan Dutta and Salvatore Modica.





## 21st World Politics and Europe

The contemporary international system is characterised by an intensification of linkages and connections across regions, countries and societies driven by trade, investment, technology, the ICT revolution, international business, aid, and mobility of people and ideas. The Schuman Centre is committed to basic and applied research on the major power shifts that have consequences for Europe, on Europe's neighbourhood and on the challenging issues arising from the movement of people and the permeability of borders. The **Migration Policy Centre** is one of Europe's major centres for the study of migration. **The Global Governance Programme** was launched in 2010 to address the major international challenges in the contemporary international system and their consequences for Europe. **Borderlands** is an ERC funded project.



## MIGRATION POLICY CENTRE

In 2015, the world and Europe experienced dramatic developments in the domain of migration. Failing states in Syria, Iraq and Libya and massive pressures exerted by refugees on the countries of first asylum at Europe's doorstep have forced millions on routes of exile; unprecedented numbers of people smuggled through the Mediterranean put the EU's institutions and European Governments under severe pressure. Against the backdrop of a protracted downturn of European economies and labour markets, anti-immigration rhetoric has extended beyond extremist parties to enter mainstream politics. Despite these crises, "migration as usual" was not neglected.

The core research areas of the Migration Policy Centre (MPC), directed by **Professor Philippe Fargues**, are:

### Migration and the economic crisis in Europe

Europe faces two challenges: to overcome deep economic crisis and to address an unprecedented form of demographic decline. Policymakers must respond at once to short-term concerns that see migration as part of the problem, and to long-term concerns that see it as part of the solution. The MPC approaches this dilemma by examining how and under which conditions international migration can be part of the EU response to negative demographic and economic trends, as well as part of its strategy to foster a knowledge-based economy. It conducts research along three lines and three disciplines: Economics, to explore whether immigration fosters, or hinders, innovation; Demography, to remodel the notion of "replacement migration"; Sociology, to understand what makes migrants' integration successful or not.



11th Migration Summer School Multiple Approaches to Migration: Challenges at Origin and Destination, 22 June 2015 - 03 July 2015, Florence.

### Migration in the wake of Arab uprisings

Migration and refugee movements in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) gained enormous momentum in 2015. The situation along migratory routes to Europe and within Europe itself is changing faster than ever before. Opinions of all kinds flourish, often without the necessary base of accurate, up-to-date information. The MPC has opened a specific website providing a constantly updated review of the situation in the Mediterranean region.

The website gathers all the relevant data (statistics, graphs, maps, legislations, documents from governments and other stakeholders, etc.), accompanied by analytical notes, maps, tables and policy briefs.



## MPC OBSERVATORIES

The CARIM (Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration) observatories rest on three pillars: a network of scholars in the relevant countries; a database of statistics and legislation; a research and outreach agenda. In 2015, the four observatories developed as follows.

### Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (CARIM-South)

Arab countries will remain a major source of migration and refugee movements in the next Decade. The MPC created a task force to update the data gathered by the CARIM-South project between 2004-2013. The new phase covers 13 countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Mauritania and Sudan. Moreover, research has been conducted on post-Arab uprisings' migration, with a double focus on labour mobility and forced displacements. Furthermore, in response to a dramatic increase in irregular migration from the Middle East to Europe, the MPC bridges the work of CARIM-South with studies on the migrant crisis, by carrying out research in the field of human smuggling across the Eastern Mediterranean sea.

### India (CARIM-India and DEMO-India)

Why are there so few highly skilled Indian migrants in the EU? What is the socioeconomic profile of Indian immigrants in new destination countries in Europe? The first phase of the CARIM-India project answered these questions and more, producing a series of in-depth country and thematic case studies that constitute a unique and wide-ranging source of knowledge. Its report *India-EU migration: a relationship with untapped potential* summarises the main findings and their policy implications. The project was concluded at the end of 2015 with the publication of thirteen Research Reports.

### Gulf Cooperation Council States (GLMM programme)

The Gulf States Observatory, created in partnership with the Gulf Research Centre, was developed further in 2015 and provides a unique daily news service, statistics, legal documents, analysis, and policy recommendations regarding Gulf labour markets and migration. GLMM organised workshops at the Gulf Research Meeting, which is an annual meeting organised by the Gulf Research Centre in Cambridge (UK). In August 2015, the GLMM organised the workshop "The Role of Legislation, Policies and Practices in Irregular Migration to the Gulf", with support from Qatar University, within the framework of the sixth Gulf Research Meeting, in which 20 research papers were presented. Its objective was to document the role of legislation, policies, and practices in enabling and sustaining irregular migration in the Gulf. The three-day workshop on all the six GCC countries through case studies of each country, as well as on the legislation, policies, and practices that initiate, and perpetuate irregular migration to the Gulf from the major sending countries such as India, Egypt, Philippines, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. news service, statistics, legal documents, analysis, and policy recommendations regarding Gulf labour markets and migration.

### Post-Soviet space (CARIM-East)

The CARIM-East project conducts advanced research on global migration to serve migration governance needs at the European level, from developing, implementing and monitoring migration-related policies to assessing their impact on the wider economy and society. It is the first migration observatory focusing on the Eastern Neighbourhood of the European Union, and covers all countries of the Eastern Partnership initiative (Belarus, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan) and Russian Federation.



In addition, the MPC conducted six migration-related projects in 2015:



## REDIAL

### *REturn DIAlogue*

Based on the foundations and preliminary results of the CONTENTION project, concluded in December 2014, the REDIAL project was launched by the MPC, in partnership with the “Odysseus” Academic Network with a two-fold objective: to establish a European network of national Judges hearing return cases with a view to exchange knowledge and experience regarding the proper implementation of the EU Return Directive and to build a comprehensive knowledge platform comprising of national and CJEU landmark judgments, comparative analysis and pertinent general academic writings. A first Thematic Workshop took place in October 2015, bringing together 29 judges and academics from 20 EU member states and discussing on the very termination of illegal stay.



## INTERACT

### *Integration as a Three-Way Process – Immigrants, Countries of Emigration and Countries of Immigration as Actors of Integration*

The Migration Policy Centre hosted the final INTERACT conference in Brussels on 27th February 2015. The conference presented the project’s results and participants discussed the various spheres of cooperation between the countries of origin and destination and how cooperation impacts migrants’ integration in Europe.



## REFMISMES

### *Mapping Labour Market Integration Support Measures for Asylum-Seekers and Refugees: Policies and Practices in EU Member States.*

REFMISMES is a short 4-month project, in cooperation with the Bertelsmann Foundation, which aims to produce nine country case studies and a comparative study on labour market integration support measures for recent asylum-seekers and refugees. As part of the research process, a Methodological Workshop was held in December 2015 with the whole team of researchers, as well as a discussion workshop will be held in February 2016 open to some practitioners and policy-makers to discuss the findings of the project. The report will be presented in Brussels together with the Bertelsmann Stiftung in April 2016.



## ETEM V

### *External Thematic Expertise on migration to the European Commission*

The Migration Policy Centre, in the framework of a consortium led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), is implementing a 3-year project (2014-2017) to support the DG DEVCO of the European Commission in the field of migration. In the framework of the project, the MPC organises regional training workshops on EU external cooperation in the field of migration and asylum, as well as expert roundtables. So far, five regional training workshops have been organised for Asia (Bangkok), Eastern Africa (Addis Ababa), Western Africa (Dakar) and two in Brussels, as well as an expert roundtable on refugees and development. Other activities planned in the framework of the project concern the drafting of internal concept and orientation notes on migration-related issues for the European Commission.





## SOLIDARITY PROJECT

Implemented in April 2015, the project focuses on solidarity and responsibility sharing in the EU asylum policy. Its core objectives are to 1) critically evaluate how the principle of solidarity and the fair sharing of responsibility has been operationalised to date, and 2) identify mechanisms that will make the implementation of solidarity more effective in the European Union and that will share responsibility equitably on the basis of objective criteria.



## EXPLORING NEW AVENUES FOR LEGISLATION FOR LABOUR MIGRATION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Migration Policy Centre was asked by the European Parliament to produce a research paper to review the social and economic context of EU international labour migration policy, the status of relevant EU legislation and the available policy options from a comprehensive labour market perspective, as well as their feasibility. The research paper was published by the European Parliament on September 2015 ([http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/536452/IPOL\\_STU\(2015\)536452\\_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/536452/IPOL_STU(2015)536452_EN.pdf)) and it will be presented by the MPC scholars in 2016 at the European Parliament.



Massive movements of forced migrants smuggled across the Mediterranean have created the most confusing situation in Europe and its neighbourhood. With its Migrant Crisis Website, the MPC offers a unique tool comprising a database, maps and analytic notes making it possible to follow the situation week after week and country by country, as well as to capture large-scale space and time dynamics (<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/migrant-crisis/>).

In addition, the databases of the MPC Observatories offer several thousand tables and documents on ca. 30 countries of the Southern-Mediterranean, Post-Soviet Space, Gulf States and India (<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/databases/>).



## GLOBAL GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME

In 2015 the four research strands of the Global Governance Programme were further strengthened and consolidated through a variety of executive training seminars, high-profile conferences, lectures and other events, as well as through numerous publications. The bridge between the research undertaken, the results and current global governance policies thus became ever more evident and reinforced. The research strands are: *European, Transnational and Global Governance*, *Global Economics: Trade, Investment and Development*, *Europe in the World*, and *Cultural Pluralism*.

The objective is to continue build on the research carried out in order not only to fortify the bond between the four pillars of the GGP, but for them to carry on as representing a sound point of reference in the world of global governance policy-making.

### European, Transnational and Global Governance

Under the direction of **Professor Brigid Laffan** and **Professor Carlos Closa**, the research area *European, Transnational and Global Governance* has developed two main streams: one on European governance as an important mode of transnational governance and a second on Comparative Regional Integration. Professor Carlos Closa focused on key issues of EU governance such as the challenges to the rule of law posed by certain constitutional developments in some member states, or the no less important challenges raised by pro-independence movements in Scotland and Catalonia, as well as the threats of withdrawal from the EU from sectors of the Conservative Party in the UK.

During the year there were a series of workshops focusing on the continuing financial, fiscal and macroeconomic crisis, the EP elections and the administration of EU democracy. Out of these events, two books on *Rule of law in the EU* and *Secession*

*from a Member State and withdrawal from the EU* are currently being produced by CUP and will be published in 2016.

Focus on institutions for European governance connects with the area of comparative regional integration. The pivotal research concerns institutional design in regional integration organisations, the mechanisms for protection of democracy by regional organisations being the most salient issue. A Report on *Protection of democracy in Europe and Latin America* will be published by the LAC-EU Foundation in 2016. Other events during the year were a series of seminars in Comparative Regional Integration and executive training seminars dealing with regional integration in Latin America and the role of courts in regional integration.

Professor Brigid Laffan was scientific coordinator of a workshop on *Re-thinking European Integration in the Shadow of Crisis: Politics, Institutions and Governance* in September 2015 which brought together leading scholars of European governance and politics to analyse the impact of the crisis on Europe's Union. The papers from the workshop will appear in 2016 as a special issue of *West European Politics*. Together with Thomas Christiansen, Brigid Laffan organized a conference on *The Administration of European Democracy*, a preparatory conference for a special issue of Public Administration. There were also conferences on banking union, parliamentary elections, the democratic deficit, the EU periphery and own resources of the EU.



## Global Economics: Trade, Investment and Development

**Professor Bernard Hoekman** and **Professor Petros Mavroidis** are the co-Directors of the research area *Global Economics*. The area's activities span research on the law and economics of international trade and investment policy, including trade integration agreements and the functioning of the WTO.

Research projects included the following: analysis of alternative approaches towards international cooperation in the area of trade and investment policies, including the case for plurilateral agreements and issue-specific 'clubs'; a joint venture with research institutes in major emerging economies on 'Restoring Multilateral Trade Cooperation' – the results of which were presented at the Trade and Development Symposium during the December WTO Ministerial meetings in Nairobi; analysis of the reasons for the global trade slowdown after the 2008/9 financial crises and whether this marks a structural change in global trade dynamics; empirical assessments of the impacts of regulatory policies towards trade in services on economic performance and development; research on the operation and effects of voluntary (private) standards, a joint venture with the International Trade Centre in Geneva; and options for reducing international regulatory spill overs and

the design of regulatory cooperation mechanisms – a joint venture with the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development and the World Economic Forum. Work also focused on the role of trade and investment in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; priorities for the G20; issues related to trade facilitation and the economic effects of international trade costs; and the genesis of international subsidy disciplines and the need for reforms in light of the changes that have occurred in the structure of the world economy.

The group continued to implement longer-term thematic research projects, including a multi-year effort on legal and economic analysis of the dispute settlement case law of the WTO, climate change governance and trade policy, product standards and policy implications of international production and global value chains. During the year, relationships with partner institutions were strengthened, including through a new Trade Policy Research Network, a joint venture with the World Trade Institute/University of Bern that operates under the auspices of the Center for Economic Policy Research, a European network of economists.



Conference: 'The Governance of Religious Diversity More or Less Secularism?', 10 June 2015



## EUROPE IN THE WORLD

Led by **Professor Ulrich Krotz**, the *Europe in the World* research area examines Europe's role in an international environment experiencing complex and complicated economic, political, and social change, and explores how these changes affect Europe and European integration. This research area adopts an interdisciplinary approach to the study of Europe in the world, gathering together researchers and other thinkers on virtually the full range of the study of International Relations, including security studies, diplomatic history, international law, international institutions, political economy, and foreign policy analysis. Professor Krotz is currently running two research projects. *Divided We Stand: Europe's New Ways of Projecting Power and Influence in 21st Century World Politics* examines the nearly 40 military operations and civilian missions launched by the EU under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) banner, which have been among the most remarkable features of the EU's emergent foreign, security, and defence policy.

Since embarking on the first mission in 2003, the EU has deployed, on average, some 5,000 troops and personnel around the world each day. But while growing in strategic importance, influence and visibility, the EU's physical engagement in the world often remains sharply contested and politicized.

The study contributes to scholarship on the fundamental forces that drive foreign affairs and world politics at large by offering a comprehensive and rigorous analysis of Europe's fitful emergence as an international political actor and its evolving strategic interests around the globe. Funded by the Research Council of the EUI, the project will result in a research monograph and several research articles by Ulrich Krotz and Katerina Wright, and, with Danilo Di Mauro, a new dataset on EU civilian and military missions. The research project *The History of EC Foreign Relations* provides a comprehensive review and analysis of the European Community's (EC's) external relations during the Cold War. Empirically, the project focuses on two key dimensions of EC external relations during this period: its relations with individual countries and world regions (such as the United States, China, Japan, the Middle East and the Soviet Union and its satellites); and key policy domains (including trade, foreign and security policy, EC enlargement and economic development).

The project has received generous funding from the EUI's Research Council, the Jean Monnet Activities programme of the European Commission, and the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of Maastricht University, and will lead to the publication of a book, 'The History of EC Foreign Relations, 1957-1992,' edited by Ulrich Krotz, Kiran Klaus Patel and Federico Romero. In conjunction with the Max Weber Programme, the *Europe in the World* research area has a research cluster that addresses questions central to the EU or one or more European states, as well as innovative projects that engage with other countries, geographical regions, and issues and their connection to Europe. A core activity of this research cluster is a *Research Seminar Series*, which assembles PhD Researchers, Max Weber Fellows, Jean Monnet Fellows, faculty, and visitors from within and outside the EUI that creates a dynamic intellectual community on these themes.

### Joint Chairs

**Professor Ulrich Krotz** is joint chair in International Relations with the Department of Social and Political Sciences. Please see GGP's research area *Europe in the World*.

**Professor Petros Mavriodis** is joint chair in Global and Regional Economic Law with the Law Department. Please see GGP's research area *Global Economics: Trade, Investment and Development*.

**Professor Olivier Roy** is joint chair in Mediterranean Studies at the Schuman Centre and the Department of Social and Political Sciences. Please see ReligioWest on p. 9 and the Mediterranean Programme on p.30

## Cultural Pluralism

The *Cultural Pluralism* research area, under the leadership of **Professor Anna Triandafyllidou**, further developed its vibrant research programme on Cultural and Religious Diversity issues.

The programme hosted five distinguished scholars during 2015: Will Kymlicka, Keith Banting, Tariq Modood, Geoffrey Levey, and Orit Kamir who spent between 2 and 4 months in residence at the GGP. Kymlicka and Banting further developed their work on the political sources of solidarity in diverse societies, while Modood and Levey focused on the special challenges that religious diversity brings to liberal and secular democracies. Together with Anna Triandafyllidou they co-organised a large conference on *More or Less Secularism?*, which took place at the EUI in June 2015. Orit Kamir elaborated her thinking on dignity, finalising her book *Escape from Dignity. Seeking Honour in Jihad and Social Media*.

The Cultural Pluralism area was further enriched in 2015 by the arrival of several post-doctoral scholars and professorial fellows studying different aspects of cultural and religious diversity governance. Topics that are currently developed in the programme are organised along two lines of inquiry. The first concentrates on identity and diversity issues and includes: a critical analysis of European identity and European cultural heritage research agendas, the study of the rise of xenophobia and racism in Europe, and the interaction between religion and gender dynamics in migrant and minority churches.

The second focuses more on issues of governance and includes transnational mobility and migrant social remittances, the gendered dynamics of highly skilled and elite migrations in Europe and beyond, the dynamics of migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, and the governance of the current refugee crisis.

In late 2015, two Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) were created, to be launched in early 2016, introducing students from different parts of the world to the study of International Migration. This is one of the first online teaching experiments of this kind at the EUI, and is likely to attract several tens of thousands of students from not just Europe but also Asia, Latin America and Africa.

## GlobalStat

GlobalStat is a database that meets the need for publicly available information on our globalised world to support evidence-based analysis and informed policy-making. It provides online access to over 500 harmonised indicators from more than 80 international statistical resources. GlobalStat adopts a 'beyond GDP' approach and presents statistical data on economic, environmental, political, social, societal and cultural performance of nations.

After a five-year development phase GlobalStat went live at the EUI's 5th State of the Union Conference (SOU 2015) on 7 May 2015. The launch event included key note speeches from Brigid Laffan, Miguel Poiras Maduro (RSC/EUI), Anthony Teasdale (Director-General, European Parliamentary Research Service/EPRS), Pedro Magalhães (Scientific Director, Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation/FFMS) and Gaby Umbach (GlobalStat Director). Moreover, GlobalStat held an official press conference on its launch during the SOU 2015 in Palazzo Vecchio, which was attended by the Portuguese Prime Minister Pedro Passos Coelho as well as leading members of both the RSC and the FFMS, and simultaneously organised a show room to engage with the wider public, giving them the opportunity to learn more about the new database.

In June 2015, the GlobalStat team presented the database to the EPRS in Brussels, discussing key questions of how best to provide and use evidence for policy-making; from this meeting stemmed an on-going in-depth cooperation with the EPRS including the embedment of GlobalStat as the new 'Statistics Warehouse' in the EPRS's intranet, serving as the EPRS main in-house statistics platform. GlobalStat also started to develop a joint *At A Glance* publication series together with the EPRS that plans to start regular publications in 2016.

Participation in the *2015 OECD Forum Investing in the Future: People, Planet, Prosperity* led to a software cooperation between the OECD, the ECB and GlobalStat. The GlobalStat team also attended the *5th OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy* in Guadalajara, Mexico in October to engage with practitioners to promote the database. Apart from an exhibition stand and a presentation during the Forum's Lunch Break-Out Sessions, GlobalStat held meetings with members of EUROSTAT, the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance/OPENCOESIONE, ISTAT, OECD, WikiProgress, and the World Bank Data Group in order to explore cooperation opportunities.

<http://globalgovernanceprogramme.eui.eu/globalisation-database/> and <http://globalstat.eu>





### Borderlands

Under the direction of Professor Raffaella A. Del Sarto, the BORDERLANDS project, funded by the ERC, analyses relations between the European Union and the states of the Mediterranean Middle East and North Africa (MENA) through the concept of borderlands. The approach highlights the gradual expansion of EU rules and practices to the southern periphery, thereby increasing the interdependence between the two areas and affecting both the power dynamics underwriting EUMENA relations and state-society relations in MENA states. A first major achievement was the completion of an extensive set of data on EU MENA cooperation in different sectors, together with maps that visualise the development of these relations over time (at <http://borderlands-project.eu/DataMaps/Index.aspx>).

The novel conceptual framework was developed further and applied to specific geographical areas and issues, producing important research results. The project also succeeded in disseminating initial research findings while engaging scholars of EU-MENA relations with the borderlands approach in the context of workshops and conferences.

While conceptualising the European Union as a 'normative Empire' of sorts, the borderlands approach was successfully applied to an analysis of the triangular relationship between the EU, Israel, and the Palestinian territories; the EU's energy policy towards the south; the EU's security policy towards the area; and the EU's migration policy, particularly vis-à-vis North Africa. Of equal importance has been the question of leverage and interdependence in EU-MENA relations. Moreover, in light of current events in the Middle East, the project has focused on contentious borders in the Middle East post-Arab uprisings.

The research has so far resulted in 10 articles in peer reviewed journals, 1 edited volume, 2 journal special issues, 5 book chapters, 6 RSCAS/BORDERLANDS Working Papers, and 6 policy papers and other publications (see <http://borderlands-project.eu/Publications/Index.aspx>).

### Eu Border Care

EU Border Care is a comparative study of the politics of maternity care among undocumented migrants on the EU's peripheries. Empirical analysis of personal and institutional relations of care and control in the context of pregnancy and childbirth will support an innovative critique of the moral rationale underpinning healthcare delivery and migration governance in some of Europe's most densely crossed borderlands in France, Greece, Italy and Spain.

Unlike other categories of migrants, undocumented pregnant women are a growing phenomenon, yet few social science or public health studies address EU migrant maternity care.

This subject has urgent implications: whilst recent geopolitical events in North Africa and the Middle East have triggered a quantifiable increase in pregnant women entering the EU in an irregular situation, poor maternal health indicators among such women represent ethical and medical challenges to which frontline maternity services located in EU borderlands have to respond, often with little preparation or support from national and European central authorities.

Grounded in long-term ethnographic fieldwork in maternity wards located in French Guiana and Mayotte (Overseas France), the North Aegean and Attica (Greece), Sicily



(Italy), and Ceuta and Melilla (Spain), **EU Border Care** traces the networks of maternity care delivery in peripheries facing an increase of immigration flows, and characterised by structural social and economic underinvestment. Our team investigates migrant maternity from three interlinked research perspectives: migrant women, healthcare delivery staff, and regional institutional agencies.

**Our aim** is to address wider questions about health governance and equity, identity and belonging, citizenship and sovereignty, and humanitarianism and universalism in Europe today.





## MIDDLE EAST DIRECTIONS

The Mediterranean Programme has undergone significant change since its creation in 1999. The Mediterranean meetings, which were at the core of the programme, were aimed at bringing together young researchers on the Mediterranean once a year. These meetings were cancelled due to financial constraints and the difficulty of finding institutional partners all around the Mediterranean sea, partly arising from the current political turmoil. Instead the programme shifted to direct support for the *Middle East Working Group*, which is managed by EUI researchers and post-doc. The programme developed also a project, under the provisional title of “self-criticism”, consisting of bringing together young Egyptian activists from across the political spectrum to stimulate a debate about “what went wrong”. Several workshops took place in 2015 including *Tribes and Jihadism*, *Permanence and Change in the Middle East and North Africa*, and *The dynamics of the Gulf*.

In 2015, a transition year for the programme, the Robert Schuman Centre decided to replace the Med Programme by a new programme called Middle East Directions (MED) that would concentrate on the Middle East and issues relating to Islam. The MED is directed by Ambassador Luigi Narbone and Professor Olivier Roy.

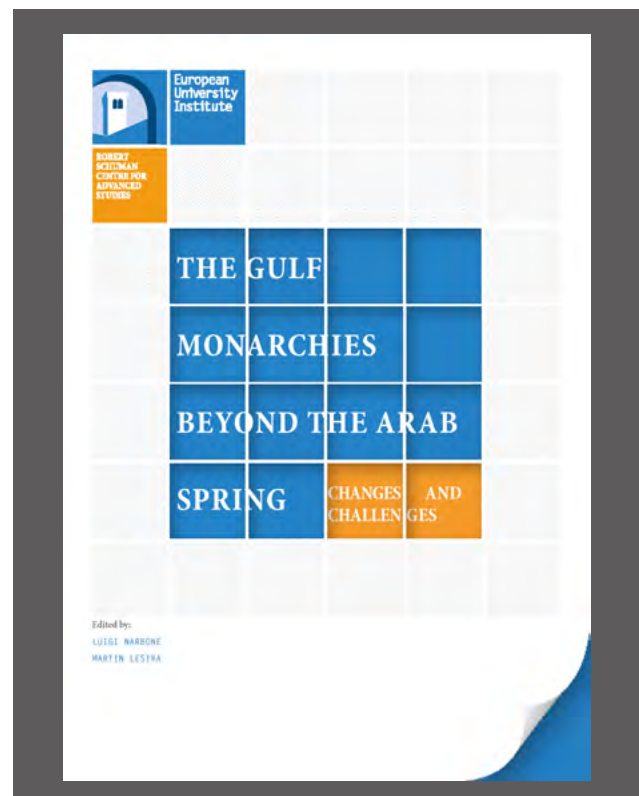
### Directions

DIRECTIONS is a research initiative on social and political change in post-Qadhafi Libya developed in partnership with the Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Center (NOREF) under the direction of Virginie Collombier.

Field research in Libya (with a focus on the Western part of the country so far) has been central to the initiative since late 2012. Research areas have included social and political change at the community level – with a particular focus on tribes –, the role of defeated communities after 2011, Jihadist groups and transformations within the security sector. The initiative has paid particular attention to the development of a network of partners (researchers and activists) based in Libya or in neighboring countries, as well as in Europe, all with extensive knowledge of the field. This will be key to further development of the project’s research activities.

In June 2015, a workshop on *Tribes and Jihad* was organised under the direction of Prof. Olivier Roy and Virginie Collombier. An edited volume gathering the main workshop contributions (including on Libya) is upcoming.

Building upon the wide network of contacts established during field trips to Libya, the research project has also developed to include direct support to an initiative of Social dialogue led by Libyan social activists (the “Peacemakers team”). The DIRECTIONS team played a key role in the implementation of three Social dialogue meetings between Libyan community leaders and representatives throughout 2015, by coordinating between NOREF and the Peacemakers team, as well as with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL).



Editors: NARBONE, Luigi; LESTRA, Martin;  
Florence : European University Institute, 2015;  
<http://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/37734>



# POLICY DIALOGUE AND EXECUTIVE TRAINING

## Executive Training

The Schuman Centre has gradually built up the number and quality of its offers in executive training. Each year it runs two flagship summer schools, a summer school on migration and a summer school for journalists. The 2015 theme for the Summer School for Journalists and Media Practitioners was *Freedom and Pluralism of Traditional and New Media* (25-29 May 2015). The 11<sup>th</sup> Migration Summer School - *Multiple Approaches to Migration: Challenges at Origin and Destination* (22 June – 3 July 2015) addressed the challenges that migration poses for countries of origin and destination.

Themes included the legal and gendered aspects of migration policy; the challenges of cultural diversity in Europe; the emerging field of social remittances; and the impact of migration on demography and labour markets. From over 200 applications received, 25 participants were chosen from academic and practice backgrounds, resulting in a diverse group that represented 20 different countries.

In 2015, the RSCAS completed the fifth and started the sixth edition of the *European Networking and Training for Competition Law Enforcers* (ENTraNCE) for Judges. The programme has been organised by the RSCAS on an annual basis since 2011 with the financial support of DG Competition of the European Commission. Each edition of ENTraNCE for Judges has provided high quality online and residential training in the field of EU competition law to 54 selected national judges from over 20 EU Member States.

While the fifth edition (September 2014-June 2015) focused on abuse of dominance from a law and economics perspective, the sixth edition (July 2015-June 2016) focuses on the recently adopted Damages Directive and the role of national judges in the disclosure of evidence in competition law proceedings. Thanks to the online platform and to the events organised in Florence, participants could exchange their experience in relation to common issues related to the enforcement of EU competition law. Finally, an edited book including contributions from the speakers is currently in preparation, as the final outcome of the fifth edition of the program. The book is expected to be published by Edward Elgar Publisher in the second half of 2016.

In 2015, the RSCAS also launched ENTraNCE for Executives, a parallel project, led by Professor Pier Luigi Parcu, which aims to provide training, to carry

out research and to promote policy debates on key issues of competition law and economics.

The project is addressed to all relevant stakeholders involved in competition enforcement, such as representatives from National Competition Authorities, international organizations, the academia, the industry, as well as law firms and economic consultancies. On 26-27 June 2015, a kick-off workshop of ENTraNCE for Executives was organized at the EUI on antitrust compliance programs in Europe. The second workshop focused on the antitrust issues raised by traditional and online platforms was organised on 4-5 December 2015. Policy briefs were later published to summarise the discussion which took place during each event.

The workshops helped to establish the foundations of the project, which is expected to become fully operational in the course of 2016, via the launch of its Annual Training course, the organisation of new policy events and the start of various research activities.

The **Online School of Regulation** launched by FSR Energy in 2014 went from strength to strength in 2015. The international faculty of the online school is composed of leading academics in the field, advising the online school on its activities and as of 2015 sharing their thinking in the online school activities.



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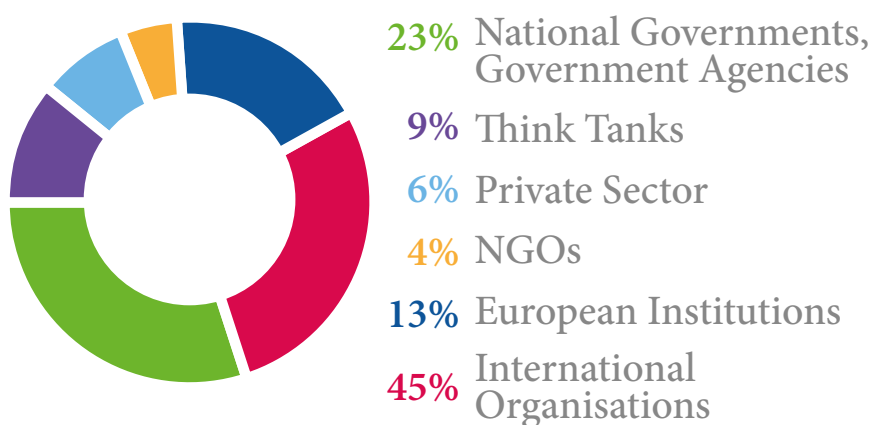
This is a European open access school for energy and climate change policy with a mission to make the school's knowledge easily accessible to all interested individuals and organisations and to stimulate an open debate at the international level, being accessible (24/7), from anywhere and from any device. The aim of the online school is thus to reach out to energy experts on a global level, as well as to upscale the school's training activities. 2015 saw the 'launching' the innovative FSR Online Course on 'the Regulation of Power Sector'; with two editions in the same year attracting more than 160 attendees.

In 2015 the Academy of Global Governance (AGG) organised ten executive training seminars which reached record number of participants. While *Europe in the World*, thanks to its high-ranking speakers from academia and think tanks on foreign affairs, welcomed an extremely high number of participants to its first ever training seminar, other research areas relied on

topics that had already proven successful in the past: The second edition of *Mapping China's Futures* was extraordinarily appreciated thanks to its practice-oriented exercises offered by insiders of the Chinese political hierarchy.

The Executive Seminar on *Small and Medium Enterprises in Developing Countries* gathered a very interactive and multicultural group of development experts. The fifth Executive Training Seminar on *Comparative Regional Integration* focused on Latin America this year, enriched by the input of former regional and internationally well-known foreign ministers. It was followed by a seminar on the role of courts in organisations of regional integration, thematically located at the threshold of international politics and law. Moreover, the AGG fostered its ties with international partners such as UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre for whom four tailor-made training seminars were designed.

Training Participants of  
Global Governance Academy





# PUBLICATIONS

## Books and Journals

Schuman academics, Fellows, Visiting Professors and researchers published numerous books, book chapters and journal articles in 2015.

Among the highlights were:

- Professor Jean BLONDEL's path breaking volume entitled *The Presidential Republic* was published by Palgrave Macmillan. This volume studies the most significant forms of government in the contemporary world and does so from a broad historical and comparative perspective.

- Professor Raffaella A DEL SARTO's edited volume on *Fragmented borders, interdependence and external relations : the Israel-Palestine-European Union triangle* was published by Palgrave Macmillan. The study analyses relations between Israel, the Palestinian territories and the European Union by considering them as interlinked entities.

- Professor Matthias FINGER, co-edited a volume on *Rail economics, policy and regulation in Europe* which was published by Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd. The volume offers the first systematic assessment and account of the recent transformations of the rail industry arising from developments in the European Single Market.

- Professor Ulrich KROTZ expanded his work on France and Germany in his volume on *History and foreign policy in France and Germany* which was published by Palgrave Macmillan.

- Professor Anna TRIANDAFYLIDOU and Dr. Ruby GROPAS volume on *What is Europe?* is a thought provoking analysis of this highly complex and contested space and place called Europe.

Colleagues at the Schuman Centre were also involved in editing special issues of journals including:

- FRANCOIS, Joseph, HOEKMAN, Bernard M. (ed/s); *Structural issues at the World Trade Organisation*; Special issue of *World trade review*, 2015, Vol. 14, No. 1;

- DEL SARTO, Raffaella A., STEINDLER, Chiara (ed/s); *Uncertainties at the European Union's southern borders*; Special issue of *European security*, 2015, Vol. 24, No. 3;

## Working Papers

In 2015 the RSC produced 97 Working Papers and 11 Policy Papers. The top 5 papers in terms of number of times they were viewed are as per below.

**618** views

ASALI, Ramzi, *International migration-development nexus: the case of the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT)*, EUI RSCAS; 2015/52; Migration Policy Centre

**549** views

DUMAS, Perrine; GOLDNER LANG Iris, *EU mobility regimes and visa policy towards ENP countries*, EUI RSCAS; 2015/79; Migration Policy Centre

**502** views

ZARAGOZA CRISTIANI, Jonathan, *Analysing the causes of the refugee crisis and the key role of Turkey: why now and why so many?*, EUI RSCAS; 2015/95; BORDERLANDS

**502** views

BELYI, Andrei V.; GOLDTHAU, Andreas, *Between a rock and a hard place: international market dynamics, domestic politics and Gazprom's strategy*, EUI RSCAS; 2015/22; Florence School of Regulation

**454** views

LEVITT, Peggy; LLOYD, Charlotte; MUELLER, Armin; VITERNA, Jocelyn, *Global social protection: setting the agenda*, EUI RSCAS; 2015/78; Migration Policy Centre



## ROBERT SCHUMAN FELLOWS: TESTIMONIALS

In 2015 the Schuman Centre hosted more than **70** fellows comprising Jean Monnet Fellows, Max Weber Fellows, Marie Curie Fellows, Visiting Fellows, EU Fellows and Robert Schuman Fellows. Here are just a few of their testimonials regarding their time spent at the Schuman Centre.



I joined the Schuman Centre as an EU Fellow, seconded by the European Parliament, with a double objective: to build closer relations between the EUI and the Research Service of the EP and to conduct research on the interinstitutional relations in the budgetary domain. This double scope has given me the possibility to discover the multiple facets of the RSCAS and the interest which their activities raise in the Institutional and political European world. The success of these initiatives was due to the commitment and the enthusiasm of the leadership of the EUI and of RSCAS and of the various scholars involved. The RSCAS has been the ideal place to conduct my research project, the support offered by the RCAS staff has allowed me to organise events of high profile linked to my research, the exchanges and feedback with professors and scholars have enlightened my modest approach as a practitioner. Un grazie di cuore a tutti.

Alfredo De Feo

EU Fellow 2014-2015

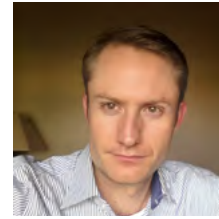




There is simply no better place to conduct your research than the Robert Schuman Centre! To begin with, you will have the freedom to pursue your own research agenda. At the same time, you will never feel isolated or bored because the Schuman is an unusually vibrant place: seminars, workshops and conferences are organised on a weekly basis; if you co-organise events, you will be able to rely on the support of the extremely helpful and friendly administrative staff of the Centre. You will have plenty of opportunities to present and discuss your work as well as interact with other fellows, distinguished scholars and professors, but also doctoral researchers from the four EUI departments. Moreover, the Schuman engages with basic and policy research, which facilitates dialogue between academic and practitioners. So, along with people analysing policy, at the Schuman you will also be able to have coffee with those who make policy! In this regard, the Schuman offers a uniquely interdisciplinary environment, which will encourage you to reflect on how your work links to other fields and will enable you to approach your project through many different angles. Besides your spirit, your body and soul will also greatly benefit from living in one of the most beautiful places in Tuscany: you will enjoy wandering, tasting excellent local wines and culinary specialties, as well as the art and culture of Florence. In sum, the only negative aspect of the Jean Monnet fellowship is that it has an expiry date.

Zoe Lefkofridi

Max Weber Fellow 2014-2015 (Assistant Professor of Comparative Politics, University of Salzburg, Austria)



I had the great fortune to spend a year at the Robert Schuman Centre in 2014-15. The Centre provided the ideal combination of a diverse and welcoming academic community and first rate research facilities. Moving to a new city can be daunting but, as a Jean Monnet Fellow, I was immediately part of a group of scholars that proved to be enriching both intellectually and socially. The professors and staff of the Centre were also extremely welcoming. During my stay I had the time and resources to dedicate myself to research while at the same time having the opportunity to participate in the stimulating range of conferences, workshops and lectures provided by the Schuman Centre and the broader EUI. The fact that all of this takes place in the context of the beauty of Florence and Tuscany further enhances what is truly an exceptional experience. A fellowship at the Schuman Centre is an outstanding opportunity for academics at any stage of their career. You will leave the Centre with wonderful new memories, new perspectives and new friends. I cannot recommend it highly enough.

Ronan McCrea

Jean Monnet Fellow 2014-2015



I arrived at the Robert Schuman Centre in mid-April 2015 for a two-month stay as visiting fellow. Before I even left the UK, communication with the Centre had been timely and easy. When I arrived, the welcome was impeccable. Everything I needed had been set up for me: a computer, email account, parking permit, and a desk in the 'greenhouse' in the Centre's beautiful gardens. Such a perfect start went a long way to making my stay productive in every respect. Life at the Robert Schuman Centre was intellectually stimulating, and nourishing for the soul. Just as invaluable for my research were the Historical Archives of the European Union, housed in the EU's Villa Salviati, and very revealing on many aspects of the UK's EU membership. From 2017, 50 years' worth of UACES papers (University Association for Contemporary European Studies) will be added to the Archives, a direct result of the contacts and dialogues that I had the liberty to pursue during my stay. These opportunities, alongside further lectures, seminars, informal connections (and a weekly yoga class - in Italian), added up to a perfect academic interlude, for which I will be forever grateful.

Helen Drake

Visiting Fellow, 2014-2015 (Jean Monnet Chair in European Integration Chair, UACES; Professor of French and European Studies, Loughborough University).



My six-month stay in 2015-2016 as Robert Schuman Fellow has been an extraordinary academic experience. I already knew the EUI and the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, attending seminars and workshops in previous years, but this longer stay exceeded all my expectations. As a visiting scholar, you are fully involved in the dynamic academic life and the inspiring intellectual ambiance of one of the leading academic institutions in Europe. The RSCAS has given me the best conditions in many years for pushing forward my research about Latin American regionalism and regional integration and it opened new avenues for my academic inquiry. EUI also offers a well-organised schedule of seminars and workshops and many informal spaces for stimulating intellectual conversation and for academic exchanges with other colleagues. Let me add that the beauty and historical significance of the EUI premises and the support and care of the EUI staff are other key ingredients of this fruitful fellowship. At the end of the stay, I have the real feeling of being a proud member of a broad international community of the EUI's former visiting scholars.

José Antonio Sanahuja

Robert Schuman Fellow 2015-2016 (Full professor of International Relations, Complutense University of Madrid).

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