



European
University
Institute

ROBERT
SCHUMAN
CENTRE FOR
ADVANCED
STUDIES

ANNUAL REPORT

ROBERT SCHUMAN CENTRE
FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

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DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

It is a pleasure for me to introduce the 2014 Annual Report of the Robert Schuman Centre, covering my first complete year as Director. During 2014, the Schuman Centre made considerable progress in a number of areas. The review of the Schuman Centre's research priorities was concluded and three broad themes were agreed as the research focus of the Centre; (1) Integration, Governance and Democracy, (2) Regulating Markets and Governing Money and (3) 21st Century World Politics and Europe. The Global Governance Programme was re-organised and the number of its research fields reduced from seven to four. The Schuman community welcomed a number of new colleagues: Professor Philip Genschel who holds a joint chair in comparative and European public policy with the SPS department, Professor Xavier Labandeira who took over as the head of the Climate Policy Unit, Professor Stéphane Saussier as director of FSR Water and Professor Richard Portes who was appointed to the inaugural Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Chair. Professor Donatella Della Porta and Professor Sven Steinmo joined the Schuman Centre as Research Professors working on large European Research Council (ERC) projects.

Large Programmes and ERC Projects Fellows

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 Centre of Social Movement Studies (COSMOS), the European Union Democracy Observatory (EUDO), the Florence School of Regulation (FSR), the Global Governance Programme (GGP) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC). 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 2014, it hosted 1 ERC starting grant and 3 ERC advanced grants.



The Schuman Centre has three well-established fellowship programmes that enable us to welcome a significant number of colleagues who come to the EUI to engage in research and interact with colleagues at the Centre and the wider Institute. **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 Schuman Centre welcomed 22 Jean Monnet Fellows during the AY 2013/14, and a further 20 Fellows in AY 2014/15 coming from over 20 countries and 4 continents. 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 Jean Monnet 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 5 Institutional Fellows in 2014. The Centre has a third fellowship scheme, **Robert Schuman Fellows**, intended to attract outstanding scholars who wish to pursue their research interests and enrich the academic community. During 2014, the Centre hosted nine Robert Schuman Fellows for short stays. In addition to the fellowship programmes, the Centre is considered as a very supportive and attractive environment for **Marie Curie Fellows**, outstanding early career scholars, who bring their prestigious awards to the Centre; in 2014 there were 5 Marie Curie Fellows at the Centre.



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. Three highlights stand out in 2014, *The Long Global Crisis, c.1912-c.1922*, *Ten Years of the New Europe: Conference on the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Eastern Enlargement*, and a conference with SPS on *The Future of the European Union* in honour of Professor Emeritus Adrienne Héritier.

The World of Practice

High level policy dialogue and executive training are the main channels of engagement with issues of practice and with practitioners. During 2014, the Centre ran 26 training courses, including three 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.

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.

I would like to express my appreciation for the contributions of Sarah Beck, Marie-Ange Catotti, Giorgio Giamberini and Mei Lan Goei and to all the colleagues who contributed to the content ■

Brigid Laffan
Director

April 2015

As Director of the Centre, I was honoured to deliver the *State of the Union* address in May 2014 at the Institute's annual State of the Union Conference in the inspiring Palazzo Vecchio.

66 projects (including 43 externally funded projects for a total of 7,654,140 euros)

Hosted **3** ERC advanced grants and **1** ERC starting grant

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

Hosted **57** fellows comprising Jean Monnet Fellows, Marie Curie Fellows, EU Fellows and Robert Schuman Fellows

164 events including conferences, workshops, seminars and lectures

446 publications and still counting (195 Books, Contributions to Books and Articles; 251 Working Papers, Policy Papers, Technical Reports)

Over **200** appearances in the media world-wide



WHAT WE DO AT THE RSCAS

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 Transatlantic Programme, 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 research and to stimulate debate on issues of reform within the European Union ■



Basic and funded research

Engagement with world of practice

Hosting fellows



RESEARCH THEMES



I 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.

	EPP Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)	29.43 %
	S&D Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament	25.43 %
	ECR European Conservatives and Reformists	9.32 %
	ALDE Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe	8.92 %
	GUE/NGL European United Left/Nordic Green Left ⁶ .	6.92 %
	Greens/EFA The Greens/European Free Alliance	6.66 %
	EFDD Europe of freedom and direct democracy Group	6.39 %
	NI Non-attached Members Members not belonging to any political group	6.92 %



EUROPEAN UNION DEMOCRACY OBSERVATORY

In 2014 two EUDO projects were particularly ground-breaking: **euandi** and **EUDO Citizenship Goes West**. In occasion of the European Parliament elections of 2014, EUDO launched a new online Voting Advice Application (VAA): euandi. Available in 24 languages, it invited users to react to 28 policy statements covering a wide range of contemporary policy issues and political values in European politics, as well as to two policy statements specific to the user's national political context. euandi provided voters with a clear view of the European electoral campaign and their individual positions within it. Not only did the tool help people identify the political parties that represented their views, but it also provided an innovative platform for community building, where people from all over Europe could connect with each other based on their political views. During the six weeks before the election – that is, between 16 April, when the website was launched, and 25 May, when polling stations in all EU countries closed down – the euandi website attracted 1,186,744 users. The euandi



project was led by **Professor Alexander H. Trechsel**, in close collaboration with the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University, directed by Professor Urs Gasser, and in cooperation with LUISS University, Rome. The project was overseen by an Executive Committee based at the EUI. An International Advisory Board consisting of more than 40 of the world's leading political scientists in Europe and the United States was actively linked to the project. The backbone of the project was represented by its 28 country teams, including 121 highly trained and knowledgeable social scientists at the doctoral or post-doctoral level researching and coding the political parties featured in the tool. Apart from the aim of offering a tool that allowed voters to inform themselves on the elections and the European political landscape, the euandi team had

The euandi academic coordinators are currently cleaning and documenting the euandi dataset. The final version of the user data is envisaged to be made available through GESIS, Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences by mid-2015. The party data is already available through GESIS at <http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.12138>

a strong academic interest in gaining research data related to the European elections. The coding of 242 European parties has in fact resulted in an immense database on the positions of European parties on current political issues. euandi used the very same methodology for party placing successfully deployed in the EUDO-led EU Profiler VAA project of 2009. The academic team of euandi decided to replicate as many policy items as possible from the 2009 questionnaire in the 2014 edition of the VAA. In this way, we are now able to provide the political science community with a unique dataset featuring the policy positions of hundreds of political parties in two consecutive EP elections mapped out in collaboration with the parties themselves.

In 2014, **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. The first research outputs are already available online thus offering the first systematic and up-to-date comparative overview of citizenship provisions on both sides of the Atlantic.

As citizenship-related issues have increasingly moved from the administrative to the political realm and become an important aspect of competitive politics, EUDO Citizenship has prioritised the dissemination of its findings to a wider audience. In 2014 the Observatory continued to report on ongoing policy reforms, court judgments or public debates related to nationality and the electoral franchise through our news section, and to critically discuss current issues through our newly-created Citizenship blog. More importantly, EUDO Citizenship hosted three Forum Debates in which prominent academics were invited to critically discuss some of the most controversial and topical citizenship-related issues of today. By encouraging lively controversies and offering a well-informed debate on current affairs, the EUDO Citizenship forum debates have become a source of reference to policy-makers and the general public. The first forum entitled *Should Citizenship be for Sale* came in the wake of the decision of the Maltese government to offer Maltese (and therefore European) citizenship to foreign investors, while other European governments were adopting similar 'Passports-for-Cash' programmes. The second forum on *Independence Referendums* was conducted during the weeks which preceded the 18 September referendum in Scotland. The third forum on *The Return of Banishment* invited several authors to discuss the growing trend in Europe and North America of stripping terror suspects of their citizenship.



The EUDO Citizenship databases constitute a unique collection of past and current citizenship and electoral legislations in an ever-growing number of countries. Our interactive typologies capture the broad variety of legal regulations and enable users to create their own comparative overviews. Our databases on Modes of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship and Protection Against Statelessness now cover all American states, in addition to 41 European countries.
www.eudo-citizenship.eu/databases



ReligioWest

Under the academic leadership of **Professor Olivier Roy**, **ReligioWest** has investigated how different states in Europe and North America are in the process of redefining their relationships with religions under the challenge of different political variables. The project has taken into account the redefinition of the meaning of the notion of religious freedom and its influence in the reshaping of the boundaries between the religious and the secular space. A key issue investigated has been the possibility (or impossibility) to grant religiously motivated exemptions from the general law to behaviours influenced by religious motivations. A second field of investigation has 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 have been 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 has investigated the reconceptualisation of secularism in the Western world associated with the rising normative power of the state *vis à vis* other groups. This is a field not just of scholarly interest but a live political and societal issue.

Regarding ReligioWest's contribution to the current debate, in a special issue of the *International Journal for Politics, Society and Culture* edited by Kristina Stoeckl and Olivier Roy, French sociologist Farhad Khosrokhavar addresses the question whether Islamic religious assistance in French prisons can prevent radicalisation among Muslim inmates.
www.religiowest.eu

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**, addresses 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, from the mobilisation of existing resources to the framing of the emerging actors and the appropriation of political opportunities.

The project also aims 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' rights, 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 cultural variation in tax compliance combining historical/institutional and experimental methodology. Under the direction of **Professor Sven Steinmo**, the ERC project, **Willing to Pay?** achieved a number of key steps during 2014.

First, the analysis of the results from the baseline data collection was completed and the team is in the process of writing up the results for several academic publications. Two articles have already been submitted for review and others are in various stages of preparation. Secondly, building off of the baseline results, a new round of experiments to test specific institutional hypotheses have been designed and will be run in early 2015. Third, on the technical front, and in conjunction with collaborators at Stockholm University, a new web-based platform for laboratory experiments has been developed, which should greatly facilitate the next phases of the project. An interesting finding of the baseline research was that when comparing British and Italian subjects, Italian participants were significantly more willing to pay than their British counterparts, when presented with the same institutions, incentives, and risks of being caught. <http://willingtopay.eu/>

CENTRE FOR MEDIA PLURALISM AND MEDIA FREEDOM

In 2014 the **Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF)** under the directorship of **Professor Pier Luigi Parcu** developed a number of important activities that established it in the landscape of academic institutions in media studies. Moreover, the studies carried out by the Centre had a high impact on the policy debate at European and national level. The most important project of the Centre was the pilot-test implementation of the *Media Pluralism Monitor* (MPM2014), a tool composed of 34 legal, economic and socio-political indicators measuring the risks for media pluralism at country level. <http://monitor.cmpf.eui.eu/> The first pilot of the MPM2014 was conducted in nine EU Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy and the UK) and it proved to be successful in terms of methodology used and reliability of the results. A second important strand of research that the CMPF developed in 2014 was on *Freedom of the Media in*



the Western Balkans. At the request of the European Parliament, the Centre published a report analysing relevant media regulation, the situation of the media market and the status of journalists in six countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYROM, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia). A third strand of CMPF activity related to journalism was the project on *Strengthening Journalism: Tool, Networking, Training*. The project, co-funded by the EU, was conducted in cooperation with the Centre for Media, Data and Society at the Central European University in Budapest. This project enhanced practical support mechanisms for journalists in Europe in particular with regard to threats, violations of editorial liberty and freedom of speech.



Joint Chairs

Professor Adrienne Héritier was joint Schuman - SPS chair in Comparative and European Public Policy for ten years before retiring in August 2014. In 2014, together with Aseem Prakash (University of Seattle), Professor Héritier conceptualised and theorised political leadership in European governance and empirically assessed the former in the areas of financial/economic and environmental policy. Political leadership was defined as the capacity of and the strategies employed by an actor to bring the relative losers on board when a redistributive collective action problem is to be solved. They focus on the specific institutional conditions facilitating problem solutions.

The results of the research are under review for a special issue of *Global Policy*. Jointly with Catherine Moury (University of Lisbon) Adrienne Héritier has been working on a report for the European Parliament identifying the role of the European Parliament in the constitutionalisation of the European Union. They define constitutionalisation as parliamentarisation and analyse whether the European Parliament has been a driver of a parliamentarisation of the EU. They have investigated different areas of institutional rule change in the EU, i.e. codecision, comitology, the investiture of the Commission, the

budgetary process, but also substantive policy areas, i.e. financial and economic governance and external trade relations, and have identified which factors and processes favoured or impeded the EP's role as a driver of parliamentarisation of the EU.

Professor Philipp Genschel was welcomed in September 2014, by the EUI and Schuman Centre as a joint Schuman - SPS chair of Comparative and European Public Policy, a very important chair for the Schuman Centre given its focus on governance and integration. During 2014, Professor Genschel published a very important volume. *Beyond the Regulatory Polity. The European Integration of Core State Powers* (Oxford University Press) was a landmark study on the role of the EU in the spheres of the military, public finance and public administration, areas at the core of state sovereignty. This volume makes a seminal contribution to the study of the EU beyond the narrow conception of a regulatory state. ■



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 2014 the Florence School of Regulation (FSR) under the directorship of **Professor Jean-Michel Glachant** celebrated its 10th Anniversary. During its first decade, the FSR established itself as a key European centre for research, training and policy dialogue in the networked industries. The anniversary was an opportunity to look back at 10 fruitful years: the model of **FSR Energy** – combining training, policy debate, and research – has been successfully expanded to cover also the telecommunications & media sector, the transport sector, the water sector and since 2014 the school embraces a new area working on EU Climate Policy. The school was started in 2004 on the initiative of energy regulators and with the support of the European Commission. Since then the Florence School of Regulation has provided a distinctive forum for regulators, academics, policy makers and the industry to discuss topics of European scope. The pinnacle of the celebrations was the high-level conference, entitled *FSR 10*, hosted in Florence on 3-4 July, which included a key note speech from Dominique Ristori, Director-General, DG Energy, European Commission on *20 years of EU policy in the energy sector: What did the EU want to achieve?* In 2014 FSR Energy also undertook a major innovation with the creation of its **Florence online School of Regulation** (see the section **The Robert Schuman Centre on the Web** for further details).

FLORENCE
SCHOOL OF
REGULATION

In December 2014 the FSR Energy teamed up with Jean Tirole's Toulouse School of Economics to share and diffuse the thinking of the Toulouse School through the FSR network in a new blog. Jean Tirole received the Nobel Prize in economics in recognition of his research on imperfect competition and the regulation of monopolies, between others in the electric power industry. The cooperation between the two schools will substantially strengthen the dialogue between advanced academic thinking and the world of practice.

The **FSR Communications and Media (FSR C&M)** led by **Professor Pier Luigi Parcu** has become a renowned forum for policy and academic discussion in the field of electronic communications 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. 2014 represented an important year for the

FSR C&M as it was its 5th year of existence and thus an important moment to evaluate its contribution. Its Annual Scientific Seminar on the *Economics, Law and Policy of Communications and Media – Policy Challenges in Digital Markets* (last Friday and Saturday of March) brings together scholars and practitioners to consider frontier research in electronic communications and media, with a goal of fostering research agendas and informing policy. In 2014, the Annual Conference focused on *The Next Five Years of Electronic Communications Regulation*.

In 2010 the FSR was expanded to incorporate transport. In 2014, **FSR Transport** and its director **Professor Matthias Finger** consolidated itself as a point of reference for the discussion on regulatory theory and practice for rail, air and urban transport. Particular attention was dedicated to the discussion of the 4th Railway Package, the Single European Sky, and sustainable urban transport. This attracted some of the best-known experts and most relevant decision makers in the different fields to take part in our events in Florence. The results of the activities of FSR Transport are disseminated in policy briefs, working papers and academic publications. All FSR Transport materials are open source, 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 is a key asset of FSR Transport. FSR Transport coordinates the *Annual Conference on the Regulation of Infrastructures* which brings together all areas of the Florence School of Regulation to discuss current challenges in the regulation of the infrastructure industries. This event offers an annual opportunity to reflect upon regulatory policies in the European network industries.

FSR Climate (formerly Climate Policy Research Unit) was established in 2010. Its overall goal is to provide analysis and evaluation of EU climate policies, as well as a forum for discussion of research carried out in this area. Between 2012 and 2014, FSR Climate was funded primarily by the European Commission (DG CLIMA). The research carried out by FSR Climate and **Professor Xavier Labandeira** in 2014 focused on two main areas: EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) and Renewable Energy Policy. The EU ETS is arguably the most important climate policy in the world. FSR

Climate has analysed the historical development of this instrument, its performance to abate GHG emissions, the transactions among installations, and the impact of banking of allowances. Results will be published in 2015 in an edition of the *Review of Environmental and Energy Policy* dedicated to EU ETS. FSR Climate, in collaboration with other research institutes and universities, has also developed an EU ETS open database: the Enhanced EUTL Dataset Project, linking information on regulated installations with the parent company, which are ultimately responsible for the allowance trading.

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. FSR Water organised, in October 2014, a workshop on *Performances in the Water Sector: Benchmarking, Regulation Drivers & Information Sharing* to discuss benchmarking results as well as to further promote the cooperation of water regulators at a European level. In 2014, FSR Water was often invited to contribute to external events and meetings, among which the European Commission DG Environment's meeting on *Benchmarking of Water Services*, the European Innovation Partnership Water annual conference, and the prestigious International Water Association's conference in Lisbon.

The Loyola de Palacio (LdP) Chair in European Energy Policy is the academic counterpart of the 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).

The Pierre Werner Chair (PWC) is held by **Professor Fabio Canova**, a joint chair with the Department of Economics and is generously funded by the Luxembourg Government. During 2014, the PWC programme expanded its range of interest from issues concerning monetary and fiscal arrangements in the European Union and the economic consequences of stabilisation actions by government and the European Central Banks to issues related with the fiscal and banking integration of Europe. The PWC has provided two forums of discussion, *EUInomics* and *Bearing the Losses from Sovereign Debt Default*, organised respectively by part-time professors Elena Carletti and Massimiliano Marcellino, where policy-makers, academics and private actors were involved. These were followed by two summer schools on the relationship between financial markets and the macro economy, and one conference on the relationship between banking regulation and supervision and macroeconomic stability. Finally six speakers were invited during 2014 to present seminars and discuss issues connected with fiscal and banking integration.

Professor Canova conducted a study for the European Commission which analysed the domestic and international effects on the macro economy of financial shocks. The report constructed a model where one country represented the periphery of the Euro area and another is its core to analyse



propagation of disturbances to the lending/borrowing abilities of agents. This is a serious challenge within the single currency area. It was found that all of the financial disturbances considered may generate deep global recessions which are accompanied by a fall in domestic and global inflation, a decline in the Central Bank policy rate, a global credit crunch, a worsening of the external position and an increase domestic government debt. The paper examined whether prudential regulations might reduce the negative impact of financial shocks and improve welfare. The report highlighted that prudential regulations which might increase the stability of the banking sector may induce undesirable distribution of income across agents and across countries. Thus prudential policy must be used in conjunction with area redistributive fiscal policies. Lacking a central authority with this power, prudential policies may in fact create important political economy tensions and centrifugal forces inside the union.

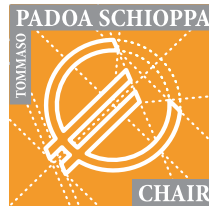


Pierre Werner



Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Chair

Professor Richard Portes began his tenure as the Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Chair in European Economic and Monetary Integration in September 2014. He delivered his inaugural lecture on 19 November, on the topic *Monetary Union and Financial Stability*. He stressed the need to heal a still-fragile banking system, dealing with sovereign debt overhangs, the importance of political backing for the ECB, and countering the ‘false narrative’ that endangers relations between creditor and debtor countries in EMU. In November and December, three conferences were held under the auspices of the Chair: *IMF Lending Frameworks and Sovereign Debt*, *Safeguarding the Eurozone*, and *Financing Investment and the European Corporate Sector*. The first was held jointly with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which sent three very senior officials to discuss with academics and private market participants the IMF staff proposals for dealing with highly indebted countries that have lost market access. The second brought together academics, high-level officials and market participants to discuss a draft CEPR report



analysing the fiscal and debt problems of Eurozone countries and suggesting policies to ameliorate them. Professor Portes organised and chaired both of these meetings. The third considered long-standing obstacles to effective long-term finance for investment in Europe, in the framework of a major research project by CEPR and Assonime. The Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Chair is generously funded by Banca D'Italia, CIR, Assicurazioni Generali, Gruppo Editoriale L'Espresso and Intesa Sanpaolo.



Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa



Joint Chairs

Professor Fabio Canova is joint chair with the Department of Economics. See Pierre Werner Chair on p. 15.

Professor Youssef Cassis holds a joint chair with the Department of History and Civilization. During 2014, Professor Cassis completed his manuscript entitled *Private Bankers in Europe: Rise, Retreat, and Resurgence* which will be published by Oxford University Press in August 2015. The book, jointly written with the late Philip Cottrell, traces, over the long term, the rise and decline of an original form of banking organisation (the partnership, usually with unlimited liability) and its revival in the late twentieth century as a response to the development of a new market (the management of personal wealth). Professor Cassis organised a workshop on *Business Enterprises and European Integration: A Historical Perspective*, held on 5 November, jointly organised by the RSCAS and the HEC department, which paid particular attention to the identity of European enterprises, their performance over the twentieth century, the strategy of European multinationals, and European employers' organisations.

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 *Dynamics in Stochastic Evolutionary Models* at *Theoretical Economics*. This develops a broad ranging set of mathematical tools for analysing short and long-run dynamics in evolutionary models – methods that are being put to use in their current work on hegemony and the balance-of-power. The second strand is the development and application of game-theoretic tools to provide formal models of group behaviour. There are three key elements on this agenda: the development of models of peer-punishment as described in the working paper with Salvatore Modica on *Peer Discipline and Incentives within Groups* and the game-theoretic foundations of competition between groups that face internal incentive constraints – this latter is work in progress with Rohan Dutta and Salvatore Modica. The third strand is the application of the tools to problems in political economy. The initial step in this direction is work in progress with Andrea Mattozzi revisiting the classical problem of voter participation from the perspective of peer discipline within political parties ■



III 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. The **Mediterranean Programme** was established in 1998 to focus on the Euro-Mediterranean area. **Borderlands** is an ERC funded project.



MIGRATION POLICY CENTRE

In 2014, the world and Europe went through dramatic developments in the domain of migration. From the Syrian civil war and the emergence of the so-called Islamic State to the Ukrainian conflict, major political crises at Europe's doorstep have forced millions to leave their homes; unprecedented numbers of persons smuggled through the Mediterranean have put the EU's tools of solidarity to the test. 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 Migration Policy Centre (MPC) core programmes directed by **Professor Philippe Fargues** are:

Migration and the crisis in Europe

Europe faces two challenges: overcoming a deep economic crisis and addressing 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 through examining how and under which conditions international migration can be part of the EU response to negative demographic and economic trends, and 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.



Migration in the wake of the Arab uprisings

In 2013, the MPC collaborated with a team of journalists to create the Syrianrefugees.eu website, a dedicated resource that monitors the EU's response to the crisis and highlights the human stories of those who have taken refuge in neighbouring countries and Europe. In October 2014 the site was updated. Video interviews and new statistics on Syrian asylum seekers in Europe and humanitarian aid funds were added. The website received a record number of visits (34,772 page views in one month from 8 Nov – 8 Dec 2014). In addition to specific studies of the Syrian refugee crisis, its impact on the first countries of asylum at the border of Syria and the response of Europe, other studies were dedicated to rising flows of people smuggled through the Mediterranean (including a keynote presentation at the NATO Parliamentary Assembly).



MPC OBSERVATORIES

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 2014, 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. In order to sustain the CARIM-South observatory, the MPC has built a strong consortium with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, with the Memorandum of Understanding being signed in September 2014, which will raise funds in 2015.

In the meantime, MPC created a task force to update the data gathered during 2004-2013 by the CARIM-South project. 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.



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 has 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.



Post-Soviet space (CARIM-East)

Research was carried out on *Migration and mobility in Ukraine: what impact of the current military conflict?* Following the publication of a Regional Migration Report on Eastern Europe, two Regional Migration Reports on South Caucasus and on Russia and Central Asia were published in 2014.



Gulf Cooperation Council States (GLMM programme)

The Gulf States Observatory, created in partnership with the Gulf Research Centre, has developed strongly in 2014 and provides a unique daily news service, statistics, legal documents, analysis, and policy recommendations regarding Gulf labour markets and migration.



In addition, the MPC conducted four migration-related projects in 2014.



CONTENTION

CONTROL of deTENTION

Conducted in partnership with the “Odysseus” Academic Network at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, CONTENTION comparatively examined judicial control over pre-removal detention in eleven EU Member States. National judges were directly involved and deliverables included a conceptual framework, national reports, a synthesis and a database of case-law. Building upon the foundations of CONTENTION, a second project, REDIAL officially kicked off at the end of 2014 with two objectives: establishing a European network of judges hearing return cases; and building a comprehensive knowledge platform.



INTERACT

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

The INTERACT team launched the first extensive online survey in the field of migrant integration, surviving migrant NGOs that covered more than 80 countries. Organisations that took part in the survey assisted over a million migrants before they departed and during their stay in the EU. Tens of country reports, written by correspondents from around the world, analyse integration policies in each Member State, and emigration and diaspora policies in sending states.



MISMES

Migrant Support Measures from a Skills and Employment Perspective

MISMES was undertaken jointly with the European Training Foundation to develop a critical global inventory of migrant support policy interventions. It identified the main models worldwide and evaluated their effectiveness in improving the labour market integration of migrants. It also developed five country case studies in the EU neighbourhood to analyse to what extent Mobility Partnerships impact upon their efficiency.



ITEM V

External Thematic Expertise on Migration for the European Commission

The MPC provides, in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), executive training for EC senior officials in Brussels and in EU Delegations in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

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. They cover three major dimensions of migration: demographic and economic; legal; and socio-political. The MPC databases are both systematic in that for each country they contain all the data available on inward and outward migration and multidimensional in that for each of inward and outward migration three major dimensions are covered: demographic, legal, and socio-political.

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/databases/>



Cross-regional information system on the reintegration of migrants in their countries of origin

Under the direction of **Professor Jean-Pierre Cassarino**, the Cross-regional Information System on the Reintegration of Migrants in their Countries of Origin (CRIS) project (<http://rsc.eui.eu/RDP/research-projects/cris/>) is aimed at analysing the factors shaping return migrants' patterns of reintegration. Two main questions have oriented the project: Why do some return migrants reintegrate back home better than others? Why do patterns of reintegration vary so much? In 2014, the team of the CRIS project produced a series of publications and improved the online accessibility of the comparative empirical data that was collected in Armenia, Mali and Tunisia. In March 2014, the final policy conference of the project was organised at the RSCAS leading to the publication of a comprehensive edited volume entitled *Reintegration and Development* summarising the main research findings and providing policy-relevant recommendations.

Concomitantly, research done at CRIS was presented in various training courses organised in 2014 by the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organisation (Turin, Italy), a core partner of the CRIS project. Finally, in order to foster the dissemination of the CRIS outputs, especially the ground-breaking field data collected by the research teams, raw data are now available online. Researchers can use the Database on Return Migrants by downloading a zipped folder containing the full dataset in SPSS: <http://rsc.eui.eu/RDP/research-projects/cris/survey-on-return-migrants/dataset/>



GLOBAL GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME

In 2014 a review of the seven research strands that constituted the programme since its foundation in 2009 was undertaken and resulted in a reduction in the number of strands from seven to four. These are: *European, Transnational and Global Governance*, *Global Economics: Trade, Investment and Development*, *Europe in the World* (launched in 2014), and *Cultural Pluralism*. The objective is to build and consolidate these four strands over the next three years.

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 one important mode of transnational governance and a second on Comparative Regional Integration. The first focused on key issues of current EU governance, such as the challenges to the rule of law posed by some 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. The interest in institutions for European governance connects with a similar interest in the area of comparative regional integration. The pivotal research concerns institutional design in regional integration organisations, being the mechanisms for protection of democracy by regional organisations the most salient issue. Professor Carlos Closa obtained funding for a project from the Latin American and Caribbean-EU Foundation called ORCDALE (Regional organisations and democratic protection in Latin America and Europe). Started in September 2014, the project will run for one year and

aims at looking comparatively at cases of breaches of the conditions of democracy/rule of law by member states and the reaction of regional organisations (including EU, MERCOSUR, CAN, UNASUR, SICA and OAS). This project complements Carlos Closa's participation in the project led by Joseph H.H. Weiler on *Integration through law: the ASEAN case*, in which Professor Closa has written the volume concerning institutional design in regional organisations.

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 included research projects on the functioning of the world trading system, the internationalisation of public procurement regimes, and policy options to reduce the trade-impeding effects of differences across countries in regulatory systems for goods and services providers. A number of papers were produced analysing the implications of efforts to create so-called mega-regional trade agreements, of which the EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is a prominent example; the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is another. If successfully concluded, these agreements will have important effects on both members and non-members. A major focus of TTIP is on the market access reducing effects of regulatory regimes, with procurement policy and product market regulation being two key areas, motivating the focus of research on these subjects. This seeks to better understand how international policy disciplines impact on participating economies, and to inform the design of cooperation between governments to increase efficiency (lower trade costs) while ensuring that national policy and regulatory objectives are not undercut.

From the perspective of countries that are not part of mega-regional integration initiatives – mostly developing nations – a key question is how they will be impacted and what they could do to minimise negative repercussions. Research on this question concludes that from a global systemic perspective greater efforts should be made to pursue cooperation on a plurilateral basis on regulatory matters under

the auspices of the WTO and identifies specific options and approaches that can be pursued within the existing institutional framework to do so. Other thematic research included continuation of the project on the legal and economic analysis of the WTO dispute settlement case law, including analysis of disputes regarding the legality of specific climate change-motivated trade policies, and policy implications of the increase in international production and supply chain trade.

Europe in the World

Led by **Professor Ulrich Krotz**, the *Europe in the World* research area was launched in 2014 to bring together young and established scholars to examine Europe's role in an international environment experiencing deep economic, political, and social change and to explore 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.

As the main research area at the EUI devoted to the study of International Relations, international security, and Europe's role in world politics broadly considered, the *Europe in the World* research area is committed to fostering intellectual debate and discussion and the publication of scholarly and policy research on the most pressing and important issues and questions in world politics. A major initiative in 2014 was the launch by the *Europe in the World* research area, in association with the Max Weber Programme for Postdoctoral Studies, of 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.

Cultural Pluralism

The *Cultural Pluralism* research area, under the leadership of **Professor Anna Triandafyllidou**, has further developed in 2014 its vibrant research programme on Cultural and Religious Diversity, with a number of distinguished scholars visiting the programme during the year: Professor Will Kymlicka (Queen's University, Canada), Professor Keith Banting (Queen's University, Canada), Professor Tariq Modood (Bristol University, UK), Lord Bhikhu Parekh (House of Lords, UK), and Professor Orit Kamir (Hebrew University, Israel) spent two-four months in residence at the GGP during 2014. Kymlicka and Banting developed their research on the tensions between cultural diversity and social solidarity in current times, reconsidering also the relationship between multiculturalism and neoliberalism. Modood, Parekh and Kamir focused on the special challenges that cultural and religious diversity brings to liberal and secular democracies. Particularly, Parekh and Kamir focused on non-European understandings of notions such as

diversity, but also citizenship, respect, human dignity and human rights, from political theory (Parekh) and international law (Kamir) perspectives.

During this year, the *Cultural Pluralism* Area became host to two large externally-funded research projects. Professor Triandafyllidou is the scientific director of the project ITHACA which investigates the links between integration and transnational mobility of migrants in three major migration systems (Europe-Asia, western-eastern Europe, Europe-North Africa). Professor Triandafyllidou also coordinates a section of the DemandAT programme that concentrates on trafficking for labour exploitation in domestic work which is a continuation of her previous research on irregular migrant domestic workers. Anna Triandafyllidou and Ruby Gropas have also coordinated a large online survey on highly skilled EU citizens leaving southern Europe and Ireland in search of better life and career prospects.

EUROPEAN RESEARCH COUNCIL STARTING GRANT PROJECT

Borderlands

Under the direction of **Professor Raffaella A. Del Sarto**, Borderlands, 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 EU-MENA relations and state-society relations in MENA states. The novel conceptual framework was applied to specific geographical areas and issues, producing the first research results. The project also succeeded in disseminating the initial research findings while engaging scholars of EU-MENA relations with the borderlands approach in the context of workshops and conferences.



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 region; and the EU's migration policy, particularly vis-à-vis North Africa. The research resulted in five publications in peer reviewed journals, one book chapter, one edited volume (forthcoming), one special issue (forthcoming) and three policy contributions. Another 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. Serving as a significant research tool for the wider academic community, the data and maps are available online (at <http://borderlands-project.eu/DataMaps/Index.aspx>) ■



MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMME

The main aim of the Mediterranean programme is to help young researchers, preferably from the Mediterranean area, to participate in academic research and engage in debates on current political, social and religious developments in the Middle East. The programme pursues two strands. First it developed direct support for the *Middle East Working Group*, which is managed by EUI researchers and post-docs and brings them together for lectures and debates involving the EUI community and external participants. Secondly, the programme developed 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”. The idea was to contribute to an open debate between Arab activists and intellectuals that could contribute to forging intellectual tools for reform and political dialogue in the Middle East. The first meeting, bringing together about 15 young Egyptians, was held at the EUI in March 2014.

Directions

DIRECTIONS, *Studying the social dimensions and dynamics of change in post-2011 North Africa*, under the direction of Virginie Collombier is focused on Libya. Field research in Libya (with a focus on the Western part of the country and the cities of Tripoli, Misrata and Bani Walid) has been central to the project’s activities. Several trips were made to the country to conduct interviews and establish a network of contacts on the ground, in view of engaging in joint research activities. One significant result of this effort was the organisation of an international conference on *Tribes and Political Change in Libya* at the EUI in May 2014. It brought together Libyan academics, analysts and practitioners as well as researchers from Arab and European countries, in an attempt to fill the historical gap in academic and policy research on Libya. As the political and security situation in Libya deteriorated seriously in late 2014, research and policy oriented activities have focused on issues related to social change, local leadership and national dialogue and culminated in support to a Libyan social dialogue organised in Tunis early 2015, in coordination with the Office of the United Nations Special Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) ■

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* on p. 23.

Professor Petros Mavroidis 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* on p. 23.

Professor Olivier Roy is joint chair in Mediterranean Studies at the Schuman Centre and the Social and Political Science Department. Please see *ReligioWest* on page 9 and the *Mediterranean Programme* above, of which he is scientific director.



POLICY DIALOGUE

A core feature of the Schuman Centre's mission is to engage with the world of practice through high level policy dialogue building on the convening power of the EUI and Florence. The model that has been developed brings together academics and practitioners in mutually beneficial engagement in different formats - workshops, seminars, and restricted roundtables. The distinctive role that the EUI plays is to provide a European level forum that is not regarded as belonging to any one member state. In December 2014, a first Policy Dialogue under the newly signed Memorandum of Understanding with the European Parliament (EP) was held at the EP headquarters in Brussels. The format involved presentations from EUI scholars, led by Professor Brigid Laffan, two MEPs and EP staff.

The Florence School of Regulation interacts continuously with numerous Commission DGs, the European Parliament, EU agencies, national authorities and the private sector. **FSR Energy** continued its policy workshop series organised with the Agency of the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) on the European Gas Target Model and the European Energy Infrastructure Package. **FSR Transport** ran six Forums on rail, air, urban and intermodal transport. **FSR Water** was invited to contribute to the European Commission DG Environment's meeting on *Benchmarking of Water Services*, the European Innovation Partnership Water



annual conference, and the prestigious International Water Association's conference in Lisbon. On 7 November, **FSR Climate** held a workshop on *Energy Efficiency and Climate Policies: A Scoping Meeting* which focused on the role of energy efficiency policies in climate change mitigation. It was attended by prominent representatives from European and American universities, the European Commission, the European Investment Bank, the European Environment Agency and the International Energy Agency. The deliberations of the workshop will feed into a research agenda on this theme.

All of the research in the **Global Economics** area of the **GGP** has policy relevance. In 2014 research was presented to WTO Ambassadors in Geneva; at the European Commission; and policy audiences in various European capitals and Washington DC. Research also informs Executive Training Seminars – an example was a tailored 3-day programme on *Global Value Chains: Policy Implications and Opportunities* for the International Trade Centre delivered in Geneva in May 2014. High-level policy engagement is also pursued through policy seminars at the EUI – an example was a roundtable in October 2014 on the role of the European Parliament in the EU's trade policy. Under the auspices of the **Cultural Pluralism** area of the **GGP**, Anna Triandafyllidou organised a high level policy workshop on *Migrants and Minorities: Towards*

a Common Rights Framework? on 7 March 2014. Participants at the workshop discussed the common challenges that native minorities and immigrant communities face in their search for inclusion, particularly in the field of education, employment and language rights. The policy workshop brought together academics and representatives from European and international institutions such as the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Commissioner on Minorities, the Council of Europe Commissioner on Human Rights, DG Justice, DG Home, to discuss common policy perspectives to address these challenges. As a result of the workshop Anna Triandafyllidou and Iryna Ulasiuk issued the Policy Brief *Managing Complex Cultural Diversity in Europe: The Idea of Diversity Partnerships*.

Philippe Fargues from the MPC jointly held a press conference in Brussels with the European Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmström on 11 July 2014 to announce the publishing of the report *Is what we hear about migration really true? Questioning eight stereotypes*. The report debunks eight migration stereotypes in the light of MPC's research and broader academic scholarship ■





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 2014 theme for the Summer School for Journalists and Media Practitioners was *Freedom and Pluralism of Traditional and New Media* (2-7 June 2014). The *10th Migration Summer School – Framing Migration Differently: From Implicit Problem to Implied Asset* (23 June - 4 July 2014) critically questioned some of the assumptions underlying much of the contemporary academic, political and media debate surrounding migration. The Migration Policy Centre selected 23 participants from a total of 200 applications resulting in an international group of doctoral and post-doctoral researchers, civil servants and professionals.

The flagship development in 2014 was the launch of the **Online School of Regulation** by FSR Energy. 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. 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. While residential activities in 2014 attracted 700 European experts, involving 1,500 days of training, online activities will reach many more.

FSR Energy started the first edition of a 20 week-long online course on *Power Sector Regulation* (inspired by the course of Prof. Perez-Arriaga at MIT in the US,



and directed by him). This for-fee training is the first of its kind at the world level and attracted more than 180 professionals from 37 countries world-wide. Another one-week long open-access online course ran in March 2014 with more than 100 participants successfully completing the course. In addition, in 2014 the school launched a new training initiative in cooperation with the Council of European Energy Regulators to provide regulator knowledge to young energy regulators, combining academic principles and latest research with practical knowledge from the field. This training will become a regular fixture in the school's training portfolio. In cooperation with Vlerick Business School the school successfully ran the first edition of its *Future Power Grid Managers Programme*, an executive training targeting senior managers in the power grid industry.

Under the auspices of the Global Governance Programme a total number of eight executive training courses were run in 2014. For example, the Cultural Pluralism Research Area organised an Executive Training Seminar on *Principles of Equality and Challenges of Discrimination: Problems and Effective Remedies* in April 2014, which addressed the conceptual and normative basis of the struggle against discrimination through the illustration

of concrete legal cases. The fourth edition of the GGP Executive Training Seminar on *Comparative Regional Integration* was held with a record number of applications and participants. Practitioners from public organisations such as the EEAS or the EP joined others from national administrations and NGOs discussing the challenge to regional organisations in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Training exercises allowed participants to discuss decision-making and modelling dispute settlement in several real cases dealing with security and trade in regional organisations.

Between January and October 2014, the RSCAS organised the fourth edition of the *European Networking and Training for Competition Law Enforcers* (ENTraNCE). ENTraNCE has been organised on an annual basis since 2011 with the financial support of DG Competition of the European Commission. The fourth edition of ENTraNCE has provided high quality online and residential training in the field of EU competition law to 53 selected national judges from 20 EU Member States. ENTraNCE 2014 focused on the application of the right of defence and due process in competition law proceedings. Thanks to the online platform and to the residential trainings organised in Florence, the participants could exchange their experience in relation to common issues related to the enforcement of EU competition law. In particular, together with the participants of the previous editions of ENTraNCE, they could interact via the online forum of discussion concerning recent case law developments in the field of EU competition law. In September 2014 the online activities of the fifth edition of ENTraNCE started. In November, 54 national judges attended a 3 day residential training in Florence. The focus of the fifth edition of ENTraNCE is on the abuse of dominance from a law and economics perspective ■

In 2014 the RSCAS was selected by DG Competition to organise the sixth edition of ENTraNCE, which will run from July 2015 to June 2016. The new training programme will focus on the recently adopted Damages Directive and the role of national judges in the disclosure of evidence in competition law proceedings. The training program is open to 54 selected national judges from different EU Member States.



PUBLICATIONS

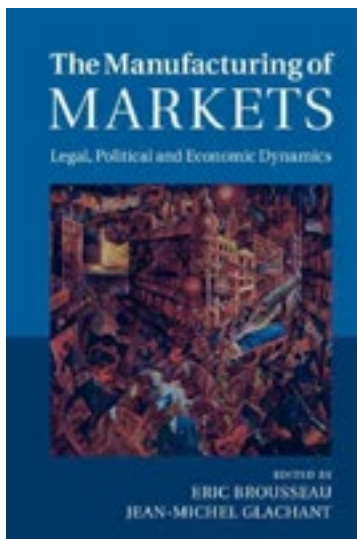
Books and Journals

Schuman academics, Fellows, Visiting Professors and researchers published numerous books, book chapters and journal articles in 2014.

Among the highlights were:

● Brousseau, Eric and Glachant, Jean-Michel (eds.), 2014, *The Manufacturing of Markets: Legal, political and economic dynamics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press). This volume evolved from the work of the Florence School of Regulation. It brought together an interdisciplinary team of authors who provide an evolutionary vision of how markets are designed and shaped. Drawing on a series of case studies, they show that markets are far from perfect and natural mechanisms, and propose a new view of markets as social construct, explaining how combinations of economic, political and legal constraints influence the formation and performance of markets.

● Genschel, Philipp and Jachtenfuchs, Markus (eds.), 2014, *Beyond the Regulatory Polity? The European Integration of Core State Powers* (Oxford: Oxford University Press). This path-breaking volume challenges the conception of the EU as a regulatory state with a weak capacity to intervene in core state powers. Based on a comparison of integration processes in military security, fiscal policy, and public administration, it finds steady progress in the integration of core state powers. However the EU is not becoming a classical state. In contrast to the historical experience of national federations, the integration of core state powers proceeds mostly by regulating national capacities, not by creating European ones.





Peter Mair

Celebrating and honouring the scholarly legacy of Professor Peter Mair

● Roy, Olivier, 2014, *En Quête de l'Orient Perdu: Entretiens avec Jean-Louis Schlegel* (Paris: Editions du Seuil). In a long conversation with his French publisher, Olivier Roy retraces in a very personal tone his sometimes epic journey from being a high school philosophy teacher in the small city of Dreux to becoming a global specialist in political Islam. Reflecting on his trips to Afghanistan during the 1980s war, then all across Central Asia, Olivier Roy takes us into a thought-provoking discussion of the contribution of field observation to research, as well as of the relationship between knowledge, power and politics. Belief - individual and collective - is at the heart of this journey, as the key to understanding not only the Islamic world and its transformations, but also the mutations of the religious in general, and the effects of an increasingly globalised culture on individuals and societies.



Peter Mair's sudden and untimely death in August 2011 was a deep shock to his colleagues at the EUI and the wider political science community. His scholarly contributions were manifold ranging from path-breaking works on party systems, political representation and changes in the nature and functioning of democracy in Europe. Inspired by his intellectual contribution, his colleagues organised *A Conference in Honour of Peter Mair. Responsive or Responsible? Parties, Democracy and Global Markets* (September 2012) which resulted in the publication of two Special Issues of leading political science journals, *Party Politics* and *West European Politics* in 2014.



Bardi L., Bartolini S. and Trechsel A. (eds.), 2014, "Party adaptation and change and the crisis of democracy: Essays in honour of Peter Mair", *Party Politics*, 20:2



Bardi L., Bartolini S., Trechsel, A.H. (eds.), 2014, Special Issue "Responsive and Responsible? The Role of Parties in Twenty-First Century Politics", *West European Politics*, 37:2

Working Papers

In 2014 the RSC published 129 Working Papers and 9 Policy Papers. The top 5 papers in terms of number of downloads are shown here ■

1

Downloaded 1,527 times

Shachar, Ayelet, Bauböck, Rainer, *Should citizenship be for sale?*, EUI RSCAS; 2014/01; EUDO Citizenship Observatory

3

Downloaded 804 times

Ellerman, A. Denny, Marcantonini, Claudio, Zaklan, Aleksandar, *The EU ETS: Eight years and counting*, EUI RSCAS; 2014/04; Climate Policy Research Unit

2

Downloaded 828 times

Voorhoof, Dirk, *The right to freedom of expression and information under the European Human Rights system: towards a more transparent democratic society*, EUI RSCAS; 2014/12; Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom

4

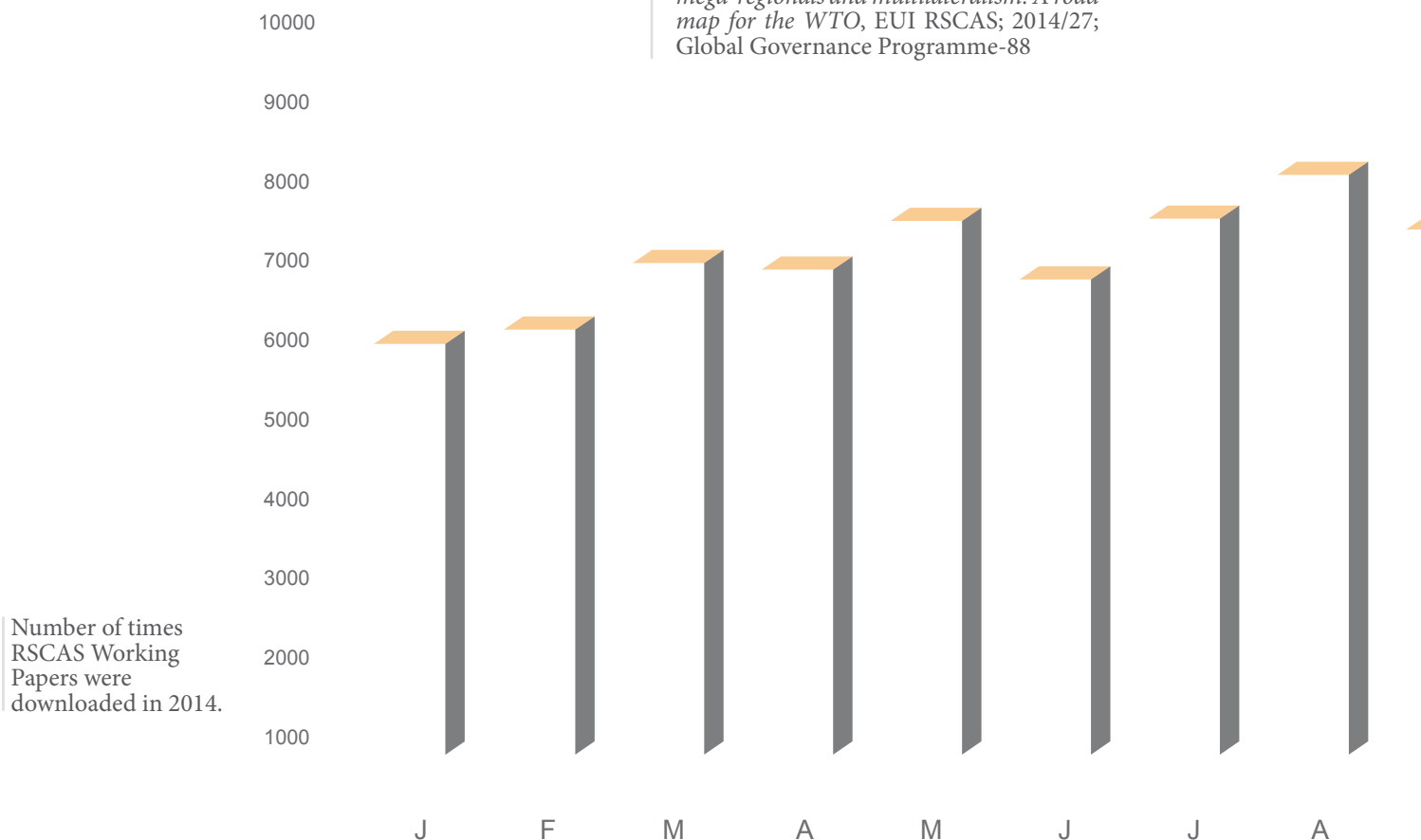
Downloaded 622 times

Rapoport, Hillel, Fernández-Huertas Moraga, Jesus, *Tradable refugee-admission quotas: a policy proposal to reform the EU asylum policy*, EUI RSCAS; 2014/101; Migration Policy Centre

5

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PRIZES AND AWARDS

Adrienne Héritier, former RSCAS-SPS joint chair, was given the doctor honoris causa of the Université Catholique of Louvain La Neuve in 2014. She also received the Kerstin Hesselgren invited professorship of the Swedish Academy of Science.

Brigid Laffan, RSCAS Director, received the UACES Lifetime Achievement Award 2014 for her contribution to European Studies.

Paolo Ponzano, Senior Fellow, received the “Legion of Honour” (Légion d’honneur) from the French President for his achievements as official of the European Union.

Gaby Umbach, Research project Director, GGP, and **Ruby Gropas**, Research Fellow, GGP, were appointed - from 1 July 2015 - as Book Review Editors for the Journal of Common Market Studies (JCMS).

Bin Ye’s (Jean Monnet Fellow) book entitled *On the 2005 Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreement in a Comparative Perspective* (比较法视角下的2005年年海牙选择法院协议公约研究) was awarded the second prize of Excellent Chinese Academic Works on Private International Law (中国国际私法优秀学术成果奖二等奖) by the Chinese Society of Private International Law in September 2014. The book had been published by China Social Sciences Press (中国社会科学出版社) in June 2013.





RSCAS FELLOWS: TESTIMONIALS

In 2014 the Schuman Centre hosted **57 fellows** comprising Jean Monnet Fellows, Marie Curie Fellows, EU Fellows and Robert Schuman Fellows.

Take one of the most beautiful places in the world: the landscape, the villas and the monasteries of Fiesole, near one of the world's most fascinating cities. Add one of the richest and best organised libraries of Europe, with advanced technology and experienced professionals, a place where you can breathe everlasting culture and knowledge. Add the vibrancy and cultural diversity of a genuinely international community, passionate for science and culture, always keen to discuss and challenge any preconceived thoughts. Add the effectiveness, dedication and availability of the staff, which makes it easy to feel part of the community upon your arrival. Not to mention the excellent services and the

unsurpassed quality of Tuscan food. Last but not least, add the most motivating "mission" for someone like me who works in the European institutions to promote research and knowledge for a better Europe. All these, and many others, are the ingredients that have made my fellowship at the Robert Schuman Centre a highly stimulating and beautiful time of my professional life. For sure, there are many qualified universities in the world where I could have proficiently developed my research and my reflections on EU and global economic governance. However, nowhere could I have benefitted from such a combination of intellectual inspiration, beauty, and quality of life as I found here.



Antonia Carparelli, EU Fellow
2013/14
(European Commission)

I had the opportunity to be a Jean Monnet Fellow in 2013-2014 and would highly recommend the experience. It is rare in academia to be given the opportunity to pursue your research interests in an environment like the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. At the RSCAS, I was surrounded by top class faculty and peers, without having to worry about the teaching and administrative commitments usually associated with our profession. This allowed me to fully dedicate myself to research and led to a number of publications in leading academic journal in my field. I furthermore had time and space to develop a number of research

ideas for which I am now in the process of applying for funding. Again, the freedom provided by the Jean Monnet Fellowship to elaborate these ideas from initial thoughts to fully grown funding applications was key in getting to the point where I am now submitting them to funding agencies. Finally, when the time came to move on (as inevitably it did), having the association with the RSCAS and the networks I built there certainly helped in landing the next academic post. All things considered, the Jean Monnet Fellowship programme is a great opportunity to develop as a scholar and provides an excellent stepping stone to future academic endeavours.



James P Cross, Jean Monnet Fellow
2013/14
(Lecturer in European Public Policy
UCD School of Politics and International Relations)

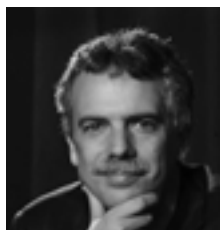
In 2014 I had the good fortune to spend four months at the RSCAS as a Schuman Fellow – an excellent opportunity to pursue my research interests in the area of EU-China relations. The Global Governance Programme brings together a large number of scholars from across the world, be it as fellows or as visiting speakers, facilitating a unique kind of intellectual exchange. Being part of this community, drawing on the ‘Villa La Fonte spirit’, has been extremely useful: not only in terms of the valuable feedback I received on my work in progress and the inspiration I gathered for future research, but also through new connections and collaborations that will last much longer than the fellowship itself, and in this way will have a positive impact on my work for years to come.

The Robert Schuman Centre has been an ideal setting to pursue my collaborative research on solidarity in diverse societies. The interdisciplinary and international nature of the Centre provides a continual stimulus to new thought, and the Centre’s well-developed tradition of linking academia and policy-making has proven immensely useful in testing and improving the relevance of our work. The Centre offers a warm and comfortable social environment alongside a rigorous and challenging intellectual environment – the ideal combination in my experience.

As a Jean Monnet Fellow at the RSCAS I was able to develop my historical research on the modern Middle East in a stimulating inter-disciplinary environment. Collaboration with scholars working on policy issues allowed me to contribute historical insights about the past origins of contemporary problems, as part of an intellectual community that is engaged but never simply presentist.



Thomas Christiansen, Robert Schuman Fellow, 2014/15
(Chair in European Institutional Politics & Director, PhD programme for Professionals, UM Campus Brussels, Maastricht University)



Will Kymlicka, Robert Schuman Fellow, 2013/14
(Canada Research Chair in Political Philosophy, Queen’s University, Kingston)



Simon Jackson, Jean Monnet Fellow 2013/14
(Assistant Professor in the History of the Modern Middle East, University of Birmingham)



Collaboration within the EUI

As the EUI's platform for interdisciplinary research, the Schuman Centre actively supports collaboration with the EUI departments and the Max Weber Programme. It funds or co-funds conferences and workshops organised by individual professors, fellows, doctoral and post-doctoral researchers. In 2014 it funded nine events (see list in appendix). The conference on *Ten Years of the New Europe: Conference on the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Eastern Enlargement* was an important occasion to review the 'big bang' enlargement of 2004. Organised by two doctoral researchers in the SPS department, Cornell Press has agreed to publish a volume based on the papers delivered at the conference. *The Long Global Crisis: 1912-1922* conference organised in conjunction with the Department of History and Civilization was the EUI's reflection on the dynamics leading up to the Great War and its aftermath, one hundred years after its beginning. The Schuman Centre is the sponsor of the *Ursula Hirschmann Annual Lecture* which was delivered by Professor Lynn Hunt, UCLA on Women and Modernity. The Schuman Centre collaborated with the Historical Archives on an important event entitled *Alcide De Gasperi – The Western Orientation and the Construction of Europe* which was held in Rome. The November SPS-EUDO Dissemination Joint Conference on *The*

Future of the European Union allowed her colleagues to honour Professor Adrienne Héritier, a joint chair in the Schuman Centre from 2003 to 2014. Professor Heritier contributed enormously to the intellectual life of the Schuman Centre and the EUI.

In autumn 2014, the Schuman Centre was an active participant in the establishment and launch of the two year *EUI Forum on Migration, Citizenship and Demography*. The EUI Forum 2014-2016 brings together professors, senior fellows, post-doctoral researchers and PhD students from the four EUI departments, the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies and the Max Weber Programme to work on the inter-related and complex issues of migration, citizenship and demography. Building on a wealth of publications, policy papers, conferences and workshops, produced by EUI scholars in the wider field of citizenship and democracy, demography and migration management, cultural diversity and ways to address it, the Forum offers critical analysis, informed debate and policy recommendations. Professor Anna Triandafyllidou of the Schuman Centre was the scientific coordinator of the conference that launched the Forum: *The 'Lampedusa Dilemma': Global Flows and Closed Borders. What should Europe do?* ■



RSCAS in the Media

During the year 2014 the academic community of the Schuman Centre was mentioned over 200 times in the world's press and media. Topics covered everything from climate to migration, from religion to regulation. Articles appeared or quotes were given in such prestigious printed press as the Financial Times, The Guardian, New Statesman, Libération, The Economist, Frankfurter Rundschau, The New York Times, Le Monde, The Spectator and L'Espresso.

Interviews were given to the TV broadcaster France 24, and the radio stations Radio Vatican and France info whilst online media outlets included



the Huffington Post, Aljazeera, FIRST online, International Business Times and EurActiv.

Of particular note was Olivier Roy who alone is responsible for over 100 of the recorded media contributions. A leading expert on religion with a deep knowledge of Islam, Professor Roy was much in demand in 2014 across all media - television, newspapers, radio and blogs. He has contributed to French, US, UK, African, Italian, Spanish, German, Greek, Austrian and Turkish media. Professor Roy is frequently interviewed about developments in the Middle East, the lessons of the Arab Spring, Islamists, the militia of the Islamic State, Jihadism,

terrorism and the phenomenon of western Jihadists. Professor Roy contributes more widely to discussions of religion, state and culture in Europe. Examples include an interview with Radio Vatican on western intervention in Iraq, an interview in the New Statesman in June about the Middle East and ISIS and appearing in the blog Brights-Die Natur des Zweifels in November about jihadism as a new revolution ■



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