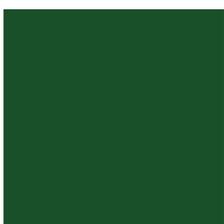
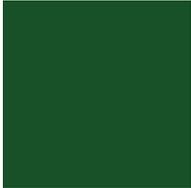


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FOREWORD



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

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

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

I am therefore very pleased to introduce the work of all those who have contributed by their publications to this fifth directory of the academic publications of the EUI and its members, covering the calendar year 2012. It contains the details of more than one thousand publications (108 books, 194 book chapters, 118 theses, 194 journal articles, 196 working papers and 189 research reports).

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

Marise Cremona
EUI President

Florence, April 2013

INTRODUCTION



This Directory has been prepared drawing on Cadmus, the EUI Research Repository, and lists the academic publications of the EUI and its members that appeared in 2012. This is the fifth Directory in a series that covers all years starting from 2006 and, like its immediate predecessor, is available online only.

Separate sections are devoted to the different types of publications: books, theses, articles, contributions to books, working papers and research reports. Within each section, publications are listed in alphabetical order of the first author. Links (handle identifiers) are provided for each publication enabling users to go directly to the Cadmus record which will provide further information including the academic department/unit of the EUI and when possible the full text.

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

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

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

Veerle Deckmyn
EUI Library Director

Florence, April 2013



ADLY, Amr

*State Reform and Development in the Middle East:
Turkey and Egypt in the post-liberalization era*

London, Routledge, 2012, Routledge Studies in Middle Eastern Economies

The economies of Turkey and Egypt, remarkably similar until the early 1980s, have since taken divergent paths. Turkey has successfully implemented a policy of export led industrialisation whilst Egypt's manufacturing industry and exports have stagnated. In this book, Amr Adly uses extensive primary research to present detailed comparisons of Turkey's and Egypt's state administrative and private sector capacities and links between the two. The conclusion the author draws is that the external contexts for both were so alike that this cannot account for their diverging paths. Instead, the author suggests a counterintuitive yet compelling explanation; that a democratic polity is far more likely than an authoritarian one to engender a successful developmental state. Emerging in the wake of the January revolution in Egypt, when hopes for democratisation were raised, this book provides a fresh perspective on the topical subject of state reform and development in the Middle East and will be of interest to students and scholar alike.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24676>



AHNER, Nicole, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel,
DE HAUTECLOCQUE, Adrien (ed/s)
EU Energy Law and Policy Yearbook 2012
Brussels, Claeys & Casteels, 2012
[Loyola de Palacio]

The EU Energy Law & Policy Yearbook offers insights into the most recent opinions, assessments and tendencies in EU energy law and policy making. Like previous editions, it draws upon the various contributions from the annual Claeys & Casteels conference on 'EU Energy Law & Policy', which took place for the 7th time in 2012 in Brussels. It incorporates policy papers and academic articles, including keynote speeches and presentations by many distinguished academics and high-level officials from European institutions and industry. Topics include: the 2050 Energy Roadmap, practical priorities of the European Commission in respect of the completion of the internal energy market, the Energy Infrastructure Package, the EU Emissions Trading Scheme, energy efficiency and renewables policies, the security of energy supply, latest developments in competition law, recent Commission Decisions in the area of state aid.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25074>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena, SIMONELLI, Saverio (ed/s)
Governance for the Eurozone. Integration or disintegration?
Philadelphia, FIC Press, 2012

This book contains the proceedings of the conference "Governance for the Eurozone: Integration or Disintegration?" that was held at the European University Institute in Florence on 26 April 2012.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23335>

ANDENÆS, Mads Tønnesson, ANDERSEN, Camilla Baasch (ed/s)
Theory and Practice of Harmonisation
Cheltenham, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2012

Harmonised and uniform international laws are now being spread across different jurisdictions and fields of law, bringing with them an increasing body of scholarship on practical problems and theoretical dimensions. This comprehensive and insightful book focuses on the contributions to the development and understanding of the critical theory of harmonisation. The contributing authors address a variety of different subjects concerned with harmonisation and the application of legal rules resulting from harmonisation efforts. This study is written by leading scholars engaged in different aspects of harmonisation, and covers both regional harmonisation within the EU and regional human rights treaties, as well as harmonisation with international treaty obligations. With comparative analysis that contributes to the development of a more general theory on the harmonisation process, this timely book will appeal to EU and international law scholars and practitioners, as well as those looking to future legal harmonisation in other regions in Asia, Latin America and Africa.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26362>

ANDERSEN, Stine
The Enforcement of EU Law: The role of the European Commission
Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2012, Oxford Studies in European Law



A comprehensive analysis of the European Commission's general role in supervising member state compliance with EU law, this book provides a detailed assessment of centralized EU enforcement. It starts out by asking whether it is viable to establish stronger Commission powers of enforcement at this point in time. Against this backdrop, and as a means of exploring the role of the Commission, the chapters examine a number of different aspects pertaining to enforcement of EU law. Beginning with an appraisal of the Commission's function under the general EU infringement procedure stipulated in Articles 258 and 260 TFEU, the volume argues that the EU lacks independent self-sustained regime authority. Moreover, this is reflected in both substantive EU law and procedural law, including the general EU infringement procedure. Chapter two makes the case that Article 258 TFEU can usefully be explained in terms of managerialism. Chapter three analyses Article 260 TFEU concerning repetitive infringements. In particular, it asserts, EU member state sanctions sustain the managerial approach. It then goes on to examine the Commission's unsuccessful attempts to gain sharper enforcement powers through secondary legislation, and identifies the effective points of functional overlap between enforcement powers and certain types of implementing tools. Finally, it discusses the Commission's role under various non-binding, ad hoc arrangements. The concluding chapter places the general EU infringement procedure in the broader context of a comprehensive (negotiated) policy process. It argues that the enforcement stage shares many features with earlier steps in the legislative process, including flexibility and deliberation.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2007.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24894>

AUGENSTEIN, Daniel (ed/s)

'Integration through Law' Revisited: The Making of the European Polity

Farnham/Burlington, Ashgate, 2012, Edinburgh/Glasgow Law and Society Series

[European University Institute], [Integration through Law]

Over the last twenty years, processes of pluralization, differentiation and trans-nationalization in the European Union have arguably challenged the centrality of law to European integration. Yet these developments also present opportunities to investigate new understandings of law triggered by European integration. The contributors to this book revisit one of the first academic projects to conceptualise and study European legal integration - the early 'Integration through Law' School. On this basis, they consider continuities and discontinuities in the underlying social and political landscape which the law is to integrate (the 'object' of integration), the forms and capacities of the law itself (the 'agent' of integration), and the way these two dimensions reflect on each other. Displaying different normative concerns and varied theoretical starting points, all contributors maintain that 'integration through law' remains of enduring significance to the European integration process. The volume provides a valuable reference for scholars in the field of European integration studies and European legal and political theory. The contributors of this edited collection revisit one of the first academic projects to conceptualise and study legal integration, the 'Integration through Law' project, started at the European University Institute, Florence, in 1978 and directed by Mauro Cappelletti, Monica Seccombe and Joseph H. H. Weiler. The 'Florence Integration Through Law' Series, edited by Mauro Cappelletti, Monica Seccombe and Joseph H. H. Weiler, was the result of this research project and contains a number of volumes published in the 1980s.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21534>



AVILÉS FLORES, Pablo, CHEIRIF WOLOSKY, Alejandro,
DELMAS, Adrien (ed/s)
La Invención de Edmundo O’Gorman
Special Issue of Nuevo Mundo, Mundos Nuevos, 2012

Il y a certainement quelque chose d’ironique à organiser un colloque sur Edmundo O’Gorman à Paris, Paris qu’il qualifiait volontiers de temple de l’orthodoxie de l’histoire pour mieux se déclarer lui-même hétérodoxe. Non que nous ayons senti le besoin de rendre Don Edmundo plus fréquentable, lui qui (et les éminents historiens mexicains réunis à cette occasion qui ont eu le privilège de le connaître l’ont confirmé) était un personnage haut en couleur, mais notre objectif était bien de faire connaître ses travaux, d’inviter à la lecture ou la relecture de ses écrits, de donner ou de redonner une visibilité à une œuvre qui n’a peut-être pas toujours reçu la place qu’elle mérite. À côté d’une admiration certaine, le point de départ de nos discussions autour des écrits de l’historien-philosophe fut le constat, presque paradoxal, de sa présence à la fois forte et empruntée dans de nombreux travaux contemporains d’histoire et d’historiographie. La invención de América est déjà devenu un classique mais comme tout bon classique, beaucoup le connaissent mais peu l’ont lu. Que dire de la Breve historia de las divisiones territoriales (1937), de Crisis y porvenir (1947), de La idea del descubrimiento (1951), du México, el trauma de su historia (1977) ou du Destierro de sombras (1986), des ouvrages qui sur plus de quatre décennies ont démontré la fidélité de leur auteur à une méthode historico-philosophique capable d’ouvrir, les uns après les autres, des chantiers historiographiques qui restent nos terrains de jeu encore aujourd’hui ? Que dire des innombrables articles, notes ou autres aphorismes de celui qui fut le directeur de l’Archivo General de la Nación pendant douze ans et qui avait un talent indéniable pour repérer les perles documentaires de l’immense répertoire mexicain ?

Nuevo Mundo Mundos Nuevos [En línea], 2012, Coloquios, Puesto en línea el 26 junio 2012
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23529>

BAJON, Philip
Europapolitik „am Abgrund“. Die Krise des „leeren Stuhls“ 1965–66
Stuttgart, Franz Steiner Verlag, 2012, Studies on the History of European Integration, 15

Brüssel, 1. Juli 1965, kurz vor Morgengrauen. Im “Saal der Katastrophen” platzt die Ministerratsitzung über die Finanzierung der europäischen Landwirtschaftspolitik. Aus Protest zieht die französische Regierung ihre Vertreter aus Brüssel ab. Doch schnell wird klar, dass es um mehr geht als nur um Weizen, Milch und Zucker. Es ist der Beginn der bislang größten Verfassungskrise in der Geschichte der Europäischen Gemeinschaften. Mehr als ein halbes Jahr lang führen die Regierungen der Mitgliedstaaten einen “Nervenkrieg” um die Zukunft der wirtschaftlichen und politischen Integration Westeuropas. Am Ende gibt die französische Regierung ihre “Politik am Abgrund” auf und kehrt in die Gemeinschaften zurück. Wie konnte es zu einer solchen Eskalation kommen? Standen die Europäischen Gemeinschaften tatsächlich vor dem Aus? Wer ging am Ende als Sieger aus der Konfrontation hervor? Und warum sind die Folgen der Krise in der heutigen Europäischen Union immer noch spürbar? Unter Rückgriff auf neue Quellen analysiert Philip Bajon diese schwierige Phase auf dem Weg nach Europa.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20000>



BAKKER, Christine, SOSSAI, Mirko (ed/s)
*Multilevel Regulation of Military and Security Contractors: The
interplay between international, European and domestic norms*
Oxford/Portland, Hart Publishing, 2012, Studies in International Law
[AEL], [PRIV-WAR]

The outsourcing of military and security services is the object of intense legal debate. States employ private military and security companies (PMSCs) to perform functions previously exercised by regular armed forces, and increasingly international organisations, NGOs and business corporations do the same to provide security, particularly in crisis situations. Much of the public attention on PMSCs has been in response to incidents in which PMSC employees have been accused of violating international humanitarian law. Therefore initiatives have been launched to introduce uniform international standards amidst what is currently very uneven national regulation. This book analyses and discusses the interplay between international, European, and domestic regulatory measures in the field of PMSCs. It presents a comprehensive assessment of the existing domestic legislation in EU Member States and relevant Third States, and identifies implications for future international regulation. The book also addresses the crucial questions whether and how the EU can potentially play a more active future role in the regulation of PMSCs to ensure compliance with human rights and international humanitarian law.

This volume is one of the final results of the PRIV-WAR Project.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21314>

BANDUCCI, Susan, FRANKLIN, Mark, GIEBLER, Heiko,
HOBOLT, Sara, MARSH, Michael, VAN DER BRUG, Wouter,
VAN DER EIJK, Cees (ed/s)
An Audit of Democracy in the European Union
Florence, European University Institute (EUI), 2012
[EUDO], [PIREDEU]

This eBook contains some of the first fruits of a large collaborative project funded by the EU's DG Research under their FP7 Programme: an "infrastructure design study" whose ultimate goal is "Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union"—a title that gives rise to the unlovely acronym PIREDEU, used repeatedly in the pages of the book. The design study was complemented by a feasibility study conducted in the context of the 2009 elections to the European Parliament. While somewhat restricted in breadth of coverage (for example the numbers of questions asked in voter and candidate surveys were limited by available funds) this was still a fully-fledged election study that included all the component parts needed to address fundamental questions regarding the quality of democracy in the European Union at the time of elections to the European Parliament. It included five of these components. A voter study sought to interview about 1,000 respondents in each of the 27 EU member countries, using essentially the same questionnaire in all countries; A candidate study sought to interview all candidates with any viable chance of actually gaining a seat in the European Parliament; A media study content-analyzed newspapers, television channels and radio stations during a three-week period leading up to the elections; A manifesto study coded all the campaign platforms published by parties seeking representation in the European Parliament; A contextual data study sought to collect all relevant statistical information regarding the outcome of the election in each of the 27 participating countries. This book contains fifteen chapters showcasing the research opportunities provided by these data.

Papers presented at the final conference of the Infrastructure Design Study 'Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union', 18-19 November 2010, Brussels.



PIREDEU (Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union) was a pan-European research infrastructure design study funded by the European Union under the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) from February 2008 to January 2011 (Grant Agreement no. 211810) with the participation of 14 universities and research centres across the EU.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26014>

BAUER, Michael W., JORDAN, Andrew, GREEN-
PEDERSEN, Christoffer, HÉRITIER, Adrienne (ed/s)
Dismantling Public Policy: Preferences, strategies, and effects
Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2012

Policy dismantling is a distinctive form of policy change, which involves the cutting, reduction, diminution or complete removal of existing policies. The perceived need to dismantle existing policies normally acquires particular poignancy during periods of acute economic austerity. Dismantling is thought to be especially productive of political conflict, pitting those who benefit from the status quo against those who, for whatever reason, seek change. However, scholars of public policy have been rather slow to offer a comprehensive account of the precise conditions under which particular aspects of policy are dismantled, grounded in systematic empirical analysis. Although our overall understanding of what causes policy to change has accelerated a lot in recent decades, there remains a bias towards the study of either policy expansion or policy stability. Dismantling does not even merit a mention in most public policy textbooks. Yet without an account of both expansion and dismantling, our understanding of policy change in general, and the politics surrounding the cutting of existing policies, will remain frustratingly incomplete. This book seeks to develop a more comparative approach to understanding policy dismantling, by looking in greater detail at the dynamics of cutting in two different policy fields: one (social policy) which has been subjected to study before and the other (environmental policy) which has not. On the basis of a systematic analysis of the existing literatures in these two fields, it develops a new analytical framework for measuring and explaining policy dismantling. Through an analysis of six, fresh empirical cases of dismantling written by leading experts, it reveals a more nuanced picture of change, focusing on what actually motivates actors to dismantle, the strategies they use to secure their objectives and the politically significant effects they ultimately generate. *Dismantling Public Policy* is essential reading for anyone wanting to better understand a hugely important facet of contemporary policy and politics. It will inform a range of student courses in comparative public policy, politics, social and environmental policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25216>

BHUTA, Nehal, FUKUDA-PARR, Sakiko, TICKTIN, Miriam (ed/s)
Human Rights and the Global Economy
Social Research, 2012, 79, 4, Special Issue

This edited volume publishes as a special issue of the quarterly social science journal *Social Research*, a collection of articles on Human Rights and the Global Economy. The topics addressed are Human Rights and Economy Policy; Global Poverty and the Obligations of Rich Countries; Human Rights, Climate Change and Global Justice; and Corporations and Human Rights Obligations. This issue contains the edited proceedings of the November 2011 conference at the New School, where experts and scholars explored human rights as a mediating language for discussions of social justice and the global economy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25819>



BIASOTTI, Maria Angela, SARTOR, Giovanni (ed/s)
Tecnologie e abilità informatiche per il diritto
Torino, G. Giappichelli, 2012, Diritto, scienza, tecnologia, Sezione “Informatica
giuridica”, Serie Didattica, 5

Il manuale nasce come materiale di studio per gli studenti della Facoltà di Giurisprudenza dell’Università degli Studi di Pisa che devono conseguire l’idoneità in Elementi di Informatica Giuridica (EIG) e Abilità informatiche per il diritto (AID). Il titolo di questo manuale rispecchia fedelmente quello che gli autori ritengono essere componenti fondamentali del bagaglio di conoscenze necessarie per lo studente di scienze giuridiche e del giurista in generale: Abilità e Tecnologie Informatiche per il Diritto. Laddove, con la parola Abilità, ci si riferisce al “bagaglio” di competenze, conoscenze e strumenti che vengono forniti al giurista per accedere in modo consapevole all’informazione giuridica disponibile sul web, in formato libero o proprietario. Con l’espressione “Tecnologie” ci si riferisce, invece, alle conoscenze delle nozioni di base dell’informatica, agli strumenti, alle applicazioni, ai programmi che rendono tale informazione effettivamente fruibile ed accessibile attraverso l’utilizzo delle nuove tecnologie. Queste due chiavi di lettura della materia contribuiranno ad aprire allo studente e al giurista il mondo dell’informazione giuridica facilitandone gli studi e la futura vita professionale.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26274>

BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, Vereinigung der
Bayerischen Wirtschaft (ed/s)
*Internationalisierung der Hochschulen. Eine
institutionelle Gesamtstrategie. Gutachen*
Münster, Waxmann Verlag, 2012

Die Internationalisierung der deutschen Hochschulen hat sich in den letzten Jahren überaus dynamisch entwickelt. Allerdings lag der rasanten Entwicklung in den verschiedenen Bereichen der Hochschulen kein strategisches Gesamtkonzept zugrunde. Die fortschreitende Globalisierung und Europäisierung wird die Hochschulen in den nächsten zwei Jahrzehnten tief greifend verändern. Um im internationalen Wettbewerb um Talente bestehen zu können, müssen die Rahmenbedingungen für Forschung und Lehre weiter verbessert werden. Unter dem Motto „Internationalisierung zu Hause“ muss allen Hochschulmitgliedern die Möglichkeit eröffnet werden, internationale und interkulturelle Erfahrungen an der heimischen Hochschule zu sammeln. Mit einem größeren Angebot an fremdsprachigen Studiengängen, einer stärkeren Beteiligung an europäischen Forschungskonsortien und der vermehrten internationalen Rekrutierung des Personals werden sich die deutschen Hochschulen immer mehr zu transnationalen Hochschulen entwickeln. Der Aktionsrat Bildung analysiert in seinem aktuellen Gutachten die Internationalisierungsprozesse im deutschen Hochschulsystem und unterbreitet konkrete Handlungsempfehlungen für eine institutionalisierte Gesamtstrategie.

Contributors: Wilfried BOS, Dieter LENZEN, Bettina HANNOVER, Hans-Dieter DANIEL, Manfred PRENZEL and Ludger WÖBMANN

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25555>



BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, Vereinigung der
Bayerischen Wirtschaft (ed/s)
*Professionalisierung in der Frühpädagogik. Qualifikationsniveau
und -bedingungen des Personals in Kindertagesstätten. Gutachten*
Münster, Waxmann Verlag, 2012

Die öffentlichen Erwartungen an frühpädagogische Einrichtungen haben sich im vergangenen Jahrzehnt deutlich gewandelt: Kindertageseinrichtungen werden nicht mehr nur als Betreuungs-, sondern viel mehr als zentrale Bildungseinrichtungen wahrgenommen. Der gegenwärtige quantitative Ausbau muss deshalb durch Maßnahmen zur Sicherstellung und Verbesserung der Qualität der Kindertageseinrichtungen begleitet werden. Zu den primären Anforderungen zählen neben der optimalen Förderung der Kinder in allen Bereichen Ihrer Entwicklung auch Bemühungen, individuell oder familial bedingte Ungleichheiten der Kinder zu reduzieren. Unter Berücksichtigung der Bildungspläne sollen frühpädagogische Kindertageseinrichtungen zudem den Übergang in die Grundschule erleichtern und die Kinder auf eine erfolgreiche Schullaufbahn vorbereiten. Mit Blick auf die hohen Erwartungen an die Qualität der frühpädagogischen Einrichtungen analysiert der Aktionsrat Bildung in seinem aktuellen Gutachten die Rolle von Qualifikationsniveau und -bedingungen der pädagogischen Fachkräfte. Er zeigt die gegenwärtige Personalstruktur auf und liefert eine Vorausschau auf die Personalbedarfe bis zum Jahr 2020. Unter Zugrundelegung der analysierten Handlungsbedarfe nennt er schließlich konkrete Schritte für deren Umsetzung.

Contributors: Wilfried BOS, Dieter LENZEN, Bettina HANNOVER, Hans-Dieter DANIEL, Manfred PRENZEL and Ludger WÖBMANN

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25554>

BOHLE, Dorothee, GRESKOVITS, Béla
Capitalist Diversity on Europe's Periphery
Ithaca/London, Cornell University Press, 2012, Cornell Studies in Political Economy

With the collapse of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1991, the Eastern European nations of the former socialist bloc had to figure out their newly capitalist future. Capitalism, they found, was not a single set of political-economic relations. Rather, they each had to decide what sort of capitalist nation to become. In *Capitalist Diversity on Europe's Periphery*, Dorothee Bohle and Béla Greskovits trace the form that capitalism took in each country, the assets and liabilities left behind by socialism, the transformational strategies embraced by political and technocratic elites, and the influence of transnational actors and institutions. They also evaluate the impact of three regional shocks: the recession of the early 1990s, the rolling global financial crisis that started in July 1997, and the political shocks that attended EU enlargement in 2004. Bohle and Greskovits show that the postsocialist states have established three basic variants of capitalist political economy: neoliberal, embedded neoliberal, and neocorporatist. The Baltic states followed a neoliberal prescription: low controls on capital, open markets, reduced provisions for social welfare. The larger states of central and eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak republics) have used foreign investment to stimulate export industries but retained social welfare regimes and substantial government power to enforce industrial policy. Slovenia has proved to be an outlier, successfully mixing competitive industries and neocorporatist social inclusion. Bohle and Greskovits also describe the political contention over such arrangements in Romania, Bulgaria, and Croatia. A highly original and theoretically sophisticated typology of capitalism in postsocialist Europe, this book is unique in the breadth and depth of its conceptually coherent and empirically rich comparative analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24382>



BORRELL, José, MISSÉ, Andreu
La crisis del euro. De Atenas a Madrid
Madrid, Ediciones Turpial, 2012

Tres años después de la quiebra de Lehman Brothers el panorama económico internacional parece desolador. Las primas de riesgo de España e Italia han llegado a superar los 400 puntos básicos, las perspectivas de crecimiento de los países de la OCDE se debilitan y todas las bolsas del planeta sufren continuos sobresaltos. La cohesión política y económica de la Unión Europea se debilita, la crisis de la deuda amenaza a Italia y Grecia en el centro de la nueva encrucijada europea. “Lo peor es ya perfectamente posible”, afirman Josep Borrell y Andreu Missé tras analizar como la crisis fiscal griega se ha convertido en la crisis del euro. Nadie sabe a ciencia cierta con qué nos vamos a encontrar a la vuelta de la esquina, pero en esta obra sus autores nos desvelan las claves para comprender como hemos llegado hasta aquí y cuales pueden ser las vías de salida. Con un lenguaje preciso, coloquial y ciertamente sorprendente el lector de esta obra no tendrá un momento de respiro. Como dicen Borrell y Missé, “no se trata de una nueva crisis, sino la misma de hace cuatro años que se propaga de forma cada vez más sistémica. El círculo vicioso financiero se ha trasladado a la economía real...”pero antes de rendirse, los europeos deberían imaginar como seria el mundo sin una Europa unida”
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/19674>

BOSCO, Anna, MCDONNELL, Duncan (ed/s)
Politica in Italia: i fatti dell'anno e le interpretazioni. Edizione 2012
Bologna, Il Mulino, 2012, Collana “Ricerche e studi dell’Istituto Carlo Cattaneo”

This volume examines and analyzes events in Italy during 2011: a year which saw the fall of the Berlusconi government amidst a severe financial crisis and its replacement by a cabinet of unelected technocratic ministers, led by Mario Monti. As the chapters by key scholars from Italy, Ireland, the UK, France and Canada show, in reality, even before the financial crisis struck in the summer of 2011, the most dynamic actors in Italian politics were those outside the main parties., Il 2011 è stato l'anno che ha visto la classe politica della Seconda Repubblica «declassata» dall'Europa, dai mercati, dai principali attori nazionali e dai cittadini italiani. Partiti e leader politici sono apparsi deboli e senza un progetto, capaci solo di riproporre il collaudato schema pro/anti Berlusconi. A giocare un ruolo chiave in tutti i principali eventi dell'anno sono stati, invece, gli attori non partitici: dal presidente della Repubblica, Giorgio Napolitano, al nuovo presidente della Banca centrale europea, Mario Draghi, dal movimento delle donne alla Confindustria di Emma Marcegaglia, dai sindaci di Milano e Napoli eletti a maggio ai promotori dei referendum di giugno. Un default sancito dall'insediamento di un governo tecnico, guidato da Mario Monti, che ha ottenuto livelli record di consenso e introdotto nuove regole del gioco politico.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26208>

BOUWERS, Eveline G.
Public Pantheons in Revolutionary Europe: Comparing cultures of remembrance, c. 1790-1840
Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012, War, culture and society, 1750-1850

Drawing on a wide range of sources, Eveline G. Bouwers probes the construction and reception of remembrance cultures across early-nineteenth-century Europe. By way of an in-depth analysis of public pantheons (i.e. buildings where exemplary individuals were commemorated) she offers new insights into the cultural dimension of State formation and the politics of elite memory at a time usually associated with the spread



of liberal-democratic ideas. Discussing in detail the canon of men and women included in each pantheon as well as the iconography of the built-space, Bouwers' study draws comparisons between commemorative practices in Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. In doing so, she points out that the commemoration of war and celebration of nationhood progressively gave way to the protection of elite interests, and in highlighting the peculiarities of each case, also provocatively claims that a shared European cultural history existed at the dawn of the Age of Nationalism.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21956>

BROUSSEAU, Éric, DEDEURWAERDERE, Tom,
JOUVET, Pierre-André, WILLINGER, Marc (ed/s)
*Global Environmental Commons:
Analytical and political challenges in building governance mechanisms*
Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2012
[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

- An overview of the latest developments in environmental regulation and global governance; - Surveys key environmental issues and the most recent empirical data; - Aids understanding of political decisions and their impact; - Presents research on the new governance challenges Environmental challenges, and the potential solutions to address them, have a direct effect on living standards, the organization of economies, major infrastructures, and modes of urbanization. Since the publication of path-breaking contributions on the governance of environmental resources in the early 1990s, many political initiatives have been taken, numerous governance experiments have been conducted, and a large multi-disciplinary field of research has opened up. This interdisciplinary book takes stock of the knowledge that has accumulated to date, and addresses new challenges in the provision of environmental goods. It focuses on three essential dimensions with respect to governance. First, it addresses the issue of designing governance solutions through analyzing systems of rules, and levels of organization, in the governance and management of environmental issues. Second, it draws renewed attention to the negotiation processes among stakeholders playing a crucial role in reaching agreements over issues and solutions, and in choosing and implementing particular policy instruments. Finally, it shows that compliance depends on a combination of formal rules, enforced by recognized authorities, and informal obligations, such as social and individual norms. The evolution of the research frontiers on environmental governance shows that more legitimate and informed processes of collective decision, and more subtle and effective ways of managing compliance, can contribute to more effective policy. However, this book also illustrates that more democratic and effective governance should rely on more direct and pluralistic forms of involvement of citizens and stakeholders in the collective decision making processes Readership: Academics and researchers interested in environmental policy, climate change, and international relations. Policy-makers in government offices and NGOs working on climate change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25237>

BROUSSEAU, Éric, DEDEURWAERDERE, Tom,
SIEBENHÜNER, Bernd (ed/s)
Reflexive Governance for Global Public Goods
Cambridge, MIT Press, 2012, Politics, Science, and the Environment Series

Since the publication of the ground-breaking work on global public goods by Inge Kaul et al. a decade ago many political initiatives have been launched, a wide number of governance experiments have been run, and



much research has been carried out at the interface of economic, political and environmental sciences. This interdisciplinary book addresses the new challenges in the governance of global public goods in fields of environmental concern and new/emerging global issues such as global health, food security and technological risks. It takes stock of the knowledge that has been accumulated over the years and develops novel perspectives for understanding and designing governance of global public goods. The argument presented in this book acknowledges that the traditional public-economy theory of public good provision is oversimplified as it is fundamentally state-centered (both at the national and international level) and fiscally focused, and therefore fails to consider the broader politics of multi-stakeholder and transnational public good provision. As a consequence, global public good concepts as used today are not sufficiently aligned with the specific understandings and the incentives of the various actors that play a role in their provision. What is more, most traditional approaches underestimate the fact that the knowledge of the actors about environmental issues and about governance matters is bounded, resulting in the need to share and generate knowledge thanks to appropriate governance solutions. To overcome these limitations, this book develops an interdisciplinary approach by exploring new developments at the research frontier of economics and political science. With a particular focus on reflexive processes of learning and knowledge generation, the book attempts to bridge the gap between governance arrangements and actors' incentives and understandings, and applies the resulting insights to problems of global public goods provision in various fields such as global environmental issues, global food security and development assistance. For example, within economics, the analysis highlights the need to examine the interplay between economic incentives and spontaneous contributions to public goods. Similarly, within political science, it is shown that the tragedy of the commons in bargaining between states should be revisited in light of the role of peer pressure, public opinion, and local or transnational communities. By examining economic and political science approaches from this common perspective the book also enriches the existing analysis of important trade-offs in governance such as the combination of public deliberation and expert consultation, or centralized and decentralized modes of public good provision. The authors collectively show that effective governance of global public goods needs to be democratic, reflexive, and knowledge-based. To examine these implications, the volume is organized in five parts that present new theoretical concepts and related empirical research. Starting out from the challenges of reflexive governance in the field of global public goods, this book studies the complex impact of incentives, compliance problems in international treaties and transnational advocacy movements, stakeholder involvement in environmental decision making, and the specific coordination needs of generating knowledge on global public goods.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22241>

BROUSSEAU, *Éric*, MARZOUKI, *Meryem*, MÉADEL, *Cécile* (ed/s)
Governance, Regulations and Powers on the Internet
Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2012
[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

Digital technologies have prompted the emergence of new modes of regulation and governance, since they allow for more decentralized processes of elaboration and implementation of norms. Moreover, the Internet has been raising a wide set of governance issues since it affects many domains, such as individual rights, public liberties, property rights, economic competition, market regulation, conflict management, security and the sovereignty of states. There is therefore a need to understand how technical, political, economic and social norms are articulated, as well as to understand who the main actors of this process of transformation are, how they interact and how these changes may influence international rulings. This book brings together



an international team of scholars to explain and analyse how collective regulations evolve in the broader context of the development of post-modern societies, globalization, the reshaping of international relations and the profound transformations of nation-states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25238>

BUKOVANSKY, Mlada, CLARK, Ian, ECKERSLEY, Robyn,
PRICE, Richard, REUS-SMIT, Christian, WHEELER, Nicholas J.
Special Responsibilities: Global problems and American power
Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2012

The language of special responsibilities is ubiquitous in world politics, with policymakers and commentators alike speaking and acting as though particular states have, or ought to have, unique obligations in managing global problems. Surprisingly, scholars are yet to provide any in-depth analysis of this fascinating aspect of world politics. This path-breaking study examines the nature of special responsibilities, the complex politics that surround them and how they condition international social power. The argument is illustrated with detailed case-studies of nuclear proliferation, climate change and global finance. All three problems have been addressed by an allocation of special responsibilities, but while this has structured politics in these areas, it has also been the subject of ongoing contestation. With a focus on the United States, this book argues that power must be understood as a social phenomenon and that American power varies significantly across security, economic and environmental domains.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22134>

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio (ed/s)
*Enforcement of Transnational Regulation:
Ensuring compliance in a global world*
Cheltenham, Edward Elgar, 2012, Private Regulation

This edited book addresses the different mechanisms of enforcement deployed in transnational private regimes. Enforcement represents a key dimension to measure effectiveness and legitimacy of transnational private regulation. This book shifts the focus from rule-making to enforcement and to move from single to comparative sectoral analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22558>

CAIANI, Manuela, DELLA PORTA, Donatella, WAGEMANN, Claudius
Mobilizing on the Extreme Right: Germany, Italy, and the United States
New York, Oxford University Press, 2012
[COSMOS]

Research on the extreme right is rare, and the extreme right has even more rarely been analysed as a social movement. In this volume, the extreme right is compared in Italy, Germany, and the United States using concepts and methods developed in social movement studies. In particular, the book describes the discourse, action, and organizational structures of the extreme right, and explains these on the basis of the available discursive and political opportunities. Three main empirical methods are used in the research. Firstly, the frame analysis looks at the cognitive mechanisms that are relevant in influencing organizational and individual behaviour. Second, network analysis looks at the (inter-) organizational structural characteristics



of right-wing organizations. Finally, protest event analysis allows for an empirical summary of the actions undertaken by right-wing extremists over the last decade. The substantive chapters address the organizational structure of the extreme right, their action repertoires, the framing of protest events, the definition of 'us', the struggle against modernity, old and new forms of racism, opposition to globalization, and populism.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20555>

CHABANET, Didier, FANIEL, Jean (ed/s)
The Mobilization of the Unemployed in Europe: From acquiescence to protest?
Basingstoke/New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012, Europe in Transition: The NYU
European Studies Series

In the face of high unemployment in Europe for the past thirty years, the unemployed have organized themselves and mobilized at levels ranging from the local to the transnational. These contentious movements invite us to revise traditional analyses that conclude that the unemployed are not able to get mobilized. Through long-term analysis of movements of the unemployed in ten countries (Belgium, Britain, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Spain, and Switzerland), this work explores why, when, and how the unemployed move from acquiescence to protest.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21034>

CHAIGNOT, Nicolas
La servitude volontaire aujourd'hui : esclavages et modernité
Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 2012, Partage du savoir

Au centre de la crise de la modernité que traversent nos sociétés actuelles se trouve la question du travail. Les transformations récentes du capitalisme, notamment les nouvelles formes d'organisation du travail, remettent en cause les fondements modernes de la liberté, de l'égalité et de la dignité humaine. Inégale répartition des richesses, injustices sociales et surtout démultiplication sans cesse croissante des pathologies en rapport avec le travail : comment interpréter ces évolutions ? Face à l'impuissance politique à protéger les « citoyens-travailleurs » d'une tyrannie sans nom, la question de la servitude se pose inévitablement. Pour penser ce redoutable retournement des valeurs modernes, il faut considérer l'histoire présente comme une métamorphose des rapports historiques entre esclavages et modernité. Cette question est nécessaire pour comprendre ce qui fait spécifiquement époque : l'exigence de servitude volontaire envers le salariat. Face à ces nouvelles formes de domination, le droit apparaît comme l'unique garde-fou contre cette forme d'auto-destructivité du monde moderne.
(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25937>

COUTTO, Tatiana
*The EU as an Actor in International Environmental Negotiations:
Mixed agreements and the conservation of marine living resources*
Saarbrücken, Lambert Academic Publishing, 2012

The mechanisms that allow for the joint participation of the European Union (EU) and its Member States in multilateral environmental negotiations are much more complex than what the three-pillar structure



(abolished by the Treaty of Lisbon) suggested. This book draws on principal-agent approaches to investigate how the distribution of competences between the European Commission and Member States affects the capacity of the EU to perform as a cohesive and coherent global actor.

(Published version of EUI PhD Thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26435>

CREMONA, Marise (ed/s)

Compliance and the Enforcement of EU Law

Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2012, The collected courses of the Academy of European Law, XX/2

Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, [AEL]

The enlargement of the EU has highlighted the challenges of compliance, but it has also helped to suggest new compliance methodologies. The combination of methodologies used by the EU and the differing levels of enforcement available are characteristic of the EU's compliance system, permitting the remarkable reach and penetration of EU norms into national systems. In this new study six authors offer their assessment of the enforcement procedures and compliance processes that have been developed to ensure Member State compliance with EU law. The first three chapters examine the merits of combining both coercive and problem-solving strategies, describing the systems in place and focussing on the different levels at which compliance mechanisms operate: national, regional, and international. It also looks at horizontal compliance as well as 'from above' compliance, creating a complex and rich picture of the EU's system. The final three chapters of the book focus on different aspects of compliance seen from a national perspective. The first analyses the two bases for the use of criminal sanctions to enforce EU law: the ability of Member States to choose to include criminal penalties for non-compliance in their national law; and the imposition of criminal sanctions at a national level by EU law itself. The book then moves on to a discussion of the role of national courts in ensuring Member State compliance with, and enforcement of, EU law. It examines the role of national constitutional courts in facilitating compliance with EU law and draws comparisons between EU law and international law and their interactions both with each other and with national constitutional courts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21826>

CROTEAU, David, HOYNES, William, MILAN, Stefania (ed/s)

Media/Society: Industries, Images, and Audiences, 4th edition

London, Sage Publications, 2012

In a society saturated by mass media, from newspapers and magazines, television and radio, to digital video projects and the Internet, iPods and TiVo, most students possess a great deal of media knowledge and experience before they ever enter the classroom. What they often lack, however, is a broader framework for understanding the relationship between media and society. *Media/Society: Industries, Images, and Audiences* provides that context and helps students develop skills for critically evaluating both conventional wisdom and one's own assumptions about the social role of the media. Previous editions of *Media/Society* introduced thousands of students to a sociologically informed analysis of the media process. The Fourth Edition builds on this success with new material on students as producers (e.g., YouTube), revised Internet resources, the latest data on the media industry, new examples from the independent media sector, and updated discussions of media policy, online media, and independent media. *Media/Society* is unique among media texts in that it offers: - A sociological approach that examines overarching relationships between the various components of the media process - the industry, its products, audiences, technology - and the broader



social world - An integrated study of mass media that looks at media technologies, collective influences, and connections between mass media issues that are often treated as separate - An examination of how economic and political constraints affect the media and how audiences actively construct their own interpretations of media messages.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/19235>

D'ALBIS, Cécile

Richelieu

Paris, Armand Colin, 2012, Nouvelles biographies historiques

« Il est très difficile de connaître un homme dont ses flatteurs ont dit tant de bien, et ses ennemis tant de mal », écrivait Voltaire. Cardinal et ministre de Louis XIII pendant près de vingt ans, Richelieu a dirigé la France dans une période de guerres et de bouleversements qui ont affecté toute l'Europe. Il est l'initiateur d'une politique alliant invention et héritage du passé et le promoteur de conflits qui ont façonné le territoire et les esprits du temps. Zélateur de l'absolutisme politique, mécène avisé et stratège brillant, Richelieu a fait de sa personne et de sa fonction une énigme qui n'a jamais cessé d'être réinterprétée. Le personnage et son action furent si importants et si fondateurs que, dans les moments où vacille la place de la France dans le jeu des puissances et où l'avenir national nourrit toutes les perplexités, il n'est pas absurde de lui rendre une visite qui n'est pas que de courtoisie. Raconter Richelieu, revenir sur le moment et la raison des choix qu'il a assumés jusqu'au bout, sur sa légende, c'est donc aussi réfléchir sur notre propre approche de l'histoire, de l'État et de l'avenir de l'Europe. Cécile d'Albis s'intéresse aux fêtes publiques, à l'histoire urbaine et aux communications politiques dans l'Europe moderne.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21937>

DE BURCA, Grainne, WEILER, Joseph H. H. (ed/s)

The Worlds of European Constitutionalism

Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2012, Contemporary European Politics

The idea of the EU as a constitutional order has recently taken on renewed life, as the Court of Justice declared the primacy of EU law not just over national constitutions but also over the international legal order, including the UN Charter. This book explores the nature and character of EU legal and political authority, and the complex analytical and normative questions which the notion of European constitutionalism raises, in both the EU's internal and its external relations. The book culminates in a dialogical epilogue in which the authors' arguments are questioned and challenged by the editor, providing a unique and stimulating approach to the subject. By bringing together leading constitutional theorists of the European Union, this book offers a sharp, challenging and engaging discussion for students and researchers alike.

Contributors: Grainne de Búrca, J. H. H. Weiler, Bruno De Witte, Neil Walker, Daniel Halberstam, Nico Krisch

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/19174>



DE FRANCO, Chiara

Media Power and the Transformation of War

Houndmills/Basingstoke/Hampshire, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012

Do the news media have any role in the transformation of war and warfare? This book argues that the news media alter the cognitive and strategic environment of the actors of war and politics and change the way these interact with one another. Contributing to the changing nature of war and warfare, the media is influencing decision-making and political leaders themselves, highlighting that politics is not a rational process. Building on a four-dimensional definition of power and focusing on the role of television, this book recognises the importance of interactions upon the understanding of any social phenomenon. It suggests that the nature of war is changing partly because it is no longer just a matter of linear strategic interactions but also, and mainly, of 'mediated' ones.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2008.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24177>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, VANNUCCI, Alberto

The Hidden Order of Corruption: An institutional approach

Burlington, Ashgate, 2012, Advances in Criminology

[COSMOS]

The Hidden Order of Corruption investigates the hidden order of corruption, looking at the invisible codes and mechanisms that govern and stabilize the links between corrupters and corruptees. When corruption is exposed, unknown aspects are revealed which allow us to better understand its structures and informal norms. This book is theoretically informed and based on empirically sound research on a central challenge for democratic quality and as such presents an important study of corruption in democratic countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/19869>

DELMAS, Adrien, PENN, Nigel (ed/s)

Written Culture in a Colonial Context. Africa and the Americas, 1500-1900

Boston, Brill, 2012, African History (Brill Academic Publishers), 2

The circulation of manuscripts and books between different continents played a key role in the process of the first globalization from the 16th century onwards. This book explores the extent to which the control over the materiality of writing has shaped the numerous and complex processes of cultural exchange during the early modern period. Delmas and Penn bring together two fields of research in this collection of 15 papers: the history of written culture and the history of European colonial expansion in Africa and the Americas between the 16th and 19th centuries. Topics include rock art, scripts, and proto-scripts in Africa; the introduction of alphabets to Mexican tlacuilos (scribes) of the 16th century; representations of geographical knowledge of Ethiopia in the 16th and 17th centuries; literary-historical polemic in colonial Cape Town circa 1880-1910; Mapuche-Tehuelche Spanish writing and Argentinian-Chilean expansion during the 19th century; literacy and land practices at the Bay of Natal colony; black history and the Afro-Cuban codex of José Antonio Aponte; ministers of religion and written culture at the Cape of Good Hope in the 18th century; and occurrences and eclipses of the myth of Ulysses in Latin American culture.

Previously published: UCT Press, 2011

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23526>



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
(GIZ) GmbH, Department of Market Regulation, State
Administration for Industry and Commerce of the
People's Republic of China (SAIC), China Society of
Administration for Industry & Commerce (CSAIC),
METZ, Rainer, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang,
SPINDLER, Gerald, HONGFENG, Yang, LEI, Wang,
DONGPING, Wu, PURNHAGEN, Kai Peter (ed/s)
E-Commerce in China and Germany: A Sino-German comparative analysis
München, Verlag C. H. Beck/Oxford, Hart/Baden-Baden, Nomos, 2012

The ways to approach the regulation of e-commerce markets are in the focus of discussion both in China and Germany. While a general need for regulation is undisputed in both countries, the scope, means and aims regulation differ. The Chinese e-commerce regulation is based on strong governmental supervision, providing only little room for control based on private or individual initiative. In Germany, on the contrary, private regulation is the dominant means to regulate the e-commerce market. This study develops, summarises and compares the main regulatory approaches and experiences to e-commerce in China, Germany and the EU. Besides an evaluation of the most important legal acts and the respective decisions, the reader will also find an interdisciplinary analysis of the respective regulatory systems and a comprehensive comparative part. The studies were conducted by prestigious scientific experts and practitioners for e-commerce from the respective regulatory systems: China: Li Anyu (University of International Business and Economics, Beijing); He Mingke, (Beijing Technology and Business University); Ala Musi (CEO of Beijing Deofar Information Technology Co., Ltd.) Germany and EU: Malte Krüger (University of Applied Sciences, Aschaffenburg); Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz (European University Institute, Florence/Otto-Friedrich-University)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22115>

DI MAURO, Danilo
*The UN and the Arab-Israeli Conflict: American
hegemony and UN intervention since 1947*
London/New York, Routledge, 2012, Routledge Studies in Middle Eastern Politics

This book provides a comprehensive empirical analysis of the United Nations intervention in the Arab-Israeli conflict since 1947. In his structured and exhaustive analysis, the author presents a long term perspective on the UN intervention in the conflict and explains its evolution during the last sixty years. He draws on a wealth of quantitative data to provide a complete picture of resolutions addressed to the Arab-Israeli conflict by the General Assembly and the Security Council, the mediation activity, and the UN peace missions in the area. Through his analysis, Di Mauro addresses such questions as: Why did the United Nations have different involvement and efforts of interventions in the conflict? How did the role of the UN change during the dispute, and why did it change? Is there still a role for the UN in the Palestinian-Israeli peace process? Offering a contribution to both to the studies of UN intervention in conflict resolution and, more broadly, to the UN role in the international system, *The UN and the Arab-Israeli Conflict* will be of great interest to International Relation scholars and students, but also appreciable by historians, political scientists, methodologists and all the social scientists interested in the Palestine question and the United Nations.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21054>



EVAS, Tatjana, LIEBERT, Ulrike, LORD, Christopher (ed/s)
*Multilayered Representation in the European Union:
Parliaments, courts and the public sphere*

Baden-Baden, Nomos, 2012, Schriftenreihe des Zentrums für Europäische Rechtspolitik
der Universität Bremen (ZERP), 64

The evolving European Union brings up vital questions about where democracy is heading. The book contributes to this discussion by offering critical appraisals and constructive propositions by eminent experts engaging with the novel configuration of “multilayered representation”. Key issues are the “European Multilevel Parliamentary Field”, the role of European Jurisprudence for representation, and the emerging European public sphere.

List of contributors: Richard Bellamy, Pablo José Castillo Ortiz, Carlos Closa Montero, Ben Crum, Tatjana Evas, John Erik Fossum, Harald Koch, Sandra Kröger, Ulrike Liebert, Christopher Lord, Aleksandra Maatsch, Asimina Michailidou, Johannes Pollak, Richard Rose, Dagmar Schiek, Philippe C. Schmitter, Hans-Jörg Trenz, Pieter de Wilde.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25658>

EVAS, Tatjana
*Judicial Application of European Union Law in post-
Communist Countries: The cases of Estonia and Latvia*

Farnham, Ashgate, 2012, Studies in modern law and policy

This book discusses how the plurality of legal norms operating in the European Union can be balanced to produce a functioning, sustainable and legitimate legal system. Presenting a conceptual framework for assessing and comparing transformations of national judicial systems in the context of EU membership, the book contributes to the EU legal theoretical debate on the relationship between ‘authority’ and ‘coherence’. The author develops an original analytical framework of coherence to assess the application of EU law by national courts and uses interdisciplinary scientific methods and research design that combine legal doctrinal and social science methodology to the study of ‘classical’ legal questions. Providing an extensive database of 2004-2009 national judgments of national courts in Latvia and Estonia, the book offers an extensive comparative review of the jurisprudence of constitutional and supreme courts, as well as providing insight into the jurisprudence of ordinary national courts. It will appeal to legal scholars and political scientists studying courts and jurisprudence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25657>

FINGER, Matthias, SULTANA, Fouzia Nasreen (ed/s)
E-governance: A global journey

Amsterdam/Fairfax, IOS Press, 2012, Global e-governance series, 4

[no abstract available.]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25897>

FLETCHER, Catherine
Our Man in Rome: Henry VII and his Italian Ambassador
London, The Bodley Head, 2012



1527. Gregorio 'The Cavalier' Casali is Henry VIII's man in Rome. An Italian freelance diplomat, he charmed his way into the English service before he was twenty. But now he faces an almighty challenge. Henry wants a divorce from Catherine of Aragon, and Casali must persuade Pope Clement VII of his master's case. Set against the backdrop of war-torn Renaissance Italy, Our Man in Rome weaves together tales from the grubby underbelly of Tudor politics with a gripping family saga to reveal the extraordinary true story behind history's most infamous divorce. Through six years of cajoling, threats and bribery, Casali lives by his wits. He manoeuvres his brothers into lucrative diplomatic postings, plays off one master against another, dodges spies, bandits and noblemen alike. But as the years pass and Henry's case drags on, his loyalties are increasingly suspected. What will be Casali's fate? Drawing on hundreds of unknown archive documents, Our Man in Rome reconstructs his tumultuous life among the great and powerful at this turning point for European history. From the besieged Castel Sant'Angelo in Rome to the splendours of Greenwich Palace, we follow his trail in the service of Henry VIII. Lavish ceremony and glamorous parties stand in contrast to the daily strains of embassy life, as Casali pawns family silver to pay the bills, fights off rapacious in-laws and defends himself in the face of Anne Boleyn's wrath.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21942>

FONT, Joan, DELLA PORTA, Donatella, SINTOMER, Yves (ed/s)
Desafíos metodológicos en la investigación de la participación
Special issue of Revista Internacional de Sociología (RIS), 2012, 70, 2 extra

Participation is a well-established subject in the social sciences. Individual participation, non-governmental organizations, interest groups, and social movements have all been important fields of research for years, at least among sociologists and political scientists. Each of these areas has also developed its own methodological traditions and debates, permitting new researchers entering the field to have a clear idea of the choices offered them if they want to study the identities of participants in social movements or the new forms of online participation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26199>

FREYBURG, Tina, GRIMM, Sonja, LEININGER, Julia (ed/s)
Do all Good Things Go Together? Conflicting objectives in democracy promotion
Special Issue of Democratization, 2012, 19, 3

The promotion of democracy in post-conflict or transition countries often does not prove to be successful. Trying to achieve peace, security, prosperity and other desirable goals at the same time often leads to conflicting objectives that might hinder processes of democratization. This special issue seeks to provide an assessment of what we know empirically and theoretically about the different aspects of conflicting objectives in democracy promotion. Each individual contribution first analyzes significant conflicts of objectives in democracy promotion, and second, explores their consequences for the effectiveness of democracy promotion. In doing so, they specify possible trade-offs between democracy promotion and security, peace building, state building, empowerment and capacity building.

The special issue is the product of cooperation in the framework of the Scientific Network 'External Democracy Promotion' funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

The author workshop in Zurich in March 2011 was generously funded by the NCCR Democracy and the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23960>



FROIO, Caterina
Que reste-t-il des partis? Une étude de l'influence des partis de gouvernement sur les politiques publiques en France entre 1981 et 2009
Sarrebruck, Presses Académiques Francophones, 2012

La compétition entre partis et projets partisans est communément citée comme étant un élément constitutif de toute démocratie représentative. Pour le citoyen, voter un parti plutôt qu'un autre signifie aussi choisir entre différentes politiques publiques proposées. Pour les partis, les différentes politiques publiques sont notamment des « biens » qu'ils proposent aux électeurs pour être en compétition sur le marché politique. Toute théorie normative de la démocratie représentative se construit donc à partir du postulat d'un lien fort entre politics et policies. Cette étude s'intéresse au lien entre ce qui relève de la compétition politique (politics) et ce qui relève de l'action publique (policies). Son objectif est d'analyser comment les préférences des partis au gouvernement influencent les politiques publiques en France entre 1981 et 2009. Afin de tester l'influence des partis sur les politiques publiques cette ouvrage s'appuie sur les données produites par le "Projet Agendas France" qui s'insère dans le réseau international du "Comparative Agendas Project".
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24294>

GERSTER, Daniel
Friedensdialoge im Kalten Krieg: Eine Geschichte der Katholiken in der Bundesrepublik 1957-1983
Frankfurt/New York, Campus Verlag, 2012, Campus Historische Studien, 65

Das atomare Wettrüsten des Kalten Krieges veränderte das Denken und Sprechen über Krieg und Frieden. Daniel Gerster untersucht, welche Beiträge die Katholiken der Bundesrepublik in diesen öffentlichen Debatten geleistet haben. Gleichzeitig zeichnet er die grundlegenden Transformationen nach, die die katholische Gemeinschaft in der westdeutschen Gesellschaft nach 1945 durchlief. Dabei wird deutlich, dass katholische Akteure bei der Gestaltung der politischen Kultur der Bundesrepublik eine zentrale Rolle spielten. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24078>

GFELLER, Aurélie Elisa
Building a European Identity: France, the United States, and the Oil Shock, 1973-74
New York, Berghahn Books, 2012, Berghahn Monographs in French Studies, 12

The Arab-Israeli war of 1973, the first oil price shock, and France's transition from Gaullist to centrist rule in 1974 coincided with the United States' attempt to redefine transatlantic relations. As the author argues, this was an important moment in which the French political elite responded with an unprecedented effort to construct an internationally influential and internally cohesive European entity. Based on extensive multi-archival research, this study combines analysis of French policy making with an inquiry into the evolution of political language, highlighting the significance of the new concept of a political European identity.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23416>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, AHNER, Nicole, MEEUS, Leonardo (ed/s)
EU Energy Innovation Policy Towards 2050
Deventer, Claeys & Casteels, 2012
[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

What is the European energy strategy for 2050? How different is it from the 2020 energy strategy? What are the technology options? What are the policy options? This volume discusses the “EU Energy Innovation Policy Towards 2050”. It represents the outcome of the 3rd Academic Roundtable of the Loyola de Palacio Chair at the European University Institute held in Florence on the 24th of May 2011. It introduces the reader to the most recent thinking regarding the European transition towards a low carbon future. The views presented include those of experts of the European Commission, major industry players, and prominent academics. Besides academic articles, speeches and opinions it contains reports of the THINK Tank of DG Energy hosted in Florence.

This book is published in cooperation with the Loyola de Palacio Chair, European University Institute, Florence.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20534>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, HAFNER, Manfred, DE JONG, Jacques,
AHNER, Nicole, TAGLIAPIETRA, Simone
A New Architecture for EU Gas Security of Supply
Brussels, Claeys & Casteels, 2012
[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

Is the EU on the right track to meet its stated objective—a true European energy security policy? Is the current architecture on which the EU gas security of supply policy is built able to deliver those responses needed in order to meet the growing risks and changing realities EU gas security faces? How should European institutions and regulation adapt and respond? What tools are available to secure gas supply? This book feeds these questions by taking stock of today’s EU gas security of supply governance. It is based on the four-tier program ‘A New EU Gas Security of Supply Architecture’ organized by the Loyola de Palacio Chair (LdP) together with the Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP), the Fondazione ENI Enrico Mattei (FEEM) and Wilton Park Conferences (WPC) that took place in 2011.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22637>

GRZECHNIK, Marta
*Regional Histories and Historical Regions: The concept of the
Baltic Sea region in Polish and Swedish historiographies*
Frankfurt am Main/Berlin/Bern/Bruxelles/New York/Oxford/Warszawa/Wien, Peter
Lang, 2012, Geschichte - Erinnerung - Politik, 3

This book takes as its point of departure an enthusiasm for Baltic Sea region history which appeared in some European countries after the fall of the Iron Curtain. In search for the historiographical traditions and earlier concepts which the post-Cold War concept of the Baltic Sea region is based on, it reaches back to the interwar period. The book’s comparative dimension, as well as emphasis on the relation between historical narratives and political debates, make it an interesting contribution to Baltic Sea region studies, as well as Scandinavian and Central European historical and historiographical studies.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21774>



GUARDIANCICH, Igor

*Pension Reforms in Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe.
From Post-Socialist Transition to the Global Financial Crisis*

London, Routledge, 2012, Routledge/EUI Studies in the Political Economy of the
Welfare State

This book traces and analyzes the legislation and implementation of pension reforms in four Central, Eastern and Southeastern European countries: Croatia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. By comparing the political economy of their policymaking processes, it seeks to pinpoint regularities between institutional settings, actor constellations, decision-making strategies and reform. Guardiancich employs a historical institutionalist framework to analyze the policies, actors and institutions that characterized the period between the collapse of socialism and the global financial crisis of 2008-2011. He argues that viable pension reforms should not be seen simply as an event, but rather as a continuing process that must be fiscally, socially and politically sustainable. In particular, the primary goal of a pension scheme is to reduce poverty, provide adequate retirement income and insure against the risks of old age within given fiscal constraints, and this will happen only if the scheme enjoys continuing political support at all levels. To this end the author individuates those institutional characteristics of countries that increase the consistency of reforms and lower the likelihood of policy reversals in time.

(Published version of EUI Ph.D. thesis, 2009)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23274>

HAUPT, Heinz-Gerhard (ed/s)

Gewalt und Politik im Europa des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts

Göttingen, Wallstein, 2012, Das Politische als Kommunikation, 2

Unterbinden kollektive Gewaltaktionen politische Kommunikation oder werden sie in ihren Formen und Ergebnissen Teil der politischen Diskussion? Diese auch in den Sozialwissenschaften und der politischen Theorie relevante Frage soll sowohl für das staatliche Gewaltmonopol als auch für gesellschaftliche Gewaltakteure gestellt und diskutiert werden. Anhand von historischen Beispielen aus dem 19. und 20. Jahrhundert stellt Heinz-Gerhard Haupt Diskurse, Strategien und Symbole dar. Die unterschiedlichen Ausprägungen und Definitionen des Gewaltbegriffs werden ebenso thematisiert wie Legitimationen von Gewaltmaßnahmen staatlicher Instanzen und politischer Gruppen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21635>

HIEDA, Takeshi

*Political Institutions and Elderly Care Policy: Comparative
politics of long-term care in advanced democracies*

Houndmills/Basingstoke/Hampshire/New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012

Although most advanced industrialized countries are facing population aging and other social changes, public long-term care programs for the aged are remarkably diverse across them. This book accounts for the variations in elderly care policy by combining statistical analysis with historical case studies of Sweden, Japan and the USA. Even though most advanced industrialized countries are facing population aging, feminization of the labour market and other social transformations, public long-term care programs for the aged are remarkably diverse across them. This book maintains that political institutions have generated the cross-national variations of public elderly care policy. It argues that when electoral rules and party



systems encourage political parties to compete with each other over public policy, the welfare state is likely to promote the development of public elderly care programs. By contrast, when these political institutions foster patronage-based political competition, elderly care programs are less likely to thrive. This book offers a stylized theoretical model for the variation of social protection systems and proves its theoretical claim by combining sophisticated statistical analysis with in-depth historical case studies of Sweden, Japan and the U.S. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23525>

HUTCHISON, Ragnhild

In the Doorway to Development: An enquiry into market oriented structural changes in Norway ca. 1750-1830

[Leiden], Brill, 2012, Library of Economic History

Set within the growing literature on European economy in the late 18th and early 19th century, this book furnishes a “pre-history” to Norway’s rapid structural transformation and accelerated economic growth after the mid-nineteenth century. It argues that Norway in the long 18th century benefitted from an export-led growth, which exploited its abundant natural resources. The income from exports fuelled a substantial increase in consumption among rural households, while “pluriactivity”, a household strategy to balance market oriented production and consumption with self sufficiency in the insufficiently developed market succeeded in offering a “soft way” toward modern market society.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21216>

IBÁÑEZ COLOMO, Pablo

European Communications Law and Technological Convergence: Deregulation, re-regulation and regulatory convergence in television and telecommunications

Alphen aan den Rijn, Kluwer Law International, 2012, European Monographs, 78

This book presents a thorough critical examination of the European regulatory reaction to technological convergence, tracing the explicit and implicit mechanisms through which emerging concerns are incorporated into regulation and competition law, and then goes on to identify the patterns that underlie these responses so as to establish the extent to which the issues at stake, and the implications of intervention, are fully understood and considered by authorities. Focusing on conflict points—areas of tension inevitably arising among overlapping regimes—the analysis covers such elements as the following: the provision of multiple-play services; the advent of convergent devices; the interchangeability of transmission networks; subscription-based (pay television) services; the diversification of television services (such as on-demand and niche-theme channels); the relative scarcity of (premium) content; the migration of television content with cultural and social relevance to pay television; and the emergence of bottleneck segments in the communications value chain. Endorsing the adjustment of existing rules to meet pluralist objectives, the author outlines a single, coherent regulatory approach. He shows how a careful analysis of the implications of technological convergence helps to solve conflicts between regimes. Specifically, the analysis addresses the level— national or EU—at which particular regulatory responses should emerge, the objectives guiding action, and the tools through which these objectives may be pursued. These conclusions command the attention of policymakers, regulators, and lawyers active in the ongoing development of communications law.



(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.) With a foreword by Joaquin Almunia. This work was awarded the 2011 Jacques Lassier Prize.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20554>

INOUCHI, Takashi, BLONDEL, Jean (ed/s)
Political Parties and Democracy: Contemporary Western Europe and Asia
New York/Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012

The role of political parties in a democracy is often under scrutiny. Rhetoric crying for more effective or reflective or representative democracy often lacks data to back up its claims. This book provides readers with a wealth of empirical detail: a refreshing and meticulous examination of political parties in ten democracies in Western Europe and East and Southeast Asia. It aims at providing skeptics and supporters of political parties alike with down-to-earth empirical realities. It is a must-read for everyone interested in the future of political parties and democracy in a century of globalization.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26286>

JEFFERS, Kristen (ed/s)
Inclusive Democracy in Europe
Florence, European University Institute, 2012
EUDO, [EUDO Citizenship Observatory]

In this publication, academics, policy-makers, and representatives of civil society explore the history and nature of migrant political participation in Europe and consider policy options for remedying the democratic deficit in light of the political realities of modern Europe. The contributors provide a comprehensive discussion of inclusive democracy in the European Union, considering principles of democracy, conceptions of national and EU citizenship, and the political and institutional practicalities of national and European policy change. The first section brings together contributions from the 2011 Dissemination Conference organised by the European Union Democracy Observatory (EUDO, www.eudo.eu) and co-funded by the European Commission (Lifelong Learning Programme, Jean Monnet action) on Inclusive Democracy in Europe. The second section of the eBook exhibits the EUDO CITIZENSHIP Forum Debate on the voting rights of second-country nationals in the European Union. Contributors to the debate examine the contradictory nature of two of the fundamental rights of EU citizenship: the right to free movement and the right to participate in the political life of one's country of residence. Those who exercise their right to free movement sometimes forfeit their right to vote in national elections in their country of origin but are also disenfranchised in their country of residence.

This eBook has been published by the European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European Union Democracy Observatory - EUDO. It contains the contributions from the 2011 EUDO Dissemination Conference on Inclusive Democracy in Europe, and the EUDO Online Forum Debate on National Voting Rights for EU Citizens Residing in Other Member States.

The book includes revised papers which were initially presented at the Conference "2011 EUDO Dissemination Conference: Inclusive Democracy in Europe", co-funded by the Lifelong Learning Programme, EACEA decision no. 2011-2845/001-001

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24334>



JUREK, Lidia
*Polish Risorgimento: Visions of the modern Polish
nation and their Italian foundations*

Frankfurt am Main, Peter Lang, 2012, Eastern European culture, politics and societies, 1

The book offers an opportunity to look at the genesis of national identity as it was constructed in a specific stateless and multicultural context through cultural transfer and the impact of the contemporary media. It explores Polish reactions to the Italian Risorgimento which at the time represented the quintessential struggle for national freedom and offered hope for other oppressed nationalities. The Polish intellectuals were inflamed by the Italian movement, mostly as supporters, but also as its fierce opponents. They took on the Risorgimento's political and civilizational dilemmas, adjusting them to suit their own agendas. By vividly discussing Italy's political prospects they were filling in the half-empty vessel of Polish national identity. As the result of this dialogue, they placed Poland firmly within Western civilization, determined which factors legitimized their nation and defined its religious outlook. The book allows us to discern the external foundations of such empowering national images as the 'revolutionary Pole' and the 'Pole Catholic.'

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24655>

KARANIKIC, Marija, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang,
REICH, Norbert (ed/s)
Modernising Consumer Law: The experience of the Western Balkan

Baden-Baden, Nomos, 2012, Institut für Europäisches Wirtschafts- und
Verbraucherrecht; Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Europäisches Wirtschafts- und
Verbraucherrecht e.V

This study reports on the state of consumer law and practice in 6 Western Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, FYROM, Montenegro, Serbia). It pays particular attention to how these countries have adapted their consumer law in accordance with the EU acquis in the hope that it has permitted the studied countries to assume a more activist role in protecting their consumers, especially following the civil war in this unfortunate region.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24234>

KAROVA, Rozeta
*Liberalization of Electricity Markets and Public Service
Obligations in the Energy Community*

Alphen aan den Rijn, Kluwer Law International, 2012, Energy and Environmental Law &
Policy Series, 21

This book presents the first in-depth analysis of the export of the EU electricity acquires, through the imposition of an EU-type regional electricity market (REM) in SEE within the enlargement process. Among other germane issues, the author discusses the following: the suitability of the European model of electricity markets' liberalization for economies in transition; the use of the Public Services Obligations (PSO) to address the impact of electricity markets liberalization; the use of regulated prices and measures for granting priority rights for cross-border capacity allocation as PSOs; the Court of Justice judgment in Federutility on the sustainability of states' protection of their different types of customers, including the large businesses; the Energy Community as a step towards a Pan-European Energy Community; the effect



of simultaneous national electricity markets liberalization and cross-border regional integration of national electricity markets; and the interplay between liberalization policy and reforms and the regulatory tools available to address their impact on provision of public services. The author's proposed rethinking of the public services obligation offers new views on using this tool more effectively and proposes possibilities for its practical implementation through measures such as energy efficiency, allocation of interconnectors' capacity, transparency, addressing the affordability issue and the protection of vulnerable customers. The book is remarkable for its clear analysis of the policy lessons arising from the export of the idea of liberalized energy markets, and will be welcomed by practitioners, officials, academics and others in energy law and policy for its informative and forward-looking overview of the national and cross-border reforms in the Energy Community framework.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21294>

KOLAR, Pavel, REZNIK, Milos (ed/s)

Historische Nationsforschung im geteilten Europa 1945-1989

Köln, SH-Verlag, 2012, Kölner Beiträge zur Nationsforschung, Bd. 10

Dabei werden Autoren, Werke, Schulen und Paradigmen in den Blick genommen, die an die Phänomene „Nation und Nationalismus“ aus einer – im weiteren Sinne – historischen Perspektive herangehen, die „Nation“ als eine historisch entstandene und wandelbare Entität begreifen und diese in eine Epochen übergreifende geschichtliche Großzählung, wie z.B. die Modernisierung, einbetten. Neben wissenschaftsinternen Dynamiken werden auch politische Rahmenbedingungen für die historische Nationsforschung diskutiert. Dabei wird offensichtlich, dass es sich beim Verhältnis zwischen Politik und Nationsforschung um eine komplexe, miteinander vernetzte gesamteuropäische Problematik handelt, für welche verkürzte Gegensätze wie Diktatur – Demokratie oder Ost – West nicht ausreichen. Vielmehr wird der Versuch unternommen, die Geschichte der Nationsforschung nach 1945 als eine vergleichende und transnationale Wissenschaftsgeschichte des geteilten Europa zu betrachten.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22597>

KOPECKÝ, Petr, MAIR, Peter, SPIROVA, Maria (ed/s)

Party Patronage and Party Government in European Democracies

Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2012, Comparative Politics

This book brings together insights from the worlds of party politics and public administration in order to analyze the role of political parties in public appointments across contemporary Europe. Based on an extensive new data gathered through expert interviews in fifteen European countries, this book offers the first systematic comparative assessment of the scale of party patronage and its role in sustaining modern party governments. Among the key findings are: First, patronage appointments tend to be increasingly dominated by the party in public office rather than being used or controlled by the party organization outside parliament. Second, rather than using appointments as rewards, as used to be the case in more clientelistic systems in the past, parties are now more likely to emphasize appointments that can help them to manage the infrastructure of government and the state. In this way patronage becomes an organizational rather than



an electoral resource. Third, patronage appointments are increasingly sourced from channels outside of the party, thus helping to make parties look increasingly like network organizations, primarily constituted by their leaders and their personal and political hinterlands.

The book is dedicated to the memory of Peter Mair.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23874>

KRAUSE, Catarina, SCHEININ, Martin (ed/s)
International Protection of Human Rights: A textbook (2nd, rev. ed)
Turku/Åbo, Åbo Akademi University Institute for Human Rights, 2012

[no abstract available.]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26597>

KRIESI, Hanspeter (ed/s)
Political Communication in Direct Democratic Campaigns: Enlightening or manipulating?

Houndmills/Basingstoke/Hampshire/New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012, Challenges to democracy in the 21st century series

The contributors to this volume analyze the communication processes in Swiss direct democratic campaigns and their effect on the information processing and opinion formation of the citizen public. The book adopts an integrated approach to the study of political communication that combines a demand side with a supply side vision of democracy. The key question it tries to answer is whether, in direct democratic campaigns, the political elites are capable of manipulating the voters in such a way as to impose their policy goals without taking the voters' preferences into account. Based on a detailed analysis of the politicians' strategies, media coverage, and the opinion formation of the public, the authors arrive at the optimistic conclusion that direct democratic campaigns are rather more enlightening than manipulating. The voters learn considerably in the course of the campaigns and based on their enhanced knowledge the overwhelming majority make choices consistent with their preferences.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25679>

KRIESI, Hanspeter, GRANDE, Edgar, DOLEZAL, Martin,
HELBLING, Marc, HÖGLINGER, Dominic, HUTTER, Swen, WÜEST, Bruno
Political Conflict in Western Europe
Cambridge/New York, Cambridge University Press, 2012
[COSMOS]

What are the consequences of globalization for the structure of political conflicts in Western Europe? How are political conflicts organized and articulated in the twenty-first century? And how does the transformation of territorial boundaries affect the scope and content of political conflicts? This book sets out to answer these questions by analyzing the results of a study of national and European electoral campaigns, protest events and public debates in six West European countries. While the mobilization of the losers in the processes of globalization by new right populist parties is seen to be the driving force of the restructuring of West



European politics, the book goes beyond party politics. It attempts to show how the cleavage coalitions that are shaping up under the impact of globalization extend to state actors, interest groups and social movement organizations, and how the new conflicts are framed by the various actors involved.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23935>

LANCEE, Bram

*Immigrant Performance in the Labour Market:
Bonding and bridging social capital*

Amsterdam, Amsterdam University Press, 2012, IMISCOE Research

To what extent can different forms of social capital help immigrants make headway on the labour market? An answer to this pressing question begins here. Taking the Netherlands and Germany as case studies, the book identifies two forms of social capital that may work to increase employment, income and occupational status and, conversely, decrease unemployment. New insights into the concepts of bonding and bridging arise through quantitative research methods, using longitudinal and cross-sectional data. Referring to a dense network with 'thick' trust, bonding is measured as family ties, coethnic ties and trust in the family. Bridging is seen in terms of inter-ethnic ties, thus implying a crosscutting network with 'thin' trust. Immigrant Performance in the Labour Market reveals that although bonding allows immigrants to get by, bridging enables them to get ahead.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21663>

LAZAROMS, Ilse Josepha

The Grace of Misery: Joseph Roth and the politics of exile, 1919–1939

Leiden/Boston, Brill, 2012, Brill's Series in Jewish Studies, 47

The book confronts the life and intellectual heritage of the Galician-Jewish exiled journalist and writer Joseph Roth (1894–1939). Through the quandaries that occupied his mature writings—nostalgia, suffering, European culture, Judaism, exile, self-narration—the book analyses the greater Central European literary culture of the interwar European years through the lens of modern displacement and Jewish identity. Moving between his journalism, novels and correspondence, Lazaroms follows Roth's life as it rapidly disintegrated alongside radicalized politics, exile, the rise of Nazism, and Europe's descent into another world war. Despite these tragedies, which forced him into homelessness, Roth confronted his predicament with an ever-growing political intensity. The Grace of Misery is an intellectual portrait of a profoundly modern writer whose works have gained a renewed readership in the last decade.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24419>

LOBOCKA-POGUNTKE, Inga

The Evolution of EC Consumer Protection in the Field of Consumer Credit

Frankfurt am Main/Berlin/Bern/Bruxelles/New York/Oxford/Wien,
Peter Lang, 2012, European University Studies/Europäische Hochschulschriften,
Series 2 Law, 5339



Using consumer credit regulation as a case study, this book investigates how the specific legislation in this field can be explained by the major streams of economic philosophy. Based on an analysis of the evolution of European consumer credit legislation it is shown how the EU legislator's approach towards consumer protection has changed. The author discusses how the role of contemporary consumers is conceptualized by European legislators. It can be shown that EU consumer credit regulations are a perfect example for illustrating the wider changes in EU consumer legislation. The core argument of this book is that for all consumer credit aspects there is a common focal point in that there is tension between two fundamental goals of the European Community, namely economic efficiency (understood as a competitive market society) and consumer protection (understood as a social justice society with its distributive role).

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23927>

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

Mass Violence and the End of the Dutch Colonial Empire in Indonesia

Special Issue of the Journal of Genocide Research, 2012, 14, 3–4

A recent strand of research in genocide studies emphasizes the intimate connections and the porous boundary between imperial and colonial violence and genocidal practices. So far, the British and German settler colonies have been the subject of such attention, but more imperial contexts need to be studied to allow for a nuanced and truly global analysis of these connections. One such context that has received too little attention in the English language scholarship is that of the Dutch imperial presence in the Indonesian archipelago. This imperial scene, which is generally not perceived as an instance of settler colonialism, helps us discuss the links between mass violence and colonialism/imperialism more generally. The Journal of Genocide Research accordingly publishes these original contributions on this topic from a variety of perspectives: the history of violence and (counter)insurgency, decolonization, and memory.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23972>

MARIN DURAN, Gracia, MORGERA, Elisa

Environmental Integration in the EU's External

Relations: Beyond multilateral dimensions

Oxford/Portland, Hart Publishing, 2012, Modern Studies in European Law, 29

The book examines the integration of environmental protection requirements into EU external relations focusing on unilateral, bilateral and inter-regional instruments, which have been less explored than the multilateral dimension of EU environmental policy. The book also explores for the first time the complex interplay and mutual influences between EU environmental integration initiatives and environmental multilateralism. On the one hand it identifies the legal and other instruments used by the EU to support the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements in third countries (particularly developing ones). On the other hand, it singles out the legal and other tools employed by the EU as a means to build partnerships with third countries in order to influence ongoing multilateral negotiations concerning the environment and sustainable development, or to contribute to the development of new international environmental norms in the absence of such multilateral negotiations. Ultimately, the book traces the significant evolution of the various tools deployed by the EU to integrate environmental concerns in its external relations, with a view to identifying emerging challenges and future directions.



This book is the product of a long journey of reflection, which the authors planned as doctoral students at the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence in 2006 and finally completed at the Edinburgh University School of Law in June 2011.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21954>

MATTONI, Alice

Media Practices and Protest Politics: How precarious workers mobilise

Farnham, Ashgate, 2012

[COSMOS]

How do precarious workers employed in call-centres, universities, the fashion industry and many other labour markets organise, struggle and communicate to become recognised, influential political subjects? “Media Practices and Protest Politics: How Precarious Workers Organise” reveals the process by which individuals at the margins of the labour market and excluded from the welfare state communicate and struggle outside the realm of institutional politics to gain recognition in the political sphere. In this important and thought provoking work, Alice Mattoni suggests an all-encompassing approach to understanding grassroots political communication in contemporary societies. Using original examples from precarious workers mobilizations in Italy, she explores a range of activist media practices and compares different categories of media technologies, organizations and outlets from the printed press to web application and from mainstream to alternative media. Explaining how activists perceive and understand the media environment in which they are embedded, the book discusses how they must interact with a diverse range of media professionals and technologies and considers how mainstream, radical left-wing and alternative media represent protests. “Media Practices and Protest Politics” offers important insights for understanding mechanisms and patterns of visibility in struggles for recognition and redistribution in post-democratic societies and provides a valuable contribution to the field of political communication and social movement studies.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22255>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C.

*Trade in Goods: The GATT and the other WTO agreements
regulating trade in goods (2nd edition)*

Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2012

This new edition of Trade in Goods is an authoritative work on international trade by one of the most influential scholars in the field. It provides a comprehensive and detailed analysis of every WTO agreement dealing with trade in goods. The focus of the book is on the reasoning behind the various WTO agreements and their provisions, and the manner in which they have been understood in practice. It introduces both the historic as well as the economic rationale for the emergence of the multilateral trading system, before dealing with WTO practice in all areas involving trade in goods. It contests the claim that the international trade agreements themselves represent ‘incomplete contracts’, realized through interpretation by the WTO and other judicial bodies. The book comprehensively analyses the WTO’s case law, and it argues that a more rigorous theoretical approach is needed to ensure a greater coherence in the interpretation of the core provisions regulating trade in goods. This second edition readdresses and moves beyond the discussion of the



GATT presented in the first edition to assess in significant detail every trade in goods agreement at the WTO, both multilateral as well as plurilateral. The book is written to be accessible to those new to the field, with an authoritative level of detail and analysis that makes it essential reading for lawyers and economists alike.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24018>

MERLINI, Cesare, ROY, Olivier (ed/s)
Arab Society in Revolt: The West's Mediterranean Challenge
Washington, Brookings Institution Press, 2012

The Arab Spring will be remembered as a period of great change for the Arab states of North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean. The significant transitions in governance are the result of the profound social, cultural, and religious changes these countries have been undergoing for a long time. The European Union and the United States, caught unprepared by the uprisings, now must address the inescapable challenges of those changes. How will the West respond to these new realities, particularly in light of international economic uncertainty, EU ambivalence toward a “cohesive foreign policy,” and declining U.S. influence abroad? The book explains and interprets the societal transformations occurring in the Arab Muslim world, their ramifications for the West, and possible policy options for dealing with this new world. The volume examines areas of change particularly relevant in the southern Mediterranean: demography and migration, Islamic revival and democracy, rapidly changing roles of women in Arab society, the Internet in Arab societies, commercial and social entrepreneurship as change factors, and the economics of Arab transitions. The book then looks at those cultural and religious as well as political and economic factors that have influenced the Western response, or lack of it, to the Arab Spring as well as the policy options that remain open.

Output of the project on ‘The Mediterranean Microcosm in the Broader Relationship Between the West and the Arab-Muslim World’ conducted by IAI in cooperation with the Center for the US and Europe (CUSE) of the Brookings Institution, in Washington and the Robert Schuman Centre (RSC) of the European University Institute (EUI), in Florence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25594>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang (ed/s)
Brauchen Konsumenten und Unternehmen eine neue Architektur des Verbraucherrechts? Gutachten A zum 69. Deutschen Juristentag
München, Verlag C. H. Beck, 2012, Verhandlungen des 69. Deutschen Juristentages, Band 1

[no abstract available.]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26361>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, DE WITTE, Bruno (ed/s)
The European Court of Justice and the Autonomy of the Member States
Cambridge/Antwerp/Portland, Intersentia, 2012
[EUDO - European Union Democracy Observatory Programme], [AEL]

There is an impressive body of legal literature on the relationship between the European Court of Justice and its various “interlocutors” (EU institutions, national jurisdictions, EU interest groups, multinationals...) and there has been occasional speculation, at various points of time, as to whether the ECJ was guilty of ‘judicial



activism' or not. Recently however, the ECJ has come under heavy attack from various sides (especially, but not only, in Germany, Austria, Denmark and Sweden). It has been criticized by leading politicians, national judges and legal academics for unduly extending the scope of EU law and overstepping its own jurisdiction, to the detriment of the reserved competences or (more broadly) the political autonomy of the member states. This volume seeks to address this question from a scholarly perspective, by collecting and confronting the views of leading specialists of EU law examining the ECJ's recent role in relation to the following five major areas of contention: 1. The general role of the ECJ in defining the scope of EU law in relation to national law; 2. Citizenship and migration; 3. Fundamental rights and anti-discrimination; 4. Internal market; 5. Institutional autonomy (rights, remedies, procedures and sanctions).

This volume is an elaboration of the results of a conference on the same theme organised at the European University Institute in Florence in 2009. The conference was sponsored by the Academy of European Law (AEL) and the European Union Democracy Observatory Programme (EUDO).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20354>

MOSCHEL, Mathias, HERMANIN, Costanza, GRIGOLO, Michele (ed/s)
Fighting Discrimination in Europe. The case for a race-conscious approach
London, Routledge, 2012

The member states of the EU have only very recently begun to consider race and racism in the framework of equality legislation and policies. As opposed to an established Anglo-Saxon tradition of naming races and using racial categorisation to fight racism, most continental European countries resist this approach. This book investigates the problematic reception and elaboration of race as a socio-legal category in Europe. *Fighting Discrimination in Europe* takes a fresh and interdisciplinary look at the normative, theoretical and concrete problems raised by the challenge of devising and enforcing policies to combat race discrimination in Europe. It engages with the juridical and political spheres, from the international level down to concrete cases of state and city policies. As the multifaceted relationship between race, discrimination and immigration is explored, new normative positions and practical approaches are developed, and new questions raised. This collection presents important new research for academics, researchers, and advanced students of Ethnic Studies, Migration Studies, Legal Studies, Sociology, Anthropology, and Policy Studies. This book was originally published as a special issue of *Ethnic and Racial Studies*.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23334>

MOURLON-DRUOL, Emmanuel
A Europe Made of Money: The emergence of the European Monetary System
Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 2012, Cornell Studies in Money

A Europe Made of Money is a new history of the making of the European Monetary System (EMS), based on extensive archive research. Emmanuel Murlon-Druol highlights two long-term processes in the monetary and economic negotiations in the decade leading up to the founding of the EMS in 1979. The first is a transnational learning process involving a powerful, networked European monetary elite that shaped a habit of cooperation among technocrats. The second stresses the importance of the European Council, which held regular meetings between heads of government beginning in 1974, giving EEC legitimacy to monetary initiatives that had previously involved semisecret and bilateral negotiations. The interaction of these two features changed the EMS from a fairly trivial piece of administrative business to a tremendously important political agreement. The inception of the EMS was greeted as one of the landmark achievements of regional cooperation, a major leap forward in the creation of a unified Europe. Yet Murlon-Druol's account stresses



that the EMS is much more than a success story of financial cooperation. The technical suggestions made by its architects reveal how state elites conceptualized the larger project of integration. And their monetary policy became a marker for the conception of European identity. The unveiling of the EMS, Mourlon-Druol concludes, represented the convergence of material interests and symbolic, identity-based concerns. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22595>

MUÑOZ SÁNCHEZ, Antonio

El amigo alemán: El SPD y el PSOE de la dictadura a la democracia

Barcelona, RBA Libros S.A., 2012, Historia de España

A mediados de los años sesenta, el SPD decidió asumir hacia la dictadura de Franco una estrategia pragmática y posibilista. En su opinión, la política de aislamiento que defendía la Internacional Socialista desde hacía años no servía ya para contribuir desde el exterior a que España recuperase un día la libertad. En lugar de mantener un cordón sanitario, los países democráticos debían estrechar lazos con España. De esta forma se aceleraría la modernización de aquel país periférico y la configuración de una sociedad civil cuya suave presión minaría el sistema dictatorial y sentaría las bases de la futura democracia. La nueva política hacia España fue tomando forma en la mente de los estrategas del SPD en paralelo a la *ostpolitik* y no cabe duda de que las dos comparten una base común. El viaje de Fritz Erler a Madrid en abril de 1965 inauguró la estrategia de cambio mediante acercamiento hacia España, cuyo pilar fue la defensa de los intereses del régimen en la CEE. Willy Brandt mantuvo primero como ministro de Exteriores y luego como canciller esta política, aunque evitó los gestos de cercanía con el gobierno de Madrid para no provocar a las bases del partido. Hasta el mismo final de la Era Brandt en la primavera de 1974, el gobierno de la RFA estaba persuadido de que la europeización de España había acelerado la obsolescencia del régimen y que sus dirigentes reformistas encabezados por don Juan Carlos procederían a desmontarlo sin grandes traumas tras la desaparición del anciano sátrapa. Este era un paso necesario para que España optase a ser miembro de pleno derecho de la CEE, objetivo que entretanto se había convertido en el destino manifiesto de la nación ibérica.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21776>

NEDER CEREZETTI, Sheila Christina

A Recuperação Judicial de Sociedade por Ações: A preservação da empresa na lei de recuperação e falência

São Paulo, Malheiros, 2012

O tema da recuperação da empresa apresenta algumas peculiaridades e diversos dilemas. Pode-se optar por uma sociedade - e uma empresa - que se preocupa com sua autopreservação. Nessa hipótese, não há como não advertir e reconhecer a multiplicidade de interesses que devem ser atendidos e forçar compromissos que onerem a todos, mas tenham em conta todos os interesses. A outra alternativa, bem mais perigosa, é desconsiderar a tarefa organizativa do Direito e ver nos processos de recuperação - de micro ou macrorrealidades - simplesmente o exercício de direitos subjetivos daqueles que os podem pleitear. Nessa hipótese, estruturas de poder tendem a influir sobre o Direito. No caso de recuperação de empresas como de Países em geral, tais estruturas consistem, a toda evidência, nos interesses financeiros.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23457>



OLSEN, Espen D. H.
Transnational Citizenship in the European Union: Past, present, and future
London, Continuum, 2012

This book argues that European citizenship is transnational, a status that has emerged incrementally during the European integration process. Transnational Citizenship in the European Union follows an institutionalist approach and traces the development of citizenship discourse from the founding treaties of the EU to the most recent effort of constitution-making and the Lisbon Treaty. This helps demonstrate that such discourse has followed a path based on the foundational principles of free movement and non-discrimination rather than revolutionary ideas of a postnational citizenship beyond the nation-state. This in-depth analysis of citizenship in the EU takes into account the institutional configuration of membership, rights, identity, and participation. It also brings in the domestic level of the debate through the examination of national positions on reform proposals and the interplay between EU and member states conceptions of citizenship. Lastly, by investigating citizenship practices, the book helps foster understanding of how the EU works as a political system, and the relationship between European institutions and the recipients of their integrative politics, i.e., the citizens.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2008.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21773>

PASTER, Thomas
The Role of Business in the Development of the Welfare State and Labor Markets in Germany: Containing Social Reforms
London, Routledge, 2012, Routledge/EUI Studies in the Political Economy of Welfare

This book assesses the role of employers in the development of welfare state and labour market institutions. Building on an in-depth analysis of Germany, a market economy known to often provide economic benefits to firms, this book explores one of the most contested issues in the comparative and historical literature on the welfare state. In a departure from existing employer-centered explanations, the author applies new empirical data to contend that the variation in acceptance of social reform depends more on changes in the types of political challenges faced by employers, than on changes in the type of institutions considered economically beneficial. Covering major reforms spanning more than a century of institutional development in unemployment insurance, accident insurance, pensions, collective bargaining, and codetermination, this book argues that employers support social policy as a means to contain political outcomes that would have been worse, including labour unrest and more radical reform plans. Using new and controversial findings on the role of employers in welfare state development, this book considers the conditions for a peaceful coexistence of a generous welfare state and the business world.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/19819>

PELLEGRINO, Anna
La città piu artigiana d'Italia: Firenze 1861-1929
Milano, FrancoAngeli, 2012, Storia, Studi e ricerche



Percorsi di vita, fortune imprenditoriali, ristrutturazioni urbanistiche, aggregazioni associative, conflitti politici e sociali, compongono la storia del nuovo artigianato urbano fiorentino: caso singolare di una formazione sociale in parte consistente “inventata” sulla base di dinamiche culturali, ma anche “modello” economico e sociale da confrontare con quelli di altre capitali europee che hanno avuto uno sviluppo analogo. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2004.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23414>

PELTONEN, Hannes

International Responsibility and Grave Humanitarian Crises: Collective provision for human security

London, Routledge, 2012, Global Politics and the Responsibility to Protect

This book examines responsibility in grave humanitarian crises, focusing on the international community's collective responsibility to take action in such cases as genocide or ethnic cleansing. The idea of collective responsibility highlights how we would like to see the global level primarily as something more akin to a community of peoples, rather than as a society of states in which other international and transnational actors operate. Since the acceptance of human rights, and in view of the atrocities of the Holocaust and other genocides, we have realized that some things concern us all: a realization that has led to the development of the responsibility to protect (R2P) framework. This book focuses on understanding the international community and its collective responsibility. Unlike the research frameworks put forward in other publications on this topic, the research model developed here does not distribute the collective responsibility to particular actors; instead, it sets out how the burden should be divided among those actors responsible in order to protect human security on a global scale. This book will be of interest to students of humanitarian intervention, the responsibility to protect, international law, peace and conflict studies, and international relations in general.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24654>

PELTONEN, Hannes

Justifications of Inaction: Responsibility and Non-Intervention in Genocide

Saarbrücken, Lambert Academic Publishing, 2012

This book's theme is located at the intersection of international relations, international law, and ethics. It provides an excellent overview of discussions on 'humanitarian' intervention during the last decades and an original and fruitful contribution to them. It clarifies some of the issues those debates left largely untouched. Peltonen's approach reverses the burden of proof and investigates why and under what circumstances non-intervention by members of the international community could be justified. Albeit this 'reversal' anticipates many of the later doctrinal innovations (e.g. in the Responsibility to Protect), Peltonen is not a simple observer of trends who just happened to have had the right intuition where the debate was going after the atrocities of Rwanda and the Balkans. Rather than a contribution to the never ending saga of human 'progress' and the apotheosis of universal human rights, Peltonen provides a thoughtful, prudent piece of work that will be read with profit by international relations specialists, international theorists, international lawyers, and, mirabile dictum, even by decision-makers.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2008.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21679>



PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
International Economic Law in the 21st Century: Constitutional pluralism and multilevel governance of interdependent public goods
Oxford, Hart Publishing, 2012

The state-centred 'Westphalian model' of international law has failed to protect human rights and other international public goods effectively. Most international trade, financial and environmental agreements do not even refer to human rights, consumer welfare, democratic citizen participation and transnational rule of law for the benefit of citizens. This book argues that these 'multilevel governance failures' are largely due to inadequate regulation of the 'collective action problems' in the supply of international public goods, such as inadequate legal, judicial and democratic accountability of governments vis-a-vis citizens. Rather than treating citizens as mere objects of intergovernmental economic and environmental regulation and leaving multilevel governance of international public goods to discretionary 'foreign policy', human rights and constitutional democracy call for 'civilizing' and 'constitutionalizing' international economic and environmental cooperation by stronger legal and judicial protection of citizens and their constitutional rights in international economic law. Moreover intergovernmental regulation of transnational cooperation among citizens must be justified by 'principles of justice' and 'multilevel constitutional restraints' protecting rights of citizens and their 'public reason'. The reality of 'constitutional pluralism' requires respecting legitimately diverse conceptions of human rights and democratic constitutionalism. The obvious failures in the governance of interrelated trading, financial and environmental systems must be restrained by cosmopolitan, constitutional conceptions of international law protecting the transnational rule of law and participatory democracy for the benefit of citizens.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23420>

PICOT, Georg
Politics of Segmentation: Party competition and social protection in Europe
New York, Routledge, 2012, Routledge/EUI studies in the political economy of welfare, 15

When political parties make policy decisions they are influenced by the competition they face from other parties. This book examines how party competition and party systems affect reforms of social protection. Featuring a historical comparison of Italy and Germany post-1945, the book shows how a high number of parties and ideological polarisation lead to fragmented and unequal social benefits. Utilising a comparative approach, the author brings together two important issues in welfare state research that have been insufficiently investigated. Firstly, the complex influence of party competition on social policy-making, and second, how some social groups enjoy better social protection than others. Moving beyond the two countries of the case study, the book proposes an innovative framework for studying segmentation of social protection and applies this framework to a wider set of 15 advanced welfare states. Overall, this book draws together different strands of research on political parties and on welfare states, and introduces a new argument on how party politics shapes social policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22657>

PRUTSCH, Markus J.
Making Sense of Constitutional Monarchism in Post-Napoleonic France and Germany
Houndmills/Basingstoke/Hampshire, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012



The collapse of the Napoleonic order in 1814 symbolised a victory over revolutionary principles, yet it was impossible to turn the clock back and negate the legacy of the Revolution and the Napoleonic age. Could monarchical claims for personal government be realistically reconciled with the legacy of the Revolution? This dilemma gave rise to the concept of a genuinely 'monarchical' form of political rule in Europe, which distinguished itself not only from absolutism and revolutionary constitutionalism, but also British parliamentarianism. Focusing on the genesis of 'constitutional monarchism' in the context of the French Restoration and its favourable reception in post-Napoleonic Germany, this study highlights the potential and limitations of the daring attempt to improve traditional forms of monarchical legitimacy by means of a modern representative constitution. With historical, legal and politico-theoretical aspects equally examined, this work contributes towards a clearer understanding both of the 19th century and European constitutionalism.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25796>

RIALL, Lucy (ed/s)

La rivolta: Bronte 1860

Roma/Bari, Laterza, 2012, i Robinson. Letture

«Triste missione per noi venuti a combattere per la libertà!». Parla Nino Bixio, il più intransigente comandante di Garibaldi. Ha appena assistito all'esecuzione dei cinque uomini considerati colpevoli dell'efferata rivolta di Bronte: nei primi giorni dell'agosto 1860, migliaia di contadini, bande di uomini e di donne, avevano saccheggiato, distrutto, rubato. In mezzo al fumo degli incendi, i proprietari terrieri e i loro funzionari trascinati fuori dalle loro case, torturati, uccisi, gettati nel fuoco. Bixio risponde con la sua consueta rapidità: proclama lo stato d'assedio e ordina un generale disarmo. Il suo compito è di fare in modo che i processi a carico degli insorti comincino velocemente, ricorrendo ai decreti che consentivano ai tribunali militari di applicare procedure sommarie per reati contro l'ordine pubblico. Alla rivolta feroce si risponde con una repressione brutale. Ma Garibaldi non era un liberatore? Allora, perché i plotoni di esecuzione? Perché sono proprio i garibaldini a opporsi alle speranze contadine di ottenere terra e migliore qualità di vita? La rivolta di Bronte dura non più di sei giorni ma la sua fama è sopravvissuta a lungo. Le è stato attribuito un grande valore simbolico ed è stata narrata in libri, articoli, romanzi, sceneggiati, perfino un film. Eppure ancora non la si conosce veramente. «Se consideriamo quanto profondamente Bronte sia collegata ai miti e ai contromiti di Giuseppe Garibaldi e dell'ammiraglio Nelson, al Risorgimento italiano, alla questione meridionale e all'Impero britannico, stupisce che la sua storia non sia stata oggetto di analisi più approfondite»: Bronte ha ancora molto da dire sulla Sicilia, sull'Italia e sul resto del mondo.

Traduzione di David Scaffei

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25797>

RICHTER, Dagmar, RICHTER, Ingo,
TOIVANEN, Reetta, ULASIUK, Iryna (ed/s)

*Language Rights Revisited: The challenge of
global migration and communication*

Oisterwijk, Wolf Legal Publishers (WLP)/Berlin, Berliner Wissenschaftsverlag, 2012,
Recht der Jugend und Bildungswesens (RdJB), 4

Linguistic autonomy, assured internationally to ethnic minorities, has succeeded, above all, in Europe, yet is nowhere near passing its acid test in other parts of the world. Examples show that it is not only a question



of linguistic autonomy, but of ethnic and religious conflicts, which are simmering in the foreground. Hence, there are reasons for doubting whether international agreements designed to guarantee linguistic autonomy can solve these conflicts. The protection of indigenous languages is justified largely by the principle of diversity and is derived from ecological principles. However, only people who wish to take advantage of their rights will succeed in safeguarding these rights. A language that nobody speaks or wants to speak will die. Biologists have convinced us that biodiversity preserves the balance of life on earth, cultural theoreticians however have yet to deliver evidence to this effect. Global migration has now created further problems for language regimes in many different countries. These global migration processes are creating linguistically heterogeneous populations in many countries for which the law has not created appropriate language regimes. Global communication obeys rules that differ greatly from the methods used in teaching foreign languages at school. The English used in global communication is not the “academic English” that is taught at school, but something very different: a language that has evolved within the context of global communication. This development allows people to create languages flexibly and inventively. It cannot, however, be grasped with the existing conception of language rights. Language rights have appeared so far in two different forms, namely: as the legal basis of self-government, and as the legal basis of individual human rights. Considering the challenges by global migration and communication, far too much is expected of the first of the two aspects and that it is, therefore, unsuitable for solving the problems. Universally valid individual human rights definitely contain the potential for supporting what is an essential revision of language rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24374>

RODRÍGUEZ-RUIZ, Blanca, RUBIO MARIN, Ruth (ed/s)

The Struggle for Female Suffrage in Europe: Voting to become citizens

Leiden/Boston, Brill, 2012, International Studies in Sociology and Social Anthropology, 122

Looks at the articulation of women’s suffrage rights in the countries that make up the political-unity-in-the-making we call the European Union. This book uncovers the dynamics that were at play in the recognition of male and female suffrage rights and in the definition of male and female citizenship in modern Europe. Whilst scholarship on women’s suffrage usually focuses on a few emblematic countries, “The Struggle for Female Suffrage in Europe” casts a comparative look at the articulation of women’s suffrage rights in the countries that now make up the political-unity-in-the-making we call the European Union. The book uncovers the dynamics that were at play in the recognition of male and female suffrage rights and in the definition of male and female citizenship in modern Europe. It allows readers to identify differences and commonalities in the histories of women’s disenfranchisement and sheds light on the role suffrage has played in the construction of female citizenship in European countries. It provides the background against which a new European paradigm of parity democracy is gradually asserting itself.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22704>

ROMERO, Federico

Storia internazionale dell’età contemporanea

Roma, Carocci, 2012, Quality paperbacks

A survey of international politics and visions of the international system from the late 19th century to the present. Interweaving international, transnational and economic history, it recounts the main trend and events that transformed the global system with a focus on ideas, cultural assumptions and consequent strategies of the main protagonists. It highlights the rise, decline and fall of imperialism; Europe’s inner



conflicts and subsequent integration; the formation of the West and its ideology in the rivalry with Soviet Communism; the features of America's hegemony; the changing character of multilateralism; the ascent of new powers in Asia and elsewhere; the economic and cultural prospects of globalization.

In poco più di un secolo, la scena internazionale è stata continuamente ridisegnata: dapprima l'ascesa degli imperi e il loro successivo declino, poi i conflitti ideologici e le grandi guerre per l'ordine europeo e mondiale, quindi la rivalità bipolare e la formazione di un sistema multilaterale a guida statunitense; infine, il recente emergere di nuovi grandi protagonisti in Asia mentre l'Occidente patisce crescenti difficoltà. Il libro ricostruisce i passaggi fondamentali della politica internazionale del Novecento illustrando gli orizzonti mentali, le idee guida e le conseguenti strategie dei suoi protagonisti.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21934>

ROSATI, Massimo, STOECKL, Kristina (ed/s)

Multiple Modernities and Postsecular Societies

Aldershot/Burlington, Ashgate, 2012, The Global Connections Series

Engaging with the idea that the world reveals not one, but many routes to modernity, this volume explores the role of religion in the emergence of multiple forms of modernity, which evolve according to specific cultural conditions and interpretations of the 'modern project'. Drawing upon case study material from Africa, The Middle East, Russia and South America, it examines the question of whether modernity, democracy and secularism are universalistic concepts or are, on the contrary, unique to Western civilization, whilst considering the relationship of postsecularism to the varied paths of modern development.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24634>

ROSPOCHER, Massimo (ed/s)

Beyond the Public Sphere: Opinions, publics, spaces in early modern Europe

Bologna/Berlin, Il Mulino/Duncker & Humboldt, 2012, Annali dell'Istituto storico italo-germanico in Trento, 27

For fifty years Habermas's ideal-typical model of the public sphere has been the catalyst for historiographical debate about public opinion and been recognized as an interpretative paradigm of the development of Western society. Inspired by the fundamental question of the relationship between power and communication, historians of the Ancien régime are currently exploring avenues of research which go beyond the public sphere. In this book leading North American and European scholars engage critically with this fundamental concept of political modernity and present a new way of thinking about early modern politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24474>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka

Euroopan unionin taloushallintojärjestelmän joustavuus.

Finanssihallinnollisia tutkimuksia joustavuuden eri muodoista ja kehityksestä vuosina 1968-2009

Florence, European Press Academic Publishing, 2012

This collection of studies analyses the various ways and means that the financial system of the European Union has at its disposal for handling the inevitable uncertainties of the future and traces their evolution



since the creation of the general budget of the European Communities in 1968. Special attention is paid to the consequences of this evolution not only for the various actors involved—namely the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and Member States—but also for the financial system of the European Union as a whole. The question of the uncertainty of the future is addressed in the light of the theory of “Budgetary Flexibility”, which posits an essential distinction between “External Flexibility and “Internal Flexibility, on the one hand, and “Annual Flexibility“ and “Multiannual Flexibility“ on the other. External Flexibility differs from Internal Flexibility in that, in the case of the former, more resources (or fewer, in the case of budget cuts) can be allocated in the course of the budgetary year. In the case of the latter, budget limits (frames) are maintained, i.e. a reallocation of resources during the financial year will not lead to the growth in the overall size of the budget. At the same time, Multiannual Flexibility differs from Annual Flexibility in that the former can be considered as an exception to the principle of budgetary annuality as set out by the EC and EU Treaties. The theory of “Budgetary Flexibility” allows to place under a common theoretical framework processes that are often considered separate (and treated in the academic literature as such), and also enables to analyse the pros and cons and the consequences of such flexibility, and to draw conclusions at the level of the European Union. The studies also develop further the theory, devised originally in the 1990s to analyse the budgetary systems of the Member States. The studies focus on three recent major negotiations which led to the Financial Regulation of 25 June 2002, to its first modification, adopted on 13 December 2006, and to the Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management and to the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2007-2013. The main forms of flexibility identified in the studies are: the system of amending budgets, the quantity of various budget headings and “operational” budget lines in the general budget and the system of transfer of appropriations during the budgetary year (“structural flexibility”), the system of compulsory vs non-compulsory expenditure (“normative flexibility”), the system of provisional appropriations, reserves and Funds, the system of commitment appropriations, the system of carry-overs, and the various flexibility elements present in budgetary discipline system and the multiannual financial perspectives and framework of the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25046>

SCHNEIDER, Carsten Q., WAGEMANN, Claudius

*Set-Theoretic Methods for the Social Sciences: A
guide to qualitative comparative analysis*

Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2012, Strategies for social inquiry

Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) and other set-theoretic methods distinguish themselves from other approaches to the study of social phenomena by using sets and the search for set relations. In virtually all social science fields, statements about social phenomena can be framed in terms of set relations, and using set-theoretic methods to investigate these statements is therefore highly valuable. This book guides readers through the basic principles of set theory and then on to the applied practices of QCA. It provides a thorough understanding of basic and advanced issues in set-theoretic methods together with tricks of the trade, software handling and exercises. Most arguments are introduced using examples from existing research. The use of QCA is increasing rapidly and the application of set-theory is both fruitful and still widely misunderstood in current empirical comparative social research. This book provides an invaluable guide to these methods for researchers across the social sciences.

The publication is an adaptation and translation of Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) und fuzzy sets: ein Lehrbuch für Anwender und jene, die es werden wollen, Leverkusen/Verlag Barbara Budrich, 2007. ISBN: 9783866490680. (<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24076>)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24077>



STOCK, Günter, BERTRAM, Hans,
FÜRNKRANZ-PRSKAWETZ, Alexia, HOLZGREVE, Wolfgang,
KOHLI, Martin, STAUDINGER, Ursula M. (ed/s)
*Zukunft mit Kindern : Fertilität und gesellschaftliche
Entwicklung in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz*
Frankfurt am Main, Campus, 2012

Warum bleibt der Kinderwunsch vieler Paare unerfüllt, während sich andere gegen Kinder entscheiden? Das Buch präsentiert die Ergebnisse einer Arbeitsgruppe der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Leopoldina zu den Gründen niedriger Geburtenraten in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz. Es führt auf einmalige Weise den heutigen Wissensstand aus Medizin, Soziologie, Demografie, Ökonomie, Psychologie, Politik- und Geschichtswissenschaften zusammen, räumt mit Legenden auf, beleuchtet Probleme der Datenerhebung und entwickelt schließlich Empfehlungen, wie die Realisierung von Kinderwünschen besser ermöglicht werden kann. Der Ländervergleich zeigt eindrücklich, dass eine erfolgreiche Familienpolitik neben den Dimensionen Zeit, Geld und Infrastruktur unbedingt den jeweiligen sozialen Kontext berücksichtigen muss.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25848>

Ther, Philipp
Ciemna strona państw narodowych: czystki etniczne w nowoczesnej Europie
Poznan, Wydawnictwo Poznanskie, 2012, Studia Brandtiana. Translationes, 4

Niezależnie od tego, czy czystki etniczne traktujemy jako jedna z najważniejszych cech, odróżniających wiek ubiegły od poprzednich (stulecie wypędzeń), czy za ważniejszą uznajemy rolę USA (American Century), totalitaryzmu, globalizacji czy cokolwiek innego, budzą one do dziś emocje. Czytelnik polski mógł się o tym w ostatniej dekadzie przekonać wielokrotnie na przykładzie stosunków polsko-niemieckich. Książka Thera umiejscawia liczne polskie wątki tej historii w dziejach powszechnych, pomaga wyłowić zarówno elementy specyficzne, jak i porównywalność doświadczeń. Pokazuje Polskę jako ważny fragment europejskiej panoramy. Specjalistów zachęca do dyskusji, czytelników do zastanowienia się, czy dotychczasowe wyobrażenia o wyjątkowości własnej przeszłości są zasadne.

Translation of 'Die dunkle Seite der Nationalstaaten: "ethnische Säuberungen" im modernen Europa', Göttingen/Oakville, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2011, Synthesen, Bd. 5 (<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24094>)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24114>

Triandafyllidou, Anna, Maroukis, Thanos
Migrant Smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe
Basingstoke/New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012, Migration, Diasporas
and Citizenship

This book explores one important aspect of international irregular migration, notably the smuggling of migrants from Asia and Africa into southern European countries. During the last two decades, international migration has intensified both across the East to West and South to North axis, with Europe receiving increasing numbers of migrants from developing countries in Africa and Asia (and also Latin America), and this work examines this international movement of people that often takes place illegally and involves



either unlawful border crossings or overstaying (with or without a visa). The book also discusses how migration control policies in southern European countries may inadvertently shape the migrant smuggling phenomenon and the smuggling 'business'.

The fulltext attached is an extract of the Book 'Migrant Smuggling' by Anna Triandafyllidou and Thanos Maroukis ISBN 978-0-230-29637-4 and includes: Chapter 1, and a few page highlights from chapters 4 and 5. It is reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan. This extract is taken from the author's original manuscript and has not been edited. The definitive version of this piece may be found in Migrant Smuggling by Anna Triandafyllidou and Thanos Maroukis which can be accessed from www.palgrave.com.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21714>

VAN VOOREN, Bart

EU External Relations Law and the European Neighbourhood Policy: A paradigm for coherence

London/New York, Routledge, 2012, Routledge Research in European Union Law

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) is a recent example of an external EU policy drawn up explicitly with the objective of achieving coherence in the external policies of the EU and its Member States. Positioning the ENP in the legal-historical context of political union, this book explains why coherence has become a substantive issue in EU external relations, and why law is integral to attaining the ever-enigmatic single voice of the European Union. The text examines the role of EU external relations law in attaining a coherent neighbourhood policy and goes on to undertake an in depth analysis of the ENP, arguing that the innovative nature of the ENP in regard to coherence lies beyond the narrowly defined legal sphere, and stems primarily from its hybrid composition of hard legal, soft legal and non-legal policy instruments. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach by integrating elements of law, history and political science, EU External Relations Law and the European Neighbourhood Policy is unique in its approach to the subject. This book will be of particular interest to academics and students of EU Law, Political Science, History and International Relations as well as to practitioners engaged in the process of drafting coherent external policy. (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/19916>

VONK, Olivier

Dual Nationality in the European Union: A study on changing norms in public and private international law and in the municipal laws of four EU member states

Leiden/Boston, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2012, Immigration and Asylum Law and Policy in Europe, 26

The book examines the phenomenon of dual nationality in the European Union, particularly against the background of the status of European citizenship - a status that is linked to the nationality of each EU Member State. While the first part sets out the approach towards (dual) nationality in Public and Private International Law as well as in EU Law, the second part consists of an overview of the dual nationality regimes in France, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain. The book shows that the autonomy of Member States in the field of nationality law is becoming increasingly problematic for the EU, and the author takes the position that there is arguably a need for the (minimum) harmonization of European nationality laws.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22254>



WHELEHAN, Niall
The Dynamiters: Irish nationalism and political violence in the wider world, 1867–1900
Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2012

In the 1880s a New York-based faction of militant Irish nationalists conducted the first urban bombing campaign in history, targeting symbolic public buildings in Britain with homemade bombs. This book investigates the people and ideas behind this spectacular new departure in revolutionary violence. Employing a transnational approach, the book reveals connections and parallels between the 'dynamiters' and other revolutionary groups active at the time and demonstrates how they interacted with currents in revolution, war and politics across Europe, the United States and the British Empire. Reconstructing the life stories of individual dynamiters and their conceptual and ethical views on violence, it offers an innovative picture of the dynamics of revolutionary organizations as well as the political, social and cultural factors which move people to support or condemn acts of political violence.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23415>

WINDZIO, Michael, AYBEK, Can
Erwachsen werden in der Einwanderungsgesellschaft. Der Auszug aus dem Elternhaus bei jungen Erwachsenen türkischer und deutscher Herkunft
Würzburg, Ergon, 2012

In this volume the results of a comparative analysis are presented that deal with processes of leaving the parental home among young adults who grew up in Germany. Using the first wave data of the German Generations and Gender Survey the move-outs of autochthonous Germans and Turkish immigrants are compared to each other. The study is guided by theoretical considerations from migration research, family sociology of as well as the research on intergenerational relations. An approximation of the patterns of leaving the parental home between autochthonous Germans and immigrants of Turkish origin would be a pertinent indicator of integration and acculturation, as moving out of the parental home generally requires intergenerational reconciliation and can be heavily influenced by the norms and values of both the parents' and children's generation. The results of the analyses indicate that value orientations indeed have a significant impact on the moving-out behaviour of individuals - be they Turkish immigrants or autochthonous Germans. Particularly pronounced are differences with respect to gender between both groups. A core finding of the study is that leaving the parental home among the Turkish immigrants is much more connected to marriage and family formation than it is the case for autochthonous Germans. For the latter group, however, over the birth cohorts a decoupling between the events of leaving the parental home and marriage is observable, whereas such a trend is not detectable for immigrants of Turkish origin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23374>

WITZEL, Andreas, REITER, Herwig
The Problem-Centred Interview: Principles and practice
London, Sage Publications, 2012

Interviewing is among the most commonly used methods in qualitative research. It is a pragmatic and reliable tool for collecting information and can be adapted to diverse situations and purposes. The discursive-dialogic reconstruction of relevant issues in the perspective of the interview partner is one of these purposes—it is at



the core of the programme of the technique of the problem-centred interview (PCI). Witzel and Reiter present the first English book about this popular and widely recognised method and introduce it to the international research community. The comprehensive and hands-on introduction to methodology, principles and practice of this particular technique is organised along the logical steps of preparing, doing and processing PCIs. The authors use many practical examples from their own problem-centred research to illustrate each stage as well as common interviewing pitfalls and errors. The book also demonstrates how to work with sensitizing prior knowledge in the context of interview research. Novice and experienced interview researchers across the social, educational and health sciences will find this an invaluable guide.

(Partially based on Herwig Reiter's EUI PhD thesis, 2008.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23417>

WU, Chien-Huei

WTO and the Greater China: Economic integration and dispute resolution

Leiden/Boston, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2012

This book illustrates how the constitutional feature of the WTO—allowing separate customs territories to become a Member—brings about the coexistence of China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau (the Greater China) in the WTO. It examines the economic integration and the dispute settlement systems within Greater China. It explores their interactions within the multilateral WTO framework, their practices under the new genre of FTA, and their policies in adopting trade defence measures against each other. This book offers a good case study on the impact of WTO membership upon domestic reform and how it contributes to regional integration. It also provides a comprehensive analysis on the existing provisions in the WTO agreements pertaining to judicial review.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2009.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23406>

YPI, Lea Leman

Global Justice and Avant-Garde Political Agency

Oxford/New York, Oxford University Press, 2012

Why should states matter and how do relations between fellow-citizens affect what is owed to distant strangers? How, if at all, can demanding egalitarian principles inform political action in the real world? This book proposes a novel solution through the concept of avant-garde political agency. Lea Ypi grounds egalitarian principles on claims arising from conflicts over the distribution of global positional goods, and illustrates the role of avant-garde agents in shaping these conflicts and promoting democratic political transformations in response to them. Against statist, she defends the global scope of equality, and derives remedial cosmopolitan principles from global responsibilities to relieve absolute deprivation. Against cosmopolitans, she shows that associative political relations play an essential role and that blanket condemnation of the state is unnecessary and ill-directed. Advocating an approach to global justice whereby domestic avant-garde agents intervene politically so as to constrain and motivate fellow-citizens to support cosmopolitan transformations, *Global Justice and Avant-Garde Political Agency* offers a fresh and nuanced example of political theory in an activist mode. Setting the contemporary debate on global justice in the context of recent methodological disputes on the relationship between ideal and nonideal theorizing, Ypi's dialectical account illustrates how principles and agency can genuinely interact.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2008.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21480>



YUN-CASALILLA, Bartolome, O'BRIEN Patrick K.,
COMÍN COMÍN, Francisco (ed/s)
The Rise of Fiscal States: A global history, 1500-1914
Cambridge/New York, Cambridge University Press, 2012

From the Netherlands to the Ottoman Empire, to Japan and India, this groundbreaking volume confronts the complex and diverse problem of the formation of fiscal states in Eurasia between 1500 and 1914. This series of country case studies from leading economic historians reveals that distinctive features of the fiscal state appeared across the region at different moments in time as a result of multiple independent but often interacting stimuli such as internal competition over resources, European expansion, international trade, globalisation and war. The essays offer a comparative framework for re-examining the causes of economic development across this period and show, for instance, the central role that the more effective fiscal systems of Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries played in the divergence of east and west as well as the very different paths to modernisation taken across the world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22414>

ZACHÄUS, Alf
Chancen und Grenzen wirtschaftlicher Entwicklung im Prozess der Globalisierung: Die Kupfermontanregionen Coquimbo (Chile) und Mansfeld (Preußen/Deutschland) im Vergleich 1830-1900
Frankfurt am M./Berlin/Bern/Bruxelles/New York/Oxford/Wien,
Peter Lang, 2012

Drei Transformationsprozesse bestimmten die Entwicklung des modernen Kapitalismus im 19. Jahrhundert maßgeblich: Von dynamischen Wirtschaftsregionen gingen Innovationsschübe aus, die eine Reihe industrieller Revolutionen induzierten. Diese Umwälzungen auf regionaler Ebene standen in enger Wechselwirkung zu einer bis dahin beispiellosen Verdichtung globaler Austauschbeziehungen und der Herausbildung neuer stark integrierter Wirtschaftsräume. Diese komparative Untersuchung der Geschichte der chilenischen Kupfermontanregion Coquimbo und Mansfelds geht folgenden Fragen nach: Warum konnte eine Region in einem Fall zu einer allgemeinen Industrialisierung beitragen? Weshalb blieb eine ökonomisch wie technologisch führende Region in einem anderen Fall isoliert und geriet ins Hintertreffen? (Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21754>

ZESSIN, Philipp
Die Stimme der Entmündigten Geschichte des indigenen Journalismus im kolonialen Algerien
Frankfurt/New York, Campus Verlag, 2012, Campus Historische Studien,
Band 62

Der Kolonialismus brachte für die indigene Bevölkerung immer auch eine starke Beschränkung der Teilnahme am öffentlichen Diskurs, etwa in den Medien. Am Beispiel des indigenen Journalismus in Algerien zeigt Philipp Zessin, dass das verordnete Schweigen nicht immer akzeptiert wurde. Journalisten



stritten fortwährend für ihr Recht, sich öffentlich zu Wort zu melden. Erst nach 1945 kam es im Zuge der französischen Repressionspolitik zu einem Rückgang innergesellschaftlicher Kommunikation, an deren Stelle die gewalthafte Auseinandersetzung trat, die schließlich in den Algerienkrieg mündete.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21756>

ZUREK, Karolina

*European Food Regulation After Enlargement:
Facing the challenges of diversity*

Leiden/Boston, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2012, Nijhoff International Trade Law Series, 9

This book presents a critical legal perspective on the current direction of EU food regulation. Analysing three regulatory mechanisms - mutual recognition, scientific risk regulation and standardisation - in the evolution of food legislation in the EU, the book shows the inadequacy of the current framework in facing the challenges of enlargement. Using the particular experience of a new member state, Poland, the book argues that enlarged Europe must not disregard diverse socio-economic implications of market regulation. Due to historical legacies and a bias in favour of homogeneity, EU food regulatory regime has generated a one-dimensional crisis-oriented approach. As a result, it tends to overlook other legitimate concerns such as quality, diversity and local traditions. This book argues that this need not be so.

(Published version of EUI PhD thesis, 2010.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20516>



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

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ANDREASEN, Eugenia

Essays on Sovereign Default and the Link with the Domestic Economy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies the causes and consequences of sovereign defaults focusing on non traditional links between sovereign default and the domestic economy: the impact of sovereign defaults on the external financial conditions for the private sector and the ex-ante implications of the redistributive effects of default and repayment on the political support that the government requires to implement either of these decisions. In the first chapter of my thesis I analyze the worsening of the external financial conditions for the private sector that follows sovereign defaults. To explore the issue I develop a signaling model in which sovereign defaults reveal negative information to foreign lenders regarding the institutional quality in the country. Foreign lenders care about institutional quality because it affects the expected repayment of loans. Therefore, if foreign lenders receive negative information on the institutional quality from the sovereign default they worsen the financial conditions they offer to local firms triggering a sharp reduction in credit and investment (updating effect). The model can rationalize the worsened financial conditions in international capital markets for the private sector observed after default episodes. In the second chapter, a joint work with Guido Sandleris and Alejandro Van der Ghote, we analyze how the presence of political constraints affects sovereign governments borrowing and default decisions. We do so in a standard DSGE model with endogenous default risk where we introduce two novel features: heterogeneous agents in the domestic private sector and a requirement that the government obtains some of their support to implement the fiscal program needed to



repay the debt. In this framework, we demonstrate that sovereign default can also arise due to insufficient political support and we explore the implications of different income distribution, political systems and tax systems over the repayment decision.

Defence date: 17 May 2012. Examining Board: Pablo D'Erasmus (University of Maryland, College Park) Piero Gottardi (Supervisor, EUI) Ramon Marimon (EUI) Oren Sussman (Saïd Business School, University of Oxford)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22674>

ARRIGHI DE CASANOVA, Jean-Thomas
Those Who Came and Those Who Left: The territorial politics of migration in Scotland and Catalonia
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Whilst minority nationalism and migration have been intensely studied in relative isolation from one another, research examining their mutual relationship is still scarce. This dissertation aims to fill this gap in the literature by exploring how migration politics are being fought over not only across society but also across territory in two well-researched cases of protracted nationalist mobilisation, Catalonia and Scotland. It meets three objectives: First, it introduces a theoretical framework accounting for sub-state elites' and administrations' boundary-making strategies in relation to immigrants and emigrants. Second, it systematically compares the evolution of boundary-making strategies in Catalonia and Scotland, prior to and after the establishment of self-governing institutions. Third, it identifies the circumstances under which nationalists came to adopt a predominantly territorial conception of national membership, privileging the inclusion of immigrants over that of emigrant populations. The main hypothesis states that minority nationalists have a vested interest in emphasizing residency as a significant criterion of national membership irrespectively of one's place of birth and degree of attachment to the land in order to enhance their internal and external legitimacy. In addition, the location of the membership boundary depends upon the relative openness of the Territorial Opportunity Structure, which comprises three dimensions: the formal distribution of migration-related competencies, the initial boundary and its implications for later developments, and the dynamics of party competition at sub-state level. The empirical analysis shows that the attitudes of political elites in Scotland and Catalonia towards immigrants and emigrants have been shifting through time. This illustrates how nations are constantly constructed and reconstructed through processes of boundary-building, in a context also shaped by state-wide nationalism. The findings corroborate to a considerable extent the main hypothesis and show that dynamics of party competition have played a greater role in affecting boundary-making strategies in relation to immigrants and emigrants than historical path dependencies or the formal distribution of competencies. Defence date: 9 February 2012. Examining Board: Prof. Rainer Bauböck, EUI (Supervisor); P rof. Michael Keating, EUI (Co-supervisor); Dr Nicola McEwen, University of Edinburgh; Prof. Andreas Wimmer, UCLA
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21354>

ASKOLA, Erja
Joint Ventures at the Intersection of Collaboration and Consolidation: Conceptualisation of joint ventures in EU competition law as compared to the approach in the United States
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This dissertation compares the approaches adopted in the EU competition law and the U.S. antitrust law towards joint ventures. The question is two-fold, including (i) the study of the specific problems raised by the



strict conceptualisation of joint ventures under the EU policy, as compared to the U.S. and (ii) the possible insights the U.S. experience could offer in this area. This study demonstrates that the categorical approach in the EU has involved, over time, a number of specific issues that have been avoided in the U.S. These relate, in particular, to the concepts employed to make the jurisdictional distinction between the mutually exclusive rules for mergers and horizontal agreements, which have caused a number of complications and led to unnecessary forum shopping. These differences are explained and their implications analysed in an attempt to help understand the approaches chosen and to explore how the EU policy could be further developed. It emerges from this comparison that some of the highly technical issues concerning the legal characterization of joint ventures have, over time, reflected more fundamental differences in the enforcement attitude towards industrial cooperation between competitors as compared to mergers, including a different understanding of their effects on competition. This concerns, in particular, the controversial European concentration privilege favoring mergers and concentrative joint ventures over more limited cooperative alliances, whereas the U.S. enforcers have normally treated full integrations more suspect than partial ones. Inspiring from the insights learned by studying the US approach, this dissertation concludes with a recommendation to revisit and clarify the EU approach to joint ventures in two specific areas. First, it calls for an explanation on how the substantive analysis of joint ventures under Article 101 TFEU compares with that of mergers, particularly in relation to the assessment of market power. Second, it suggests that the fate of Article 2(4) EUMR concerning the treatment of spill-over collusion be reconsidered in the current framework, including a clarification of its current function and purpose, if any.

Defence date: 19 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Giorgio Monri, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Giuliano Amato, former EUI Professor Heike Schweitzer, University of Mannheim Germany Professor Jerónimo Maillo, CEU San Pablo University Spain

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24617>

AVRAM, Silvia

*Economic Disadvantage in Central and Eastern Europe:
What difference does social assistance make?*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The present study analyses the impact of social assistance programs on poverty, broadly construed as economic disadvantage, in eight Central and East European countries during the mid-2000s. It does that by examining cross-national & cross-temporal variation program features and specificities to identify patterns of association with outcomes of interest such as poverty levels, individual long-term income, earnings and assets. The main data source used throughout the study is the 2007 longitudinal component of the European Union-Survey of Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC). Social assistance programs in CEE are a marginal component of the social protection system in all eight countries. They serve small populations, spend relatively little compared to needs and the benefits they award are largely a top-up for their clients. Both the ability of the programs to reach the poor and, the ability to provide them with sufficient resources to bring them above the relative poverty threshold are found lacking. However, the more extensive and liberal programs achieved higher effectiveness in reducing poverty, and directed a greater share of their resources to the very poor. Contrary to theoretical expectations, no link was found between generosity and efficiency. Discretion has been linked to very poor targeting performance, suggesting arbitrariness in entitlement and spending decisions. No conclusive evidence of a work disincentive effect of social assistance programs could be discerned. Most importantly, any work disincentives that the programs might create could not be linked to the benefits they provide. Instead, lower future incomes appear to be related to program participation



as such rather than disbursed benefits. Finally, social assistance programs could not be shown to impede asset accumulation among low-income households. With the exception of debt management, there are no indications that the income floor implicit in the programs represents a disincentive to saving.

Defence date: 17 January 2013. Examining Board: Professor Martin Kohli, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Chris de Neubourg, UNICEF-IRC (External Co-supervisor) Professor Fabrizio Bernardi, European University Institute Professor Jonathan Bradshaw, University of York.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24615>

BARTL, Marija

Legitimacy and European Private Law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis inquires into the Legitimacy of Harmonisation of European Private law (EPL) against the background of the broader debate on the Legitimacy of the EU, and its so-called Social and Democratic deficits. While the 'Social' deficit has a fundamental importance for the 'self-understanding' of the EU and its role in private law, the 'Democratic' deficit impacts on the capacity of the democratic self-government in private law, which in the past proved fundamental for pulling out the market re-embedding function of private law. The legitimacy concerns increase with the expanding powers of the EU. In private law, the main triggers have been the attempts by the EU to become an exclusive locus of private lawmaking through 'full' or 'maximum' harmonisation of big parts of private law, which gave rise to concerns regarding the impact of such a competence shift on the content of private law. This thesis can be understood both as a critique of the current efforts in EPL, equally as an exploration of how to address the normative challenges of private law making in the context of a postnational polity such as the EU, which as a matter of broader concern needs to compensate for the mismatch between its factual powers and its legitimacy resources at the 'macro' level. The Legitimacy 'Deficits' of the EU are the consequence of its postnational origin — both the functional character of the EU and the mode of governance adjusted to its functional purpose. It is also for this reason that, despite all 'democratisation' efforts, our normative concerns regarding the legitimacy of the EU have still not been satisfied at the macro level and we need to shift our attention to legitimacy at a different scale of observation - at the micro level. The postnational entities more broadly need to seek additional legitimisation for their actions on an ad hoc basis, through the micro legitimacy of rules, decisions and procedures that lead to them. At this level, we have also a better chance to overcome the limitations of the double democratic deficit of the EU (economic rationality on the one hand, and the lack of republican dimension of its democratic institutions on the other) through designing legitimate micro procedures. Such micro legitimate procedure shall enable the co-existence of both market and non-market rationalities in the decision-making of the EU, fundamental for allowing private law to fulfil its market re-embedding function.

Defence date: 4 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Hans W. Micklitz, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute Professor Daniela Caruso, Boston University Professor Stephen Weatherill, Oxford University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22455>

BASER, Bahar

Inherited Conflicts: Spaces of contention between second-generation Turkish and Kurdish diasporas in Sweden and Germany

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences



This thesis aims to contribute to a broader understanding of spill-over of homeland conflicts the host country by diaspora groups and analyses how the repercussions of the Kurdish question in Turkey are reflected in the interactions between second-generation Turks and Kurds in Sweden and Germany. It is argued that the on-going conflict adversely affects the relationship between the two ethnic groups, but that the tensions and conflict dynamics are not an exact reflection of the situation in the homeland, and instead take a different form in each hostland. The contentions between the groups and their grievances are dependent on several factors that are rooted in the hostland and directly or indirectly affect how these groups establish contact with one another. These include: the profile of the migrants; the size of the ethnic communities; the ratio of one ethnic community to another in the hostland; the political and discursive opportunity structures in the hostland; and the relations between the homeland and the hostland. The second generation were selected as the sample group in this thesis as they offer a clearer picture of the host country impact, as well as the persistence of conflict dynamics in the diaspora spaces. The arguments that this thesis makes are based largely on field research, which included interviews with academics, politicians, migrant organisation leaders, as well as first- and second-generation diaspora members. Sweden and Germany were selected on the grounds that both have significant populations of non-European migrants and in particular because they have Turkish and Kurdish populations that show different diasporic tendencies, thus making them relevant cases for comparison. The comparison of their approaches to migrant incorporation; multiculturalism as a formal state policy; the corporatist structures that they have developed with migrant organisations; the profile of the migrants they have received; and, their approach to the Kurdish question in Turkey, sheds light on the varying dynamics of conflict-import to a host country by diaspora groups.

Defence date: 18 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Friedrich Kratochwil, EUI (Co-supervisor) Professor Carl-Ulrik Schierup, REMESO, Linköping University Professor Thomas Faist, Bielefeld University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25197>

BEAUCILLON, Charlotte

Les mesures restrictives de l'Union européenne : instruments de participation aux mécanismes internationaux de réaction à l'illicite

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Les mesures restrictives sont des instruments privilégiés de l'Union européenne en matière de coercition pacifique des tiers à l'Union. Fruit de la pratique des Etats membres réunis au sein de la Coopération politique européenne, elles ne sont consacrées en droit primaire que depuis l'entrée en vigueur du traité de Lisbonne. Adoptées en réaction à certaines situations de crise internationale et dans le but de contribuer à leur résolution, les mesures restrictives peuvent avoir pour cible formelle des Etats tiers et/ou pour cible réelle des personnes physiques ou morales, et couvrent des domaines aussi variés que l'imposition d'embargos sur les armes, le gel des fonds et des avoirs financiers de certaines personnes, ou encore la rupture des relations diplomatiques avec l'Etat visé. L'étude des mesures restrictives de l'Union européenne comme instruments de participation aux mécanismes de réaction à l'illicite implique également de les replacer dans les cadres du droit international, selon qu'elles mettent en oeuvre des décisions du Conseil de sécurité de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ou qu'elles sont adoptées par l'Union européenne proprio motu. Aborder la question du fondement des mesures restrictives permet de montrer la déconnexion du droit interne de l'Union et du droit international public ; le premier régissant la compétence de l'Union, le second déterminant les conditions de sa participation aux relations internationales. Le régime des mesures restrictives de l'Union européenne s'accommode quant à lui difficilement de l'indifférence mutuelle de ces deux branches du droit et doit être pensé de manière dynamique, selon que l'on considère le régime général des mesures à portée étatique ou le régime spécial applicable aux mesures à portée individuelle. La présente analyse illustre la spécificité



de l'apport de l'Union au développement progressif du droit international contemporain : organisation internationale participant à des mécanismes jusqu'alors réservés aux sujets primaires du droit international, l'Union européenne affirme son identité constitutionnelle au travers de ses mesures restrictives et participe de manière significative à l'évolution structurelle et matérielle des cadres classiques du droit des gens.

Defence date: 4 December 2012. Examining Board: Professeur Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Directeur de thèse) Professeur Evelyne Lagrange, Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne (Co-directeur de thèse) Professeur Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute Professeur Yann Kerbrat, Aix-Marseille Université.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25202>

BEAUDONNET, Laurie

A Threatening Horizon? Social concerns, the welfare state and public opinion towards Europe

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

European integration challenges the social boundaries of nation states and this phenomenon is not without consequences for individual attitudes. Within public debate, the impact of European integration on the welfare states has been extensively discussed, but we still lack conclusive analysis of the consequences for individual support for Europe. This thesis is an attempt to complement our knowledge on the logics of support for European integration. It investigates how individuals account for the economic and social consequences of integration and documents the logic underlying one of the most salient issues in the present debate on Europe: redistribution. It investigates the individual and structural effects of redistribution on attitudes towards Europe, with a particular emphasis on how these effects develop across time and across different national contexts. Specifically, this study determines under what conditions European integration is perceived by citizens as a threat to national welfare regimes, and what are the consequences in terms of political allegiance. The causal mechanism is tested at three levels and over three different periods: at the European level (public opinion in Europe Twelve) and from 1986 to 2010, at the national level (public opinion in the Member states of Europe Fifteen), from 1996 to 2006, at the individual level, in 2009, in the twenty seven Member states of the European Union. Findings show that social protection has both structural and individual level effects on support for Europe, providing a narrative for changes in the level of support for Europe over time and explaining a large share of between-country differences, at the aggregate level. At the individual level, both welfare regimes and welfare issues have a strong impact on support for Europe. When it comes to social protection, the European Union works like a distant, yet strong, threat for individuals.

Defence date: 25 July 2012. Examining Board: Pr Mark N. Franklin, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor), Dr. Bruno Cautrès, CNRS – Cevipof Sciences Po Paris (External Supervisor), Pr. Stefano Bartolini, European University Institute, Pr. Russell J. Dalton, University of California at Irvine.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26441>

BECUCCI, Alessandra

L'arte della politica e la politica dell'arte nello spazio europeo del Seicento. Ottavio Piccolomini: contatti, agenti e acquisizioni di arte nella Guerra dei Trent'anni

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Ottavio Piccolomini (1599-1656) was a Tuscan nobleman living the most of his life out the native country in the service of the Habsburg empire across Europe, whose activity has been studied within the framework of



the Thirty Years' War. His participation in the several stages of the conflict, from his youth as a pike-bearer till his maturity as an imperial envoy, has marked most of the contributions on his life and career. This research focuses, instead, on his cultural interests, to understand the process of his self-fashioning as soldier, courtier and patron at the imperial court. By analysing written and visual sources, this work investigates how cultural patronage was instrumental in the construction of Piccolomini's social and political persona and how this was affected by the mobility inherent in his military career. The transnational dimension of his military activity, between Italy, the Habsburg empire, Spain and the Spanish Netherlands inevitably determined the quality, the opportunity and the modality of his purchases of art and luxury goods, and shaped his action as a patron. The analysis of Piccolomini's correspondence sheds light on the importance of agency in the process of acquisition and commission of artworks and shows the pivotal role of an extended, flexible and reliable network of agents (family, comrades, subordinates, other patrons) for the representative needs of someone so often absent from the court on duty. By comparing different episodes in Piccolomini's patronage this research tries to show how investments in art could be used for the building and the maintenance of a social and political reputation and how this was specifically essential for foreign imperial servants in Vienna. By considering the investments in art of a military man, this work presents patronage — usually studied in relation to collectors, art lovers and connoisseurs — as one of the most common expressions for the identity of European nobilities in the early modern time.

Defence date: 6 February 2012. Examining Board: Supervisor: Prof. Bartolomé Yun Casalilla; Prof. Antonella Romano (EUI); Prof. Elena Fumagalli (Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia); Prof. Richard Kagan (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21355>

BERTILOTTI, Teresa

Il palcoscenico della nazione: 1909-1918

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation examines the forms and spaces of entertainment, such as theatres, cinemas and music halls, in Rome between 1911, when celebrations for the 50th anniversary of Italy's unification took place, and the First World War. This was a time characterized by the emergence of popular and mass culture and by the spread of a specifically nationalist culture that changed dramatically after the war against Libya in 1911. By adopting a broad definition of "culture," including both high and low culture, this dissertation explores the ways in which a specific theatrical tradition staged the nation's history, in particular that of the Risorgimento, after Italian unification. It then broadens the analysis to other forms of entertainment. This dissertation argues that the 1909-1911 celebrations were marked by a renewed attention to the "patriotic" tradition, and spurred the emergence of new theatrical and cinematographic productions, which became particularly relevant in the context of the First World War, thus giving substance to the "culture de guerre". I argue that theatre shows and movies avoided representing the violence and suffering that characterized the war, partly because of the existence of various forms of censorship. However, the presence of wounded bodies among the audience gave way to a dual representation, and transformed theatres, cinemas and music halls into privileged spaces where the war and the domestic front met. By taking into account the case-study of a girls' school, I show the gendered dimension of civil society mobilization. Finally, this dissertation analyzes the role entertainment played in "building the enemy," identified with Kultur, and the emergence of a moral discourse about entertainment, which coincided with the spread of popular culture - especially the cinema - and became even stronger and more complex with the outbreak of the First World War.



Defence date: 7 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, IUE (Supervisor) Professor Lucy Riall, IUE (Relatore IUE) Professor Martin Baumeister, Ludwig Maximilians Universität, München (Relatore esterno) Professor Catherine Brice, Université Paris-Est Créteil (Relatore esterno).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25194>

BLOCK, Laura
Regulating Social Membership and Family Ties: Policy frames on spousal migration in Germany
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Migration policy-making in liberal democracies has long been explained by highlighting how “liberal constraints” compel governments to respect individual rights when devising migration policies. Family-related migration is based entirely on the individual right to protection of the family of members of society (citizens or long-term residents). However, family migration has recently been the specific target of restrictive policy reforms across Europe. Thus, in a field where, theoretically, the liberal constraint could be assumed to be strongest, there is increasing restriction. How do liberal democratic states manage to restrict migration in spite of liberal constraints? The thesis explores government strategies that restrict spousal migration while staying within the discursive realm of individual rights. By categorising policy instruments into the two approaches of regulating social membership and regulating family ties, a framework for the analysis of family migration policies emerges. Departing from the constructivist perspective that emphasises the importance of the way problems and solutions are “framed” for any policy analysis, the political debates surrounding spousal migration policies from 2005-2010 in Germany are explored. An analysis of policy documents, parliament debates and in-depth interviews with policy-makers in the legislative and executive reveal the various discursive strategies employed to legitimise restrictive policies or attack them. By circumscribing and scrutinising both the social membership necessary to access the fundamental right to family protection and the family ties in question, restricting spousal migration is legitimised. Supranational EU developments and policy shifts in other European states emphasise the pertinence of the examined German case, as it is situated within a wider European trend. By exploring the perspectives and coping strategies of transnational couples directly affected by the policies in question, a more nuanced understanding of the consequences of regulating membership status and family ties in Germany emerges.

Defence date: 18 May 2012. Examining Board: Rainer Bauböck (Supervisor EUI) Martin Kohli (Co-supervisor EUI) Anne Philips (LSE) Kees Groenendijk (Universiteit Nijmegen).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22685>

BRESSANELLI, Edoardo
After the Eastward Enlargement: The institutionalization of the Europarties and the EU party system
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In the long debate about the EU constitutional and institutional reform which accompanied the Central and Eastern enlargement of the Union, political parties at the European level — in brief: Europarties — have rarely featured. This research, acknowledging the growing role played by political parties in the EU polity and their importance for its legitimization, addresses the following question: what impact has the mega-enlargement of the Union had upon the process of institutionalization of the Europarties and the EU party system? Theoretically, this work draws from the literature on party and party system institutionalization in the developing polities, and makes these concepts ‘travel’ to the European Union. More specifically, it



identifies two main dimensions in the concept of party institutionalization: a 'structural' dimension, referring to party organizational consolidation, and a 'value' dimension, capturing the party value-system and ideology. By treating enlargement as an 'external shock', and relying on the literatures on partisan formation and development, three main propositions are then advanced. In sum, enlargement is expected to have a positive effect on the party structural dimension, but a more negative impact on the value dimension of institutionalization and on the competitiveness of the EU party system. Empirically, the validity of the above propositions is assessed by combining qualitative and quantitative research strategies. On the one hand, the impact of enlargement upon the Europarty organizations is evaluated through an analysis of their 'official stories' and by interviewing Europarty elites and administrators. On the other, its impact on the value dimension is tested by using descriptive and inferential techniques on different data: attitudinal and textual data (Euromanifestos and EU Profiler data) are combined with behavioural data (roll-call votes).

Defence date: 15 March 2012. Examining Board: Luciano Bardi, Adrienne Héritier, Richard Rose, Alexander H. Trechsel (replacing Peter Mair, supervisor until summer 2011).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21356>

BRIGHT, Jonathan

Identification and the Politics of Information Security

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The security of identification systems such as passports and national identity cards is a current policy priority for many governments. False identities allow criminals to cross borders, launder money, claim benefits and gain access to other people's information whilst perceived insecurity in identification systems is widely seen as holding back the development of e-government and online commerce. All over the world, nation states are investing heavily in the security of their identification systems, trying to protect themselves against such threats, especially through the creation of "electronic" identification cards and the increased use of biometric technology. Existing literature on these new identification systems has so far focussed on the politics of security, especially security crises like 9/11, and how the legitimating power of this politics enables the creation of these systems. Many authors have argued that this politics serves expand the powers of government surveillance systems, whilst drowning out competing concerns about the impact these systems may have on human rights such as privacy and liberty, and some have even gone as far as to claim that European nations are developing into "surveillance states". Ten years on from 9/11 it is clear that this literature is at best incomplete. Far from instituting totalising societies of surveillance and control, many of these systems have run into significant trouble following their creation. Some have suffered from years of delay, going vastly over budget in the process others, once created, have seen poor usage of supposedly central features. The implementation of new electronic services remains difficult whilst many question if our borders are really any more secure than they were a decade ago. This thesis seeks to explore what happened, and in so doing provide an insight into how the dynamics of security politics affect the construction of identification systems. Defence date: 01 June 2012. Examining Board: Pascal Vennesson (Supervisor EUI/RSCAS) Christian Reus-Smit (EUI) Christopher Dandeker (King's College, London) Thierry Braspenning Balzacq (University of Namur).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22686>



CAUVIN, Thomas
*National Museums and the Mobilization of History:
Commemorative exhibitions of Anglo-Irish conflicts in
Ireland and Northern Ireland (1921-2006)*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Through the study of commemorative exhibitions arranged at the National Museum of Ireland (Ireland) and at the Ulster Museum (Northern Ireland), this thesis compares the changing representations of three historical conflicts (the 1690 Battle of the Boyne, the 1798 Rebellion, and the 1916 Easter Rising). Beginning with Partition and ending with new permanent military exhibitions in the twenty-first century, the research explores the ways in which the changing representations of these conflicts staged by the two museums have correlated with broader processes of mobilization of history designed to fit the needs of the present. In doing so, the complex relationships between museums and national identity are explored in the two parts of the island. The dissertation reveals how, at first, the two national museums participated in the construction of opposed official narratives, based on Nationalist and Unionist interpretations of the past in Ireland and Northern Ireland. It demonstrates how these initial interpretations of the three conflicts were gradually reassessed in response to changes in Anglo-Irish relations, especially in connection with the Northern Irish conflict and the politics of reconciliation. But the dissertation also explores how the new remit attributed to the two national museums has been shaped by the demands of cultural tourism, marketing strategy, and the new links with audiences, in a way that has served to detach the representations of the three conflicts from the political relations between the island of Ireland and Britain in the narrow sense. The dissertation explores the role of state actors, but is equally concerned with role played by curators, historians, educationalists, community relations personnel, tourism promoters, and audiences in advancing a more 'bottom up' view of the relationships between past and present. It ends by showing how the limited rapprochement of historical narratives that has taken place in recent decades results, in part, from the increasing need of the museums to attend to their audiences (international tourists in Dublin, community groups in Belfast), as well as from wider shifts in the relations between the governments in Belfast, Dublin and London.

Defence date: 14 September 2012. Examining Board: Professor Stephen Smith, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Laura LeeDowns, European University Institute Professor Mary Daly, University College Dublin (External Supervisor) Professor Simon Knell, University of Leicester.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24601>

CHIARELLI, Cosimo
*Immagini di un mito tropicale: rappresentazioni
visive del Borneo tra grafica e fotografia*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Il piccolo regno di Sarawak, nella parte settentrionale dell'isola del Borneo, occupa un posto del tutto speciale nell'immaginario esotico vittoriano. Grazie alla sua posizione geografica, alla ricchezza naturalistica, alla complessità etnica, ma soprattutto all'originale modello di amministrazione coloniale introdotto da James Brooke, fondatore di una dinastia di "Rajah bianchi" che regna sul paese per oltre un secolo (James Brooke 1842-1868 suo nipote Charles 1868-1917 il figlio di quest'ultimo, Vyner 1917-1946), questa regione viene percepita nella cultura europea del tempo come una sorta di "utopia tropicalista" all'interno dell'Impero. Questo mito coloniale si nutre di una ricca produzione di scritti, racconti di viaggio, articoli e pubblicazioni scientifiche e viene celebrato dalla narrativa d'avventura (Joseph Conrad, Emilio Salgari, tra gli altri). Ma è soprattutto attraverso le immagini, illustrazioni di libri e riviste, album di fotografie, lantern slides, che esso penetra in profondità nell'immaginario popolare del periodo. Concentrandosi essenzialmente sulle fonti



visive, questo lavoro persegue un duplice obiettivo. Da una parte, lo studio del corpus iconografico, composto in gran parte di disegni e incisioni, realizzato da viaggiatori, naturalisti, oltre che dagli stessi residenti, permette di isolare e rendere evidenti i processi attraverso i quali le immagini, nella loro produzione, ma ancora di più nella loro circolazione e consumo, concorrono a formare e fissare, una conoscenza condivisa e omogenea, anche se in gran parte immaginaria, di questo paradiso coloniale. Dall'altra, l'analisi approfondita di alcuni casi di studio, intesi come sguardi individuali che rimandano a tipologie differenti di osservatori (sguardo di genere, sguardo antropologico, sguardo coloniale), e in particolare delle immagini fotografiche da loro prodotte in un periodo di tempo relativamente ristretto (tra l'ultimo decennio dell'Ottocento e il primo del Novecento), consente di mettere in evidenza il contributo della fotografia in questo processo di costruzione dell'immaginario; in che modo cioè la nuova tecnica si sovrappone ai precedenti mezzi di rappresentazione, con quali resistenze, adattamenti e stratificazioni. A dispetto della presunta "oggettività" per la quale la fotografia viene preferita, le immagini della ranée Margaret Brooke, dell'antropologo AC. Haddon, o dell'amministratore coloniale Charles Hose, mettono in primo piano la questione della soggettività e della ambiguità della visione, costringendo gli autori, e i destinatari della immagini a mettere a punto specifiche strategie di normalizzazione.

Defence date: 25 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Giulia Calvi, Istituto Universitario Europeo (Relatore) Professor Jorge Flores Istituto Universitario Europeo Professor Luciana Martins (School of Arts, Birkbeck, University of London) Professor Luigi Tomassini (Università di Bologna).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24600>

CHRYSSOGELOS, Angelos-Stylianos
Political Parties and Party Systems in World Politics: A comparative analysis of party-based foreign policy contestation and change
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The argument of this dissertation is that instances of foreign policy change can be best understood as interactions between ongoing dynamics of important aspects of domestic party systems and changes in a state's normative and material international environment. I identify three types of dynamics of party systems: different patterns of coalition and opposition, different patterns of expression of social cleavages through parties, and redefinitions of the meaning attached to the main axis of competition. These dynamics provide partisan actors with the ideational resources to make sense of changes in the international system, contribute to the creation of new (domestic and foreign) policy preferences and bring about political incentives for the promotion of new foreign policies. The pace, content and fields of change are determined by the specific aspects of a party system undergoing change. Using insights from party systems theory and political sociology, the dissertation promotes the idea that the contestation of foreign policy, the engagement of domestic political actors with developments in the international system, and ultimately foreign policy change, all take place within a thick social and institutional structure that prescribes interests and delineates the terms of debate. In this way, this dissertation introduces in the field of International Relations (IR) and Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA) a view of domestic politics that is made up of constrained but enabled political agents, and social structures that impose continuity while containing opportunities for effecting political change. This is a significant departure from existing works on political parties and foreign policy that usually focus on the partisan effect in government or see parties only as carriers of ideologies or societal preferences. This dissertation applies its theoretical framework to three deep historical case-studies (Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, the decision of Canada to enter a Free Trade Agreement with the USA, and Greece's decision to allow Turkey to acquire the status of an EU candidate-member) and four shorter cases in the shape of a plausibility probe. Using the method of structured-focused comparison, the research shows how, in varying historical, social, institutional and international contexts, foreign policy change was brought about by partisan actors who



were constituted by domestic social and institutional structures, but who still found opportunities to engage with these structures and promote their own version of change in accordance with the systemically defined interests of their political parties.

Defence date: 10 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Dr. Friedrich Kratochwil, EUI (Supervisor) Professor Dr. Luciano Bardi, University of Pisa Professor Dr. Sven Steinmo, EUI Professor Dr. Bertjan Verbeek, Radboud University Nijmegen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25205>

CORCORAN, Andreas

Demons in the Classroom: Academic discourses and practices concerning witchcraft at the protestant universities of Rinteln and Halle

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Early Modern Professors of Law in the Holy Roman Empire were more than mere teachers. In judicial matters they were called upon to judge and speak justice / especially in witch-trials. This study focuses on bridging discourses of demonology as they were elaborated and taught at Protestant universities in Northern Germany with the social and cultural sphere of the professors. By coupling an intellectual approach to theories of witchcraft, the role of the Devil and demons, with micro-historical investigations into the social and cultural practices of professors engaged in theorising and judging witchcraft, this study renders a more complex and nuanced contribution to the history of the university, its epistemic culture as well as its impact on its surroundings. This study traces the academic discourses of demonology from the high-times of orthodox belief and persecution to that of scepticism and reform. It does so by focusing on the demonological argumentation and the scientific methods employed by Hermann Goehausen (1593-1632), Heinrich Bode (1652-1720), and Christian Thomasius (1655-1728). What comes to the fore is a system of beliefs that accommodated the Devil, demons and witches in compatible and consistent ways with other intellectual dealings until academic practices, including the rendering of legal decisions in witch-trials and new methods of scientific enquiry (the purging of Scholastic Aristotelianism in the context of the Early German Enlightenment) necessitated a reconsideration of the theoretical principles underpinning the theological, philosophical and political aspects of demonology.

Defence date: 14 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Martin van Gelderen (Supervisor), European University Institute / Georg-August-Universität Göttingen; Professor Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, European University Institute; Professor Hans-Erich Bödeker, Max Planck Institut für Wissenschaftsgeschichte; Professor Brian Cummings, University of Sussex.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26443>

CUSUMANO, Eugenio

Power under Contract: Domestic political constraints and military privatization in the United States and the United Kingdom

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The increasing provision of military support functions such as logistics and armed security by private military and security companies (PMSCs) is often conceptualized as a functional response to new operational, financial and technological imperatives. The tendency to privatize military support functions, however, is also driven by domestic political factors. Drawing on neoclassical realism, I conceptualize the use of PMSCs as a strategy dictated by the need to circumvent the tightening hurdles to the conversion of societal resources into military power. Other things being equal, I argue that the tighter the constraints on the extraction and mobilization



of societal resources, the higher the propensity to rely on the market as a complementary source of military power. I provide evidence for this theoretical connection by drawing a comparative analysis between military privatization in the U.S. and in the U.K. Specifically, I investigate in detail the tendency to resort to private military contractors during U.S. military operations in Iraq and U.K. military operations in Afghanistan. In both cases, the privatization of military support functions provided decision-makers with the possibility to circumvent existing constraints over the recruitment and deployment of active duty and reserve military forces. I then assess the explanatory power of my neoclassical realist explanation of military privatization against other theoretical perspectives, developing two competing explanations based on neorealism and organization theory. Although these theoretical perspectives offer valuable insights on the use of PMSCS, I show that due to its emphasis on domestic political constraints neoclassical realism proves better capable of shedding light on the privatization of military support and its variations across countries and over time. Defence date: 06 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Pascal Vennesson, European University Institute (supervisor) Professor Deborah Avant, University of Denver Dr. Christopher Kinsey, King's College London Professor Francesco Francioni, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22690>

DAVIS, Amber

The Impact of Anti-Immigration Parties on Mainstream Parties' Immigration Positions in the Netherlands, Flanders and the UK 1987-2010: Divided electorates, left-right politics and the pull towards restrictionism

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The rise of anti-immigration parties across Western Europe has put enormous pressure on mainstream parties to adapt their competitive strategies. This thesis tests the hypothesis that mainstream parties have reacted to the rise of an anti-immigration party by taking up more restrictive immigration positions. Previous research on the impact of the rise of an anti-immigration party on immigration positioning is sparse, and centres mostly on the supply side of the political market using one-dimensional left-right explanations, which generally do not provide a satisfactory framework to explain party movement. This thesis is based on a spatial two-dimensional model of political competition and combines analyses of the demand and the supply side of the political market. Focusing on the cases of the Netherlands, Flanders and the UK in the time-period 1987-2010 it shows that parties ultimately respond to electoral pressure when choosing their immigration strategy. The thesis has three main findings. Firstly, voters perceive their parties to have too liberal immigration preferences, causing a persistent anti-immigrant gap to exist. In combination with high divisiveness of the immigration issue for mainstream party constituencies the antiimmigrant gap provides opportunities for an anti-immigration party to emerge strongly in multi-party systems. Secondly, the electoral market on immigration is characterised by conflicting incentives, which makes successfully reacting to an anti-immigration party very difficult, especially for traditional mainstream parties. Thirdly, patterns of political competition on the immigration dimension reflect these conflicting incentives. On the one hand, the high divisiveness of the issue at party level urges mainstream parties of left, centre and right equally to depoliticise. Accordingly, parties tend to compete with relatively liberal immigration positions in the absence of a credible threat by an anti-immigration party. On the other hand, a correlation between the left-right and the immigration dimension on the demand side of the political market at party system level creates a pull towards restrictionism, which is stronger for parties on the right. Once an anti-immigration party presents a credible threat parties indeed react by moving their immigration position closer to that of the anti-immigration party following a left-right logic, sometimes dramatically so. The party system strongly impacts the dynamics of indirect impact: in the UK mainstream parties never lose the initiative on immigration to an anti-immigration party.



Defence date: 20 April 2012. Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck, EUI, for Professor Peter Mair (†), EUI (supervisor); Professor Virginie Guiraudon, National Center for Scientific Research, Paris; Professor Meindert Fennema, Universiteit van Amsterdam; Professor Dirk Jacobs, Université Libre de Bruxelles.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21719>

DESTROOPER, Tineke

The Reshaping of Gender Relations in Wartorn Societies: Women's movements in Guatemala and Nicaragua 1980-2010

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The thesis revolves around the question of how the history of the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan women's movements influences their approach of women's empowerment, and evaluates alternative approaches to women's empowerment. These questions arise from several overlapping puzzles. How is it that in two countries with vocal women's and feminist movements, high levels of violence against women persist and few changes in gender norms are visible? If women's mobilisation during conflict has indeed benefited their post-war social activism, then how come women's organisations remain so dependent on external funding agencies? And how come two countries which are similar in many respects, yielded such different women's movements? Underlying all these issues, is the question of how — dynamics related to — the armed conflict influenced the newly emerging women's movements, and what the impact of these dynamics is on the current women's movements. The first part of the thesis considers the role of three important factors related to the armed conflict: the influence of international actors and donors who entered both countries during the armed conflict and post-war reconstruction, the influence of women's revolutionary mobilisation, and the influence of political polarisation on the strategies of women's movements. In addition to this, the role of ethnicity is analysed for the Guatemalan context. The thesis outlines in detail how each of these factors has over time influenced the development of the women's movement, through mechanisms of individual and organisational learning, and through narrative construction and activation by those actors involved. This analysis challenges the commonsensical idea that women's revolutionary mobilisation has prompted a viable form of women's mobilisation in the post-conflict period. Specifically issues of fragmentation, identity formation, financial independence and one-sided goals are discussed. The second part of the thesis investigates alternative strategies to women's empowerment, such as a private approach — i.e. approaching women's empowerment from the point of view of corporeal and psychotherapeutic feminism. In what ways do organisations adopting a private approach provide new perspectives for the feminist movement? As they articulate new and different goals in the domain of empowerment, they challenge some fundamental ideas on which traditional feminist thinking has been based for a long time. These organisations, *Actoras de Cambio*, *Kaqla* and *Q'anil* articulate the need for a different — Reshaping gender relations in wartorn societies Destrooper v complementary — conceptualisation of women's empowerment and offer practical means to realise this. They thereby also touch upon issues which have been discussed for a longer time within feminist movements, such as the need for a new language which expresses women's daily experiences of oppression more adequately. Juxtaposing the approach of mainstream Guatemalan and Nicaraguan feminist organisations with the work of three feminist organisations adopting a private approach, implies the recasting of the classic public-private divide. This has implications for the approach and priorities of the present day women's movement in both countries. It leads to the conclusion that there is much potential in both countries for a new form of feminism which uses women's personal lives and experience as a key resource to arrive at a more holistic form of empowerment. The thesis thus not only elucidates how armed conflict has influenced the priorities of women's organisations in Guatemala and Nicaragua, but also contributes to a reinterpretation of female and feminist activism and women's empowerment more generally.



Defence date: 18 April 2012. Examining Board: Prof. Donatella Della Porta (EUI); Prof. Maxine Molyneux (Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London); Dr. Marie-Louise Glebbeek (Univ. Utrecht); Supervisor: Prof. Pascal Vennesson (EUI).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22684>

DIJK, Oege

Keeping up with the Medici! Three essays on social comparison, consumption and risk

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis investigates the influence of social comparison (i.e. comparing ones outcomes with others such as neighbours, colleagues, etc) on consumption and risk-taking. The first essay (joint with Robert H. Frank and Adam S. Levine) shows how income growth of the top ranks of the income distribution can decrease overall saving rates through a so-called expenditure cascade. As the higher incomes increase their consumption, those ranked below them also increase their consumption in order not to fall behind too much, which causes those ranked below them to increase consumption as well, etc. These consumption cascades can thus lower saving rates throughout the income distribution. We provide empirical evidence for this phenomenon by showing that several proxies related to financial distress (bankruptcy rates, divorce rates, commute times) are positively associated with increases in inequality. The second essay argues shows that social comparison can induce risk-taking. It shows that with comparison convex preferences social comparison would induce both more risk taking and a preference for negatively correlated gambles. With a laboratory experiment we show that although only a third of subjects display the preference for negatively correlated outcomes typical of comparison-convex utility, those subjects take a lot more risks in a social setting, resulting in significantly higher overall risk-taking. This would both explain the puzzling amount of portfolio under-diversification among households, as well as excessive risk-taking among financial professionals in the run-up to the financial crisis. Finally, the third essay experimentally investigates whether subjects focus on rank or social distance when comparing their outcomes. In the theoretical literature both specifications have been used. No support for a social rank effect is found, but a higher social reference point is found to be positively associated with more risky choices, thus lending credibility to the social distance utility hypothesis.

Defence date: 4 April 2012. Examining Board: Professor Pascal Courty, University of Victoria (External Supervisor); Professor Andrea Mattozzi, European University Institute; Professor Ed Hopkins, University of Edinburgh; Professor Matteo Ploner, University of Trento.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21718>

DRABOWICZ, Tomasz Piotr

Digital Inequalities as Class Inequalities? A comparison of youth in advanced societies in-and outside Europe

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation merges two streams of research hitherto rarely mixed together: class analysis and digital inequality studies. It also focuses on the comparative research of adolescents from advanced societies — a social category relatively underrepresented in studies on digital inequality, partly because of ‘the myth of the cyberkid’ (Facer and Furlong 2001) that is prevalent in the field and that suggests the young people are naturally competent users of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). Additionally, this dissertation deals with the influence of gender on the patterns of inequality in access to the ICTs among adolescents. The dissertation’s empirical basis is that of information on the ICTs possession, skills, and usage collected for 39



countries participating in the 2006 wave of the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) of fifteen year-olds (OECD 2006a, 2006b, 2009a, 2009b). The results of the analysis reported in chapter three of this dissertation allow concluding that the 'old' social class inequalities in the parents' generation are not being reproduced with respect to the 'new' digital inequalities in the children's generation. Among adolescents in 39 countries under investigation (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Macao, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, and Uruguay), social class does not differentiate access to the new forms of cultural capital associated with possession, skills, and usage of ICTs. The differences between service class and working class children (the particular focus of the study undertaken in chapter three of this thesis) are not substantial as far as skills and usage access are concerned, and they depend on the availability of the technology among the general population as far as physical access is concerned. Thus, one may expect that as the Internet penetration rate among the general population increases in the countries in which in 2006 service class adolescents enjoyed substantially higher probability of having the Internet access at home, so the advantage of service class adolescents in these societies will decrease to unsubstantial levels already characteristic of technologically more advanced countries. ii Chapter four of this dissertation investigates how gender exerts its influence on contemporary adolescents with respect to their access to the ICTs. The chapter's focus is on the so-called usage access. Ordinal regression modeling is used as a method for data investigation. The analysis points to the persistence of gender inequality seemingly in favour of boys. In all countries under investigation, boys report using computers and the Internet for educational purposes more often than girls. Controlling for the 2006 value of the national GDP per capita, the level of a country's gender inequality measured by the Gender Gap Index does not have any statistically significant effect on gender gap in educational use of ICTs. A sign of the gender coefficient suggest, however, that the increase in society's gender-equality is associated with the increase in boys' advantage over girls as regards the frequency of ICT/Internet educational use. The possibility that this advantage of boys is in fact a sign of their educational underperformance is discussed. Another possibility is also discussed, namely, that girls' decreased (in comparison with boys) frequency of using computers and the Internet for playing computer games might, counterintuitively, be the source of girls' disadvantage in the future. Chapter five of this dissertation investigates whether one's having the Internet access at home, one's gender, and social class membership of one's father differentiate the frequency of fifteen-year olds' advanced computer use. Multiple Correspondence Analysis, one of the specific methods of Geometric Data Analysis, is used as a method for data investigation. The analysis reveals that the father's social class — operationalized according to the Erikson-Goldthorpe seven-class scheme — does not differentiate adolescents' frequency of computer use. Neither gender nor having the Internet access at home turns out to be a source of substantial inequality in adolescents' computer use, too. In terms of policy recommendations the conclusions prescribed by the analysis presented in this dissertation are as follows. Given the lack of any substantive digital inequality of any kind among adolescents in the countries under investigation neither the public authorities of any level (local/regional/national/supranational) nor the NGOs need to allot money for initiatives aimed at combating digital exclusion among this age category.

Defence date: 13 July 2012. Examining Board: Professor Jaap Dronkers (formerly EUI/Univ. Maastricht) (Supervisor); Professor Fabrizio Bernardi (EUI); Professor Monique Volman (Univ. Amsterdam); Professor Kim Weeden (Cornell University).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23751>



DROUMAGUET, Matthieu

Markov-Switching Vector Autoregressive Models: Monte Carlo experiment, impulse response analysis, and Granger-Causal analysis

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This dissertation has for prime theme the exploration of nonlinear econometric models featuring a hidden Markov chain. Occasional and discrete shifts in regimes generate convenient nonlinear dynamics to econometric models, allowing for structural changes similar to the exogenous economic events occurring in reality. The first paper sets up a Monte Carlo experiment to explore the finite-sample properties of the estimates of vector autoregressive models subject to switches in regime governed by a hidden Markov chain. The main finding of this article is that the accuracy with which regimes are determined by the Expectation Maximisation algorithm shows improvement when the dimension of the simulated series increases. However this gain comes at the cost of higher sample size requirements for models with more variables. The second paper advocates the use of Bayesian impulse responses for a Markovswitching Vector Autoregressive model. These responses are sensitive to the Markovswitching properties of the model and, based on densities, allow statistical inference to be conducted. Upon the premise of structural changes occurring on oil markets, the empirical results of Kilan (2009) are reinvestigated. The effects of the structural shocks are characterized over four estimated regimes. Over time, the regime dynamics are evolving into more competitive oil markets, with the collapse of the OPEC. Finally, the third paper proposes a method of testing restrictions for Granger noncausality in mean, variance and distribution in the framework of Markov-switching VAR models. Due to the nonlinearity of the restrictions derived by Warne (2000), classical tests have limited use. Bayesian inference consists of a novel Block Metropolis-Hastings sampling algorithm for the estimation of the restricted models, and of standard methods of computing posterior odds ratios. The analysis may be applied to financial and macroeconomic time series with changes of parameter values over time and heteroskedasticity.

Defence date: 18 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Massimiliano Marcellino, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Ana Beatriz Galvão, Queen Mary University of London; Professor Hans-Martin Krolzig, University of Kent; Professor Helmut Lütkepohl, DIW Berlin and Freie Universität Berlin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25135>

DUMBRAVA, Costica

Nationality, Citizenship and Ethno-cultural Membership: Preferential admission policies of EU Countries

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In this thesis, I analyse justifications for preferential admission to citizenship based upon ethno-cultural grounds. My point of departure is the puzzling observation that, in matters of membership, states not only differentiate between citizens and foreigners, but also between different categories of foreigners, as well as between different categories of citizens. In the first part of this work, I explore possible justifications for boundaries of membership. I look into arguments of justice, nationalism, liberalism and democracy in order to identify principles for demarcating boundaries and for assessing various claims of inclusion/exclusion. In the second part, I address more specific questions related to the regulation of admission to citizenship. For this purpose, I examine a set of concrete rules of citizenship presently enforced by 27 EU countries. My proposal is to overcome the boundary problem by shifting the focus from the constitution of the boundary towards policies of boundary making. I affirm the principle of general openness of membership that is intended to provide normative corrections to the actual structure of boundaries. Against the common view that perceives citizenship as a fruit that is soft on the inside and hard on the outside, I argue that citizenship should be seen as soft on the inside and even softer on the outside. In order to respond to different claims of



admission, I suggest breaking up the unitary concept of citizenship and distinguishing between legal, political, and identity memberships. This proposal is not meant to weaken or devalue citizenship, but to reaffirm its essentially political value. By rejecting ideas of automatic and inherited citizenship and by insisting upon democratic recognition and commitment to political membership, I aim at recasting admission to citizenship as a transformative process through which individuals not merely receive membership but become members in a political community.

Defence date: 13 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck (European University Institute); Professor Ruth Rubio Marín (European University Institute); Professor Joseph Carens (University of Toronto); Professor David Owen (University of Southampton).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26444>

EFTHYMIU, Dimitris

Taking People As They Could Be: A defence of ideal political theory

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The object of this thesis is to defend ideal political theory from a series of objections that question its theoretical and practical soundness. My preliminary thesis is that ideal political theory is theoretically as well as practically sufficient in terms of providing us with valid normative prescriptions. The first three chapters explore the nature of ideal political theory and provide a qualified defence of its theoretical force whereas the last three chapters are somewhat more practical and focus on whether and how ideal theory can inform political action. In chapter 1 I provide a critical overview of the most recent debates on the nature of ideal theory and show how these are related to meta-ethics. The aim of chapter 2 is to provide a preliminary defence of the necessity and sufficiency of ideal theory for normatively ranking alternative states of affairs as well as for helping us to decide what to practically do. The aim of chapter 3 is to defend the claim that mere incongruence between a theory and the nonideal circumstances of its application does not constitute an argument against its theoretical and practical soundness. In chapter 4 I argue that a fixation on political feasibility, from the part of contextualist political theorists, comes at the price of theoretical incoherence as well as suboptimal and arbitrary suggestions concerning political reforms. In chapter 5 I engage with the real-world problem of climate change and show how ideal political theory can practically serve as a guide for political action in nonideal circumstances. Finally, in chapter 6, I show in what ways the complex reality of partisan party politics and political pluralism is compatible with ideal political theory.

Defence date: 3 February 2012; Examining Board: Professor Peter Wagner, University of Barcelona and formerly EUI (Supervisor); Professor Martin Van Gelderen, EUI; Professor Andrew Mason, University of Southampton; Professor Glen Newey, Helsinki Collegium

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21374>

EL-ENANY, Nadine

Refugee Law in the United Kingdom and the European Union: The constitutive and subversive effects of immigration and border control

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis examines the evolution of United Kingdom (UK) and European Union (EU) refugee law, arguing that there is a problematic relationship between immigration and asylum law in both contexts. UK asylum law emerged initially as an exception to generalised immigration restriction. The origins of the legal concept of asylum lay within the discretionary confines of immigration law — to this extent refugee law was partly constituted by the immigration and border control regime. Similarly the UK's first asylum law took shape



in the context of restrictive intergovernmental cooperation between immigration ministers taking place at the European level in the 1980s and 1990s. It is argued that the UK welcomes aspects of EU cooperation that boost its own administrative capacity, but rejects European influence where this threatens to impinge upon its discretion to shape its domestic asylum regime. The UK's flexible opt out allows it to participate in EU measures according to these preferences. This thesis questions whether the EU should tolerate such cherry-picking in respect of a sensitive area of law that affects the lives of vulnerable individuals. While harmonisation demands the setting of minimum asylum standards, the first stage asylum directives consist of an unhappy compromise in permitting a wide scope for discretion for Member States in applying the directives, resulting in diverse practices across the EU. This is untenable in light of the persistence of the Union's "one chance of asylum" rule. Further, it is argued that even if adequate reform of substantive internal protection standards is possible, this is insufficient in the absence of comprehensively addressing the relationship between migration and border control and asylum. In the EU, it is argued that exclusionary migration policy subverts the protective potential of its refugee law. While elements of European refugee law might suggest that EU cooperation embodies an improvement on international protection standards, the EU's exclusionary migration and border control regime severely limits access to protection.

Defence date: 10 February 2012. Examining Board: Professor Bruno de Witte (supervisor), EUI; Professor Damian Chalmers (co-supervisor), London School of Economics; Professor Marie-Bénédicte Dembour, University of Sussex; Professor Marise Cremona, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21375>

ELCIN, Mert

Lex Mercatoria in International Arbitration Theory and Practice

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This dissertation suggests a new theory of lex mercatoria that takes into account the complex and spontaneous order of international commerce. Since the emphasis is put on the nature of this order, the concept of lex mercatoria is examined as an ex post governance mechanism resolving contractual disputes with a view to maintaining and restoring the order of international commerce, without focusing on the traditional distinction of the doctrine between national and non-national legal rules applicable to the substance of such disputes in explaining the concept. The aim is to reflect lex mercatoria's subtle effect on the practice of international arbitration, and to provide an explanation of lex mercatoria as a solution to the problems of the institution of international arbitration in terms of uncertainty and unpredictability of awards, rather than representing it as a factor aggravating those problems. Lex mercatoria is defined as the law of adjudication of the disputes arising from international commercial contracts on the basis of a few substantive and procedural principles, under which the reasonable expectations of the parties to a particular contract become the single source of their contractual rights, obligations and risk allocations. The argument is that lex mercatoria can be applied to both the choice of law analyses and the substance of the disputes in international arbitration. In choice of law analyses, lex mercatoria addresses specific difficulties relating to the conflict of laws through a principled decision making, such as the applicable conflict rules, and the interpretation of the parties' intentions as to the applicable substantive rules. In its substantive application, lex mercatoria deals with, either as lex contractus or as lex fori, the interpretation, supplementation and correction of the contract as well as the applicable national laws in accordance with the basic principles, on which the order of international commerce rests.

Defence date: 26 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Cafaggi (EUI Supervisor) Professor Francesco Francioni (EUI) Professor Sandrine Clavel Université de Versailles-Saint Quentin Professor Fabrizio Marrella Università Cà Foscari di Venezia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25204>



ERTEM, Özge

*Eating the Last Seed: Famine, empire, survival and order
in Ottoman Anatolia in the late 19th century*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation explores the social and cultural history of two Anatolian famines in the late-Ottoman Empire, situating them in the economic and political environment of the 1870s. It focuses on the central Anatolian famine of 1873/75 and the eastern Anatolian famine of 1879/81. It investigates how and why these disasters emerged, and how the local, imperial and foreign actors in Ottoman lands experienced and perceived them. It argues that particular socio-economic and political environments transformed droughts and natural events into severe disasters. It is at the crossroads of social, cultural and environmental history, but focuses more on relationships between people than relations between people and nature. Thus, despite the fact that it draws on environmental historical sources and findings in several instances, it mainly contributes to the social and cultural history and narratives of Ottoman Anatolia. It asks the following questions: 1) How did the famines impact the everyday lives of various communities in central and eastern Anatolia? 2) How were the famines perceived by imperial, local and foreign actors? 3) In what ways did these disasters threaten the internal and external legitimacy of the Ottoman state? 4) How did the famines create the conditions for the emergence of social clashes, and also for the development of solidarities within and between different communities? It demonstrates that famine led to simultaneous cases of violence and solidarity. Economic problems crosscut religious-ethnic tensions and socio-economic problems and ordinary political complaints, when merged with famine, were expressed as communal tensions as well as solidarities. Famine was not the sole reason for this however, it became one of the most significant triggers of social, political, ethnic and religious unrest in the following decades in a region already exhausted by war-time requisitions, plundering, violence and poverty. Defence date: 25 September 2012. Examining Board: Professor Anthony Molho (EUI); Professor Stephen Anthony Smith (EUI); Professor Cengiz Kirli (Bogazici University); Professor Engin Deniz Akarli (Sehir University).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24603>

FABBRINI, Federico

*Fundamental Rights in Europe: Challenges and transformations
of a multilevel system in comparative perspective*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This PhD thesis deals with the protection of fundamental rights in Europe. Today, in Europe, fundamental rights are simultaneously protected at the levels of the states, of the European Union and of the European Convention on Human Rights. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the implications of this multilevel architecture and to examine the dynamics that spring from the interaction between different human rights standards in Europe. To achieve this task, the thesis develops a “neo-federalist” narrative based on an empirical and conceptual comparison with the federal arrangement for the protection of rights of the United States of America. Rejecting both a “sovereignist” and “sui generis” approach to the study of fundamental rights in Europe, the thesis argues that only a comparative approach can shed light on the comprehensive set of dynamics which are at play in the European multilevel architecture. The thesis identifies two recurrent challenges in the interplay between different state and transnational human rights standards — a challenge of ineffectiveness and a challenge of inconsistency. It explains that these challenges arise when transnational law operates either as a floor or as a ceiling of protection for a specific human right. In addition, the thesis maps the most important transformations taking place in the European system and assesses their impact on these challenges. To provide empirical evidence for its arguments, the thesis then considers four case studies.



First, the right to due process for suspected terrorists. Second, the right to vote for non-citizens. Third, the right to strike. Fourth, the right to abortion. Since these case studies cover all the four “generations” of rights traditionally identified in constitutional scholarship (civil, political, social and “new generation” rights), the thesis aims to offer a complete analytical framework which can also be useful for future research on the protection of other fundamental rights in Europe.

Defence date: 7 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Miguel Poiates Maduro, European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Marta Cartabia, Justice – Italian Constitutional Court Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute Professor Vicki Jackson, Harvard Law School.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22701>

FAGERENG, Andreas

Three Essays in Household Finance

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contains three chapters relating to the field of household finance. In the first chapter household life cycle investment behaviour is investigated using a panel of Norwegian administrative data and tax records. Dealing with selection and identification issues, the data suggests a double adjustment as people age: a rebalancing of the portfolio away from stocks as households approach retirement, and a peak in stock market participation around the time when they reach retirement. A theoretical model predicting these life cycle patterns of investment behavior is then provided. This is achieved by extending existing models with a per period participation cost in risky asset markets and a small perceived probability of being cheated. In the second chapter the relation between household financial asset holdings and unemployment is investigated. Consistent with a simple theoretical model, the data shows increased savings and a shift towards safer assets in the years leading up to unemployment, and depletion of savings during unemployment. This suggests that at least some households can foresee and prepare for upcoming unemployment, which indicates that private savings can complement publicly provided unemployment insurance. The final chapter identifies the causal effect of lump-sum severance payments on non-employment duration in Norway by exploiting a discontinuity in eligibility at age 50. A severance payment worth 1.2 months’ earnings lowers the fraction re-employed after one year by six percentage points. This effect is decreasing in wealth, which supports the view that the effect of severance pay should be interpreted as evidence of liquidity constraints. Finding liquidity constraints in Norway, despite its equitable wealth distribution and generous welfare state, suggests they are likely to exist also in other countries.

Defence date: 23 April 2012. Examining Board: Professor Luigi Guiso, supervisor, Einaudi Institute for Economics and Finance; Professor Russell Cooper, European University Institute; Professor Monica Paiella, University of Naples “Parthenope”; Professor Kjell Salvanes, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21720>

FERRÍN PEREIRA, Mónica

What is Democracy to Citizens? Understanding perceptions and evaluations of democratic systems in contemporary Europe

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The object of this thesis is Europeans’ orientations to democracy. It is argued in this dissertation that an important variable has been missed in the literature, namely, citizens’ cognitive support for democracy. By including this concept in the analysis of Europeans’ support for democracy, a number of aspects which



had been much uncertain until now are inspected. First, conceptual clarification of support for democracy is possible, by distinguishing different types of orientations to democracy. Second, and from an empirical perspective, classical indicators of support for democracy are examined, in order to assess for validity. Interesting results have emerged from the analysis: 1. Determining the structure and the levels of affective support for democracy in Europe. The classic churchillian indicator ('democracy best') overstates levels of affective support for democracy in Europe. The structure of affective support for democracy is in fact not homogeneous across Europe, but differs substantially from one group of countries to the others. 2. Mapping types of democrats across Europe. There are different types of democrats across Europe, depending on their cognitive orientations to democracy. These are not evenly spread within each country, but there is correspondence between the structure and levels of affective support and the predominant type of democrats in a country. 3. Studying why people are dis-satisfied with democracy in Europe. The congruence hypothesis (are citizens' orientations to democracy meaningfully related among them?) is tested. Most citizens are indeed fairly congruent: cognitive and affective supports have an impact on the evaluations of their democratic systems. As such, not only is it possible to determine some of the causes of dis-satisfaction with democracy, but also to claim that the indicator of satisfaction with democracy does reasonably well as a measure of general support for the performance of the regime.

Defence date: 26 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Alexander Trechsel, European University Institute (supervisor); Professor Hanspeter Kriesi, European University Institute; Professor José Ramón Montero, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid; Professor Bernhard Wessels, Social Science Research Centre Berlin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25196>

FINCK, Michèle

Sub-national challenges to Europe's constitutional structure

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

This LL.M. thesis investigates how European Union law reacts when sub-national actors behave as an autonomous level of public authority. It will look at how supranational law has traditionally dealt with sub-national actors and then examine whether Article 4(2) TEU, introduced into the European legal order by the Treaty of Lisbon, constitutes a new interpretative device having the potential to change the ways in which European Union law looks at these entities. My analysis will show firstly, that the sub-national scale has become increasingly important, both at domestic and European scales, during the past decades, something which is now also reflected by primary law since the enactment of Article 4(2) TEU. It will be seen secondly that it remains unclear whether this provision stands for the direct recognition of local and regional self-government or whether the latter is recognized only indirectly as forming part of the Member State's national identity. Thirdly, it will be seen that the case law preceding the insertion of Article 4(2) TEU into the framework of supranational law is rather heterogeneous. This draws a picture of incoherence as in some areas of the law the Court creates space for sub-national autonomies while in others it does not. Whether this will change under the influence of Article 4(2) TEU largely depends on how this provision will be interpreted in future times. I will illustrate that the Court could opt either for a bold or a more cautious approach in this respect. While the first option would allow to gently create some space for sub-national actors within EU law without conflicting with firmly established principles of the supranational legal order, the second approach could remedy the incoherence that currently characterises this area.

Award date: 26 November 2012. Supervisor: Professor Giorgio Monti, European University Institute

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26554>



FORONI, Claudia
Econometric Models for Mixed-Frequency Data
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis addresses different issues related to the use of mixed-frequency data. In the first chapter, I review, discuss and compare the main approaches proposed so far in the literature to deal with mixed-frequency data, with ragged edges due to publication delays: aggregation, bridge-equations, mixed-data sampling (MIDAS) approach, mixed-frequency VAR and factor models. The second chapter, a joint work with Massimiliano Marcellino, compares the different approaches analyzed in the first chapter, in a detailed empirical application. We focus on now- and forecasting the quarterly growth rate of Euro Area GDP and its components, using a very large set of monthly indicators, with a wide number of forecasting methods, in a pseudo real-time framework. The results highlight the importance of monthly information, especially during the crisis periods. The third chapter, a joint work with Massimiliano Marcellino and Christian Schumacher, studies the performance of a variant of the MIDAS model, which does not resort to functional distributed lag polynomials. We call this approach unrestricted MIDAS (U-MIDAS). We discuss the pros and cons of unrestricted lag polynomials in MIDAS regressions. In Monte Carlo experiments and empirical applications, we compare U-MIDAS to MIDAS and show that U-MIDAS performs better than MIDAS for small differences in sampling frequencies. The fourth chapter, a joint work with Massimiliano Marcellino, focuses on the issues related to mixed-frequency data in structural models. We show analytically, with simulation experiments and with actual data that a mismatch between the time scale of a DSGE or structural VAR model and that of the time series data used for its estimation generally creates identification problems, introduces estimation bias and distorts the results of policy analysis. On the constructive side, we prove that the use of mixed-frequency data can alleviate the temporal aggregation bias, mitigate the identification issues, and yield more reliable policy conclusions.

Defence date: 7 September 2012. Examining Board: Professor Massimiliano Marcellino, EUI, Supervisor; Professor Tommaso di Fonzo, Università di Padova; Professor Eric Ghysels, University of North Carolina; Professor Helmut Lütkepohl, Humboldt University Berlin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23750>

FÉTEIRA, Lúcio Tomé
*'United (Should) We Stand?' On the interplay between European
and national competition law after regulation 1/2003*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The enactment of Regulation 1/2003 radically changed the rules for the application of Art. 101 and Art. 102 TFEU, replacing the existing system of prior administrative authorisation by one of a directly applicable exception coupled with the possibility of national authorities applying Art. 101(3) TFEU. Concerns over substantial consistency in the application of European competition law ("ECL") were the main reason for the introduction of the so-called rule of convergence under Art. 3 of Regulation 1/2003. Although Art. 3 expanded and gave statutory weight to the assertion of supremacy of ECL over national competition law ("NCL"), initially acknowledged in the *Walt Wilhelm* judgement, it did not rule out completely the possibility of Member States applying stricter NCL to unilateral conduct adopted by undertakings (Art. 3(2) second sentence). *Prima facie*, the exception would cover national provisions prohibiting the abuse of economic dependence/superior bargaining power, resale below cost/at a loss, as well as some types of unilateral conduct not related to economic dependence (e.g. boycott). An inquiry into four selected jurisdictions (France, Germany, Italy and the UK) reveals that not all national provisions whose primary goal is "the protection of competition on the market" (Rec. 9 of Regulation 1/2003) should be taken as a legitimate manifestation of



plurality compatible with the concerns over substantive consistency mirrored in Art. 3(2) second sentence. The primary reason for this selective approach is that some national provisions, in particular those that prohibit per se resale below cost/at a loss, want a valid economic rationale for the purpose of competition law. Conversely, other stricter national provisions may be regarded as performing a complementary role vis-à-vis ECL, as it may be the case of the prohibition of economic dependence applied to the automotive and food-supply sectors. Despite the substantial changes introduced by Art. 3 in the relationship between ECL and NCL, Art. 3(2) second sentence can be regarded as a continuation of the case law inaugurated by the *Walt Wilhelm* judgement, recognising, albeit in more limited terms, that “unitas in diversitate” is an integrating part of competition law.

Defence date: 26 April 2012. Examining Board: Professor Heike Schweitzer, Universität Mannheim and European University Institute (Supervisor) Professor Hans-Wolfgang Micklitz, European University Institute Professor Lorenzo F. Pace, Università degli Studi del Molise Professor Harm Schepel, Kent Law School.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22695>

GASCH TOMÁS, José Luis

Global Trade, Circulation and Consumption of Asian Goods in the Atlantic World: The Manila galleons and the social elites of Mexico and Seville (1580-1640)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

In the last three decades, many historians have analysed the development of new consumption patterns and changes in demand during the early modern period. The development of global trade during the early modern era has led to great interest in the historiography in trade and the consumption of long-distance products, such as American groceries, as well as Asian manufactured goods and groceries in the Atlantic world, particularly Europe. Given the significance that such processes had on trade and demand during the economic and social transition from the early modern to the modern eras, most these studies have focused on eighteenth-century Europe. However, few studies on the trade and consumption of import products in Europe and the Atlantic world have focused on the processes of market formation and commoditisation of such products. Market formation and the commoditisation of import products in Europe and the Atlantic world should not be taken for granted in history, since these processes were long in duration and complex in their development and geographical configuration. In fact, commoditisation of import products during the early modern epoch, besides not being always successful, was associated with colonial and commercial processes that in many cases took place in spaces and periods other than in eighteenth-century Europe. This thesis addresses a piece of this story. This dissertation focuses on the trade, circulation and consumption of Asian manufactured goods, such as Chinese silks and porcelains, in the Hispanic empire from about 1580 to 1640. This addresses the trade and the not-always commercial circulation of Asian manufactured goods in the Hispanic world by placing the Pacific Ocean and the Americas in the very centre of the analysis. Furthermore, the dissertation studies the consumption of these products by the elites of two different continental areas of the Hispanic empire, one American - New Spain - and another European - Castile. By raising the significance of the trans-Pacific axis of exchange of exchange of silk for silver, and of the Americas as principal centres of consumption of Asian goods to Castile by the end of the sixteenth century and the early seventeenth century, this thesis aims to demonstrate that the demand expansion for, commoditisation, and market shaping of Asian goods in the Atlantic world was a complex process, one in which not only the Cape route and the Indian Ocean but also the trans-Pacific trade and the American elites played inescapable roles.



Defence date: 29 October 2012. Examining Board: Professor Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla (EUI) – Supervisor; Professor Luca Molà (EUI); Professor Harold James (Princeton University); Professor Jan de Vries (University of California at Berkeley).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24609>

GIRARD, Pascal

*Les complots politiques en France et en Italie de la fin de la
Seconde Guerre mondiale à la fin des années 1950*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

[no abstract available.]

Thesis in four volumes.

Defence date: 9 October 2012. Examining Board: Professor Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, IUE (Supervisor); Professor Laura Lee Downs, IUE; Professor Marc Lazar, Science Po Paris; Professor Philippe Buton, Université de Reims (External Co-Supervisor).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24605>

GOMES DE ANDRADE, Norberto Nuno

*The Right to Personal Identity in the Information
Age: A reappraisal of a lost right*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis presents a novel conceptualization of the right to personal identity: one that is adapted to the current technological environment in which we live, and that anticipates future technological developments. The study provides a comprehensive analysis of the right to personal identity, tracing its historical origins and main juridical developments from the Roman period to the present (and future) time. It also distinguishes the right to identity from other rights (such as the right to privacy and the right to data protection), thus contributing to the autonomy of this legal figure. This study puts forward a reconceptualization of the right to personal identity as a right that encompasses, controls and protects a series of different types of information related to or constitutive of our personal identity (digital, genetic, neural). Further to a right over information, the right to identity is presented as a right that regulates a series of identity movements and transformations between different ontological levels of “being” (possible <-> real; actual <-> virtual). Thus, the right to identity is the right to have one’s identity attributes registered (real <-> possible), as well as the right to be recognized and identified (possible <-> real) according to those defining features. The right to identity also encompasses the right to be represented as one wishes (virtual ?? actual) — that is, the right not to be misrepresented; the right to multiple identities (virtual <-> actual) — that is, the right to create, control and uphold different identities in digital environments (such as pseudonyms and heteronyms); and the right to delete and recreate oneself (actual <-> virtual), an identity movement that encompasses the right to be forgotten (and, consequently, the right to start again), as well as the eventual right to undergo genetic (post-human) and neural (memoryediting/ deletion) transformations. Following a postmodern conception of identity (as antiessentialistic, dynamic and multiple), the right to personal identity is defined as the right to be unique and different, not only from others but also from oneself. Further to this theoretical framework, the thesis also presents the foundations for an identity-regulatory system that grants the individual with the necessary and operational means to manage, control, change or delete his or her identity(ies).



Defence date: 24 February 2012. Examining Board: Prof. Giovanni Sartor, EUI/Supervisor; Prof. Miguel Poiaras Maduro, EUI; Prof. Yves Pouillet, University of Namur; Prof. Jon Bing, Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21376>

GOMEZ MARTINEZ, Raul

Changing Choices, Changing Elections: A study of volatility and vote-switching in six Western European countries

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

It is often argued that elections in established Western European democracies have become more unstable during recent decades. Much scholarly work has thus focused on the study of changes in election results in order to understand the causes of this apparent increase. In doing so, volatility has been usually associated with voter instability, but the individual-level mechanisms of electoral change have been subject to very scarce research. This thesis is an attempt to shed more light on this providing a comparative account with data from dozens of elections in six Western European countries. It first investigates how and to what extent different types of behavior translate into changes in election results. Findings show that most of the volatility is caused by the action of switching voters. Due to the presence of canceling out, the relationship between the proportion of switchers and volatility is, however, far from perfect, although it can be approximated by introducing some of the variables that intervene in the translation of switching into net change. The second part of the thesis focuses on vote-switching and provides two main findings. First, inertia molds voters' preferences and impacts on their future behavior, which explains why most of the switching that takes place in elections is produced by young adults. Second, variations in the number of switchers across elections tend to be caused by the impact of short-term factors in the form of cyclical peaks. These peaks are usually followed by subsequent periods of stability. Sometimes, however, volatility produces changes in the terms of competition and generates a new equilibrium in the number of switchers at subsequent elections. This seems to be the reason why Western European voters appear more unstable in recent decades.

Defence date: 27 June 2012. Examining Board: Prof Mark Franklin, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor José Ramón Montero, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (External Supervisor); Professor Wouter van der Brug, University of Amsterdam; Professor Adrienne Héritier, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22693>

GOTTLIEB, Charles

Macroeconomic Policies and Agent Heterogeneity

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis contributes to the understanding of macroeconomic policies' impact on the distribution of wealth. It belongs to the strand of literature that departs from the representative agent assumption and perceives agent heterogeneity and the induced disparities in wealth accumulation, as an important dimension of economic policy-making. Within such economic environment, this thesis analyses the impact of three macroeconomic policies, namely monetary policy under the form of inflation targeting, fiscal policy under the form of asymmetric transfers, and finally retirement policies by shedding light on how household allocate their financial wealth over the life cycle. The first chapter of this thesis explores whether a higher inflation target induces more households to hold real assets rather than money holdings, thereby leading to a higher aggregate capital stock. It shows that a higher inflation target can lead to welfare improvements, when the economy is parametrized to US data. Such policy shows to be welfare improving, as the higher stock of



aggregate capital reduces the real interest rate, which improves the welfare of indebted households. The second chapter of this thesis is joint work with A. Fagereng and L. Guiso. It provides novel empirical evidence on the life cycle patterns of the extensive and the intensive margin of stock market participation over the life-cycle. Also we provide a model that replicates the life cycle patterns of the conditional risky share and the participation rate, by introducing a fixed per period cost friction and a limited trust friction. In the third chapter, co-authored with M. Froemel, we analyse whether asymmetric transfer policies can be a pertinent short run policy instrument to overcome distortions arising from the lack of insurance opportunities for households due to financial market incompleteness. We show that asymmetric transfers can improve welfare, when transfer programs are pro-borrowers rather than lump-sum or pro-lenders.

Defence date: 24 February 2012. Examining Board: Giancarlo Corsetti, Arpad Abraham, Juan Carlos Conesa, Jonathan Heathcote.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21035>

GOUSIA, Aikaterini
Essays on Healthcare, Long-term Care and Retirement
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis focuses on three distinct topics around healthcare and ageing. The first chapter assess the effectiveness of the current regime that regulates the entry and geographical distribution of pharmacies in Italy. Using a structural model from the recent literature on entry I find that the public interest view is not supported in the Italian case. Alternative policies that combine entry deregulation and markup reduction are found to achieve the same if not better geographical coverage by pharmacies, higher supply of pharmaceutical services, entry by new pharmacists and important government savings. The second chapter seeks to see whether financial literacy can be a factor that affects demand for private long-term care insurance. Using detailed data from the Health and Retirement Study I construct two comprehensive indices for financial literacy that capture various aspects and degrees of financial skills and knowledge. Using an instrumental variables approach I find that those with higher financial literacy are more likely to own private long-term care insurance. The third chapter investigates the effect of gradual retirement on a variety of health outcomes. Using a regression discontinuity approach I find that partial retirement has a preserving health effect in old age contrary to full time work that is found to deteriorate health. The effect of partial retirement on health is in fact larger in magnitude, suggesting that the health effects of working are non linear in old age.

Defence date: 13 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Pascal Courty, University of Victoria (External Supervisor); Professor Jerome Adda, European University Institute; Professor Manos Matsaganis, Athens University; Professor Gilberto Turati, University of Turin.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24595>

GOUVEIA, Jaime Ricardo Teixeira
A quarta porta do inferno : o clero e a luxúria no espaço luso-americano (1640-1750)
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Structured in seven chapters, this dissertation has a well defined scientific purpose: to study the lustful behaviors of the clergy that, according to Liguori, gives access to the fourth door of Hell, and also to inquire about what mechanisms of monitoring and discipline existed to ban the access of that door, the strategies, the resources, the available agents and structures to reach that aim, and the result of their concrete action in the Luso-American space between 1640 and 1750. Despite the appreciate labor of the Portuguese and Brazilian



historiographies, the topic of this thesis was never touched deeply with historical sources, particularly using the comparative method. It is not, however, the virginity of the issue, the only reason that explains the option. To search the historical reality through the production of historical knowledge is a process that must be constructed from scientific problems. Thus, there are two main lines of enquiry that structured this thesis in order to argue two ideas that perseverated until know on the historiography. The first one deals with the argument that sees the clergy present on the Atlantic as an uncontrolled group and its lustful evidence as a colonial policy and consequently as a Brazilian exclusivity. According to this theory the endemic dimension of the lustful behaviors of the clergy in Brazil was the result of inoperative and complacent institutions of monitoring, control and discipline. The second one, connected with the first, has to do with the hypothesis of the Inquisition as a "hide-blame" court which protected lustful clerics. To review both theories constructed in studies not devoted exclusively to the study of the vigilance and control of the clergy's behavior in the reported spaces it was necessary to look not only to the judicial institutions but also to their interactions with the society, affiliating the study, by this reason, to the religious and ecclesiastical history, in general, and to the social history of the clergy, in particular, considering simultaneously the related politico-institutional, social and intercultural aspects. Thus, this thesis has the purpose to answer to questions such as: Which mechanisms of monitoring and discipline of the clergy existed in the Luso-American space? Did these mechanisms have different politics for persecution lustful ecclesiastics in different territories? Could one see colonial Brazil as a "tropic of sins", as an American exclusivity? Two different politics, two different churches having the lustful evidence in Brazil an intentional political purpose? The majority part of the written and printed sources elected to answer the posed questions have a judicial nature (ecclesiastical and inquisitorial) and were crossed, analyzed and criticized in a synchronic and diachronic comparative perspective.

Defence date: 29 October 2012. Examining Board: Professor Bartolomé Yun Casalilla, EUI (Supervisor); Professor J.P. de Matos Paiva, Universidade de Coimbra (External Supervisor); Professor Antonella Romano, EUI; Professor Pedro Cardim, Universidade Nova de Lisboa.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24607>

GUBAREVA, Marita

*Casanova's Histoire de ma vie in Twentieth Century Cinema
(Adaptation, Interpretation, Reception from Volkoff to Fellini)*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Casanova's memoirs have inspired an incredible number of books, commentaries, and creative reinterpretations. While the reception of this text in literature has been analyzed in many studies, relatively little attention was paid to the analysis of films based on the book. The aim of this thesis is to fill in this gap. The study argues that film adaptations of a text can be regarded as part of its general reception and treated as creative reinterpretations which explore the potential meanings of the original and are anchored in a certain context that they inevitably reflect. These theoretical and methodological issues are addressed in the first part of the thesis. The second and third parts are dedicated to the analysis of the structure of Casanova's *Histoire de ma Vie* and its four screen adaptations (the films of Alexandre Volkoff, 1927, Luigi Comencini, 1969, Federico Fellini, 1976, and Ennio Flaiano's script of 1968), respectively. The study demonstrates how the semantic exploration of the original text in each case was influenced by various extra-textual factors: production determinants, aesthetic and genre issues, the filmmaker's tastes and background, the cultural environment, etc. It shows how the perception of Casanova changed over the 20th century and analyzes the mechanisms which determined these changes. The thesis thus advances our knowledge and understanding of the European cultural history and can be regarded as a case study which contributes to the theoretical discussion of film adaptations as a branch of reception studies.



Defence date: 9 July 2012. Examining Board: Professor Arfon E. Rees (EUI) Supervisor; Professor Martin van Gelderen (EUI); Professor Frank Burke (Queen's University, Ontario); Professor Vito Zagarrìo (Università degli Studi Roma Tre).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23998>

GUIDI, Mattia

Explaining and Assessing Independence: National competition authorities in the EU member states

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This Ph.D. dissertation aims at answering two questions, which are closely related to each other: 1. How do politicians decide about the independence they give to regulatory agencies? 2. Is there a link between the amount of independence which an agency enjoys and the way in which it performs its tasks? The first question investigates the factors that lead politicians to delegate in the field of competition policy. The second question concerns, more broadly, the relationship between costs and benefits of delegation. This dissertation focuses on national competition authorities (NCAs) in the EU member states, being antitrust one of the few really “European” policies, enforced in the same way in all the countries by the European Commission and by the NCAs. The main empirical analysis (Chapter 3) tests a theoretical framework, based on both original hypotheses and previous contributions. In order to measure formal independence, an index based on several features of agency autonomy has been developed. The results confirm the two original hypotheses advanced in this work. On the one hand, the degree of independence of NCAs is influenced by political polarisation and by the presence of big firms in the national economy (the higher the polarisation, the higher the negative impact of big firms on independence). On the other hand, independence is related to EU membership: the longer the country has been member of the EU, the more independent the NCA is. These findings have been “cross-checked” with a series of interviews with expert and members of competition authorities in France, Italy, and Greece (Chapter 4). In Chapter 5, the hypothesis of a relationship between independence and performance has been tested. According to the results of this statistical analysis, greater formal independence leads competition authorities to investigate more cases and to issue more decisions.

Defence date: 28 May 2012. Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Héritier, European University Institute (supervisor); Professor Mark Franklin, European University Institute; Professor Jacint Jordana, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Professor Andreas Dür, Universität Salzburg. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22688>

HANCOX, Emily

The Scope of EU Fundamental Rights: An analytical approach

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The scope of EU fundamental rights is in a general state of confusion. This thesis takes an analytical approach to the case law, focuses on how the Court of Justice has conceptualised cases dealing with fundamental rights. This approach goes beyond the use of misleading labels, often used to disguise any extension of the scope of fundamental rights. As a result of this, the case law on general principles is recategorised so that there are three main categories of Member State action falling within the scope of EU fundamental rights. These are, when the Member State acts based on a power conferred by the EU, when Member State action preconditions the exercise of an EU right and when a national measure is affected by EU legislation. The post-Charter case



law is then considered against the backdrop of this recategorisation. The general trend suggests that the Charter has not affected the scope of EU fundamental rights. The potential impact of accession to the ECHR is then considered.

Award date: 26 November 2012. Supervisor: Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26438>

HELLQUIST, Elin

Creating 'the Self' by Outlawing 'the Other'? EU foreign policy sanctions and the quest for credibility

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The European Union (EU) turns increasingly to negative sanctions - a classical tool of international relations and the sharpest expression of the EU's common foreign and security policy (CFSP) - in response to a variety of norm violations in world politics. This thesis investigates how the EU positions itself and receives a position on the world scene by using sanctions. Regardless of whether sanctions successfully induce target change or not, they signal distance to some actors and proximity to others. In recognition of sanctions' deeply relational character beyond the sender-target polarity, the thesis juxtaposes the EU's self-understandings with the perceptions of a significant bystander: the African Union (AU). The thesis exposes patterns of disagreement and consensus as concerns logics of action, autonomy and volume of the sanctions policy, as well as policy linkages between sanctions and other external actions. It combines qualitative and quantitative analysis of European Parliament debates on sanctions between 1999 and 2012 with scrutiny of official documents and semi-structured interviews at the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa. The analysis reveals that self-oriented justifications dominate EU discourse on sanctions. Policymakers are concerned with how to successfully inflict harm on the targets, but mechanisms for making targets change are discussed only exceptionally. Instead, proponents and critics reason about sanctions in terms of the good or bad they do to the EU as a sender, and in particular to the Union's credibility as an international actor. This thesis disputes the artificial separation between material and symbolic types of sanctions, to instead demonstrate the need to distinguish between primarily self-oriented and primarily target-oriented sanctions. While the AU draws on the European experience in institution building and has high esteem of the EU's resource capacity, it favours ideational autonomy in its own sanctions doctrine against unconstitutional changes of government. AU perceptions show that the EU has a credibility deficit as an external sender of sanctions. Deep-rooted historical impressions of Europe subsist and are strongly associated with the former colonial powers. The EU's use of sanctions seems to add to these impressions rather than to challenge them.

Defence date: 10 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Stefano Guzzini, Uppsala University and Danish Institute for International Affairs; Professor Friedrich V. Kratochwil, formerly EUI (Supervisor); Professor Ulrich Krotz, RSCA/EUI; Professor Antje Wiener, Hamburg University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25199>

HERLITZ, Per Anders Kristian

Choice: An essay on pluralism, value conflicts and decision-making

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis examines decision-making in value conflicts, and argues in favor of a unified approach to decision-making that accepts partial success of a plurality of decision-making methods, and that uses these as alternative heuristic tools the appropriateness of which is established and guided by interpretative and creative reasoning. This general conclusion is reached in numerous steps. First, an uncontroversial form of



prima facie pluralism is accepted as the point of departure. Second, the diversity of value conflicts as well as the variety of different relations that values can have to each other (the degree of comparability) is established. Third, the impact of representations and the importance of the selection of matter for reasoning are illustrated and named the problem with representation. This, fourthly, undermines the possibilities of monistic value theories to dissolve conflicts, but also means that explanatory models of values need to account for both currencies of values and the way in which representations of the world are created. Such types of explanatory models are dubbed explanatory pluralism. Once the problem with representation and need for explanatory pluralism are settled, it is shown that prevalent approaches to decision-making (including maximizing methods, subsumption under principles, and by Aristotle inspired approaches that assign importance to judgment) have some merit, but all fail to account for the complexities surrounding what it is like to make a choice in a value conflict. The only way of dealing with these complexities is by combining a plurality of first order methods so that these can be matched with particular situations with the assistance of interpretative and creative reasoning. A unified approach to decision-making that furthermore accepts the necessity of its procedural nature as well as the dialectical relation between holding a value and making a decision manages best to deal with the identified problems.

Defence date: 8 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Christine Chwaszcza, Univesität zu Köln, formerly EUI (Supervisor) Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute Professor Steven Lukes, New York University Professor John Skorupski, University of St.Andrews.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22692>

HERMANIN, Costanza

Europeanization through Judicial Enforcement? The case of race equality policy

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Ten years after its enthusiastic adoption in 2000, the Race Equality Directive (RED) - a deeply innovative and indeed overall far-reaching piece of equal treatment legislation — seems to be still little enforced at the level of European courts. Why? Neither a sudden retrenchment of race discrimination in Europe, nor the inaptitude of the policy to generate European Union (EU)-law litigation, can easily explain the scarce signs of the extensive judicial enforcement that characterise other EU equal treatment policies, such as those on EU-nationality, gender and age. This study zooms in on the realm of domestic politics and judicial enforcement to inquire into cross-sectional and cross-national variations in the implementation of EU equal treatment policy. To do so, I rely upon analytical tools developed by three branches of EU studies scholarship — Europeanization, compliance and judicial politics literature — and I apply them to the yet unexplored domain of race equality policy. Tracing the process of transposition, in the first place, and analysing case law databases and expert interviews with legal practitioners, in the second place, I inquire into compliance and judicial enforcement in three EU countries: France, Germany and Italy. The findings of this comparative study confirm a very limited judicial enforcement of the RED, especially as domestic patterns of adversarial litigation in the domain of race equality are concerned. I explain this divergence looking at the ‘containment’ action that domestic policymakers may exert on directives at the moment of transposition. In the case of the RED, this action crucially impinged on aspects likely to determine enforcement dynamics, such as those elements of the process regulating access to judicial redress. This work shows that in the case of a policy measure such as the RED, focused on individual judicial redress and mainly targeted towards disadvantaged end-users, the harmonization of some process elements is crucial to determining converging implementation dynamics. If Europeanization is contained at the moment of transposition, judicial enforcement can be seriously



hindered at the national as well as the supranational levels even in presence of domestic legal mobilization. In addition to that, the thesis shows how limited raceconsciousness is to be found in contemporary European jurisprudence as well as in the claims filed by antidiscrimination law applicants.

Defence date: 23 May 2012. Examining Board: Professor Adrienne Heritier (EUI/RSCAS) (Supervisor); Professor Lisa Conant (Univ. Denver); Professor Bruno De Witte (formely EUI/Univ. Maastricht); Professor Daniel Sabbagh (CERI, Sciences Po, Paris).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22689>

HIEN, Josef

Competing Ideas: The religious foundations of the German and Italian welfare states

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis investigates the influence of political Catholicism and Catholic social doctrine on the evolution of the continental European welfare regimes. Paradoxically it finds that the doctrine had less influence on the formation of welfare regimes in countries where Catholicism was strong in contrast to countries where it was in a weak minority position. This finding does not only challenge many of the accounts that have perceived and analyzed religious influences on welfare state formation as a static and quantifiable variable but also addresses and rivals most postulations of mainstream welfare state theories such as Logic of Industrialism, Power Resource, Class Coalition and Employer Centered Approaches. In contrast to these postulations this thesis finds that welfare in continental Europe evolved during the 19th century and most of the 20th century as the result of a battle over ideas and worldviews between different societal groups and their political outlets. Which idea and worldview makes its way into institutional implementation is not primarily connected to the mere numerical strength or power resources of its societal and political representation but is a function of the performance of the programmatic ideas themselves. Decisive is how they strive in competition with other programmatic ideas. Two mechanisms stick out that determine whether programmatic ideas are successful: the performance and evolution of the idea in a process of ideational competition and the degree of ideational compatibility of a programmatic idea other ideas that enables the formation of ideational and political coalitions. The programmatic ideas and hence the worldview that performs these two tasks best wins its way into institutional implementation. Though, ideational competition, evolution and implementation is not solely endogenous to the battle of ideas but structured through a variety of exogenous factors such as the institutional (election system, mode of governance, degree of enfranchisement) and structural-material environment (pace of industrialization, spatial diffusion of economic development, number of ideational competitors). The thesis will show against the backdrop of the Italian and German welfare state development, from the end of the 19h century to the present, that these battles of ideas and worldviews were a major driver in how continental European political economies were structured during the 20th century.

Defence date: 20 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Sven Steinmo (EUI Supervisor); Professor Stefano Bartolini (EUI); Professor Mark Blyth (Brown University); Professor Wolfgang Streeck (Max Planck Institute).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24614>

HJORTSØ, Ida Maria

Three Essays on Imbalances in a Monetary Union

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics



This thesis investigates the implications of imbalances within a monetary union. In the first chapter, I study how international financial frictions lead to international imbalances and affect optimal fiscal policy in a two-country, two-good DSGE model of a monetary union. I show that the presence of international imbalances affects the optimal conduct of cooperative fiscal policies when the traded goods are complements. Government expenditures optimally play a cross-country risk sharing role which is in conflict with the domestic stabilization role: optimal fiscal policy consists in setting government expenditures such as to reduce international imbalances at the expense of higher domestic inefficiencies. In the second chapter, I assess the implications of strategic fiscal policy interactions in a two-country DSGE model of a monetary union with nominal rigidities and international financial frictions. I show that the fiscal policy makers face an incentive to set fiscal policy such as to switch the terms of trade in their favour. This incentive results in a Nash equilibrium characterized by excessive inflation differentials as well as sub-optimally high current account imbalances within the monetary union. There are thus non-negligible welfare losses associated with strategic fiscal policy making in a monetary union. The third chapter investigates empirically the degree of risk sharing in the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), using two different methods. The first measure relates to the capacity of consumption smoothing. This measure indicates that risk sharing is rather low and that the introduction of the common currency did not lead to higher intra-EMU risk sharing. The second measure is based on the welfare losses associated with deviations from full risk sharing. These welfare losses have fallen since the introduction of the common currency. However, this is mostly due to changes in macroeconomic risk - not to changes in risk sharing per se.

Defence date: 15 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Giancarlo Corsetti, University of Cambridge (External Supervisor) Professor Gianluca Benigno, London School of Economics Professor Russell Cooper, Penn State University Professor Henrik Jensen, University of Copenhagen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24598>

HORAN, David

Essays on Innovation, R&D Policy and Industrial Clusters

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

The first chapter studies how government should allocate R&D subsidies when firms interact through their R&D decisions. In practice, public agencies often distribute funding on a case-by-case (CbC) basis ignoring indirect effects that may arise due to firm interaction. The paper finds that when complementary knowledge spillovers occur among firms receiving support to research on independent products, knowledge spillovers induce complementary R&D interactions and CbC funding is socially excessive. By contrast, when no knowledge spillovers occur among firms receiving support to research on substitute products, product market rivalry induces substitutive R&D interactions and CbC funding is socially insufficient. An adjusted CbC rule is then proposed which corrects the inefficiency in CbC funding arising from a general pattern of bilateral influences. The second chapter presents a model of the agglomeration of an oligopolistic industry to study the effect of cluster size on firm performance and firms' incentives to cluster. The model captures a distinctive feature of agglomeration among firms which produce close substitutes: the interaction of agglomeration externalities and negative pecuniary externalities. The paper finds that i) the performance of cluster firms exhibits a rise-and-fall pattern with respect to cluster size; ii) neither complete agglomeration nor complete dispersion of firms is socially desirable; and iii) firms' unilateral incentives drive them to agglomerate completely. This suggests that the private incentives to agglomerate of competing firms may be socially excessive. The paper also compares the performance of cluster and isolated firms, which is relevant for situations where geography or government constrains firms' location decisions. The third chapter develops a model to study how government should subsidize investment, e.g. R&D, when firms are located in clusters and agglomeration externalities are present, e.g. local knowledge spillovers. The analysis



focuses on industry spatial patterns characterized by a single core and peripheral cluster. The paper finds that asymmetries between core and peripheral cluster sizes create differential subsidy effects: i) the additional effect of a subsidy on cluster firm investment is relatively stronger for a peripheral firm subsidy (expansion effect); and ii) the crowding-out effect of a subsidy on non-cluster firm investment is relatively stronger for a core firm subsidy (sitting-duck effect). We find the sitting-duck effect dominates the expansion effect. The main policy implication is that if government is justified in funding both core and peripheral firms then alongside core firm subsidies, government must provide adequate funding to peripheral firms to counteract the sitting-duck effect. The paper also finds that case-by-case subsidization is biased towards favouring firms in the core cluster.

Defence date: 31 August 2012. Examining Board: Professor Pascal Courty, University of Victoria (External Supervisor); Professor Andrea Mattozzi, European University Institute; Professor José Luis Moraga-González, VU University Amsterdam; Professor Alfonso Gambardella, Università Commerciale “Luigi Bocconi”.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21717>

HÜTTEMANN, Suzan Denise
Principles and Perspectives of European Criminal Procedure
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis shall contribute to European Criminal Procedure, a rapidly evolving area of EU policy that has attracted much attention, but has also been subject to criticism. The research will first identify and analyse the main rationales of this area. Since the Tampere European Council of 1999, mutual recognition has become the most fundamental concept of judicial cooperation in criminal matters and has experienced a steep career, having been adopted by Art. 82 TFEU. When the principle of mutual recognition was introduced, it was based on an analogy to the free movement of goods. This analogy has often been regarded as flawed. Moreover, there has always been a notion of mutual recognition in judicial cooperation as well. The study will show how these two factors have influenced the development of the area, and how policy concepts, such as the principle of mutual trust, have had a greater influence on the development of the law than any legal doctrine. The lack of a coherent approach to the area of judicial cooperation and the unsystematic combination of different legal orders have caused unforeseen frictions for the individual. These will be illustrated by an analysis of the law of transnational evidence-gathering according to the European Evidence Warrant and the proposed European Investigation Order. It will be shown that most of the problems result from the lack of a uniform allocation of jurisdiction and from an overly confined understanding of fundamental rights in the context of judicial cooperation. By analysing the nature and purpose of jurisdictional rules in a national and a European context, the thesis aims at uncovering the theoretic foundations on which a uniform allocation of jurisdiction could be built. Finally, the thesis analyses the role of fundamental rights in judicial cooperation. It will uncover the ineptness of a nation-state oriented interpretation of fundamental rights to adequately address the problems of mutual recognition and argue for a European understanding of transnational judicial rights.

Defence date: 15 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Neil Walker, EUI / University of Edinburgh (Supervisor); Professor Marise Cremona, EUI; Professor Valsamis Mitsilegas, Queen Mary, University of London; Professor Kimmo Nuotio, University of Helsinki.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24001>

JANCZUK-GORYWODA, Agnieszka
Private Regulation and European Integration: Evidence from the payments, professional services and housing sectors
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law



This thesis analyzes the role of private regulation in European integration. Taking three selected sectors—payments, professionals and housing—as a testing ground, this thesis portrays the actual functioning of private regulation in the EU and looks at the mutual correlation between the process of European integration and private regulation. The study follows along the European and national lines in three countries: Germany, Poland and the UK. The role of private actors in European integration has not been duly acknowledged in the Treaties, and there has been little scope for the participation of private regulators among the institutions pursuing European policies. However, private regulation has always been present in Member States, and fragmented private rules could constitute barriers to the internal market. Despite the lack of an institutional framework for European private regulation, the launch of European integration has triggered the transformation of business and professional associations in Europe. The literature, however, has focused on the role of interest associations in affecting public policy processes. Less attention has been given to the role of private organizations in formulating rules governing market transactions. This thesis shows that regulatory functions performed by private organizations—that is, rulemaking, monitoring and enforcement—have gradually been shifted towards the supranational level. This process has intensified in recent years due to increased efforts by the European Commission to enroll private organizations in the integration process and an increased focus on the completion of the internal market. At the same time, the role of national private regulators has remained significant. Private rules and enforcement practices are of great relevance as they do not only complement publicly made rules but very often affect the content of such rules.

Defence date: 9 May 2012. Examining Board: Professor Fabrizio Cafaggi, European University Institute, Florence (Supervisor); Professor László Bruszt, European University Institute, Florence; Professor Katharina Pistor, Columbia University, New York; Professor Marek Safjan, European Court of Justice, Luxembourg.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22696>

KAZEJAK, Izabela

Official Policy and Local Responses: Jews in Wrocław and Lviv: a comparative perspective, 1945 to 1970s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation examines the process of re-establishment of Jewish communities in two cities: in Wrocław, a city that passed after 1945 from Germany to Poland, and in Lviv, a city that passed from Poland to Soviet Ukraine. This process was thus overseen by two different Communist regimes. The dissertation compares the similarities and differences in the policies of the two regimes. The attempt to re-establish Jewish life largely failed and the dissertation explains why the effort to create communities that were self-identified as Jewish yet loyal to the Communist state did not succeed. The first chapter looks at the prewar history and wartime destruction of the Jewish communities in Breslau in Germany and in Lwów in Poland. The dissertation then goes on to trace the efforts of the postwar regimes, supported by those Jews who had survived the Holocaust and who chose not to leave Eastern Europe, to reconstitute Jewish life. It examines the history of these communities up to 1968 in the case of Wrocław and up to the 1970s in the case of Lviv. The comparison is explored in relation to five inter-related contexts. The primary context is that of the official policies towards Jews of the government of the Polish People's Republic and of the government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Chapters 2, 3 and 4 examine the aims and effects of these official policies, highlighting the many similarities in the policies between the two regimes. The second context of enquiry is directly related to the first and concerns how central policies were implemented at the local level. The contexts relating to official policy and its local implementation intersect with a third context, namely, that which relates less to Communist ideology and policy and more to the particular national contexts of Poland and Soviet Ukraine. The fourth context explores both popular and official antisemitism and how



this shaped the fate of the postwar Jewish communities in Wrocław and L'viv. The fifth context is how the economic and social modernization that the Communist regimes carried out affected the development of the Jewish communities.

Defence date: 14 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Steve Smith (EUI/ Supervisor); Professor Claudia Kraft, University of Siegen; Professor Pavel Kolar, EUI Professor; Tarik Cyril Amar, Columbia University.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22682>

KORKMAZ, Gizem

Network Structure Matters: Applications to R&D collaboration, collusion, and online communication networks

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies the interplay between network structure and strategic decision making given the backdrop of economic and social networks. The first two chapters study how firms' incentives to invest in costly R&D are affected by the pattern of R&D collaborations in a certain industry. These two chapters propose formal models that build upon and enrich the previous literature, which abstracted from two crucial dimensions of the problem. The first chapter introduces the possibility that inter-firm links aiming at R&D collaboration could facilitate market collusion. The second chapter incorporates network-based externalities resulting from informational flows and congestion that are associated with R&D collaborations. These chapters suggest that the benefits of possible inter-firm collaboration must be reevaluated from the point of their welfare consequences. The last chapter aims to improve our understanding of how collective action spreads in large and complex networks in which agents use online social networks as communication tools. To this end, we develop a dynamic game-theoretic model of the "on-set of revolutions" that focuses on the local spread of information in order to study how network structure, knowledge and information-sharing interact in facilitating coordination through online communication networks.

Defence date: 20 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Elena Carletti, EUI; Professor Rense Corten, Tilburg University; Professor Jose Luis Moraga-González, VU University of Amsterdam; Professor Fernando Vega Redondo, Supervisor, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25137>

KYRIAKOU, Nikolas

An Affront to the Conscience of Humanity: Enforced disappearance in international human rights law

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This PhD thesis takes issue with the practice of enforced disappearance as a multiple and complex human rights violation and covers various topics related to enforced disappearance. The point of departure is the historical development of the UN reaction to enforced disappearance and the creation of special mechanisms within that organization, which were drawn up in order to confront this practice. Linking the main theme with public international law, the thesis continues with the examination of the sources of law, both treaty and customary based, and juxtaposes the definitions of enforced disappearance that are found in international instruments with a view to ascertaining whether any discrepancies exist. In the subsequent chapters, the main methodological tool is the cross-jurisdictional comparative and interpretive assessment of the practice of three different human rights bodies, namely of the Human Rights Committee, the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. In this connection, the thesis identifies the areas of convergence and divergence in the work of these bodies. Further, the thesis also engages in the



discussion of two significant topics that are directly related to the general theme, namely the right to truth and the phenomenon of extraordinary renditions. With regard to the right to truth, the main focus is on the interplay of this right with amnesty laws. At the same time the latter's compatibility with international law is examined. As for extraordinary renditions, the argument that is advanced is that this phenomenon is a new form of enforced disappearance and that it must be confronted as such. Overall, the thesis centres on the UN Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances and assess the evolution of human rights protection that this convention brings about.

Defence date: 27 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Francesco Francioni, European University Institute; Professor Manfred Nowak, (Universität Wien); Professor Olivier de Frouville, (Clare Hall, Cambridge).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22700>

LANG, Jan Hannes

Uncertainty, expectations, and the business cycle

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis adds to the recent quantitative literature that considers variations in uncertainty as impulses driving the business cycle. In chapter one a flexible partial equilibrium model that features heterogeneous firms, uncertainty shocks and various forms of capital adjustment costs is built in order to reassess whether temporarily higher uncertainty can cause recessions. It is then shown that while uncertainty shocks to demand can cause the bust, rebound and overshoot dynamics reminiscent of recessions, uncertainty shocks to total factor productivity are likely to lead to considerable and prolonged booms in economic activity. The reason for this result is that while the expectational effect of uncertainty shocks is negative and similar in magnitude for both types of uncertainty shocks, the positive distributional effect is an order of magnitude larger for total factor productivity than for demand. Chapter two then derives and implements an identification strategy for uncertainty shocks within a Structural Vector Autoregression framework that is consistent with the way these shocks are commonly modeled in the literature. For the US it is shown that such model consistent uncertainty shocks lead to considerable booms in investment and employment and only explain a small fraction of the variation in the cross-sectional sales variance. Once uncertainty shocks are identified as the shocks that only affect dispersion upon impact, they cause a moderate drop, rebound and overshoot of investment and a large increase in the cross-sectional dispersion of revenues. The results suggest that the standard timing assumption that the expectational effect of uncertainty shocks leads the distributional effect seems questionable. Finally, chapter three analyses endogenous variations in uncertainty and their effect on aggregate dynamics that result from imperfect information in the presence of occasional regime shifts. In a tentative model parameterization to the German manufacturing industry during the Financial Crisis it is shown that after a temporary regime shift imperfect information leads endogenously to higher forecast standard errors compared to full information, as well as higher cross-sectional dispersion of mean forecasts and forecast standard errors. It is then shown that these endogenous variations in uncertainty can lead to considerable downward amplification and some propagation of aggregate investment and revenues during a temporary downward regime shift.

Defence date: 15 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Russell Cooper, Penn State University (External Supervisor); Professor Árpád Ábrahám, European University Institute; Professor Cristina Arellano, Federal reserve Bank of Minneapolis; Professor Steve Bond, University of Oxford.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24597>



LANZAROTE GUIRAL, José María
*Prehistoria Patria: National identities and europeanisation in the
construction of prehistoric archaeology in Spain (1860–1936)*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis analyses the construction of prehistoric archaeology in Spain from a transnational perspective. Drawing influence from several historiographical fields, such as history of science and nationalism studies, I argue that the constitution of prehistory as a fully institutionalised discipline can only be acceptably explained as a social and cultural history of entangled scientific practices. This focus on the personal agency is firstly used to overcome the limitations of traditional histories of archaeology, understood as pure history of ideas and discovery accounts, and secondly to articulate a research project, in which several trends of analysis converge. While dealing with the birth of prehistory in the 19th century, crucial questions pertaining to history of science are studied, such as Darwinism and the conflict between religious and scientific interpretations on the origins of humanity. These subjects, which are analysed in light of the complex process of secularisation of European societies in modernity, have been considered with regard to the Spanish case but from a transnational perspective; the construction of prehistory is marked by the tensions created within an international scientific community in formation, that of the prehistorians, by the nation-state building process. Presented as the first chapter of national histories, prehistory became enmeshed, especially in the first half of the 20th century, in the cultural construction of national identities in Europe. For these reasons, this *histoire croisée* of prehistory has paid particular attention to the role of cultural and scientific transfers across European borders in the shaping of the discipline. By so doing, I set out to deconstruct nationalist narratives, such as the alleged “Spanish scientific backwardness” and the “colonial archaeology” of the French and German scholars in Spain. Summing up, this research is not about Spanish protagonism or particularism, but about Spain’s participation in a cultural and scientific phenomenon that, animated by either emulation or competition, was essentially transnational.

Defence date: 23 January 2012. Examining Board: Prof. Antonella Romano (EUI) - Supervisor; Prof. Bartolomé Yun Casalilla (EUI); Prof. Michael Werner (École des Hautes Études en sciences sociales); Prof. José Álvarez Junco (Universidad Complutense de Madrid).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20737>

LAZARO, Christophe
*La fabrication juridique d'un corps hybride : regard pragmatique
sur les rapports entre droit et technologies prothétiques*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Grâce au développement de technologies de plus en plus complexes susceptibles de s’immiscer dans l’organisme, corps et artefacts semblent en passe de connaître un degré d’hybridation jamais atteint jusqu’alors. Certaines technologies prothétiques émergentes - comme les bio-implants ou les puces électroniques - sont incontestablement de nature à bouleverser nos représentations du corps humain, si ce n’est notre nature anthropologique elle-même. A ce titre, ces technologies sont à la source de nombreuses inquiétudes et nourrissent, dans le champ juridique et éthique, un très vif débat qui se situe principalement sur le versant politique de la réglementation et de la gouvernance. L’objectif de la présente étude est d’élargir le champ de l’investigation consacrée aux rapports entre droit et nouvelles technologies en portant l’attention sur la pratique juridictionnelle, afin de mettre en évidence les problèmes posés par l’hybridation à partir de litiges auxquels les cours et tribunaux ont déjà été confrontés. Ceux-ci étant souvent en première ligne lorsqu’une technologie inédite affecte l’une ou l’autre sphère d’activité humaine, il est alors possible d’observer comment le droit s’adapte au changement technologique. A partir de trois cas d’étude distincts, relevant du droit travail,



du droit antidiscriminatoire et du droit du sport, nous montrons d'une part comment les juges résorbent les tensions résultant d'une pluralité des manières de saisir l'hybridation entre homme et artéfacts dans le chef des protagonistes du litige. D'autre part, nous mettons l'accent sur les dispositifs et moyens - qu'ils soient externes au droit (les axinomies, les mesures, les statistiques de la biomédecine) ou internes (les standards, les catégories, les critères) - qu'utilisent les protagonistes d'un litige, et en particulier le juge, lorsqu'ils sont confrontés à l'irruption d'entités problématiques, comme l'est le corps hybride, dans des situations litigieuses. Cette approche pragmatique permet de faire apparaître la singularité du travail réalisé par les juges pour concilier l'émancipation de la personne par la technique et son intégration et sa participation à un ordre commun.

Defence date: 12 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Sartor, Institut universitaire européen (directeur de thèse); Professor Serge Gutwirth, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (codirecteur de thèse); Professor Yves Poulet, Université de Namur; Professor Loïc Azoulay, Institut universitaire européen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25203>

LEISS, Johann Ruben

Article 103 of the UN Charter: Strict hierarchy as a last resort

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

Due to the growing proliferation and specialisation of international law and its actors, on the one hand, and the rising activities of the UN Security Council, on the other, the risk for possible conflicts of UN law with other law increased strongly. This prompted debates on a hierarchical nature of the Charter and in particular its Article 103 which deals with conflicts between UN law and other international law. This thesis—after introducing the theoretical background of the concept of hierarchy and linking Article 103 to the discussion on hierarchy in international law in the light of the broader discourse on pluralism versus constitutionalism—analyzes Article 103 on the basis of a pragmatic interpretative approach. In light of various judgments that dealt with possible conflicts between UN law and other law techniques will be discussed that enable Courts that have different concepts of the international legal order to avoid possible conflicts. This thesis argues that the real value of Article 103 is the one of an interpretative guideline that unfolds supremacy of UN law by dialogue and accommodation rather than by hierarchy in a strict sense. Article 103 should be applied as a hierarchical rule—in the strict sense—only as a 'last resort' once all possible venues of harmonious interpretation are exhausted. By such an approach Article 103 is more likely to maintain the coherence and the unity of the international legal system under the umbrella of the UN Charter. However, when it comes to the limits of harmonious interpretation, in cases of so-called genuine conflicts, UN law should be granted hierarchical supremacy on the international level; international and domestic Courts should exercise judicial restraint—but only under similar conditions to the ones that were formulated in the Solange approach by the German BVerfG or the Bosphorus approach by the ECtHR.

Award date: 26 November 2012. Supervisor: Professor Marise Cremona, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26374>

LEITE, Bruno Martins Boto

Lire le livre du corps par le livre du Monde : essai sur la vie, philosophie et médecine d'Estêvão Rodrigues de Castro (1559-1638)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The present study offers an analysis of the life and thought of Estêvão Rodrigues de Castro, a Portuguese philosopher and physician working in the court of Grand Duke of Tuscany in early seventeenth century. It traces Rodrigues de Castro's intellectual development from the time he studied medicine at the University



of Coimbra to his activity as a physician in Florence and university professor of medicine in Pisa, showing the connections between his philosophical thought and medical theories and practices and placing these in the cultural context of seventeenth-century Portugal and Tuscany. For a long, historians have attributed a very specific role to Portugal in the history of early-modern philosophy. Ruled by the Tridentine canon, Portuguese culture was seen as dominated by scholasticism and Tridentine theology, a culture based by and large on Aristotelian philosophy. Little (or even none) space for alternative philosophical trends was recognized to exist in Portuguese early-modern culture. This study focusing on the development of philosophical and medical thought of Estêvão Rodrigues de Castro demonstrates that the theory of Portuguese intellectual homogeneity is fundamentally incorrect. The thesis argues that Castro's thought was characterized by a renewed appropriation of ancient Greek atomistic theories. This innovative theoretical approach was generated in Portuguese context and then incorporated by the Florentine medical actors and institutions. More broadly, this study demonstrates the place and importance of this Portuguese physician in the European cultural framework.

Defence date: 12 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Antonella Romano (Supervisor); Professor Giulia Calvi, University of California, Berkeley; Professor Luís Miguel Carolino, Museu de Ciência da Universidade de Lisboa; Professor Alessandro Pastore, Università degli studi di Verona.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24610>

LEMAIGNAN, Marion

*Une souveraineté de papier au miroir de l'Europe :
publier Christine de Suède entre 1654 et 1689*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Christine de Suède (1626-1689) devient après son abdication en 1654 un phénomène politique à l'échelle européenne. La singularité de son statut ainsi que sa volonté de conserver une action politique après l'abdication suscite une certaine prolifération d'écrits qui circulent dans toute l'Europe jusqu'à sa mort. Ce travail vise à analyser ce que signifient les actions de publication hétérogènes qui se concentrent autour d'elle. Dans cet objectif, on montre combien les dix années d'itinérance qui suivent l'abdication sont un temps crucial de « fabrication » de l'abdication. On montre ainsi combien l'absence d'appartenance territoriale de Christine de Suède questionne ses contemporains quant à sa place dans l'espace européen. Son instabilité politique et l'élaboration de nouvelles modalités de pouvoir font l'objet de la seconde partie de cette recherche. Ses stratégies visant à faire reconnaître une autorité politique se modifient avec sa sédentarisation à Rome et elle parvient finalement à asseoir une souveraineté absolument inédite sur la scène locale de Rome. Ce sont les caractéristiques matérielles, iconographiques et théoriques de cette souveraineté que l'on met alors au jour. Enfin, dans la troisième partie de la thèse, on considère l'impact de ces publications dans et sur l'espace européen. On voit ainsi la manière dont est publié et instrumentalisé son caractère extraordinaire dans l'ordre européen, puis on étudie comment ce phénomène de publication façonne un espace politique européen spécifique qui, de simple agrégat, devient organisateur. Cette étude montre ainsi la singularité de ce parcours politique à l'époque moderne. Dans ce cadre, on saisit combien le genre est un outil politique plus qu'une catégorie ontologique. Cette recherche montre également le rôle politique que détient le processus de publication au XVIIe siècle ; c'est ainsi une autre histoire du politique que l'on propose qui s'émancipe de son cadre juridico-diplomatique traditionnel. Enfin, cette étude fait apparaître un autre cadre européen en mesure d'offrir une appartenance à un personnage singulier et atypique.

Defence date: 20 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Giulia Calvi, IUE (Directrice de thèse); Professor Christian Jouhaud, EHESS-CNRS; Professor Marie-Louise Rodén, Université de Kristianstad; Professor Antonella Romano, IUE.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22683>



LESSIG, Jyrki Johannes
*Essays on Stability of the Classical Gold Standard: Money supply,
international capital mobility and symmetry of business cycles*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The three essays of the thesis have the common topic of monetary integration and financial instability in Europe during the period of precious metal standard in the second half of the 19th century. The first essay discusses mainly European business cycles and their inter-country symmetry from 1865 to 1913. An indicator is developed to measure the symmetry in a way which depicts temporal changes in the development. The main result of the study is that symmetry of European business cycles increased considerably from the late 1870s, and was strongest in the heyday of the Classical Gold Standard, in the 1880s and 1890s. Nevertheless, there was a clear decrease in symmetry of business cycles in half of the country-pairs of the sample during the last decades before the First World War. The second essay studies the impact of international capital transfers on inter-country symmetry of business cycles in the second half of the 19th century. Money stocks in financially advanced European countries were found to be connected with both domestic investments and capital exports in those countries which could export capital. New money tended to be directed to foreign investments rather than domestic ones. As investments had a crucial impact on economic growth, international differences in growth of money supply, and differences in growth rates of investments and net capital exports determined international differences in cyclical growth rates. The third essay studies the possibility that money supply was determined endogenously in the advanced European economies in the late 19th century; the evolution of banking as a cause of that endogeneity, and the consequences of this development on capital flows between countries participating in the pre-First World War gold standard. It is found that money was supplied by the private banking sector independently of the gold stocks and independently of central banks' monetary policy, rendering the financial system potentially unstable. It is also found that money supply in financially advanced countries was connected with indebtedness of peripheral countries.

Defence date: 30 January 2012. Examining Board: Prof. Giovanni Federico (EUI) - Supervisor; Prof. Youssef Cassis (EUI); Prof. Rui Esteves (University of Oxford); Prof. Lennart Schön (University of Lund).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20695>

LUYCKX, Lieselotte
*Soviet DPs for the Belgian Mining Industry (1944-1960): The
daily struggle against Yalta of a forgotten minority?*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The liberation of Western Europe from Nazism meant the freeing of a high number of foreign citizens and soldiers. Many among them had been brought here for the purpose of (forced) labour in the Nazi war economy. In March 1945, 245,730 displaced persons (DPs) were counted in occupied Germany, of which 45,587 were Soviet citizens.¹ The Soviet Union, like the other countries involved, expressed early on their wish to repatriate their own citizens. The repatriations were agreed upon in Yalta (February 1945) and were taking place at a large scale from May 1945 onward. As a result, by December 1945 the refugee organization at that time (the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration or UNRRA) had 21,435 Soviet citizens under its care, a number that had decreased to 6,770 in June 1947.² Whereas the Allied initially predicted that repatriation would reach 98%, this expectation was completely crushed by the end of 1945. It started to sink in that the Soviet citizens still remaining in Western Europe at that time did not intend to return home.³ In general, their reluctance was motivated by fear for what might happen to them upon their return. In certain cases, the Soviet DPs (especially among the prisoners of war) had fought with the Nazi troops, which made their fear for retaliation well founded. Stalin nevertheless was very suspicious toward all



Soviet citizens who had been in contact with the Western way of life. Consequently, he labelled all Soviet DPs in the West as (potential) traitors, which led to thorough check-ups and (potentially) severe punishments upon their return. As rumours about such retaliations started to spread among the DPs still remaining in camps in the West, the number of voluntary repatriates started to go down. Other explanations why people did not wish to return were because they wanted to continue their new life in the West, whether they had found a partner here or not. At the turn of the year (1946 / 1947), the Western Allies were still trying to find a solution for the displaced persons that remained in DP-camps spread over Germany, Austria and Italy. As returning home was no longer a valid option for all DPs, due to the upcoming Cold War alternatives had to be found in order to solve the refugee-issue.

Defence date: 8 October 2012. Examining Board: Professor Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, EUI (EUI Supervisor); Professor Dirk Moses (EUI); Professor Frank Caestecker (University of Ghent); Professor Anne Morelli (Université Libre de Bruxelles).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24606>

MAKARA, Kamila

*The Development of Patients' Rights in Cross-border Health Care
and its Impact on the Member States of the European Union*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

The impact of the EU law on patients' rights in cross-border health care on national health care systems was subject to many fervent debates among European academics. For all the rhetoric of that debate, beneath it lies an attempt to delimit the boundaries of EU competences. These were determined by the Court's interpretation of the Treaties. However, the recent development of patients' rights has escaped the boundaries of this interpretation and broadened the influence of patients' free movement rights into social fields. The primary concern is to answer the question about the cause which brought the Member States to give up their sovereignty for the sake of the internal market and about the effects of these sacrifices for the EU, the States and European citizens respectively. The detailed analysis of the development of EU law on cross-border health care proves that this system was an inescapable result of the decisions taken decades ago. Furthermore, by examining the different definitions and meanings of the European Social Model, the argument is explored that EU law on patients' rights, in its present form, can be considered to be not only a factor enriching the European Social Model but also an actual part of it. A new type of solidarity among the Member States and the citizens of the European Union exists, namely functional solidarity. The subject of cross-border health care has been analysed by academics in all possible ways. However, the points of view of the countries that only recently joined the Union are different to the points of view of the states that participated in the creation of the cross-border health care system. The aim of this thesis is to contribute to the debate by placing focus on the fact that there is a very important difference between the effects caused by the development of the cross-border health care systems in "Old" and "New" Member States. The thesis will describe the impact of EU law on cross-border health care in the national systems and the opposition raised against it. The objective of this work is specific. It aims to underline the difference in the impact of cross-border health care on "Old" and "New" Member States, as well as the different interests of these two groups of states in relation to EU health care policy. The intention is not only to give an empirical impression of the impact of European integration on the set-up of healthcare states, but also to explore the different tensions caused by the cross-border health care system and the different expectations of it. An attempt will be made to prove that the relation between the EU law and the national health care systems was built on two-way influence. Not only did the Member States alter their health care systems to accommodate the rules of the internal market, but that the system of co-ordination of social security also had to be adapted in order to fit the multiple national systems.



Defence date: 17 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Marie-Ange Moreau, Lumière University Lyon 2, (EUI Supervisor); Professor Loïc Azoulay, European University Institute; Professor Achim Seifert, University of Jena; Professor Łukasz Pisarczyk, University of Warsaw.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25201>

MANN, Dennis-Jonathan

'We, the People' vs. 'We, the Peoples': The debate over the nature of the union in the USA and Canada and its lessons for European integration

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Dennis-Jonathan Mann's thesis contributes to a growing body of literature that uses the framework of comparative federalism to "make sense" of the European Union. On an empirical level, the thesis contrasts the EU discourse with an in-depth analysis of two (historic) cases of nature of the Union debates: that of the (early) United States and Canada. Empirically, a core insight of the study is that the puzzle regarding the nature of the EU is largely misunderstood as being an exceptional or sui generis case. Rather, a (temporary) "state of limbo" is found to be the rule and not the exception in the systems studied. In terms of its theoretical contribution, Dennis-Jonathan Mann's thesis seeks to overcome the positivistic (and often teleological) approaches prevailing in the field of comparative federalism by drawing upon insights from constructivist epistemology. Thereby, a positivist reliance on "hard facts", strict typologies and formal institutions can be shifted towards a perspective that allows for an analysis of the debates and discourses about the systems' alleged "facts" and structures. Hereby, Dennis-Jonathan Mann not only shows remarkable analogies between the three nature of the Union debates, the findings also raise questions over some of the core assumptions found in the European integration literature. Above all, the findings suggest that essentially contested federal systems can be sustained in spite of rivaling concepts regarding their nature and telos, thereby refuting widely held beliefs that the European Union must either "clarify its nature" or fail. Contrary to the latter view, the findings of this thesis actually suggest that — rather than endangering them — a contested nature and constitutional ambiguity is what holds these Unions together and what enables them to "go on".

Defence date: 12 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Friedrich V. Kratochwil, formerly EUI, Supervisor; Professor Robert L. Howse, New York University School of Law (CoSupervisor); Professor Susanne K. Schmidt, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences; Professor Sven Steinmo EUI.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24613>

MARCISZ, Ewa Maria

Human Rights Protection Against Private Expropriation: The case of a squeeze-out rule

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The thesis below provides a study on a squeeze-out rule. It is analyzed in the context of other rules of modern private law which allow for deprivations of property rights for the benefit of private individuals. A squeeze-out rule is confronted with those trends in the theory of rights, which perceive property rights as securing the domain of liberty, control and autonomy and, most importantly, with Article 1 of the First Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights. In accordance with the Article 1 of the First Protocol, three conditions must be satisfied before a person might be deprived of their possessions: the taking must be in the public interest; it must be subject to conditions provided by law; and it must be subject to the conditions provided by the general principles of international law. As it seems that the second and third condition have been met, the research focused on analyzing whether the justification of a squeeze-out rule amount to



public interest, as understood in the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, and whether as a consequence this rule can still be upheld on public interest grounds. Public interest is presented in the thesis as a conceptual solution to the tension between property and private takings, requiring a balancing test between public and private interests. To accomplish that the thesis primarily endeavors to explain the mechanism of a squeeze-out rule. Further, it presents the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights on the public interest prerequisite. The jurisprudence is finally confronted with the most common doctrinal and judicial justifications of a squeeze-out rule. Since, the field seems to be largely dominated by the law and economics reasoning, the thesis confronts efficiency arguments with the public interest prerequisite. To provide a comprehensive context of the analysis, the thesis additionally attempts at juxtaposing two approaches towards private expropriation rules — the traditional approach of company law and the approach supported in this thesis, namely human rights approach. Hopefully, the thesis manages to show how adopting the latter is inevitable.

Award date: 3 December 2012, Supervisor: Prof. Fabrizio Cafaggi, EUI

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26555>

MARKIEWICZ, Olga

Local Markets, Global Rules: Different pathways to capital market standardization in Poland and the Czech Republic

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This thesis seeks to explain the variation in pathways to the convergence with transnational standard in capital market governance in two countries from Central and Eastern Europe / Poland and the Czech Republic. Although markets for shares in these countries are now governed in similar way and in line with transnational principles, their openness to external governance model varied, and they adopted it at different speed and accuracy. While in Poland the transfer of rules was voluntary and preceded the opening of market, the Czechs resisted the standard solutions. This thesis shows that theoretical approaches which focus on the mechanisms of transnational norm taking cannot fully explain why two countries which shared many similarities and were under the influence of the same external actors acted so differently when it came to organizing capital market governance. Membership incentives offered by the European Union were not necessary to elicit convergence in one case and they were not sufficient in another. At the same time transnational capital market community, which diffused capital market governance standards, had a profound effect on one country eliciting deep and sustainable convergence, and negligible impact on another. By distinguishing between different degrees of convergence and focusing on the interplay of domestic and external factors, this thesis finds that variation in the pathways to the adoption of a standard capital market governance regime is a function of domestic vulnerability and external intervention. Vulnerability refers to the constellation of factors, both political and economic, that endanger an elite's hold on power. External intervention refers to coercive and non-coercive tools of influence used by different types of external actors: the transnational community and transnational hierarchy. This thesis demonstrates that a substantial and sustainable convergence with transnational standards in capital market governance could be attained by both the transnational hierarchy and transnational community, provided that the level of domestic vulnerability is extremely high. When the level of domestic vulnerability is low both types of transnational actors can attain only limited convergence / a situation in which transnational norms are adopted in selective manner, or are fully adopted but not observed.



Defence date: 11 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor László Bruszt, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Sven Steinmo, European University Institute; Professor Milada Vachudova, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Professor David Levi-Faur, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25200>

MARTINELLI LASHERAS, Pablo
Land Inequality and Agriculture in Interwar Italy
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis presents a re-interpretation of the role played by latifundia in Italian economic history based on a new theory of the effects of land inequality, namely that high landownership concentration leads to market power in rural factor markets in the presence of restrictions to factor mobility. According to such a view, market power had basically distributive effects and did not imply any technical inefficiency in agricultural production. Thus, while severely distorting factor returns in latifundia areas, land inequality is unlikely to have caused Southern backwardness, at least from a static point of view. The model is fully confirmed by a new database on land inequality, output and factor prices encompassing all local labour markets of Italy at the end of the 1930s. From a technical (TFP) point of view, indeed, Southern agriculture in interwar years cannot be considered more inefficient than the Northern one, which used much higher quantities of both capital and labour per hectare. Thus, at the present stage of the research, a factor-lead accumulation process seems to be a better candidate for the North-South agricultural divergence that happened during the first half of the twentieth century. A mechanism in the spirit of Von Thünen linking output and input intensity, as well as rents, to access to markets fully accounts for such a process and is strongly confirmed by the spatial patterns of Italian agriculture around 1930.

Defence date: 5 October 2012. Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Federico (EUI) - Supervisor; Professor Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla (EUI); Professor Juan Carmona Pidal (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid); Professor Nikolaus Wolf (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24602>

MATTA, Aaron
*Understanding and Assessing the EU-Russia Legal
Approximation Process: The case study of competition law*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Following the Europeanisation studies ‘top-out’ approach in this thesis I analyse the legal approximation process with Russia as a mechanism of *acquis* export in the backdrop of the various European economic integration processes. At first glance approximation is a *sui generis* method of regional integration not fitting well in the classical economic structures, representing as a result both a challenge and an opportunity for the EU as well as important avenue for research. In order to understand and assess this method I explore the nature and objectives of approximation as a concept and as a process for law reform. I do this by differentiating it from other integration methods. I then define approximation as the most basic method of *acquis* export that employs know-how delivery and gradual adaptation as its tools for change. In order to assess its results in the Russian case I select competition law as case study for being an essential element of the market economy and a catalyst for market reform, equally serving as a pillar for economic development and stability as well as regional integration. To do this I devise a compatibility assessment formed by a comparative analysis of the fundamental areas of Competition Law; an influence analysis of the EU; and a compliance analysis of the Russian compliance with the approximation objectives. The assessment concludes that while differences in



some areas remain Russia has approximated its competition law following the EU model to a high degree. This shows that, in spite of the serious political, economic and value based challenges, the objectives of this process have been met to a great degree, proving that approximation has had a major impact on Russian reform. Finally, after analysing the main obstacles and dilemmas of the approximation process I assert that any new developments of EU-Russia approximation should take into account the fact that both actors have significantly evolved as well as the interdependence of the legal, economic and political tensions between them. Ultimately, I affirm that the gradual reception of a legal model can overcome political, economic and even cultural divergence if it proves to be useful to the receiving country.

Defence date: 6 February 2012; Examining Board: Prof. Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann (supervisor), EUI; Prof. Marise Cremona, EUI; Prof. Christophe Hillion, University of Leiden; Dr. Tatiana Romanova, St. Petersburg State University

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21377>

MEŠINOVIC, Sven Asim

Die Eroberung der Meere: die Unterwasserlaboratorien Helgoland (BRD) und Tektite (USA) im Umweltdiskurs 1968-1973

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The dissertation deals with a forgotten vision of the future from the 1960s: the construction of underwater habitats on the sea-floor. Between 1960 and 1980, 17 states built 60 stations on the seabed. Dealing with the underwater habitats Helgoland (Federal Republic of Germany) and Tektite (United States) the dissertation focusses on the links between underwater habitats and the debate on the “conquest” of the seabed, the international law debate of the sea-floor as a common good and the popular culture of settling the oceans. The history of underwater laboratories is a history of man’s adaptation to other atmospheres. The idea was to find out if and how long one can live in a habitat beneath the sea under different atmospheric pressures. Living in a habitat beneath the sea was also a possibility for marine biologist to carry out “in situ” studies. The habitats were also used to expose humans to different mixtures of gases: At the same time when these biologists were sitting in the habitat, medical studies were carry out on them to see how the human body can adapt to different atmospheres. Especially these questions were important for working out parameters for future space cabins. Therefore underwater laboratories reproduced the terrestrial atmosphere as a life-enabling system. The idea was not only to reproduce the same atmosphere as it is on the earth, the idea was to recreate an atmosphere which would enable human living. However, on the first aquanaut mission in the German underwater laboratory, problems such as ear infections (caused by the humid atmosphere) were observed in the aquanauts. Apparently, the idea of recreating an “environment” beyond the Earth entailed basic problems related to human adaptation. If our understanding of the environment is circumscribed within the biological, chemical and physical habitat of Man, the case study of the underwater laboratory then begs the question of how culture and Man’s nature interact, and is affected by habitat.

Defence date: 23 March 2012; Examining Board: Prof. Dr. Sebastian Conrad (FU-Berlin) - Supervisor; Prof. Dr. Martin van Gelderen (EUI); PD. Dr. Sabine Höhler (Associate Professor, KTH, Schweden); Prof. Dr. Helmuth Trischler (Rachel-Carson Center, LMU München)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21394>

MICCOLI, Dario

The Jews of Modern Egypt: Schools, family, and the making of an imagined bourgeoisie, 1880s-1950s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization



This dissertation will investigate the emergence of an Egyptian Jewish bourgeoisie and its multi-layered imaginary in the period that goes from the 1880s up to the 1950s. More precisely, the research will aim to clarify how a largely imagined bourgeois identity emerged among the Jews, looking at schools, family life, gender, sociability, and how all this interweaved with processes of social and cultural change that invested the urban societies of Egypt and the Middle East. Last but not least, the dissertation will show how old and new ideas merged, and to what extent binary oppositions such as tradition/modernity, Jews/non-Jews, local/foreign might not be appropriate to fully understand the Egyptian Jewish past. It will be argued that a porous and in-between approach seems much more pertinent for historicizing the Jews, and reconsider the role that they had in modern Egypt and in the Mediterranean at large. Focus will be placed on details and events that occurred at a micro level, paying attention to practices, discourses, and feelings disseminated along the history of modern Egyptian Jews. The study of the latter will be integrated into a narrative that reconceptualizes the notions of centre and periphery, attesting to the existence of histories that traversed the Mediterranean and moved from Europe to the Middle East, and vice versa. In so doing, the investigation of this case study will also clarify aspects of the modern cultural and family history of the Middle East and its Jewish communities.

Defence date: 9 July 2012. Examining Board: Professor Giulia Calvi, EUI; Professor Emanuela Trevisan Semi, Università Cà Foscari; Professor Anthony Molho, EUI; Professor Deborah Starr, Cornell University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23997>

MIKOLAJEWSKI, Lukasz

*Disenchanted Europeans: Polish émigré writers from
Kultura and the postwar reformulations of the West*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

What are “Europe” and “the West”? How did the understandings of these notions change after World War II? In what way were they reconsidered and re-evaluated by the exiles from those European countries that, after 1945, found themselves in the Soviet sphere of influence? In the present study I offer answers to these questions by analyzing the literary responses to the political division of the continent made by two exiles associated with the Polish émigré periodical *Kultura*, Jerzy Stempowski and Andrzej Bobkowski. Analyzing these two writers’ autobiographical works, and placing them in the context of the debates on Europe’s crisis and the future of “Western civilization” that took place on the pages of the periodical in the 1940s and 1950s, I reconstruct the broader dilemmas and uncertainties shared among those Polish exiles who opposed the creation of communist states in Eastern Europe. In the thesis I show that the change of the political situation on the continent led to profound reassessments of the power relations, the cultural distances, and the centrality attributed by these Polish intellectuals to France in their earlier understanding of the notions such as “the West”, “Europe” and “civilization”. I also analyze how the contributors to *Kultura* from two different generations of the Polish intelligentsia reacted in their works to the new relevance of the United States, and to the Cold War reinventions of “the West”, its classical past, its internal divisions and its major “others”. I trace changes occurring in their émigré texts written over many years and in many places (among them France, Guatemala and Switzerland), finding significant omissions, silences and obliterations in their postwar reconsiderations of European colonialism, nationalism and antisemitism. Finally, I interpret autobiographical texts from *Kultura* — diaries, travelogues and essays — as literary attempts to counter-map the European space, or to subvert the older cultural images that played a significant role in the postwar division of the continent.



Defence date: 27 September 2012. Examining Board: Professor Philipp Ther (Supervisor); Professor Anthony Molho, European University Institute; Professor Paweł Śpiewak, Warsaw University; Professor Larry Wolff, New York University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24604>

MILETIC, Aleksandar R.

The Retreat From a Market Economy in East-Central and Southeast Europe, 1918-1928: Comparative perspectives on Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The dissertation before you is designed as a contribution to studies of phenomena that have been described either as the “recasting” of 19th century capitalism, or as the “deglobalization” of the global economy after 1914. In connection with this central inquiry it deals with the effects and outcomes of state intervention in national economies triggered by the First World War. Given the choice of states under study, it might seem rather strange to undertake examination of deglobalization process in the countries and regions that were either completely out or, at best, on the troublesome easternmost borderlines of the Atlantic economic system. For the most part, the economic systems in Southeast and East-Central Europe were disconnected from global trade and labour markets, and were under the strong control of the state, even in the most prosperous period during the so-called “first globalization”. Yet, as we will see in following chapters, the changes which affected these countries were very much analogous to those that took place in the core economies. In this regard, the dissertation title does not suggest that an ideal laissez-faire or market economy form of capitalism actually existed in the region or anywhere in the world before 1914; it only implies a general trend moving away from the conventional rules of the market economy in the decades preceding the war. The dissertation points out the degree of change indicated in cross-country and cross-regional comparison.

Defence date: 2 March 2012; Examining Board: Supervisor: Prof. Giovanni Federico; Prof. Federico Romero (EUI); Prof. Milan Ristic (University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy); Prof. Martin Ivanov (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21378>

MILLET, François-Xavier

L'Union européenne et l'identité constitutionnelle de l'État membre

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

D'un côté de l'échiquier, l'Union européenne, arc-boutée sur la vénérable jurisprudence Internationale Handelsgesellschaft, aspire légitimement, en tant qu'auteur d'un droit commun, à la primauté de l'ensemble de sa production normative sur l'ensemble du droit des États membres, y compris constitutionnel. Elle apparaît à première vue indifférente vis-à-vis de constitutions qui ne seraient que l'expression d'un «narcissisme des petites différences» de mauvais aloi dans un contexte d'unification européenne. De l'autre côté de l'échiquier en revanche, les États membres, après avoir accepté - non sans mal - que les normes de l'Union puissent prévaloir sur les lois nationales même postérieures, restent inflexibles sur la supériorité ultime de leurs constitutions sur tout autre droit. Les juridictions constitutionnelles des États semblent même se coaliser afin d'imposer leurs constitutions respectives comme ultime horizon. Aussi, le conflit apparaît insurmontable. Beaucoup s'y sont essayés en vain: on ne saurait réconcilier l'inconciliable. La litanie est bien connue et peu encourageante. Une telle vision manichéenne - oserons-nous dire dualiste, à moins qu'il ne s'agisse en fin de compte de monisme - occulte cependant l'imbrication qui est déjà à l'œuvre entre la constitution matérielle de



l'Union et les constitutions des États. C'est cette imbrication que nous souhaiterions montrer dans cette étude de droit constitutionnel européen et comparé, sous l'angle de l'identité constitutionnelle nationale. Il apparaît en effet que l'identité constitutionnelle des États membres pourrait être cette passerelle tant attendue : en tant qu'elle est à la fois un concept du droit de l'Union et un concept du droit national, elle fait figure de norme de convergence entre ordres juridiques susceptible de fournir une réponse — probablement imparfaite mais néanmoins bienvenue — au conflit constitutionnel. Miracle ou mirage ? Tout ne sera finalement qu'affaire de points de vue.

Defence date: 3 December 2012. Examining Board: Professeur Loïc Azoulay, EUI; Professeur Bruno De Witte, Maastricht University/EUI (directeur de thèse); Professeur Mattias Kumm, New York University/WZB; Professeur Gérard Marcou, Ecole de droit de la Sorbonne (co-directeur).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25134>

MUNARI, Tommaso

Sprovincializzare l'Italia: la casa editrice Einaudi in Europa (1943-1957)

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Alla fine della seconda guerra mondiale la casa editrice Einaudi, nata a Torino nel 1933, avvia una politica di sprovincializzazione e aggiornamento della cultura italiana che si traduce in un'azione di consolidamento delle relazioni con i paesi e gli editori europei. L'obiettivo principale di questa ricerca è stato quello di indagare la dimensione europea dell'attività della casa torinese negli anni del dopoguerra e della ricostruzione. A questo scopo si è scelto di adottare un approccio che privilegiasse lo studio dei cultural transfers e di rivolgere l'attenzione ad alcuni casi, momenti e figure che sono parsi più adatti a chiarire i rapporti dell'Einaudi con l'editoria e la cultura europee. Dopo aver ricostruito il progetto di una collana di «Éditions européennes» elaborato da Giulio Einaudi ed Ernesto Rossi durante il loro esilio in Svizzera, tra il 1943 e il 1944, e dopo aver analizzato la delicata fase di passaggio dalla gestione commissariale della casa editrice alla ripresa dell'attività editoriale all'indomani della Liberazione, si è scelto di prendere in esame il rapporto fra l'Einaudi e le case francesi Gallimard e Albin Michel, cercando di mettere in luce i meccanismi di trasferimento e adattamento dei testi acquistati e tradotti in italiano. È stato poi ricostruito il tentativo di «esportare» e far tradurre in Inghilterra uno dei testi più significativi del catalogo einaudiano del dopoguerra: le Lettere dal carcere di Antonio Gramsci. Il rapporto fra l'Einaudi e l'Unione Sovietica è stato invece analizzato e interpretato attraverso tre figure di mediatori culturali: Pietro Zveteremich, Renato Poggioli e Franco Venturi. Si è cercato infine di ripercorrere la storia della casa editrice nel decennio postbellico dal punto di vista della sua politica economica, soffermandosi in particolare sulle ragioni della sua trasformazione, nel 1955, in società per azioni.

Defence date: 13 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Giulia Calvi, EUI (Relatore); Professor Carlo Fumian, Università degli Studi di Padova (Relatore esterno); Professor Ruth Ben-Ghiat, New York University; Professor Federico Romero, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22681>

NEDELEA, Patricia

Tarocchi as Renaissance Memory Places

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Why were the Tarocchi cards invented? Historiography gives two disjunctive answers: gaming and fortunetelling. This thesis offers a third original answer. Tarocchi as Renaissance Memory Places shows that these figurative playing cards, invented during midquattrocento at the courts of Milan and Ferrara,



were mnemonic systems created for educational purposes such as the remembrance and reconstruction of the past (reminding of the family biography and genealogy, the moral values reflected through virtues and mythology). They were influenced by and influenced the contemporary mnemonic literature, while opening the European pedagogical cards tradition. The following variant of cultural history offers an eclectic, comparative and crossdisciplinary approach, being a meeting place for history and literature, art of memory and gender, visual and textual analysis. The analysis focuses on two major aspects of the art of memory in relation to the Tarocchi cards: the visual content and the decks formation. These two aspects do not exclude, but complement each other. The content, the Tarocchi imagery, as chapters 4 and 5 will show, is moral, pedagogical and genealogical. Chapters 6-11 look mostly at the formation of the decks, arguing that they were mnemonic systems. The thesis is moving from a more generic understanding of “memory” (chapters 4 and 5), to a particular, technical understanding of the “mnemonics” (chapters 6-10) and then focuses on the very specific aspect of mnemonic games (chapter 11, dedicated to the Appropriati lists). The chapters differ in respect to both subject and methodology. The decks discussed are from quattrocento. Chapter 11 makes a chronological exception, including primary sources from cinquecento to settecento.

Defence date: 12 July 2012. Examining Board: Professor Martin Van Gelderen (EUI) - Supervisor; Professor Luca Mola (EUI); Professor Evelyn S. Welch (Queen Mary, University of London); Professor Gherardo Ortalli (Ca’Foscari University of Venice).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24599>

NIELSEN HASSING, Julie
Do Deliberative and Participatory Processes Matter?
Crafting trust in political institutions

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Why do people trust certain political institutions and not others, and how best to account for trust’s relationship with democratic participation? This dissertation focuses on the relationship between democratic participation and deliberation, and its influence on political trust. It is based on a puzzle, showing almost as high a level of trust in the European Union (EU) vis-à-vis the national democracy.¹ This finding is counterintuitive. Most recent research on the EU emphasizes a converse relationship. A popular interpretation of “the EU democratic malaise” is that the EU is neither transparent nor understood by its people. Hence people cannot trust it, and they reject or show reluctance towards further integration, for example, in popular referendums or by the very low voter turnout in the European Parliament elections. My initial descriptive findings show a different pattern. People actually trust the EU to quite a high degree in comparison to the trust they place in the national democracy.² So I ask the question: to what degree does enhanced deliberation and participation lead to increased political trust? Thus, the dissertation tests the relationship between political trust and different kinds of participation. The first part of the dissertation (chapters 1 and 2) places the puzzle in a theoretical context, and provides the framework of the study. Chapter 3 describes Denmark as the study’s case. The second part (chapters 4 and 5) explores the research questions empirically through OLS regression analysis and laboratory experiments. The study has two main conclusions: The relationship between trust and deliberation and participation is curvilinear. If provided with too much or too little deliberative participation, people have less political trust. Differences exist between what constitutes trust at the EU level and the national level as well as between different cultures and different political systems.

Defence date: 17 October 2012. Examining Board: Professor Sven Holger Steinmo, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Pepper Culpepper, European University Institute; Professor Bo Rothstein, University of Gothenburg; Professor Marlene Wind, University of Copenhagen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24611>



NIEPMANN, Friederike
Banking across Borders: Evidence and implications
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis sheds light on the motives, the nature and the implications of banking across borders. In Chapter 1, co-authored with Tim Schmidt-Eisenlohr, I examine the challenges that increased financial integration presents for policy cooperation as financial crises and government intervention have stronger effects beyond borders. We provide a model of international contagion allowing for bank bailouts. While a social planner trades off tax distortions, liquidation losses and intra- and inter-country income inequality, in the noncooperative game between governments there are inefficiencies due to externalities, a lack of burden sharing and free-riding. We show that, in absence of cooperation, stronger interbank linkages make government interests diverge, whereas cross-border asset holdings tend to align them. We analyze different forms of cooperation and their effects on global and national welfare. In Chapter 2, I show that first principles of international trade theory go far in explaining banking across borders. I develop and test a theoretical model where trade in banking services arises from differences in relative factor endowments and in banking technology across countries. The analysis reveals that differences in endowments lead to international banking where banks raise capital in the home market and lend it abroad. In contrast, differences in banking sector efficiency make banks intermediate capital locally in the foreign market, an activity which is denoted as global banking. The foreign assets and liabilities of a banking sector reflect the importance of each of the two driving forces. Key model predictions regarding the cross-country pattern of foreign banks asset and liability holdings are strongly supported by the data. In Chapter 3, I develop a general equilibrium model that can explain heterogeneity in banks' international and global activities across countries, across banks, and over time that is consistent with empirical facts. Choosing between investing and raising deposits at home and abroad, banks sort endogenously into cross-border lending and FDI: more efficient larger banks are more likely to engage in both of these activities (extensive margin). At the same time, they hold more foreign assets and liabilities (intensive margin). The model predicts precisely how the intensive and extensive margins change as capital accounts and banking sectors become more integrated, and how they vary with recipient and source country characteristics. It shows that capital flows depend crucially on banking sector efficiency in the source and the recipient country.

Defence date: 13 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Giancarlo Corsetti, University of Cambridge, Supervisor Professor Russell Cooper, EUI Professor Franklin Allen, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania Professor Andrew B. Bernard, Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22676>

O'MALLEY, Alanna
*A Time for Pride and Prejudice: Anglo-American relations
at the UN during the Congo crisis, 1960-1965*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis examines the Anglo-American relationship at the United Nations during the Congo crisis from 1960-1964. The United Nations headquarters in New York became a focal point for British and American foreign policies as it was the crucible for the clashing of the process of decolonisation with the Cold War. In its three forms as a public space in which nations could act, a multilateral context for the exercise of foreign policy and as an actor in its own right in the Congo, the UN provides a multi-dimensional prism through which to examine the Anglo-American relationship. It was at its most powerful at this moment due to the rise of Third World nations to the world stage who advanced the agenda for decolonisation and diluted the



traditional power base of the West. The effect of such reveals new insights into the ‘special relationship’, exposing the conflict between the two over events in the Congo but also at moments how the traditional power balance between them evolved contrary to expectations.

Defence date: 27 April 2012. Examining Board: Professor Kiran Patel (EUI) - Supervisor; Professor Federico Romero (EUI); Professor Nigel J. Ashton (London School of Economics); Professor Marilyn Young (New York University).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22678>

PANAGIOTIDIS, Jannis

*Laws of Return? Co-ethnic immigration to West
Germany and Israel (1948-1992)*

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This dissertation examines the phenomenon of co-ethnic immigration to West Germany and Israel between 1948 and 1992. Its core object of study is the legal and institutional arrangements for co-ethnic immigration in both countries. Transcending notions of “ethnic stateness” and “diaspora return,” this thesis argues that the phenomenon was sustained in each case by specific models of statehood that originated in the wake of the Second World War. It shows that the German “refugee state” and the Israeli “settler and diaspora state” emerged from different contexts of population movement and originally followed fundamentally different logics of co-ethnic immigrant selection. Under the impact of international, Cold War-related developments as well as generational change among the target populations, the German and Israeli models partly converged over time, in particular during the transformation period between the mid-1960s and mid-1970s. Their re-divergence after the end of the Cold War, in turn, was due to the persistence of national differences in the approach to co-ethnic immigration. Germany never became a “national homeland” like Israel that actively sought the “return” of its “diaspora.” This dissertation further deals with the meaning and content of “co-ethnicity” in each case. Going beyond the letter of the respective laws, it takes a practice-oriented approach, analyzing the interpretation of legal definitions of “co-ethnicity” by bureaucratic actors in individual cases. It contends that the interpretation of “co-ethnicity” was largely dependent on the conceptions and agendas of specific gatekeepers who competed for definitional power in the context of co-ethnic immigration control. Furthermore, the thesis argues that the production of co-ethnicity must be understood as a relational process between the country of origin, the country of destination, and possibly a transit country. In the analysis of these processes, “coethnicity” emerges as a complex notion that goes beyond categories of “descent” and “culture,” and can be better described in terms of declaration, performance, intuition, and consensus. The dissertation thus contributes to the study of nationalism, citizenship, immigration control, and the state.

Defence date: 8 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Philipp Ther, University of Vienna (Supervisor); Professor Dirk Moses, EUI; Professor Leo Lucassen, University of Leiden; Professor Christian Joppke, University of Bern.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22680>

PENSIERO, Nicola

*Revisiting the Debate on Inequality: A longitudinal
study using the British Cohort Study 1970*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation aims at reassessing of impact of family background, education and abilities on the educational and occupational outcomes of a British cohort sample (British Cohort Study 1970). This is pursued in three



independent studies, each of which is presented as a stand alone chapter. Chapter 2 has shed some light on the relative importance of the dimensions of concerted cultivation in accounting for the children's differences in reading ability and locus of control across socioeconomic groups. The results show that it is the engagement in cognitively stimulating and reading activities and not the participation in organized activities more generally that enhances children's reading ability and the locus of control. Path analyses confirm that the selected dimensions of parent-child cultivation - parental expectations, direct stimulation, parental interactions with the school and children's engagement in cognitively stimulating activities - mediate the socioeconomic gradient in children's reading ability and the locus of control, even after controlling for the previous level of abilities. In addition, the effect of parent-child cultivation is stronger than that of parental socioeconomic characteristics. Using instrumental variable technique, chapter 3 detected both the upper bound and lower bound estimates in the range of variations of returns to education. The inclusion of pre-school ability and birthweight to detect the upper bound effect yielded higher estimates of the impact of education on occupation than did OLS models. The model designed to detect the lower bound estimate of the education effect used the mother's smoking habit during pregnancy as an instrument and yielded consistent and substantial estimates in some cases. These results are in line with a local average treatment effect interpretation of instrumental variables estimates of education which states that IV identifies the effects regarding only those who change their behavior as a response to the instrument-mechanism. As the competence accumulated before starting formal education increases the returns to additional education, most students will profit from attending schooling, although to a decreasing extent as we observe less and less able children. Only a minor proportion of children with extreme cognitive (dis)advantages will probably not take advantage of school attendance, at least in relation to occupational and cognitive outcomes. Chapter 4 has contributed to the research on the impact of so-called non-cognitive traits on socioeconomic outcomes. Drawing on strain theory, it confirms that the child's adaptive strategies as indicated by acceptance of school and goals of socioeconomic success capture key aspects of the non-cognitive processes in educational and occupation attainments. They also account for the bulk of the impact of parental background on the child's socioeconomic outcomes. The results are validated against other competing factors, such as leisure activities and psychological traits, which turn out not to be substantially associated with educational and occupational outcomes.

Defence date: 13 July 2012. Examining Board: Jaap Dronkers (formerly EUI/Univ. Maastricht) (Supervisor); Fabrizio Bernardi (EUI); Herman van de Werfhorst (Univ. Amsterdam); Jan O. Jonsson (Swedish Institute for Social Research).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24002>

POLJAREVIC, Emin

Exploring Individual Motivation for Social Change: Mobilization of the Muslim brotherhood's youth in prerevolutionary Egypt

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Islamist activism is on the rise across the Middle East and North Africa. In the light of the post-revolutionary elections in Egypt and Tunisia, Islamist parties are sweeping the polls supported by the overwhelming majority of voters. This dissertation investigates the dynamic of this support for the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood. The explanation of individual activists' motivation behind this form of middle-class activism has been investigated by exploring individual beliefs, emotions and identities. Activists' motivational explanations and representation do not develop in a vacuum, outside of a specific context. Explaining the configuration of collective action therefore requires an analysis of a pattern of social characteristics using a spectrum of social movement theories. The long-term contentious relationship between the various Egyptian authoritarian regimes and the Muslim Brotherhood produced an Islamist resistance culture with a particular set of incitements for would be activists. Middle-class activists have primarily been motivated by the Brotherhood's

ability to educate its followers through a multi-stage membership process. During this process youth activists have acquired a strengthened sense of individual purpose. They also possess organizational skills and have successfully ascended the social ladder, leading to a feeling of moral superiority and a degree of personal autonomy even within an authoritarian sociopolitical context. The social movement organization serves as a facilitator of structured dissent and its success depends ultimately on its ability to recognize the basic needs of a frustrated population. Sympathizers of a particular social movement organization in turn seek realistic forms of dissent which correspond to their system of values and practices.

Defence date: 27 July 2012. Examining Board: Professor Donatella della Porta, European University institute (Supervisor); Professor László Bruszt, European University institute; Professor Abby Peterson, University of Gothenburg; Professor Jeroen Gunning, University of Durham.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24004>

PORCEDDA, Maria Grazia
*Data Protection and the Prevention of Cybercrime:
A dual role for security policy in the EU?*
EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

Cybercrime and cyber-security are attracting increasing attention, both for the relevance of Critical Information Infrastructure to the national economy, and the interplay of the policies tackling them with 'ICT sensitive' liberties, such as privacy and data protection. As such, the subject falls in the 'security vs. privacy' debate. The objective of this study is twofold. On the one hand, it is descriptive: it aims to cast light on the (legal substantive) nature of, and relationship between, cybercrime and cyber security, which are currently 'terms of hype'. On the other, it explores the possibility of reconciling data protection and privacy with the prevention of cybercrime and the pursuit of a cyber-security policy, and therefore wishes to explore causation. The latter is a subset of the wider question of whether it is possible to build 'human rights by design', i.e. a security policy that reconciles both security and human rights. I argue that narrow or online crimes and broad or off-line crimes are profoundly different in terms of underlying logics while facing the same procedural challenges, and that only narrow cybercrime pertains to cyber-security, understood as a policy. Yet, the current policy debate is focussing too much on broad cybercrimes, thus biasing the debate over the best means to tackle ICT-based crimes and challenging the liberties involved. I then claim that the implementation of data protection principles in a cyber-security policy can act as a proxy to reduce cyber threats, and in particular (narrow) cybercrime, provided that the following caveats are respected: i) we privilege a technical computer security notion; ii) we update the data protection legislation (in particular the understanding of personal data); and iii) we adopt a core-periphery approach to human rights. The study focuses on the EU. Due to time constraints, the interaction between privacy and data protection and other liberties involved, as well as purely procedural issues are outside of the scope of this research.

Award date: 13 February 2012, Supervisor: Prof. Giovanni Sartor, EUI

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26594>

RAIMUNDO, Filipa
Post-Transitional Justice? Spain, Poland and Portugal compared
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This dissertation elaborates on a new concept — post-transitional justice — to define the re-emergence of the issues of the authoritarian past onto the political agenda after democratic consolidation. The thesis sets out to understand the reasons why the past is coming back in certain consolidated democracies and not in others.



It argues that in order to understand why these issues return to the agenda it is necessary to analyze them in light of the politico-institutional characteristics of each post-authoritarian democracy. The results suggest that 'political willingness' and 'institutional capacity', as they have been theorized in this research, are two strong factors that help explain the link between the 'politics of the past' and the 'politics of the present'. The analysis of the two positive and one negative case have shown that the past returns to the political agenda because parties aim to change the dominant narrative of the past, but also the narrative of the transition and of the transitional justice process. The absence of post-transitional justice may result from either lack of willingness or capacity, but while the latter may represent a short-term constraint, the former is likely to be more structural and therefore more enduring. Hence, understanding the qualitative dimensions of 'willingness' to bring back the past (or the lack thereof) seems to lead to a more solid knowledge about the ongoing impact of authoritarian legacies in consolidated democracies. There are two major conclusions to be drawn from these cases: first, post-transitional justice seems to be more likely to occur when democracy emerges from a negotiated transition instead of a clear break with the past; second, post-transitional justice seems to be more likely to occur when the former elite has been legitimized in the new regime and has had formal access to government.

Defence date: 17 February 2012. Examining Board: Professor Michael Keating, former EUI/ University of Aberdeen (supervisor); Professor Donatella della Porta, European University Institute; Professor José Ramon Montero, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid; Professor András Bozóki, Central European University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20714>

RIMARCHI, Massimiliano

Financial Constraints, Financial Shocks, and Business Cycle Accounting

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis features three closely related chapters investigating the role of the investment wedge in affecting macroeconomic fluctuations. The first chapter shows that the Business Cycle Accounting (BCA) methodology is sensitive to the specification of households preferences in identifying the role of the investment wedge. A poor performance of the investment wedge and of the financial frictions it represents, such as the one BCA finds on 2007-2010 US data and other past events, is compatible with a simulated recession fully driven by financial factors and financial accelerator mechanisms when preferences are not correctly specified in the BCA tool. The second chapter investigates the conditions under which a shock to the risk premium paid by entrepreneurs on bank funds, i.e. a shock to the investment wedge, is able to generate a pro-cyclical response of aggregate consumption. The analysis shows that a minimum degree of nominal stickiness a-la-Calvo and non-separable households preferences of the GHH type, are sufficient conditions for solving the problem of counter cyclicity of consumption in the presence of financial shocks. The third chapter is an application of the BCA tool-kit to the Swedish boom-bust cycle of the late 1980s. The efficiency wedge plays an essential role in explaining the cycle while the investment wedge plays a minor role, adding to the persistence of the recession. Calibrating a BGG model to Sweden according to the findings of the BCA shows that financial deregulation reforms in Sweden did not affect the vulnerability of the economy to the recessionary shock.

Defence date: 15 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Morten Ravn, University College London, Supervisor; Professor Ramon Marimon, EUI; Professor Marco Maffezzoli, Università Bocconi and IGER; Dr. Oreste Tristani, European Central Bank.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22677>



RISCADO, Sara Maria de Almeida Duarte Lopes
Moment Condition Models in Empirical Economics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

In the first chapter of this dissertation, we approach the estimation of dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models through a moments-based estimator, the empirical likelihood. We try to show that this inference process can be a valid alternative to maximum likelihood. The empirical likelihood estimator only requires knowledge about the moments of the data generating process of the model. In this context, we exploit the fact that these economies can be formulated as a set of moment conditions to infer on their parameters through this technique. For illustrational purposes, we consider the standard real business cycle model with a constant relative risk adverse utility function and indivisible labour, driven by a normal technology shock. In the second chapter, we explore further aspects of the estimation of dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models using the empirical likelihood family of estimators. In particular, we propose possible ways of tackling the main problems identified in the first chapter. These problems resume to: (i) the possible existence of dependence between the random variables; (ii) the definition of moment conditions in the dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models setup; (iii) the alternatives to the data generation process used in the first chapter. In the third chapter, we investigate the short run effects of macroeconomic and fiscal volatility on the decision of the policy maker on how much to consume and how much to invest. To that end, we analyse a panel of 10 EU countries during 1991-2007. Our results suggest that increases in the volatility of regularly collected and cyclical revenues such as the VAT and income taxes tend to tilt the expenditure composition in favour of public investment. In contrast, increases in the volatility of ad hoc -type of taxes such as capital taxes tend to favour public consumption spending, albeit only a little.

Defence date: 1 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Richard Spady, Johns Hopkins University (External Supervisor); Professor Peter Hansen, European University Institute; Professor Gianni Amisano, European Central Bank; Professor Christian Matthes, Universitat Pompeu Fabra.,

The third chapter of this dissertation is a joint research work developed during my internship in the European Investment Bank. It is a co-authored article with Juraj Stancik, from CERGE-EI, Charles University Prague, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, and Timo Valila, from the European Investment Bank. Juraj helped me to assemble the dataset and Timo redacted the text. My contribution consisted in reviewing literature and performing all the econometric analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22454>

ROSATI, Eleonora
Judge-made EU Copyright Harmonisation: The case of originality
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Over the last few years, political and academic attention has focused on the future of copyright at the EU level. Following two decades of piecemeal legislative interventions, which have resulted in a limited harmonisation of the copyright laws of EU Member States, a debate has ensued as to the feasibility and desirability of achieving full copyright harmonisation at the EU level. This might be obtained either through a EU copyright code, encompassing a codification of the present body of EU copyright directives, or by way of a regulation (to be enacted pursuant to new Article 118(1) TFEU), aimed at creating an optional unitary copyright title. Thus far, however, no such legislative initiatives have been undertaken. Despite this impasse, the CJEU has notably been acting in a proactive way, inching towards full harmonisation. With its 2009 decision in Case C-5/08 Infopaq, the Court provided a EU-wide understanding of an important principle of copyright: the originality requirement. The CJEU further elaborated upon this in subsequent case law (notably, Case C-393/09 Bezpečnostní Softwarová Asociace, Joined Cases C-403/08 and C-429/08 Murphy, Case C-145/10



Painer, Case C-604/10 Football Dataco and Case C-406/10 SAS). The meaning of originality adopted by the CJEU as a EU-wide standard is akin to that envisaged in continental Member States' copyright laws, thus differing from the loose notion of originality under UK law. As such, an examination as to the implications of CJEU harmonising jurisprudence in this Member State shall be undertaken, with regard to the scope of copyright protection and subject-matter categorisation. Overall, this contribution wishes to assess how, and to what extent, CJEU case law has resulted in de facto EU copyright harmonisation. In addition, it will attempt to foresee the fate of EU copyright in light of copyright reform projects which are currently being discussed in political and academic circles both in the US and Europe.

Defence date: 22 October 2012. Examining Board: Professor Lionel Bently, University of Cambridge; Professor Hans W Micklitz, European University Institute; Professor Jeremy Phillips, Queen Mary University of London; Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute (Supervisor).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24616>

RUPPRECHT, Tobias
Soviet Internationalism after Stalin: The USSR and Latin America in the Cultural Cold War
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

This thesis, an entangled history of the Soviet Union and Latin America from the 1950s through the 1970s, explores Soviet internationalism as it re-emerged after the self-inflicted isolation of the USSR during late Stalinism. Referring to an idealised notion of pre-Stalin socialism, Soviet politicians and intellectuals, after 1953, revived internationalism as a guiding principle in relation to internal as well as external audiences. De-Stalinization at home happened against the backdrop of the Cold War, which had shifted its focus from Europe to the emerging Third World. Latin America, unlike South-East Asia or Africa with a distinct history of relations with the Soviets from early on, became again a target of Soviet advances. No longer, however, did the Soviets propagate the violent overthrow of governments; they now sought to win over anti-imperialist politicians in office, intellectuals of different political leanings and future elites as friends of the Soviet state. The first chapter analyses a range of activities that were meant to present the Soviet Union to Latin Americans as a technologically and culturally advanced modern state. The chapters three and four examine the surprising successes and some shortcomings of these endeavours with Latin American intellectuals and students respectively. Before that, however, the second chapter looks at the impact that the new internationalist activities had on the Soviet Union itself. It will be argued that the cautious re-opening of the country to the world did not, as is sometimes suggested, immediately undermine Soviet values and spread Western ideas of liberalism and consumerism instead. Contacts with countries of the Global South, which were often less developed than the Soviet Union, and that were in many cases victims of imperialist policies, initially proved to many Soviet politicians and intellectuals the ostensible superiority of their own system, while the majority of the Soviet population enjoyed internationalism through the consumption of a politicised exoticist popular culture. Stalin's successors announced a return to socialist internationalism, and a number of its most active promoters are presented in the last chapter. But at the same time, the end of isolation also meant a reintegration of the Soviet Union, at political, scientific, intellectual and cultural levels, into a global community under the conditions of the Cold War. I refer to this specific conglomeration of revolutionary and integrative ideals as 'Soviet internationalism after Stalin'.

Defence date: 26 April 2012. Examining Board: Prof. Stephen Smith (EUI) - Supervisor; Prof. Federico Romero (EUI); Prof. Klaus Gestwa (Universität Tübingen); Prof. Nicola Miller (University College London).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21794>



RYNKO, Maja

On the Measurement of Welfare, Happiness and Inequality

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis addresses welfare measurement issues, with an emphasis on the measurement of happiness and inequality. It contributes to the economic literature in both methodological and empirical terms, with the empirical analysis employing the PACO/CHER, ECHP and GSS datasets. Although human welfare is a multidimensional concept, a classical approach is to simply investigate the distribution of wealth and/or income. Our first chapter analyses income distribution in Poland, using comprehensive data from the year 2000. We use the concept of stochastic dominance to investigate the extent to which the income of certain subgroups (based largely on combinations of gender, education, and region) unambiguously exceeds that of others, and examine and formally assess hypotheses of stochastic dominance using recently developed statistical tests. The results of this approach are contrasted with simple scalar measures of inequality that are conventionally used. We find that males, the higher educated and those living in the urban areas are better off while the regional dominance relationship are difficult to establish. However, to a large extent human welfare draws on subjective feelings of happiness or similar subjective well-being concepts. While self-assessments of well-being can be elicited, the relation of such expressions to the underlying concept is intrinsically problematic. Consequently, in our second and third chapters we present a semiparametric framework that allows for the modeling of latent variables. This item response theory methodology is first applied to assess the differences in "happiness" across selected European states. A more detailed analysis suggests that the genesis of happiness is affected by relative social status; income is more important to high status individuals for example. The third chapter concerns further challenges in happiness measurement in the presence of framing effects and/or differential item functioning ("DIF"). The impact of the ordering of questions on subjective well-being responses is studied under an extended item response theory model incorporating the DIF feature of the survey. Contrary to previous studies, the results indicate that individuals' happiness estimates are largely unbiased when the framing experiment is ignored. The methodology we develop allows for the assessment of framing and DIF effects and permits inter-subject comparison and analysis even when such effects are large.

Defence date: 30 January 2012. Examining Board: Professor Richard Spady, Johns Hopkins University (External Supervisor); Professor Helmut Lütkepohl, European University Institute; Professor Stephen Pudney, University of Essex; Professor Ada Ferrer-i-Carbonell, Institut d'Anàlisi Econòmica.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20694>

SAHM, Philipp

Paradoxophilia: Imaginary invalid or chronic disease?

An analysis of paradoxicality in legal decisions

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

Paradox mentionings have become fashionable in scholarly literature, but are essentially incomplete. Consequently, the question arises whether paradoxophilia is law's disease or a mere obsession of some legal scholars. A comparison between paradoxes and legal decision-making situations reveals that law in fact suffers from paradoxophilia. The problem posed by legal decision-making situations is structurally identical to the problem posed by paradoxes. A diagnosis of paradoxophilia and the insight into the structure of the disease determines the therapy. Legal methodologies are supposed to guide the decision-making process. However, in order to do so, they must offer something that could be called paradoxicality management. This in turn deepens the understanding of methodological doctrines and opens up a perspective under which legal methodologies can be assessed.



Award date: 26 November 2012, Supervisor: Professor Dennis Patterson, European University Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26439>

SANGAR, Eric
*Using Historical Experience: The British Army
and the Bundeswehr in Afghanistan*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

This PhD explores some of the ways in which the British and German Armies have used historical experience in their process of operational adaptation in Afghanistan. Historical experience is conceptualized as a body of useful knowledge that is constructed through the institutional analyses of past military campaigns with the aim of producing normative lessons for military operations in the present. Empirically, the research shows that for both armies, the use of historical references played a limited role during the preparation of initial deployment for the ISAF mission. However, having become aware of a lack of operational coherence on the ground in Helmand, the British Army “rediscovered” the importance of applying fundamental counterinsurgency principles that were identified with a comparative analysis of colonial counterinsurgency campaigns. This process has contributed to improve officers’ consensual understanding of doctrine on the part of the officers as well as to make the British military approach in Afghanistan more coherently focused on protecting the population rather than pursuing a predominantly kinetic confrontation with the insurgency movement. With regards to the Bundeswehr, a thorough discussion of the historical experiences that have potential utility for military operations in Afghanistan has been largely absent. Initially, the German military approach was dominated primarily by an unconscious reliance on the operational design used in the Balkans. The operational reaction to the escalating violence in the Kunduz area has primarily consisted in a hesitant introduction of kinetic means, while existing deficits in non-kinetic military activities have largely been ignored. Similarly, operational debate among Bundeswehr officers has been focused on the necessity to perform in combat implications of counterinsurgency operations for non-kinetic military tasks, such as the support of the local population, have received only marginal attention. I argue that this tendency could have been limited has an internal debate taken place on the historical lessons that incorporate the concepts used in contemporary Anglo-Saxon counterinsurgency. In sum, three primary findings of this research may be recapitulated as follows: First, the mere existence of a rich institutional past of colonial operations does not necessarily equate with superior knowledge in contemporary operations. Historical experience must be actively transmitted, analysed and institutionalised in order to have such an effect. Second, the ways in which military organizations use experience from the past are shaped by institutional traditions that have evolved over time. Third, despite the danger of dysfunctional historical analogies, the institutional discussion of historical lessons can prove to be useful for present operations—especially if consistency is promoted through consensually applied, ‘enduring’ principles of doctrine.

Defence date: 6 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Pascal Vennesson (European University Institute); Professor Michael Daxner (Freie Universität Berlin); Professor Anthony King (University of Exeter); Professor Olivier Roy (European University Institute).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22687>



SANTANA PEREIRA, José

Media Systems and Information Environments: A comparative approach to the agenda-setting hypothesis

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The present dissertation aims at the comparative study agenda-setting (i.e., the impact that media content has on the importance people give to several political and social issues) in Europe. The focus is set in the 2009 European Parliament election campaign period, and one of the central goals is to observe whether the media agenda-setting capacity varies from country to country or not, and why. The hypothetical causes of cross-country variability are the nature of the several European media systems (in terms of development of press markets, freedom of press, journalist professionalization, state intervention, media partisanship) and their effects in the informational environment, both from the perspective of the supply (information quality) and demand (trust in the media). The results show that these macro-level dimensions vary considerably in Europe, and that there is a link between media system dimensions related to politics, information quality and agenda-setting.

Defence date: 20 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Mark N. Franklin, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Alexander H. Trechsel, European University Institute (Co-supervisor); Professor Shanto Iyengar, Stanford University; Professor Susan Banducci, University of Exeter.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24612>

SAURÍ, Lluís

An Economic Analysis of the Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Regulation in pharmaceutical markets is pervasive in most countries, especially in Europe. The nature of existing regulations is diverse, as they serve a number of purposes: guaranteeing safety, efficacy and security of drug usage; but also ensuring patients access to treatment, preserving affordability and fostering pharmaceutical innovation. A number of regulatory interventions are purposely designed to bring about more efficient pharmaceutical markets. These interventions are ultimately intended to increase welfare for patients today and patients tomorrow. Welfare today requires ensuring patients access to existing pharmacological treatment at an affordable cost. Welfare tomorrow requires ensuring a continued effort on research and development to produce pharmaceutical innovations that respond to currently unmet medical needs. The chapters of this thesis focus on a number of regulatory interventions that attract notable attention due to their effect on access, affordability and innovation. These include the regulation of pharmaceutical parallel trade, direct-to-consumer advertising of prescription drugs and off-patent pharmaceutical markets. By assessing the impact of public interventions on market outcomes and patients welfare, this thesis aims at contributing to the debate about optimal regulation of pharmaceutical markets.

Defence date: 15 February 2012. Examining Board: Prof. Elena Carletti, European University Institute; Prof. Pierre-Yves Geoffard, Paris-Jourdan Sciences Economiques; Prof. Massimo Motta, Supervisor, Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Prof. Damien Neven, European Commission and University of Geneva.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20696>

SAYDÉ, Alexandre

Abuse of Union Law and Regulation of the Internal Market

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law



Abuses of Union law can be defined as undesirable choices of law made by Union citizens. The treatment of choices of law by Union citizens has proved inconsistent under Union law, being alternatively endorsed (Centros) or sanctioned (Cadbury Schweppes) by Union institutions. This inconsistent treatment of choices of law is a manifestation of a broader dialectic between two conceptions of economic integration, designated as the paradigms of Regulatory Neutrality and Regulatory Competition. If economic integration is conceived as competition among Member States (Regulatory Competition), artificial choices of law ought to be endorsed as a legitimate process of regulatory arbitrage, by which Union citizens elect their favourite national law. Conversely, if the objective of economic integration is to avoid the competition among private businesses being distorted by national laws (Regulatory Neutrality), artificial choices of law ought to be sanctioned as abuses of law. Accordingly, 'regulatory arbitrage' and 'abuse of law' are two masks covering one phenomenon: the election of a more favourable national law by Union citizens. More generally, this dialectic between two conceptions of economic integration pervades our perception of the internal market, and therefore accounts for long-established contradictions of internal market law. Social dumping and reverse discriminations distort the competition among private businesses, but represent the ordinary functioning of the competition among Member States. Union harmonisation is desirable under Regulatory Neutrality, whereas Regulatory Competition requires regulatory diversity. In the context of the freedoms of movement, Regulatory Neutrality promotes Host equality (equal treatment of migrant citizens with Host society), while Regulatory Competition endorses Home equality (equal treatment with Home society). State aids should be prohibited under Regulatory Neutrality, but allowed under Regulatory Competition. In sum, one (internal market) law is assigned the contradictory mission of ensuring the proper functioning of two competitive processes: the competition among private businesses (Regulatory Neutrality) and among Member States (Regulatory Competition).

Defence date: 25 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Bruno de Witte, EUI and University of Maastricht (supervisor); Professor Miguel Poyares Maduro, EUI; Professor Catherine Barnard, Trinity College, University of Cambridge; Professor Pierre Schammo, University of Manchester.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22703>

SCORDAMAGLIA-TOUSIS, Andreas
*EU Cartel Enforcement: Reconciling effective public
enforcement with fundamental rights*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

In light of the growing importance fundamental rights have acquired in competition enforcement and of the ramifications of the Lisbon Treaty (EU accession to the ECHR, binding Charter), this thesis assesses two paramount concerns: whether the current level of fundamental rights protection in cartel enforcement falls within the accepted ECHR standards and how the often conflicting objectives of effectiveness and adequate protection of fundamental rights could optimally be achieved. Normative answers to both questions are given following a thorough analysis of EU institutional, substantive and procedural law rules. Accordingly, the thesis first provides a theoretical analysis of the legal framework of fundamental rights protection identifying the pertinent rights and legal nature of competition proceedings under EU and ECHR law. It then tackles the long-standing debate of the compatibility of the EU enforcement system with the ECHR's due process institutional requirements. Thereafter, a cartel-specific analysis is conducted juxtaposing the increased investigatory powers vested in competition authorities with the privilege against self-incrimination and right to privacy. The interaction between the substantive rules of legal qualification of cartels and the "fair trial" probatory requirements is then examined, as to illustrate the degree of use of presumptions in EU practice. These will then be weighed against the Article 6 ECHR guarantees pertaining to the presumption of innocence in the form of an adequate set of standard/burden of proof and evidence admissibility rules.



The thesis proceeds with a review of the rules of attribution of liability and fining, attempting to reconcile “effective deterrence” with the principles of legality, non-retroactivity, presumption of innocence and *ne bis in idem*. Having appraised the entire spectrum of enforcement components with a fundamental rights dimension, general conclusions are drawn on the status of compatibility with the ECHR and on the necessity of introducing further reforms enhancing the overall effectiveness and legitimacy of the system.

Defence date: 4 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Heike Schweitzer, (European University Institute - Supervisor); Professor Giorgio Monti, (European University Institute); Professor Andreas Reindl (Leuphana University Lüneburg / Fordham Law School); Professor Wouter Wils (King’s College, London / European Commission).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22702>

SIRCHENKO, Andrei

*A Discrete-Choice Econometrician’s Tale of Monetary
Policy Identification and Predictability*

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis studies the econometric identification and predictability of monetary policy. It addresses the discrete and collective nature of policy decisions, and the use of the real-time versus currently available revised data. The first chapter combines the ordered probit model, novel real-time data set and policy-making meetings as a unit of observation to estimate highly systematic reaction patterns between policy rate decisions and incoming economic data. The paper measures the empirical significance of the rate discreteness and demonstrates that both the discrete-choice approach and real-time “policy-meeting” data do matter in the econometric identification of monetary policy. The estimated rules surpass the market anticipation made one day prior to a policy meeting, both in and out of sample. The second chapter provides empirical evidence that a prompt release of policy-makers’ votes could improve the predictability of policy decisions. The voting patterns reveal strong and robust predictive content even after controlling for policy bias and responses to inflation, real activity, exchange rates and financial market indicators. They contain information not embedded in the spreads and moves in the market interest rates, nor in the explicit forecasts of the next policy decision made by market analysts. Moreover, the direction of policymakers’ dissent explains the direction of analysts’ forecast bias. The third chapter develops a two-stage model for ordinal outcomes (such as discrete changes to the policy interest rates) that are characterized by abundant observations, potentially generated by different processes, in the middle neutral category (no change to the rate). In the context of policy rate setting, the first stage, a policy inclination decision, determines policy stance (loose, neutral or tight) as a reaction to economic conditions, whereas two amount decisions at the second stage are driven mostly by the institutional features. There are three types of zeros: “neutral” zeros, generated directly by the neutral policy stance, and two kinds of “offset” zeros, “loose” and “tight” zeros, generated by the loose or tight stance, offset at the second stage. The model is applied to the individual policymakers’ votes for the interest rate. Both the empirical applications and simulations demonstrate superiority with respect to the conventional models.

Defence date: 12 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Helmut Lütkepohl, DIW Berlin and Freie Universität Berlin (External Supervisor); Professor Peter Hansen, European University Institute; Professor Michael Beenstock, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Professor James D. Hamilton, University of California; Professor Matthew Neidell, Columbia University.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24594>



SMOLINSKI, Konrad
*Single Equation Instrumental Variable Models:
Identification under discrete variation*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Over the last decade, substantial interest in theoretical econometrics and microeconometrics has been directed towards nonparametric models. Much work has been devoted to the development of novel identification and estimation techniques and in particular, to the identifying power of econometric models under various types of restrictions. Notable attention has been focused on the conditional independence restriction and instrumental variable methods for both continuous and discrete data problems. This immense effort has led to tremendous outcomes in terms of theoretical findings and most importantly, new empirical practices. Nowadays, we face an apparent emphasis on minimal restrictions of nuisance parameters of the model, with a focus on specific structural features at the same time. New models permit the relaxation of implausible restrictions frequently superimposed unwillingly in empirical analysis of plain old econometric models. In this spirit, recent developments in microeconometrics have given rise to increasing interest in partially identified models. In these models, for the credibility of claims, the feature of interest is bounded to a set rather than constituting of a point in the space of parameters or functions. This in turn has its own place in economic practice. Among many appealing and commonly investigated economic circumstances, partial identification frequently arises in econometric inquiry when researchers are faced with discrete data, omnipresent in survey studies. Examples consider a very general class of the limited information discrete outcome models with endogeneity when very little is known about the genesis of the process generating endogenous variable. This thesis contributes to the aforementioned line of research and seeks to address a somewhat limited, but I believe important, range of issues in a great depth. These issues are concerned with the specification of identified sets in so-called single equation models with endogeneity. We achieve identification via instrumental variable restrictions and focus on discrete outcomes as well as discrete endogenous variables. Our focus on discrete, ordered outcome models complements the vast majority of research on econometric design under continuous variation. The latter, even though theoretically sound, often becomes practically infeasible. We believe that this study provides a level of unity to the partial identification framework as a whole and makes steps forward in understanding some aspects of single equation instrumental variable models under discrete variation.

Defence date: 31 January 2012. Examining Board: Professor Richard Spady, Johns Hopkins University (External Supervisor); Professor Helmut Lütkepohl, European University Institute; Professor Stéphane Bonhomme, CEMFI; Professor Richard Smith, University of Cambridge.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20214>

SPERNBAUER, Martina
*The Constitutional Architecture of EU Peacebuilding for Law
Enforcement Institutions: Legality and accountability*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This research first sets out to verify whether the measures in the EU's peacebuilding toolbox indeed turn out to have converging objectives, an overlapping scope and provide for similar activities across the CFSP / non-CFSP divide. Does the European Union live up to expectations as to the extensiveness of the range of its tools? And, if in the affirmative, do they have the potential to leave a substantial and sustainable impact? These tools include primarily the non-CFSP external assistance instruments, on the one hand, and EU operations under the aegis of the CFSP, on the other. Both are presented in detail in order precisely to classify their objectives on all levels, from the Treaty level to the instruments' implementing decisions and programmes, and to



identify the possible activities undertaken to this end. Underpinned by the objective of shedding light on the competence allocation in EU peacebuilding, this analysis yields questions such as: what actually is the difference between an EU contracted police officer mentoring and monitoring third country police officers in conducting an effective crime investigation according to predetermined action fiches, and an expert funded under an EU technical assistance or twinning project to establish a detailed workplan and strategy for enhancing the effectiveness of crime investigation? And what is the difference between awareness raising, training and trial monitoring with the objective of advancing in the fight against corruption, as opposed to capacity-building and financial assistance in the public sector in this respect? And does the establishment of a transparent and objective case-allocation system in the judiciary call for a non-CFSP financed project, or can it also be achieved through mentoring in the context of an EU strengthening operation?

Defence date: 13 February 2012. Examining Board: Prof. Marise Cremona, European University Institute (Supervisor); Prof. Dr. Steven Blockmans, T.M.C. Asser Instituut, K.U. Leuven; Prof. Dr. Frank Hoffmeister, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, European Commission; Prof. Pascal Vennesson, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21379>

STJEPANOVIC, Dejan

Contesting territories in Southeastern Europe: the politics of regionalism in Dalmatia, Istria, Sandžak and Vojvodina

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

The main aim of this thesis is to provide a better understanding of the varied outcomes of regionalist politics in the four historic regions of contemporary Croatia and Serbia. The primary objective of the thesis is to introduce the analysis of sub-state territorial politics to the existing literature on Southeastern Europe (SEE) that has tended to be dominated by the national paradigm. The secondary objective is of a more theoretical nature and revolved around the argument against teleological and deterministic understandings of territories, nations and regions. The thesis compared four cases of multi-ethnic regionalisms, Dalmatia and Istria in Croatia as well as Sandžak and Vojvodina in Serbia. The emphasis in each case was on histories, intergroup relations and economic factors as elements of region-building. The thrust of the argument advanced is that regional entrepreneurs use these elements in their endeavours to institutionalise regional self-government. Apart from regional entrepreneurs' political strategies, responses and opportunities provided by the centre influenced the outcomes of regionalist demands. The findings show that pre-existing sub-state territorial structures served as rallying points during the periods of democratisation that started in 2000 in both countries. In the period of ethnocratic rules of the 1990s, bottom-up multiethnic regionalist projects did not expand nor (re)established self-governing competences. Interpretations of histories by regional political actors have strongly correlated with the way regional polities and memberships were defined. Economically privileged regions such as Istria and Vojvodina were generally more assertive and successful in achieving (limited) asymmetric decentralisation. The thesis further illustrates that multi-ethnic regionalisms as opposed to nationalisms in SEE differ by focusing on historically emerging territory-specific institutions and not necessarily on exclusive ethno-national forms of political membership. The thesis also shows that new regionalist politics that combine functional economic interests, culture and identity politics with drives for autonomy are possible in SEE, albeit in a contested manner. In terms of contribution to the broader literature on nationalism and territorial politics, the thesis shows that many of the common assumptions about territorial autonomy projects as well as about teleological and unidirectional path from regionalism to nationalism need to be reassessed in light of the findings of this thesis.



Defence date: 7 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Rainer Bauböck (EUI); Professor Florian Bieber, University of Graz (External Co-Supervisor); Doctor Martin Brusis (Univ. Munich); Professor Michael Keating (formerly EUI/Univ. Aberdeen/Supervisor).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25198>

STRECKER, Amy

Landscape as Public Space: The role of international and EU law in the protection of landscape in Europe

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis deals with the protection of landscape in international law. It focuses mainly on Europe. Landscape has gained increasing importance on the international stage since the inclusion of 'cultural landscapes' within the scope of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in 1992. 'Cultural landscapes' were to give recognition to the intangible and associative values attached to certain landscapes, to sustainable agricultural practices and to 'people and communities' — essentially the human dimension of landscape. This shift has come full circle with the adoption of the European Landscape Convention in 2000. The European Landscape Convention conceives of landscape above all as a people's landscape and accordingly, provides for the active participation of the public in the formulation of plans and policies. It not only focuses on outstanding landscapes, but also on the everyday and degraded landscapes where most people live and work. This brings landscape back to its early etymological origins and has a number of implications for human rights, democracy and access to justice. With this in mind, the thesis then explores the interplay between landscape and human rights from cultural, environmental and procedural rights perspectives. It demonstrates that outside the indigenous context, a 'right to landscape' is difficult to articulate in cultural rights terms. This is illustrated by the two cases studies (Tara and Rospuda), through a comparative analysis of the case law of a number of regional human rights courts and through the work of the UN Human Rights Committees. The thesis highlights how such a right is also difficult from an environmental rights perspective — since the very existence of a right to the environment itself is not well-established. In conclusion, it is the procedural environmental rights — such as participation and access to justice — which offer most scope for the protection of landscape in Europe.

Defence date: 15 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Francesco Francioni (EUI) Supervisor; Professor Bruno de Witte (EUI); Professor Federico Lenzerini (University of Siena); Professor Ana Vrdoljak (University of Western Australia).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22698>

STUMMVOLL, A. Alexander

A Living Tradition: The Holy See, catholic social doctrine, and global politics, 1965-2000

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

In this thesis I explore the question of how the Holy See translates its own normative vision into concrete diplomatic practice. Drawing upon Alasdair MacIntyre's concept of a 'living tradition', I argue that Catholic Social Doctrine (CSD) is an exemplary case of a 'historically extended, socially embodied argument' about the good life that provides the Holy See with a source of inspiration and advice, shapes its perception of global politics, constitutes its identity and preferences, and constrains its diplomatic practice. However, due to its 'living' nature, CSD does not provide blueprints for action and falls short of determining papal diplomacy in global politics. A living religious tradition needs to be inherited, interpreted, and incarnated. This process is complicated and leads to political and ethical policy dilemmas as well as to changing patterns



of conflict and cooperation with other international actors. I will examine this problematique in the context of four major case studies of papal diplomacy in the post-Second Vatican Council era: the Vietnam War, the Polish crisis in the early 1980s, the United Nations (UN) conferences on population control and women in Cairo and Beijing in the mid-1990s, and the Jubilee 2000 anti-debt campaign. My research findings have four broader implications. First, they will lay out a more fine-tuned approach to the study of religious traditions in IR. Second, they suggest a need for the field of religion and politics to avoid reducing the impact of religious ideas and practices to their causal impact on outcomes. Third, they undermine the analytical accurateness of widespread invocations of 'holy alliance' arguments for characterising Holy See diplomacy. Fourth, they provide good reasons for a more holistic perspective on CSD in particular and religion and politics in general. Defence date: 30 November 2012. Examining Board: Dr. Mariano Barbato, Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca/ Universität Passau; Professor Friedrich Kratochwil, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Olivier Roy, European University Institute; Dr. Scott Thomas, University of Bath/University of London, Heythrop College (External CoSupervisor).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25195>

STÖCKER, Lars Fredrik
*Bridging the Baltic Sea: Networks of resistance and
opposition during the Cold War era*
EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

Located at the point of intersection of Northern, Eastern and Central Europe, the Baltic Sea Region has historically been a setting of an, at times, vivid exchange between the shores of the small inland sea. Challenging the perception of the region as a merely peripheral borderland of the Cold War in Europe, the present study aims to investigate to what degree the Baltic waterways maintained their specific entangling function in an era largely characterised by demarcation and disintegration. In order to move beyond the bipolar pattern that still dominates Cold War historiography, this study focuses on networks and channels of communication that could develop underneath the level of the official political relations across the Baltic Sea. The neutral Nordic states are in this context seen as a so far underestimated but crucial element in the geopolitical constellation of Cold War Europe. The proximity of Sweden and Finland to their Polish and Soviet opposite coasts and the comparatively low level of political tensions in the region triggered an exceptionally dynamic field of interaction, which was fuelled by the vigorous anti-communist activism of the numerous Polish and Baltic exiles in neutral Sweden. In a chronological framework that covers half a century of resistance and opposition against the geopolitical status quo, the study will reconstruct a topography of uncontrolled communication between the societies around the Baltic rim that hitherto has received undeservedly little attention. Based on so far mostly unexplored archival sources and oral history interviews, the thesis aims to present the first synthesis of the Baltic Sea Region's Cold War history. It is supposed to form a counter-narrative to the prevailing emphasis on disintegration and conflict and constitutes a first step towards a European Cold War history that efficiently challenges the topos of the Iron Curtain as an impermeable barrier.

Defence date: 28 September 2012. Examining Board: Professor Philipp Ther, University of Vienna (Supervisor); Dr. Juhana Aunesluoma, University of Helsinki; Professor Karsten Brüggemann, University of Tallinn; Professor Federico Romero, EUI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24000>



SÁNCHEZ-MARTÍNEZ, Miguel
Three Essays in Macroeconomics
EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

This thesis comprises three thorough investigations into different important economic issues. The common nexus between them is the long-horizon nature of the subjects covered, in which economic growth plays a central role. Specifically, the contents of the thesis address questions such as the extent to which financial integration is favorable for economic development, the implications that population growth has for the natural environment and the design of optimal policy when considering the latest insights on individuals' consumption behavior. The study of the specific topics addressed throughout each chapter of this thesis delivers a number of important results that are summarized subsequently. The first chapter provides an analysis of the relationship between aggregate economic uncertainty, growth and welfare. The model generates two main predictions. First, consumption growth is, *ceteris paribus*, higher on average in a country that participates in the international financial markets compared to one that is financially autarkic. Second, the sign of the net effect of financial integration on overall social welfare is ambiguous. In the second chapter, an inquiry is made into the implications of population growth for an optimal management problem with pollution externalities. The presence of a potential irreversibility in the dynamics for the stock of pollution is responsible for an outcome overlooked by the previous literature. In line with the available empirical evidence, the model implies that a growing population leads to a deteriorated state of environmental quality. Finally, the third chapter explores an optimal taxation problem in the presence of both congestion and habituation effects in consumption in an economy featuring endogenous growth. The results show that the second-best solution entails a constant consumption tax rate in the long-run and a counter-cyclical consumption tax growth rate in the short-run whose level hinges on the importance of both congestion and habit effects in preferences.

Defence date: 9 November 2012. Examining Board: Professor Giovanni Federico (EUI) - Supervisor; Professor Bartolomé Yun-Casalilla (EUI); Professor Juan Carmona Pidal (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid); Professor Nikolaus Wolf (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24596>

THOLENS, Simone
*International Norms and Local Agents in Peacebuilding:
Small arms control in post-war Kosovo and Cambodia*
EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Finding that existing theories of International Relations have problems explaining why international Small Arms Control programmes succeed or fail, this thesis explores internationally driven micro-disarmament processes from an agent-driven constructivist perspective. Through two contrasting case studies of the UNDP-led micro-disarmament programme in Kosovo and the EU Small Arms programme in Cambodia, the research considers ways in which local agency deal with 'norm transfer' by international organizations. First, the thesis theoretically advances constructivist literature on norm diffusion so to apply to international peacebuilding in general, and Small Arms Control specifically. Treating peacebuilding as exercises in norm diffusion enables more subtle analyses of the political processes involved, taking seriously the politics of norms when international actors get involved in post-war societies. Bringing in dynamic processes of norm localization to the study of micro-disarmament enables better conceptions of agents, processes and mechanisms involved in the reconfiguration of power in peacebuilding contexts. Second, based on extensive fieldwork the thesis provides comparative analyses of how local elites constructed national identity narratives in post-war Kosovo and Cambodia parallel to micro-disarmament processes. In the case of Cambodia, national elites successfully



built a narrative of the Khmer nation as idle, peaceful and respectful of authority an identity consistent with an idea of the state as the legitimate authority over the use of force. Due to enabling social and political factors, the EU Small Arms project supported these discourses of a collective, post-war security culture, and could subsequently contribute to eradicate the small arms problem in Cambodia. In Kosovo, conversely, political elites imbued the post-war nationbuilding process with identity narratives consistent with an individualist security culture. These narratives pitted an autonomous, militant and traditional society against the state monopoly on legitimate use of force. The UNDP Small Arms project did not locate its activities in these discourses, and failed to significantly reduce the availability of small arms in society. The empirical findings of this thesis point to a real need for international organizations to allow local conceptions of legitimacy to take centre stage when introducing democratic security models in post-war countries. Consistent with constructivist scholarship, it finds that norms, culture and identity are not secondary considerations, but effectively produce actors' preferences and interests. International norm proponents must engage local rationalities when seeking to transfer norms—even in matters of 'hard' security.

Defence date: 4 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Pascal Vennesson, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Christian Reus-Smit, European University Institute; Professor Denisa Kostovicova, The London School of Economics and Political Science; Professor Keith Krause, Geneva Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22691>

TZANOU, Maria

The Added Value of Data Protection as a Fundamental Right in the EU Legal Order in the Context of Law Enforcement

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

This thesis examines the added value of the fundamental right to data protection within the EU legal order when law enforcement measures are at stake. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the concept of data protection, its underlying values and aims, and the approaches to this right. It discusses the current theories and the existing case-law on data protection by identifying their shortcomings. It introduces a new theory on data protection that reconstructs the right and reshapes in a clear and comprehensive manner its understanding. The thesis tests the added value of the 'reconstructed' right to data protection in the most difficult context: law enforcement and counter-terrorism. Three specific case-studies of data processing in the field of law enforcement are used: 1) the information collection 2) the information storage and, 3) the information transfer case. The information collection case discusses the EU Data Retention Directive and addresses the conceptual confusions between the rights to privacy and data protection that surround it, before turning to a substantive fundamental rights assessment of the Directive. The information storage case examines the added value of the fundamental right to data protection in the context of the access of law enforcement authorities to information stored on EU-scale databases such as the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II), the Visa Information System (VIS) and Eurodac. Finally, the information transfer case discusses the role of the rights to privacy and data protection with regard to the transfer of data from the EU to the US for counterterrorism purposes. In this context, it addresses the EU-US PNR and TFTP cases.

Defence date: 13 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (EUI Supervisor); Professor Valsamis Mitsilegas, Queen Mary University of London; Professor Tuomas Ojanen, University of Helsinki; Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22697>



ULUC, Arzu

The Impacts of Housing Derivatives Trading on the Housing Market

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Housing is the largest asset class in the world. However, in contrast to other major asset classes, including stocks and bonds, it does not have a well-developed derivatives market. In fact, housing derivatives can provide many benefits and help to overcome the main drawbacks of direct housing investments, including their lack of liquidity, lumpiness, high transaction costs, and short sale constraints. Proposals to develop housing derivatives markets have long been discussed in the academic literature. During the last two decades, several housing derivatives products have been developed and traded, especially in the U.K. and in the U.S. Although housing derivatives markets are still at an early stage of their development, several other initiatives are now being undertaken to enhance well-functioning markets. While developing these markets, it is crucially important to understand their potential impact. This thesis therefore studies the effects of housing derivatives trading on the housing market. The first chapter provides an overview of how the housing derivatives markets have developed, and outlines what have been the main obstacles to the growth of these markets. This chapter also analyses the hedging demand of homeowners in order to motivate the following chapters. The second chapter focuses on the housing and hedging decisions of financially constrained and unconstrained households. The effects of housing derivatives trading on households' housing decisions are investigated in the intensive and the extensive margins of home ownership. The third chapter studies the effects of housing derivatives trading on house price stability. The analysis indicates that housing derivatives trading affects house price stability through three channels: by enabling households to disentangle their housing consumption decisions from their investment decisions, by allowing short-selling, and by attracting an additional set of traders (speculators), who use housing derivatives for portfolio diversification purposes. Defence date: 12 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Russell Cooper, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Ramon Marimon, European University Institute; Professor Alberto Franco Pozzolo, Università degli Studi del Molise; Professor Jaume Ventura, Universitat Pompeu Fabra and CREI.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22675>

VALENZUELA, Patricio

Essays on the Cost of Debt Capital for Private Firms

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Since corporate investment is a key driver for economic growth, it is very important to find out what are the drivers of the cost of financing for private firms. In particular, this thesis studies the determinants of spreads of bonds issued by advanced and emerging market borrowers and the determinants of foreign-currency corporate credit ratings. Chapter 1 demonstrates that the impact of debt market illiquidity on corporate bond spreads is exacerbated with a higher proportion of short-term debt. This effect is present in both investment-grade and speculative-grade bonds and is smaller in banks as they may have the support of a lender of last resort during periods of market illiquidity. The paper's major finding is consistent with the predictions of structural credit risk models that argue that a higher proportion of short-term debt increases the firm's exposure to debt market illiquidity through a 'rollover risk' channel. Although credit rating agencies have gradually moved away from a policy of never rating a corporation above the sovereign (the 'sovereign ceiling'), it appears that sovereign credit ratings remain a significant determinant of corporate credit ratings. Chapter 2 examines this link using credit rating data for advanced and emerging economies over the period of 1995 to 2009. The results are consistent with a sovereign ceiling 'lite' policy or ceiling that is not an absolute constraint, but a limitation that tends to decrease corporate ratings when these ratings are above the sovereign rating. Finally, chapter 3 investigates the impact of capital account restrictions on



spreads of corporate bonds issued in international markets by developed and emerging market borrowers. The main finding is that capital account restrictions on inflows significantly increase corporate bond spreads. A second main finding is that capital account restrictions on inflows matter a great deal more during times of financial distress.

Defence date: 15 May 2012. Examining Board: Professor Elena Carletti, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Árpád Ábrahám, European University Institute; Professor Franklin Allen, University of Pennsylvania; Professor Jun Qian, Boston College.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22074>

VAN DER LINDEN, Huub

The Unexplored Giant: Use histories of Italian oratorio around 1700

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The musical genre of Italian oratorio—unacted, sung drama in two parts on a hagiographic, biblical, or moral plot—witnessed a great boom of interest in the period around years around 1900 and the decades around 1700. During the first of these two periods the roots of its modern historiography were laid. One of the characteristics that emerge from both the historiography and performance tradition of Italian oratorio is its ambiguous position between the sacred and the secular spheres. The thesis argues that this was a defining characteristic of the genre as such, and that it was among the things that contributed to the popularity of the genre in the decades around in 1700. Its perceived ambiguities as a genre allowed it to be employed in and adapted to widely different performance contexts. It is further argued that the signification, function, and adaptability of the genre best emerge from studying how one and the same work was used in various different places and circumstances. The thesis takes therefore as its basis the study of what it calls the use histories of a corpus of six librettos. By tracing how these six texts and the musical settings they engendered functioned in different contexts, a more precise picture emerges of these works' (and the genre's) versatility. Simultaneously, the use histories of these works highlight the relative importance of the 'musical work' compared to the specifics of performances, as well as add an element to a broader history of the circulation of objects in early modern Europe.

Defence date: 5 September 2012. Examining Board: Professor Antonella Romano (EUI); Professor Martin Van Gelderen (EUI); Professor Renata Ago (Università degli studi di Roma La Sapienza); Professor Robert L. Kendrick (The University of Chicago).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23999>

VAN DER STEEN, Bart

Between Street Fight and Stadtguerrilla: The autonomous movement in Amsterdam and Hamburg during the 1980s

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

The years 1980-1981 witnessed youth revolts all over Western Europe. Influenced by radical politics and punk subculture, youths squatted houses and demanded autonomous, self-managed youth centres and clashed with the police. Out of these revolts grew a radical urban youth movement in which radical politics and youth cultures merged: the squatter or autonomous movement. It was a libertarian movement committed to direct actions against urban renewal projects, militarism, sexism and racism. This movement played an important role in major political controversies such as the placement of midrange nuclear missiles, nuclear energy, the draft and urban development. It posed the militant wing of these broad protests and was a central social movement actor. This research reconstructs, analyses and compares the history of autonomous



movements in Amsterdam and Hamburg during the 1980s, especially with regards to (the debates on) militant action. The militant stance and civil disobedience that was central in the movement's tactics often led to accusations of the movement being inherently violent. Both the media and authorities often claimed that the autonomous movement used indiscriminate and boundless violence. Within the movement too, the limits of militant action often led to heated debates. Debates not only revolved around the actions of activists during clashes with the police, for example during evictions or demonstrations, but also around the movement's clandestine actions and its attitudes towards armed underground cells such as the Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF), an ultra left organisation which in the 1980s executed campaigns of targeted killings of company directors and high political functionaries. Especially in Germany, authorities and conservative media expressed concerns that the autonomous movement would spawn armed struggle groups or support groups such as the RAF. This research however shows that—although militancy played a central role in the movement's self-perception—in practice it adhered to specific rules and codes of conduct, which set clear limits to what actions were acceptable and which ones were not. These rules applied to the whole of the movement's protest repertoire, which consisted of squatting actions and the defence of occupied spaces, militant demonstrations and street fights and, finally, (illegal) sabotage actions. Sabotage actions consisted of an array of practices, from spray painting and petty vandalism to fire bombings. Through thick descriptions and close analysis of specific cases studies and debates, these codes are unravelled. The international scope of the research successively shows that these codes remained largely the same in different political contexts. With regards to militant action in defence of squatted houses, the Grote Keyser in Amsterdam and the Hafenstrasse in Hamburg play a central role in the research. Both were barricaded and the autonomous activists expressed their willingness to defend the building against eviction. However, in the Grote Keyser, long drawn debates unfolded over the use of Molotov-cocktails, which a majority found too dangerous to use. In the Hafenstrasse, the squatters decided against the use of all too large or dangerous projectiles which—if used—could endanger the lives of police officers, such as refrigerators. Self-defence was deemed legitimate, but this was not the case for potentially lethal violence against opponents. Not only with relation to squatting actions, there were codes of conduct. Also during militant demonstrations and street fights, the movement expressed a reluctance to use—potentially lethal—violence against persons, if they were not in danger themselves. When in Amsterdam, a police officer fell off his horse during a riot, autonomous activists stopped throwing stones, discussed the situation and decided to help the man back on his horse. Only after he had returned to his colleagues, the confrontation continued again. An activist later remembered: 'you'd think "this is the end for this poor man". But the squatters simply got him back in his saddle.' With sabotage actions, the codes were more or less the same. Fire bombings were the most extreme form of action the movement used. However, again violence against persons was considered off limits. Instead, the fire attacks aimed at causing material damage exclusively. Autonomous groups made this explicit in their communiqués, and support of these actions by the movement was directly linked to this. Because the autonomous movement adhered strictly to the above mentioned codes of conduct, its relationship to the RAF was strained. Although many autonomous activists were highly critical of the prison conditions of arrested RAF members, they generally refrained from supporting the cell's offensive actions. Attempts by RAF supporters to ally with autonomous activists, such as during the 1986 anti-imperialist conference, failed. The action ethics of the movement thus revolved around the belief that militancy was legitimate, but unprovoked or lethal violence was not. Militancy was defined as defensive actions such as during squatter actions or demonstrations or inflicting damage upon material goods. Violence on the other hand was seen as consciously causing serious physical harm to opponents or killing them. These 9 findings are essential for a good understanding of the history of squatter movements in Europe.

Defence date: 21 May 2012. Examining Board: Professor H.G. Haupt (supervisor); Professor S. Smith, Professor D. Siegfried (University of Copenhagen); Assistant Professor Dennis Bos (Leiden University).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22679>



VAN HAM, Carolien

Beyond Electoralism? Electoral fraud in third wave regimes, 1974-2009

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

As the “third wave” of democratization spread across the globe after 1974, more and more citizens got a chance—often for the first time in their lives—to cast their vote in multi-party elections. Since then, the number of countries holding regular elections for executive and legislative offices has sharply increased: over 85% of the world’s states now select their national leaders through elections. Unfortunately, the variety of elections has multiplied concomitantly, ranging from “free and fair” elections with genuine contestation between parties or candidates to “façade” elections that are marred by manipulation and fraud. In light of these empirical developments, research on the quality of elections is increasingly relevant. Not only as a way to clarify the fuzzy boundaries between regime types, particularly electoral autocracy and electoral democracy. But also, and more importantly, to understand the causes of variation in election quality as well as its consequences for the functioning of government and broader democratization processes in these polities. This thesis studies the quality of elections in 97 countries in Southern Europe, Central and Eastern Europe, the Former Soviet Union, Sub-Saharan Africa, South America and Central America from 1974 until 2009. Chapter 1 reviews the literature on democratization and elections and specifies the research questions addressed. Subsequently, chapter 2 proposes a definition of the quality of elections that is grounded both in academic work as well as international legal conventions on human and political rights, and introduces the data collected to ‘measure’ election quality. The resulting database on electoral fraud in third wave regimes contains election quality scores for over 880 elections. Chapter 3 and 4 study variation in election quality across polities, attempting to explain why some new democracies manage to “get their elections right” while others do not. Chapter 5 and 6 ask the “so what” question by investigating the consequences of variation in election quality: do elections of higher quality generate more accountable and responsive governments? Finally, chapter 7 connects the findings in the earlier chapters by inquiring to what degree and how election quality affects broader democratization processes and concludes with suggestions for policy-making and further research.

Defence date: 28 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Mark Franklin (EUI Supervisor); Professor Philippe Schmitter (EUI); Professor Staffan Lindberg (University of Florida/University of Gothenburg); Professor Petr Kopecky (University of Leiden).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22694>

VARA JACOBO, Marcos Octavio

State Immunity, Human Rights and the Necessity of Alternative Means of Redress

EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

In its judgment of February 3, 2012, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) determined that the deprivation of State immunity by the Italian national courts was contrary to international law. The Court decided this matter on several grounds. The two main reasons for this finding were that: 1) Jus cogens norms do not impact on the procedural character of State immunity; and 2) the territorial tort exception, prescribed in the United Nations Convention of State Immunity and its property, is inapplicable in the context of an armed conflict. Additionally, the ICJ also determined that the ‘last resort’ argument presented by the Italian counsel did not justify the deprivation of sovereign immunity of Germany. This contribution looks at the extent to which the ICJ analyzed these arguments. It will consider what happens when a State repeatedly refuses to provide due reparation to individuals, either by failing to establish diplomatic negotiations, or by refusing



to offer a legal and effective domestic remedy through its national courts. In this situation, this work asks whether the forum State, through the right of access to justice and the requirement of alternative means of redress, can exercise 'subsidiary' jurisdiction and provide a remedy for the victim of an armed conflict.

Award date: 26 November 2012, Supervisor: Professor Francesco Francioni, European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26440>

VASCONCELOS VILAÇA, Guilherme

Law as Ouroboros

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Despite law's many failures, we see it being deployed everywhere both at the domestic and the international level. This thesis approaches that puzzle and attempts to provide a better understanding of the role of law in society through the concept of juridification. I conceive the problem of juridification of Western societies in qualitative rather than quantitative/managerial terms. This conceptual strategy allows me to challenge the literature on de-regulation and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms concluding that, contrary to common wisdom, these counter-movements to juridification actually reinforce it. I argue that the coupling between judicial review and the constitutionalisation of rights produced a qualitative change in the role of law that enabled the legal system to supersede the political one. This leads to a lock-in situation where the legal system has the capacity of deciding its own reach, thereby becoming, with qualifications, autopoietic. This historical narrative also shows that, contrary to autopoietic theory, juridification is not a purely legally endogenous process. The expanded role of law in society is not without problems. I show how European case law extended state liability in domestic legal orders replacing the once predominant public-interest justifications by the one size fits all" rights talk. For the same reason, while often heralded as a sign of progress, I demonstrate how a rights-based social order is plagued by practical problems. In particular, I focus on the way in which three projects advanced to solve conflicts of rights / balancing, specification and trumps / hide its fundamental agonistic nature. Finally, I evaluate recent conceptualizations of international juridification. I focus on: (i) the inadequacy of the evolutionary metaphor; (ii) the complications behind importing systems theory to the international level and; and, (iii) the lack of a political community and a shared meaning of what law is.

Defence date: 17 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Friedrich V. Kratochwil, formerly EUI/CEU Budapest/Supervisor; Professor Dennis Patterson, EUI, Law Department; Professor Inger Johanne Sand, Univ. Oslo; Professor Jan Klabbbers, Univ. Helsinki.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26446>

VASSIL, Kristjan

Voting Smarter? The impact of voting advice applications on political behavior

EUI PhD theses, Department of Political and Social Sciences

Voting Advice Applications (VAAs) proliferate across Europe and beyond. By matching the political offer with voters' preferences, these internet applications assist voters in their decisions. However, despite the growing number of VAA users in several European polities, little is still known about the profile of a typical VAA user, let alone about the impact of VAA usage on individual level attitudes and behavior. Dominant research in this field offers contradictory evidence for it suffers from poor data quality, relies on descriptive analysis and fails to tap causality. To remedy these problems this thesis systematically investigates the patterns of VAA usage and its impact on voting preferences, vote choice and electoral turnout. In so doing I employ data from cross sectional election studies, panel surveys and a large N field experiment. First, I demonstrate that VAA



usage is more frequent among the young, educated citizens from urban areas. However, additionally to these baseline properties, VAA users appear to be considerably more active in political life, they are interested in political issues and they are available to electoral competition. Second, using an experimental research design, I demonstrate that VAAs are more likely to affect the young and the less educated. Findings show that VAAs indeed influence users' political preferences, vote choice and motivate voters to participate in elections. More specifically, VAAs help young voters to distinguish between political parties and the less educated are likely to change their vote choice as compared to the previously intended one as a consequence of VAA usage. Taken together, the findings confirm theories of political socialization and the life cycle effects by which one's susceptibility to political information slows down with advancing age. However, the patterns of usage and impact appear to cancel each other out, in that those who most frequently use VAAs are least likely to be affected by their vote advice. Conversely, among those groups where the impact appears to be greatest, the likelihood of VAA usage is lowest. By implication, while the VAA effects can be found on an individual level, the mechanism by which the influence is exercised prevents large changes at the aggregate level. Therefore, much like the boat sailing against the tide covers little distance over ground, VAAs do influence individual level attitudes and behavior, but fail to bring about aggregate change.

Defence date: 30 January 2012. Examining Board: Prof. Alexander H. Trechsel, EUI (supervisor); Prof. Adrienne Héritier, EUI (replacing the late Prof. Peter Mair); Prof. Helen Margetts, University of Oxford; Prof. R. Michael Alvarez, California Institute of Technology.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21380>

VISKI, Andrea

Nuclear Export Controls and the Fight Against Nuclear Weapons Proliferation

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law

Combating nuclear weapons proliferation involves diplomacy, nuclear safety and security, disarmament measures, intelligence, effective safeguards, and many other strategies. One of the most important non-proliferation measures is the control of nuclear trade. Nuclear export controls constitute the various measures managing the trade of nuclear technology, materials, and equipment, and analyzing how to strengthen this important non-proliferation tool forms the research question of this thesis. The observations and arguments presented in the following chapters attest to the conclusion that strengthening export controls to combat the global problem of nuclear proliferation, whether by the activities of informal regimes or states acting bilaterally or multilaterally in the trade of nuclear goods, lies in effectively implementing domestic nuclear export control measures on a national level. The original contribution of this thesis to existing knowledge on the subject is an in-depth, analytical study of the role of nuclear export controls in stemming nuclear weapons proliferation, and in particular the presentation of this topic from a legal dimension in order to propose, throughout the work, tools for viable policy options, as well as the policy options themselves.

Defence date: 12 June 2012. Examining Board: Professor Martin Scheinin, European University Institute (Supervisor); Professor Francesco Francioni, European University Institute; Professor Quentin Michel, University of Liege; Mr. Louis-Victor Bril, European External Action Service, Security Policy Division, European Commission.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22699>

WEIMER, Maria

Democratic Legitimacy though European Conflicts-law?

The case of EU administrative governance of GMOs

EUI PhD theses, Department of Law



This thesis aims at addressing the problem of a potential dis-embedding of the EU administration from democratic institutions. For that purpose it explores the potential of a novel approach to EU constitutionalism, namely of European conflicts-law to ensure the democratic legitimacy of EU administrative governance of GMOs. The term administrative governance is being used as referring to a system of administrative action, in which EU administrative actors implement EU law in cooperation with national administrations, as well as with scientific and private experts. In order to analyse the functioning of this system governance is employed as analytical framework. This thesis shows that the conflicts-law approach constitutes a valuable constitutional framework. It helps to identify and better understand the legitimacy problems of EU administrative governance in the field of GMOs. The existent legal rules in this area can to a certain extent be reconceived as embodying conflicts-law mechanisms and ideas. This is most visible in their aim to procedurally organise cooperation between various actors within horizontal network structures of decision-making. However, the implementation of GMO rules in practice has considerably undermined the functioning of conflicts-law mechanisms. The analysis reveals problematic shifts of authority, which go beyond the system of shared responsibility envisaged by the EU legislator. Instead of administrative cooperation between national and supranational actors, hierarchy in the sense of central decision-making by the Commission dominates the process. Moreover, instead of shared responsibility between public authorities and the biotech industry, the applicant has become a powerful player of GMO regulation. This has to some extent also undermined the application of the precautionary principle in this area. This thesis concludes that attempts of EU law to constitutionalise administrative governance of GMOs in a legitimate way have not proven to be successful so far. Finally, this thesis also reveals certain limitations of the conflicts-law approach. It is suggested that conflicts-law at present should not be considered as a fully-fledged theory of European integration. Its strength lies in the ability to re-direct the discussion on democratic legitimacy of EU law, and to offer constitutional ideas for further elaboration of regulatory solutions. However, further conceptual clarifications seem necessary in order to make it operational in concrete cases of EU regulation.

Defence date: 30 August 2012. Examining board: Professor Christian Joerges (supervisor) EUI; Professor Loïc Azoulay EUI; Professor Ellen Vos Maastricht University; Professor Maria Lee University College London <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26447>

WISNIEWSKA, Małgorzata
*The Court of Justice of the European Union and
Mixed Agreements: Limits of jurisdiction*
EUI LLM theses, Department of Law

The main subject of the thesis focuses on the concept of jurisdiction and its limits, with special attention put to the Court of Justice of the European Union. The first half of the work delivers the broad theoretical approach concerning types of jurisdictions and the notion of forum shopping. As far as the Court of Justice of the European Union is concerned, not only it describes its jurisdiction *ratione personae*, *ratione materiae*, and defines its exclusivity, especially in the dimension of external relations of the EU, but it also presents the possible conflicting or complementary judicial regimes. Thus, the most important stress is given to the problem of overlapping jurisdiction in the context of international relations of the EU and the principle of the autonomy of the EU legal order. The second half of the work is dedicated to the practical example of the mixed agreement -United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea - which has particular effects on the area of the competences of the EU and on the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court. The *Swordfish* dispute and the *MOX Plant* dispute, taken as examples, bring relevant input, especially to the case of jurisdictional conflicts in front



of mixed agreements. To sum-up, the thesis contributes to the delineation of the jurisdictional competence of the European Court of Justice as a mechanism that functions in very autonomous legal regime of the European Union.

Award date: 1 September 2012, Supervisor: Prof. Marise Cremona

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26437>

WOŹNIAK, Tomasz

Granger-Causal Analysis of Conditional Mean and Volatility Models

EUI PhD theses, Department of Economics

Recent economic developments have shown the importance of spillover and contagion effects in financial markets as well as in macroeconomic reality. Such effects are not limited to relations between the levels of variables but also impact on the volatility and the distributions. Granger causality in conditional means and conditional variances of time series is investigated in the framework of several popular multivariate econometric models. Bayesian inference is proposed as a method of assessment of the hypotheses of Granger noncausality. First, the family of ECCC-GARCH models is used in order to perform inference about Granger-causal relations in second conditional moments. The restrictions for second-order Granger noncausality between two vectors of variables are derived. Further, in order to investigate Granger causality in conditional mean and conditional variances of time series VARMA-GARCH models are employed. Parametric restrictions for the hypothesis of noncausality in conditional variances between two groups of variables, when there are other variables in the system as well are derived. These novel conditions are convenient for the analysis of potentially large systems of economic variables. Bayesian testing procedures applied to these two problems, Bayes factors and a Lindley-type test, make the testing possible regardless of the form of the restrictions on the parameters of the model. This approach also enables the assumptions about the existence of higher-order moments of the processes required by classical tests to be relaxed. Finally, a method of testing restrictions for Granger noncausality in mean, variance and distribution in the framework of Markov-switching VAR models is proposed. Due to the nonlinearity of the restrictions derived by Warne (2000), classical tests have limited use. Bayesian inference consists of a novel Block Metropolis-Hastings sampling algorithm for the estimation of the restricted models, and of standard methods of computing posterior odds ratios. The analysis may be applied to financial and macroeconomic time series with changes of parameter values over time and heteroskedasticity.

Defence date: 18 December 2012. Examining Board: Professor Helmut Lütkepohl, DIW Berlin and Freie Universität (External Supervisor); Professor Massimiliano Marcellino, European University Institute; Professor Jacek Osiewalski, Cracow University of Economics; Professor Giampiero Gallo, University of Florence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25136>

ZANETTI, Cristiano

Janello Torriani (Cremona 1500 ca.-Toledo 1585): A social history of invention between Renaissance and scientific revolution

EUI PhD theses, Department of History and Civilization

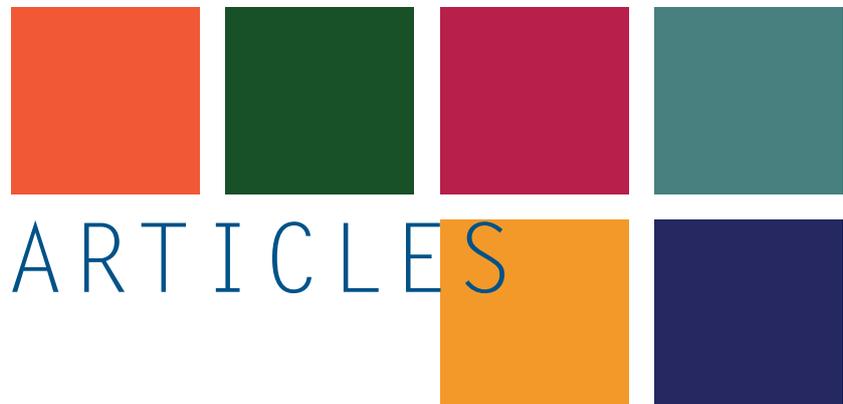
This PhD thesis analyses the ways in which technological and scientific knowledge was acquired, circulated and employed in Renaissance Europe, and how technological innovation was practiced at the dawn of the Scientific Revolution. Janello Torriani (b. Cremona ca.1500 – d. Toledo 1585) was a craftsman from a minor centre of Northern Italy. In his late forties he was employed in the capital of the duchy of Milan at the service of the imperial governor. This was the first prestigious stage of a career that later took him to the imperial court



of Charles V and later that of the Spanish ruler Philip II: a very late but remarkable professional blooming. Torriani created a number of technological devices that were hailed by contemporaries as mechanical marvels, such as the Microcosm, the most complex and compact planetary clock ever built, and the first gigantic machine: the Toledo Device (a 300 meter complex structure that could elevate water for a good 100 meters)¹. Moreover, Torriani participated in the Gregorian reform of the calendar, contributing a tract and mathematical instruments for calculus. Further mathematical and mechanical endeavours included a waterworks-survey, celestial observations, automata and other curious clockworks. Historiography so far has mainly investigated Torriani as part of a narrative of Renaissance genius. The category of genius has been extremely popular in accounts dealing with the problematic and multi-faceted notion of Renaissance. Yet, it has little to offer when it comes to research that seeks to construct the social and cultural contexts in which careers as rich in innovation and craftsmanship as Torriani's was, were moulded. This thesis aims to observe an existing topic - Janello Torriani's career - through a new perspective. My PhD is thus intended as an essay in the social and cultural history of knowledge, and especially in its declination of technological innovation. Defence date: 27 October 2012. Examining Board: Professor Antonella Romano, EUI (Supervisor); Professor Bartolomé Yun Casalilla, EUI; Professor Maria Antonietta Visceglia, Università di Roma La Sapienza; Professor Mario Biagioli, UC Davis School of Law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24608>





AHNER, Nicole, DE HAUTECLOCQUE, Adrien, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
**'Differentiated Integration Revisited: EU energy policy as
experimental ground for a Schengen successor?'**
Legal Issues of Economic Integration, 2012, 39, 2, 2012, 249-272
[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

For the EU-27 the accommodation of national diversity and conflicting preferences with regard to the pace and scope of the development of the EU energy policy remains a major problem. The resulting institutional paralysis, low reactivity to events and changes as well as systematic political horse-trading call for an alternative framework that allows some pioneering Member States to promote ad hoc common policies while escaping the formal and procedural requirements of EU law. The 'Schengen agreement' is a successful example of such differentiation. Following this example, this article argues that a 'Schengen-ing' of some areas of EU energy policy might move beyond the realm of theory. The possibility to move forwards by means of intergovernmental agreements between a number of Member States in certain areas of EU energy policy will be exemplified by two areas that are predestined for a Schengen successor: nuclear and gas security of supply policy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21945>



AHNER, Nicole

'EU Foreign Energy Policy: From intergovernmentalism to supranationalism'

European Energy Journal, 2012, 2, 2, 20-31

European regulation addressing the external dimension of energy policy till today remained far and few between. In practise it is the individual countries being leading actors on the foreign energy relations stage. To cope with the increasing threats to the EU foreign energy policy, the European Commission issued its long anticipated Communication on security of energy supply and international cooperation proposing concrete instruments on how energy foreign relations should be addressed in the future. This article argues that the EU is actually equipped with the necessary tools to step in and finally lead the Member States to a unified modus operandi in foreign energy policy may it either be based on implied powers or due to the cooperation duty of the Member States. The recently proposed Transparency Decision is used for illustrating the latter.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20788>

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

'Relational Dynamics and Processes of Radicalization: A comparative framework'

Mobilization, 2012, 17, 1, 7-26

We propose an explanatory framework for the comparative study of radicalization that focuses on its “how” and “when” questions. We build on the relational tradition in the study of social movements and contentious politics by expanding on a mechanism-process research strategy. Attentive to similarities as well as to dissimilarities, our comparative framework traces processes of radicalization by delineating four key arenas of interaction—between movement and political environment, among movement actors, between movement activists and state security forces, and between the movement and a countermovement. Then, we analyze how four similar corresponding general mechanisms—opportunity/threat spirals, competition for power, outbidding, and object shift—combine differently to drive the process. Last, we identify a set of submechanisms for each general mechanism. The explanatory utility of our framework is demonstrated through the analysis of three ethnonational episodes of radicalization: the enosis-EOKA movement in Cyprus (1950-1959), the Provisional Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland (1969-1972), and the Fatah-Tanzim in Palestine (1995-2001).
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24154>

ANDENÆS, Mads Tønnesson, BJØRGE, Eirik

'Ambrose: Is the Ullah Principle wrong?'

Law Quarterly Review, 2012, 128, 319-323

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26368>

ANDENÆS, Mads Tønnesson, BJØRGE, Eirik

'Den europeiske menneskerettskonvensjonen og tropper i utlandet: tilbake til folkerettens alminnelige regler'

Retfaerd: Nordisk Juridisk Tidsskrift, 2012, 35, 137 (2), 41-68

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26380>



ANDENÆS, Mads Tønnesson, BJØRGE, Eirik
**'Human Rights and Acts by Troops Abroad:
Rights and jurisdictional restrictions'**
European Public Law, 2012, 18, 473-492

Jurisdiction and immunity have tempered the emergence of human rights and remedies. They are often the first line of defence for authorities when a new area is brought in under judicial review. Government acts abroad, and in particular acts of war and occupation, are perhaps the last frontier. The recent judgments by the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights in *Al-Skeini* and *Al-Jedda* rejected Government claims of lack of jurisdiction and attribution of acts by British soldiers to the UN instead of to the United Kingdom, which would have resulted in an effective immunity for the acts concerned, which included murder, torture, and arbitrary detention. The UK courts applied a restrictive jurisdictional principle with extra-territorial application only in narrowly defined exceptional categories, of which the House of Lords used only one. The European Court, however, enumerated circumstances which go so much further that they no longer constitute exceptions but a return to the principle that the European Convention is fully capable of extra-territorial application. The incremental application of this general principle in a new area brought before the Court in the cases, and the gradual rejection of Government defences that previously had been accepted under special circumstances of the interventions in the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, are not surprising, and the outcome in *Al-Skeini* and *Al-Jedda* is difficult to criticize.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26381>

ANDENÆS, Mads Tønnesson, BJØRGE, Eirik
**'L'application de la convention européenne des droits
de l'homme : quel rôle pour le juge interne ?'**
Revue internationale de droit comparé, 2012, 64, 2, 383-415

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26370>

ANDENÆS, Mads Tønnesson, LILLEHOLT, Kåre
**'Remedies and Substantive Law: European
dimensions of economic and private law'**
European Business Law Review, 2012, 23, 6, 861-912

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26372>

ANDENÆS, Mads Tønnesson
**'Jurisdiction, Procedure and the Transformation of
International Law: From Nottebohm to Diallo in the ICJ'**
European Business Law Review, 2012, 23, 1, 127-138

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26367>



ANDENÆS, Mads Tønnesson

'Leading from the Front: Tort law and human rights in Rabone and Reynolds'

Law Quarterly Review, 2012, 128, Jul, 323-327

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26369>

APITZSCH, Birgit, PIOTTI, Geny

'Institutions and Sectoral Logics in Creative Industries: The media cluster in Cologne'

Environment and Planning, 2012, 44, 4, 921-936

Institutional actors at the regional or local level increasingly see the development of the creative industry sector as a means of improving local competitiveness. However, research on relations between institutions and local development barely considers the interaction between policies and a sectoral logic of work organization and labor-market functioning. On the basis of qualitative research on the locally clustered media sector in Cologne, Germany, we argue that a sectoral logic which relies strongly on the use of networks can hinder or 'convert' the course of policies aimed at improving the skill supply, and thereby produce unintended effects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23955>

BARBUSCIA, Aurélie

'La pratique musicale, entre l'art et la mécanique Les effets du métronome sur le champ musical au XIXe siècle'

Revue d'histoire du XIXe siècle, 2012, 45, 53-68

This article aims to provide a new perspective on the technical instrument called "the metronome". Since its appearance in the musical field in 1815, the metronome has been the font of numerous discussions on musical interpretation, in particular discussions on the speed at which pieces all the way back to the 'Beethoven' generation were performed. This article describes how the metronome influenced the musical field in the nineteenth century. This century was particularly important as, besides being a time when the socioeconomic conditions of musicians improved, it was also coloured by the concept of a romantic virtuosity—in both composition and performance—and by an intimate use of music as well as its mechanization. The introduction of the metronome redefined the roles of the composer, the interpreter, the virtuosos and the amateur as well as their mutual relationships. Finally, this article highlights the two-faceted view of objectivity and universality in music which was created by the metronome and the new technical approach.

Cet article interroge à nouveaux frais l'instrument technique du métronome qui, depuis sa mise sur le marché musical en 1815, n'a fait l'objet que de débats en matière d'interprétation musicale, notamment au sujet de la vitesse d'exécution de morceaux remontant à la génération beethovénienne. Il s'agit de montrer les effets du métronome sur le champ musical au XIXe siècle, tour à tour marqué par l'évolution des conditions socio-économiques du musicien, par le concept de virtuosité romantique — tant dans la composition que dans l'exécution —, par l'usage privatif de la musique ainsi que par sa mécanisation. L'introduction du métronome participe alors à une redéfinition des rôles du compositeur, de l'interprète, du virtuose et de l'amateur ainsi que de leurs relations respectives. L'article revient enfin sur la double illusion d'objectivité et d'universalité en musique que confère la mécanique et la nouvelle technique.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26360>



BARZANTI, Fabrizio
**'Brevi note sulla giurisprudenza della Corte di giustizia dell'Unione
europea in tema di pluralismo dell'informazione'**
Il Diritto dell'Unione europea, 2012, 3, 461-483

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25739>

BEDOCK, Camille, DURU-BELLAT, Marie, TENRET, Elise
'La perception de la pauvreté dans un monde globalisé'
Revue de l'OFCE, 2012, 126, 1-38 (online first)

En s'appuyant sur les données de la dernière enquête du World Value Survey, le texte explore ce que les individus d'une cinquantaine de pays considèrent comme les problèmes les plus importants du monde. On se focalise sur le fait de citer en premier lieu la pauvreté, qui constitue une dimension importante des inégalités. Des différences entre pays apparaissent : plus le pays est riche, moins la pauvreté est considérée comme un problème mondial. On peut chercher à expliquer ces différences selon deux pistes : soit elles renvoient à des contextes culturels et historiques différents, soit elles découlent de degrés inégaux de développement économique et social, l'ensemble des pays tendant alors vers un modèle unique. Au niveau des pays, on enregistre des différences selon les grandes aires géographiques, largement imputables au degré inégal de développement. Au niveau individuel, deux principaux constats sont établis. Tout d'abord, la priorité donnée à la pauvreté comme problème mondial est très liée à la sensibilité dont on fait preuve par rapport à ce problème dans son propre pays. Par ailleurs, la position sociale relative de la personne exerce également une influence : plus une personne est favorisée, moins l'importance donnée au problème de la pauvreté est grande. Les attitudes politiques (opinion sur la redistribution, orientation idéologique sur l'échelle gauche/droite) exercent aussi une influence, un positionnement à gauche et favorable à la redistribution étant associé à une plus grande sensibilité face à la pauvreté. Enfin, des modèles multiniveaux confirment le poids des variables individuelles et le peu d'impact des contextes nationaux spécifiques.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25847>

BEKIROU, Stelios, PACCAGNINI, Alessia
'On the Predictability of Time-Varying VAR and DSGE Models'
Empirical Economics, 2012, e-only

Over the last few years, there has been a growing interest in DSGE modelling for predicting macroeconomic fluctuations and conducting quantitative policy analysis. Hybrid DSGE models have become popular for dealing with some of the DSGE misspecifications as they are able to solve the trade-off between theoretical coherence and empirical fit. However, these models are still linear and they do not consider time variation for parameters. The time-varying properties in VAR or DSGE models capture the inherent nonlinearities and the adaptive underlying structure of the economy in a robust manner. In this article, we present a state-space time-varying parameter VAR model. Moreover, we focus on the DSGE-VAR that combines a microfounded DSGE model with the flexibility of a VAR framework. All the aforementioned models as well simple DSGEs and Bayesian VARs are used in a comparative investigation of their out-of-sample predictive performance regarding the US economy. The results indicate that while in general the classical VAR and BVARs provide with good forecasting results, in many cases the TVP-VAR and the DSGE-VAR outperform the other models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26600>



BELAVUSAU, Uładzislau
'Fighting Hate Speech through EU Law'
Amsterdam Law Forum, 2012, 4, 1, 20-35

This article constitutes a chapter from a forthcoming book on EU non-discrimination law (E. Ellis & K. Benediktsdóttir (eds.), *Equality into Reality: Action for Diversity & Non-Discrimination*). It explores the rise of the European 'First Amendment' beyond national and Strasbourg law, offering a fresh look into the previously under-theorised issue of hate speech in EU law. Building its argument on (1) the scrutiny of fundamental rights protection, (2) the distinction between commercial and non-commercial speech, and, finally, (3) the looking glass of critical race theory, the paper demonstrates how the judgment of the ECJ in the Feryn case implicitly consolidated legal narratives on hate speech in Europe. In this way, the paper reconstructs the dominant European theory of freedom of expression via rhetorical and victim-centered constitutional analysis, bearing important ethical implications for European integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20934>

BELLUCCI, Paolo, GARZIA, Diego, RUBAL MASEDA, Martiño
'¿Importa Europa en las Elecciones Europeas? Un modelo explicativo de las elecciones del 2009 al Parlamento Europeo'
Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas, 2012, 137, 1, 25-42

Este trabajo evalúa la validez de diferentes modelos interpretativos del comportamiento electoral en las elecciones europeas partiendo del resultado de junio de 2009. Nos centramos, en primer lugar, en modelos que conectan el voto europeo con aspectos políticos basados en el nivel nacional (modelo de segundo orden) y en el ciclo electoral doméstico (modelo de ciclo electoral); en segundo lugar se evalúa la capacidad explicativa de un modelo reñido con las interpretaciones tradicionales, y basado en el papel de la posición de los partidos políticos y la campaña electoral (modelo de Europa importa). Finalmente, se avanza un modelo sintético, con el objetivo de proporcionar una más sólida explicación de las elecciones de 2009 al Parlamento Europeo.

This paper assesses the validity of different interpretative models of voting behavior in European elections in the light of the June 2009 results. First, we focus on models linking the European vote to national political concerns (Second Order model) and the domestic electoral cycle (Mid-Term model), and then we assess the capacity of a model based on the role of party positions and campaigning (Europe matters model) to explain occurrences which are at odds with traditional interpretations. Finally, we present a composite model in order to provide a more solid explanation of the 2009 European election results.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23835>

BERNARDI, Fabrizio
'Unequal Transitions: Selection bias and the compensatory effect of social background in educational careers'
Research in Social Stratification and Mobility, 2012, 30, 2, 159-174

Previous studies have shown that social background inequality differs among educational transitions and it is stronger for those transitions that involve a higher risk of social demotion. This paper focuses on two processes that may account for part of the observed differences in social background inequality across educational transitions. First, it studies how the family of origin might compensate for a 'false step' in the early stage of young people's educational careers. This compensatory effect of social background can be described



as the likelihood of having ‘a second chance’ for unsuccessful educational transitions. Second, it focuses on two unobserved factors that might potentially bias the effect of social background across educational transitions. These are the students’ unobserved cognitive and non-cognitive skills and their unobserved anticipated choices of dropping out of the education system. Two issues—the compensatory effect of social background and selection bias in educational transitions—are addressed by estimating a probit model with sample selection for the transition to post-compulsory education in Spain.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23954>

BERTOLI, Simone, TICCI, Elisa
‘A Fragile Guideline to Development Assistance’

Development Policy Review, 2012, 30, 2, 211-230

The concept of fragility has gained an increasing relevance in development discourse. Nevertheless, it remains a fuzzy and elusive concept. This article presents a review of the literature, and identifies two main sets of definitions of fragility, which substantially differ in their focus and breadth, and that reflect the evolution of the discourse around this developmental concept. The limited consensus that is found in the literature suggests that the analytical salience and the direct operational value-added of the concept remain unclear. Nevertheless, the debate around state fragility has played an important advocacy role, and has offered key methodological insights with respect to the challenges that donors face, and what can be realistically achieved through external engagement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24418>

BESANCENOT, Sophie
**‘An Anglophone Invention? The difficult emergence
of a French Security sector reform practice’**

International Peacekeeping, 2012, 19, 3, 348-362

The concept of security sector reform (SSR) was first formulated by UK development actors. Since 2008, France has officially adopted an SSR strategy and promoted the concept at the European level during the country’s 2008 EU Presidency. However, what appears on paper to resemble full support from French institutions is in fact more complex. If the anglophone roots of the policy initiative do not seemingly explain its lack of institutionalization in the French context, it would appear that the difficulty faced by the French administration in finding a whole-of-government agreement on what the content of SSR should be, does.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25534>

BLASI CASAGRAN, Cristina, BLASI CASAGRAN, Eduard
**‘Google’s Obligation to De-index Constitutional Court
Decisions Published in the Spanish Official Journal’**

Privacy, Laws & Business, International Report, 2012, 120, 27-30

This article examines the both the premises and effects of the landmark decision, adopted in March 2012 by Spanish data protection authority (DPA), by which the DPA recognised itself as competent to require Google to de-index Constitutional Court judgments published in the Spanish official journal. Previously, Spanish



citizens were usually unsuccessful in requesting Google to remove information included in the Spanish official journal, since the Spanish DPA believed that it was the Spanish Constitutional Court and not itself the competent authority to enforce such claim.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26060>

BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, BUCHHOLZ, Sandra,
HOFÄCKER, Dirk, BERTOLINI, Sonia
**'Selective Flexibilization and Deregulation of the Labor Market:
The answer of Continental and Southern Europe'**
Stato e Mercato, 2012, 96, 3, 363-390

In this article, we reconstruct the institutional responses of different European welfare states and their implications for individual life course and employment trajectories and the related nation-specific patterns of social inequality. In doing so, our article brings together the combined evidence from various international comparative research projects carried out over the past 15 years. Our assumption is that there exist typical regime-specific strategic patterns in institutional reactions to globalization that imply specific life course consequences. By means of cross-national comparison, we aim to elaborate whether there is a specific institutional strategy, common to Continental and Southern European countries, to deal with rising flexibility demands which gives rise to specific patterns of flexible work forms and structures of social inequality. Furthermore, we argue that the repercussions of rising flexibilization have not remained limited to the employment sphere but also strongly impacted on fertility and family formation in these traditionally rather family-oriented welfare states. Our international comparative research results show, in fact, that fertility decline and postponement of family formation can be considered as results of the selective labor market deregulation in Southern and Continental Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25580>

BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, ROSSBACH, Hans-Günther
**'Editorial: Einführung in das Schwerpunktthemenheft
Frühe Förderung in der Familie'**
Zeitschrift für Familienforschung/Journal of Family Research, 2012, 24, 2, 112-114

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25578>

BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter, ROSSBACH, Hans-Günther
**'Neue Herausforderungen für die Kindertagesstätten:
Professionalisierung des Personals in der Frühpädagogik'**
Zeitschrift für Familienforschung/Journal of Family Research, 2012, 24, 2, 199-224

Die meisten Experten sind sich heute weitgehend einig, dass das entscheidende Fundament für spätere erfolgreiche Bildungs- und Berufskarrieren im Lebenslauf bereits in der frühkindlichen Entwicklung gelegt wird. Qualitativ hochwertige Bildungsangebote in den Kindertagesstätten sind deswegen auch ein wichtiges Ziel. Allen Kindern muss dort ein Zugang zu vielfältigen Bildungsangeboten und Lerninhalten eröffnet werden. Eine Schlüsselrolle kommt in diesem Zusammenhang der Qualität des frühpädagogischen Personals zu. Der vorliegende Beitrag fasst die Ergebnisse des Gutachtens des Aktionsrats Bildung aus



dem Frühjahr 2012 zur Professionalisierung des pädagogischen Personals in der frühkindlichen Bildung zusammen. Er skizziert zunächst die gestiegenen gesellschaftlichen Erwartungen und Anforderungen an die frühpädagogischen Einrichtungen als Bildungseinrichtungen. Dann diskutiert er die Rolle der Qualität frühpädagogischer Einrichtungen. Dabei zeigt sich, dass dort die entscheidenden Qualitätsmerkmale das Ausbildungsniveau und die Kompetenzen des frühpädagogischen Personals sind. Der Beitrag fragt auch, wer auf welcher Ebene ausgebildet wird und welche Ausbildungskapazitäten dem Personalbedarf gegenüberstehen. Dabei stellt sich heraus, dass das frühpädagogische Personal noch auf längere Zeit sowohl auf Fachschul- als auch auf Hochschulebene ausgebildet werden muss. Auf beiden Ebenen werden im vorliegenden Beitrag Handlungsbedarfe für die Politik identifiziert, wobei auch die Fort- und Weiterbildung mit einbezogen wird.

Most experts would agree that early education is an important foundation for later school achievements and employment prospects over the life course. One way of achieving this goal is to provide high quality education in the early years which gives young children access to diverse learning opportunities. The practitioners in early childhood institutions play a key role in this process. This paper summarizes the most important recommendations of a 2012 report published by Aktionsrat Bildung (Action Counsel for Education) on the professionalization of educators in early childhood institutions. Following a brief outline of the increased societal expectations in terms of the educational role of early childhood provision, a research review focuses on issues of quality. The formal level of staff qualification and staff competences are shown to be central dimensions of overall quality. Relating these research findings to the situation in Germany, the paper asks what kind of professional workers are needed in early childhood institutions, and at what level and with what particular focus these practitioners should be educated and trained, bearing in mind the current capacities. It seems that in the intermediate future, the majority of personnel will continue to be trained at vocational school level, with a (growing) minority following a higher education course of studies. The paper identifies priorities for policy makers relating to these different levels of initial training and to the continuing professional development of the early years workforce.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25577>

BØLSTAD, Jørgen

'Thermostatic Voting: Presidential elections in light of new policy data'

PS: Political Science & Politics, 2012, 45, 1, 44-50

Existing studies imply a model of "thermostatic voting" - a phenomenon characterized by negative feedback from government policy to election outcomes, suggesting that a party's success in setting policy diminishes its electoral prospects. This phenomenon could give politicians an incentive to constrain the fulfillment of public demands, which would conflict with the notion of electoral accountability, which also forms part of the theoretical framework in question. This article addresses this paradox and provides new data that expand an existing time series of American policy liberalism. Employing the new data, the article identifies thermostatic voting in American presidential elections, but in light of the analysis, certain empirical features are also identified that reduce the possible incentive to withhold promised policy changes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24136>



BOSI, Lorenzo, DELLA PORTA, Donatella
'Micro-Mobilization into Armed Groups: The ideological, instrumental and solidaristic paths'
Qualitative Sociology, 2012, 35, 4, 361-383
[COSMOS]

Based on biographical materials of armed militants of the Provisional Irish Republican Army and Red Brigades, this article analyses variation within the micromobilization that leads to armed groups. Three general paths are singled out: the ideological path, the instrumental path and the solidaristic path. Each of these is characterized by complex interactions between the individual motivations for involvement (micro-level), the networks that facilitate the recruitment process (meso-level), and the effects of repression on individuals (macro-level). We discuss the discoveries we have made and conclude by describing the advantages of our approach.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24157>

BOSI, Lorenzo, GIUGNI, Marco
'The Study of the Consequences of Armed Groups: Lessons from the social movement literature'
Mobilization, 2012, 17, 1, 85-98

Despite the development of the political violence and terrorism literature, which has taken a strong forward movement in the past decade, scientific works on the consequences of armed groups are still rare. This article encourages cross-fertilization between the sparse studies of the consequences of political violence and the growing body of works on how social movements matter. First we show the variety of potential outcomes of armed groups' violent repertoires. We then review works on the consequences of social movements and highlight lessons for the study of armed groups. Specifically, we urge scholars to look for the interplay of internal and external factors in studying the impact of armed groups. We call for a comparative focus that dwells less on conditions and more on the processes and mechanisms effecting political violence's impact. At the same time, we acknowledge that the literature on political violence and terrorism can inform social movement scholarship. In particular, we think students of social movements should pay more attention to the potential economic consequences of protest activities, the international factors constraining their impact, and the life-course patterns of movements' targets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24139>

BOSI, Lorenzo
'État des savoirs et pistes de recherche sur la violence politique'
Critique internationale, 2012, 1, 54, 171-189

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24075>

BOSI, Lorenzo
'Explaining Pathways to Armed Activism in the Provisional Irish Republican Army, 1969-1972'
Social Science History, 2012, 36, 3, 347-390



In this article three pathways into armed activism are identified among those who joined the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) in Northern Ireland between 1969 and 1972. The accounts of former volunteers generally suggest that for those who were already involved in the Republican movement before 1969, a trajectory of mobilization emerged because of the longstanding counterhegemonic consciousness present in their homes, which in turn strongly influenced them as committed Republican militants. For those who joined after 1969 and had previously been involved in other political activities, mobilization was a result of a particular transformative event that triggered the belief that armed struggle was the only approach capable of bringing change in the new sociopolitical situation of the time. For the majority, that is, those who joined after 1969 at a very young age without any previous involvement in organized networks of activism, it began as a more abruptly acquired sense of obligation to defend their own community and retaliate against the Northern Ireland establishment, the Loyalists, and the British army. Overall, the accounts of former volunteers generally suggest that Republican volunteers were fighting first and foremost to reclaim dignity, build honor, and instill a sense of pride in themselves and their community through armed activism. In these terms, the choice of joining the PIRA was justified not as a mere reproduction of an ideological alignment to the traditional Republican aim of achieving Irish reunification but as part of a recognition struggle. At an analytic level, this article illustrates the utility of a multimechanisms interpretative framework. And it contributes to broadening the empirical basis by presenting and analyzing a series of 25 semistructured interviews with former PIRA volunteers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24158>

BOURREAU, Marc, CAMBINI, Carlo, HOERNIG, Steffen
**'Ex Ante Regulation and Co-Investment in the
Transition to Next Generation Access'**

Telecommunications Policy, 2012, 36, 5, 399-406

[Florence School of Regulation]

Investments in Next Generation Access Networks (NGANs) ask for a new set of regulatory remedies. This paper contributes to this debate by focusing on three issues: the migration from the legacy copper network to the NGA infrastructure, and how wholesale pricing regulation might affect this process; the introduction of differentiated wholesale remedies according to geographical differences in NGAN deployment; the impact of co-investment decisions on market outcomes and their interplay with access regulation. Using the recent economic literature, arguments and possible guidelines are proposed, which might be useful to regulators and policy makers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23410>

BOUWERS, Eveline G.
**'Voorbeelden voor het Volk? Heldenverering in
Groot-Brittannië en Italië, 1792-1820'**

Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis, 2012, 125, 2, 188-201

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23746>



BRESSANELLI, Edoardo
**'Competitive and Coherent? Profiling the Europarties
in the 2009 European Parliament elections'**
Journal of European Integration, 2012, on-line first

On the bases of the new EU Profiler data for the 2009 European Parliament elections, this work looks at two basic criteria to assess the representative potential of the EU party system: its competitiveness and the policy coherence of its parties. It is here argued that, if the national parties are successfully able to aggregate their programmes and agendas at the EU level, proposing different options to the European voters, the EU 'democratic deficit' might not be as severe as it is often lamented. It is found that the Europarties, despite the enlargements towards Central and Eastern Europe, are sufficiently coherent and different to seek to fulfil an expressive, or representative, function. By selectively placing its focus on the 'supply-side' of politics, this work shows that European voters could indeed make meaningful choices, which the Europarties might turn into concrete policies through their parliamentary activity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24416>

BRESSANELLI, Edoardo
**'National Parties and Group Membership in the
European Parliament: Ideology or pragmatism?'**
Journal of European Public Policy, 2012, 19, 5, 737-754

This contribution investigates the factors behind political group membership in the European Parliament. In June 2009, more than 150 national parties, from the 27 member countries, joined one of the seven transnational groupings. Two main explanations for group membership are advanced. A first, traditional argument is based on the ideological or policy compatibility of the member parties. National parties will join the political group that best matches their programmatic position. A second argument focuses, instead, on the structure of incentives in the Parliament, positing that the pragmatic goals of national parties are better advanced by joining the largest and most influential groups. These arguments are tested by fitting a multinomial logit model for political group 'choice' based on the 2009 Euromanifestos data. The findings suggest that ideological compatibility is the most important factor behind transnational affiliation, even if some caution is needed for the 'new', post-communist members.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21194>

BROUSSEAU, Éric, SGARD, Jérôme, SCHEMEIL, Yves
**'Delegation without Borders: On individual rights,
constitutions and the global order'**
Global Constitutionalism, 2012, 1, 3, 455-484
[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

Political and economic rights are envisaged as the outcome of an ongoing bargain between citizens and their rulers. Over the long run, this constitutive process shapes the development of both the economy and the state. Globalization, however, corresponds to a period where both the market and civil society extend far beyond the borders of the initial political compact. Hence, citizens may not only ask that cross-border transactions be made easier; they may also challenge the institutional cohesion and integrity of the classical, Westphalian state, i.e., its legal and judicial order, and its bureaucratic capabilities. We are proposing a schematic description of how this political process may gradually exit the national perimeter and deliver



four possible models of international or global governance, depending upon the potential structuring of coalitions between the potential winners of the globalization both in the elite and in society, and the losers; national games being ultimately arbitrated by the international competition among elites, but also by the possible formation of global coalitions of citizens and merchants.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25219>

BRÜCKNER, Markus, PAPPA, Evi
**'Fiscal Expansions, Unemployment, and Labor
Force Participation: Theory and evidence'**

International Economic Review, 2012, 53, 4, 1205–1228

Structural VARs indicate that for many OECD countries labor force participation, employment, and the unemployment rate significantly increase following increases in government expenditures under a variety of specifications and identification schemes. Fiscal expansions also tend to increase real wages. Existing models have difficulties in generating such responses. We show that the empirical regularities can be reproduced with two additions into a standard New Keynesian model with matching frictions: (a) a labor force participation choice and (b) workers' heterogeneity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25617>

BRUSZT, Laszlo, MCDERMOTT, Gerard A.
**'Integrating Rule Takers: Transnational integration regimes
shaping institutional change in emerging market democracies'**

Review of International Political Economy, 2012, 19, 5, 742-778

How does the transnationalization of markets shape institution building, particularly in those countries that have few options other than to incorporate the rules and norms promulgated by advanced industrialized countries? Building on recent advances in international and comparative political economy, we propose a framework for the comparative study of the ways in which transnational integration regimes (TIRs) shape the development of regulatory institutions in emerging market democracies. The ability of TIRs to alleviate the supply and demand problems of institutional change in these countries depends in large part on the ways in which TIRs translate their purpose and power into institutional goals, assistance and monitoring. Integration modes can be combined in different ways so as to empower or limit the participation of a variety of domestic public and private actors to pursue and contest alternative institutional experiments. We illustrate the use of our framework via a brief comparison of the impact of the European Union accession process on post-communist countries and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on Mexico, with special attention to the development of food safety regulatory institutions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24160>

BRUSZT, Laszlo
'The Negotiated Revolution in Hungary'

Jadaliyya, 2012 (online journal in Arabic)

The paper is an updated version of a piece that I wrote about the Hungarian regime change of 1989 with some cautious parallels to the North African regime changes. It analyses the strategies of the opponents and the defendants of the regime, the way they have adjusted their strategies to perceived changes in geopolitical



constellations and the frames they have used to mobilize support for changing or conserving the regime. [BRUSZT, Laszlo (Author), HORVATH, George K. (Translator), The Negotiated Revolution in Hungary, Social Research, 1990, 57, 2, 365-387, 0037-783X]
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25218>

BUCHHOLZ, Sandra, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter
'Changes in the Economy, the Labor Market, and Expectations for the Future: What might Europe and the United States look like in twenty-five years?'
New Directions for Youth Development, 2012, 135, 17-25

In times of globalization, modern societies' labor markets have been marked by an increasing segmentation and growing social inequality. Youths in particular have experienced a worsening of their employment chances in the past three decades. However, what will the future bring?
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25582>

BUCHHOLZ, Sandra, IMDORF, Christian,
HUPKA-BRUNNER, Sandra, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter
'Sind leistungsschwache Jugendliche tatsächlich nicht ausbildungsfähig? Eine Längsschnittanalyse zur beruflichen Qualifizierung von Jugendlichen mit geringen kognitiven Kompetenzen im Nachbarland Schweiz'
Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie (KZfSS), 2012, 64, 4, 701-727

In den vergangenen Jahren wurde in Deutschland immer wieder die mangelnde Ausbildungsreife von Jugendlichen beklagt. Demnach soll es einen relativ hohen Prozentsatz von Jugendlichen geben, deren kognitive Kompetenzen so gering sind, dass sie nicht erfolgreich in die berufliche Ausbildung integriert werden können. Ziel des vorliegenden Beitrages ist es, die Ausbildungsfähigkeit von Jugendlichen mit geringen kognitiven Kompetenzen im Längsschnitt zu untersuchen und zwar für das Nachbarland Schweiz, dessen Ausbildungssystem dem Deutschlands in vielen Aspekten ähnelt und das in PISA einen vergleichbar hohen Anteil von Schülern mit geringen kognitiven Kompetenzen aufweist. Dazu werden wir auf Daten der Schweizerischen TREE-Studie zurückgreifen, mit welcher wir Jugendliche mit geringen Kompetenzen identifizieren und deren (Ausbildungs-) Übergänge nach Ende der Schulpflicht nachzeichnen können. Wie unsere Ergebnisse zeigen, lassen sich in der Schweiz auch Jugendliche mit geringeren kognitiven Kompetenzen erfolgreich in den beruflichen Ausbildungsmarkt integrieren. Anders als Deutschland ist die Schweiz somit deutlich erfolgreicher, auch schwächeren Jugendlichen eine Ausbildungschance zu bieten.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25575>

BUCKINGHAM, David, JENSEN, Helle Strandgaard
'Beyond 'Media Panics': Reconceptualising public debates about children and media'
Journal of Children and Media, 2012, 6, 4, 413-429

This paper presents a critical review of the use of "moral panics" theory as a means of understanding public debates about children and media, and specifically of the notion of "media panics." Following a brief presentation of the origins and key aspects of media panics theory, it focuses on six key issues that are at



stake. It argues that there are some problems with the epistemology of media panics theory, with its account of intentionality, and with its claim to rationality. It further suggests that media panics theory tends to provide a “presentist” view of history, and a rather oversimplified account of cultural and generational politics; and that it neglects the positive positions that are also often rehearsed in public debate. The final section of the article provides brief discussions of two approaches that might provide productive alternatives to media panics theory: social constructionism and new cultural history.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25380>

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio, CARON, David D.
‘Global Public Goods amidst a Plurality of Legal Orders: A symposium’
European Journal of International Law (EJIL), 2012, 23, 3, 643-649

A public good (an example is a lighthouse) can be produced by private parties. However, they rarely are. Rather, such goods are generally thought of in economics as a type of commodity that government often provides and maintains because government can overcome the otherwise strong incentive to free ride on the efforts of others. This symposium issue is concerned with the global analogies to municipal public goods. As in the domestic context, global public goods are viewed as essential goods. But globally there is not a government. Instead, we observe a plurality of legal orders arrayed both horizontally and vertically, both publicly and privately. It is this mix of significance and complexity that is the subject of this symposium.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25696>

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio
‘Transnational Private Regulation and the Production of Global Public Goods and Private ‘Bads’
European Journal of International Law (EJIL), 2012, 23, 3, 695-718

The article focuses on the role of private regulators in the production, access regulation, and protection of global public goods (GPGs). It addresses transnational private regulation (TPR) as a public good in itself and as an instrument to produce and protect GPGs. It makes three major claims: (1) private actors have incentives to produce and protect GPGs, thereby challenging the conventional partition between markets, producing private goods, and states producing public goods; (2) the production and protection of GPGs has to combine procedural and substantive features, making private governance a determinant of the club or public nature of the global good; and (3) ownership, both individual and collective, and contracting can be used to produce and protect GPGs. The article analyses in particular the proliferation of regulatory agreements between private actors or between private and public to regulate production, protection, and access, and shows that their limited legal enforceability is often functional to alternative compliance mechanisms devised through innovative private governance. It concludes by suggesting that the increasing role of private actors in the production of GPGs requires governance reforms of public-private cooperation at transnational level.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25697>

CAMBIEN, Nathan
‘Union Citizenship and Immigration: Re-thinking the classics?’
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2012, 5, 1, 10-37



The free movement of Union citizens hinges on three 'classic' requirements, namely the possession of Member State nationality, the inter-State element and the condition of self-sufficiency. Recent case law of the ECJ seems to shake the traditional conceptions of these requirements and, as a consequence, to widen the scope of application of the free movement rules. This in turn will have significant consequences for the immigration laws of the Member States. On the one hand, Union law will increasingly influence the Member States' rules on acquisition and loss of nationality. On the other hand, the Member States will have to accord residence rights to certain categories of Union citizens and their family members who would previously not have been entitled to invoke Union law. The resulting financial burdens for the Member States are potentially very significant, although it is not yet possible to ascertain the precise reach of the principles articulated by the ECJ.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24815>

CAMBINI, Carlo, HOERNIG, Steffen, BOHLIN, Erik
'The Editorial: Regulation and competition in communications markets'
Telecommunications Policy, 2012, 36, 5, 357-359
[Florence School of Regulation]

The special issue of *Telecommunications Policy* contains a series of papers presented at the first Scientific Seminar of the Communications and Media area of the Florence School of Regulation. All deal with hotly debated topics in evolving communications markets. Three main issues are considered: firstly, the regulation of mobile call termination and its effects on pricing strategies and competition; secondly, the development of broadband and ultra-broadband networks and the supply-side and demand-side policies intended to spur companies' investment into an infrastructure that is expected to be fundamental for future communications markets and the growth of the whole economy; thirdly, in relation to media markets, this issue presents papers analysing how advertisement on different media such as commercial TV paid or free newspapers, blogs, radio, might be used to affect competition among firms in their respective product markets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23409>

CANEVA, Elena
'Interculturalism in the classroom. The strengths and limitations of teachers in managing relations with children and parents of foreign origin'
Italian Journal of Sociology of Education, 2012, 12, 3, 34-58
[ACCEPT-PLURALISM]

The article addresses the issue of interculturalism in Italian schools. Intercultural education has become a fundamental principle of the Italian school system since the '80s, when students of foreign origin began to considerably increase in number. Based on qualitative interviews and a focus group with educational staff, I will explore how interculturalism is enforced in the curricula and everyday school life. Although theoretically teachers accept the principle, they have difficulty in appreciating and positively reinforcing students' differences in their teaching programs, and in managing some cultural and religious claims of immigrant families. They do not always succeed in overcoming their ethnocentric approach and culturally constructed views. The data will highlight the importance of teacher training in enabling them to better implement the intercultural approach in both content and educational styles.

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24729>



CASSARINO, Jean-Pierre
'Priorités migratoires d'hier et vrais enjeux d'aujourd'hui'
Le Maghreb Magazine, 2012, 8, 88-90

Lorsque l'on évoque la coopération bilatérale en matière de gouvernance migratoire, entre la Tunisie et la France, il est presque immédiat de penser à l'accord cadre relatif à la gestion concertée des migrations et au développement solidaire, signé en avril 2008. L'accord s'articule autour de « l'organisation de la migration légale fondée sur la mobilité [...], la lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière [par la coopération renforcée en matière d'éloignement ou de réadmission des migrants tunisiens en situation irrégulière] et l'établissement d'une coopération visant à favoriser la mise en place d'un modèle de développement au bénéfice du pays d'origine ». Ce triple volet résume les intentions formulées dans ce type d'accord. A quoi répond ce triple volet alliant le contrôle des flux migratoires, réguliers et irréguliers, à l'aide au développement ? Pour y répondre, il est important de souligner que l'on ne peut isoler la coopération bilatérale en matière de gouvernance migratoire d'un cadre plus large d'interactions entre les Etats, où s'entremêlent des intérêts stratégiques, voire plus vitaux, que la lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière. En d'autres termes, il faut non seulement aller au-delà du fait migratoire, mais aussi analyser les facteurs qui ont contribué à ce que la France développe ce type d'accords cadres avec certains pays du continent africain, dont la Tunisie, et comprendre, ensuite, les raisons pour lesquelles, et en fonction de quels intérêts stratégiques (escomptés et réels), la Tunisie a ratifié cet accord en 2009.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21936>

CASSIS, Youssef
'Financial Crises and the Balance of Power in International Finance, 1890-2010'
European Review of History, 2012, 19, 6, 925-941

Has the centre of gravity of international finance irreversibly started to shift from the Atlantic to the Pacific since the financial debacle of 2007-2008? This article discusses this highly topical question in a historical perspective, by considering previous changes in the balance of power in international finance and the role played by global financial in these changes. Particular attention is paid to the Baring Crisis of 1890, the American Panic of 1907, the financial crisis of July -August 1914, the banking crises of the Great Depression of the 1930s, the financial instability of the early 1970s and the ensuing banking failures, the International Debt Crisis of 1982, and the Japanese Banking Crisis of 1997-8. The article concludes that financial crisis, perhaps surprisingly, did not lead to clear changes in the balance of power in international finance; and that the financial debacle of 2007-8 is unlikely, in the medium-term, to fundamentally alter the current order.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25154>

CHRISTENSEN, Johan
'Bringing the Bureaucrats Back In: Neoliberal tax reform in New Zealand'
Journal of Public Policy, 2012, 32, 2, 141-168

New Zealand moved further in neo-liberal tax reform than most other advanced economies over the last three decades. The article investigates this extreme case to address the question of what explains major neo-liberal economic reform. Comparing tax policy-making in two periods, the 1980s and 2008-10, we argue that neo-liberal tax reform in New Zealand is best understood as the product of "autonomous bureaucratic action". That is, bureaucratic organisations within the state independently formulated the goals and ideas for



reform, took an activist role in policy-making and strongly influenced the policy preferences of ministers. Moreover, responding to a criticism often raised against state-centred theories, we offer an explicit explanation of bureaucratic preferences. We argue that bureaucratic goals and ideas were a product of how particular structural features of the bureaucracy—organisation and training—made ministries more or less receptive to new ideas within the economics discipline.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23956>

CHRISTENSEN, Johan

'Bureaucracies, Neoliberal Ideas, and Tax Reform in New Zealand and Ireland'

Governance, 2012, Early view

Why did New Zealand adopt one of the most neoliberal tax systems in the world, whereas Ireland pursued a heterodox tax policy of low rates, deep deductions, and distortionary tax incentives? The diverging tax policy trajectories of these two small liberal market economies since 1980 are not well accounted for by conventional ideational, partisan, or political-institutional explanations. The article argues that the varying degree of neoliberal reform is better understood as the result of differences in the institutionalization of economic knowledge within the state. Distinct administrative institutions in New Zealand and Ireland gave rise to profound differences in the identities, expertise, economic ideas, and policy advice approach of tax policy bureaucrats, which had a major impact on tax policymaking in the two countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24936>

CIPOLLINA, Maria, GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia,

PIETROVITO, Filomena, POZZOLO, Alberto F.

'FDIs and Growth: What cross-country industry data say'

The World Economy, 2012, 35, 11, 1599-1629

The theoretical literature has discussed different channels through which foreign direct investments (FDI) promote host country's economic growth, but empirical analyses have so far been rather inconclusive. In this paper, exploiting the information of a disaggregated data set on a panel of 14 manufacturing sectors for (a sample of) developed and developing countries over the period 1992–2004, we are able to provide robust evidence on the positive and statistically significant growth effect of FDI in recipient countries. Moreover, we find that this effect is stronger in capital-intensive and technologically advanced sectors. The growth enhancing effect comes primarily from an increase in total factor productivity (TFP) and from factors accumulation. Our results are robust to the inclusion of other determinants of economic growth and to controlling for potential endogeneity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26234>

COGHE, Samuël

'The Problem of Freedom in a Mid-Nineteenth Century Atlantic Slave Society: The liberated Africans of the Anglo-Portuguese Mixed Commission in Luanda (1844-1870)'

Slavery and Abolition, 2012, 33, 3, 479-500

In the mid nineteenth century, the Anglo-Portuguese Mixed Commission in Luanda liberated 137 Africans from the slave trade. The liberated Africans then became apprentices for several years before they were



granted complete freedom. This article argues that the in-between status of the liberated Africans was ambivalent and their very presence in a society where slavery continued to exist highly problematic. This was reflected not only in the way their bodies were shaped, but also in the fact that both colonial officials and liberated Africans sought ways to end the experiment. The article also argues that the conception and the vicissitudes of this civilising project were intimately linked to experiences with freed slaves elsewhere in the Atlantic world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24417>

COMANDÈ, Daniela

'The Right to Collective Bargaining in Action: The ongoing short-circuit between economic and social dimensions'

European Journal of Social Law (EJSL), 2012, 2, 99-110

The co-existence of a social system of industrial relations and the EU legal order poses difficult problems of coordination, which can cause friction. Practices established by the social system—collective self-made laws—or considered legitimate—such as the strike—conflict with an interpretation of the Treaties, while the living law, as represented by the case law, finds full consecration in the opposite direction to the wishes of social partners, in a language that is not always coherent. The reality is that this is not just a contrast between some of the rules, important as that is, nor does it merely involve some segment of the European constitutional framework, however decisive. The right to collective bargaining in itself implies stepping outside the classical legal framework for a moment: it presupposes an act creating rules different from the ordinary ones—rules that are not only built with other parameters, but that even emanate from other authorities. The regulative process and the agreements made by social partners are not definitively situated according to the authority of the EU legal order, which could generate a split in this context. The fracture has created a unique situation, or in the Gramscian sense, a historic blockage between structure and superstructure which cannot be eliminated without the recognition of the economic conditions that prevent a rapprochement between two spheres which are potentially not so distant and which could be coordinated by following the footsteps of Joerges.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24074>

DAHL, Justina

'The Constitution and Mobilisation of Political Power through Utopian Narratives in the Arctic'

The Polar Journal, 2012, 2, 2, 256-273

Since the fifteenth century, a series of similar utopian discourses, understood as the expressions of social, technical and material desires for the unknown, have surrounded the European, Russian, and later the North American, conceptions of human engagement with the Arctic. First, the Arctic region has been described as a realm of potential economic prosperity. Second, the Arctic has served as a site of national heroism and nation building. Third, it has been used as a blank canvas upon which to envision the advancement of modernity. The Arctic utopias have thus been bound up with the advancement of three more general political projects: the legitimisation of the domination of a territory, the propagation of high modernist ideology and the establishment of mercantilism with modern political economy as its successor. This article investigates how utopian discourses of the Arctic have been constructed, communicated and transformed over time, and how



these utopian narratives have conditioned the changing geopolitics of the region. The focus of this analysis is on the socio-historical conditions under which language, meaning and social power interact. The examples for the primary analysis are the Soviet Union in the 1930s and contemporary Canada.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25276>

DALLARA, Cristina

'Misurazione delle prestazioni e informatizzazione dei servizi nei sistemi giudiziari. Un bilancio dall'Italia all'Europa'

POLIS: Ricerche e studi su società e politica in Italia, 2012, 1 (aprile), 101-130

At the end of the Nineties, policies and projects aimed at improving the quality of justice in the name of efficiency and accountability were introduced within many European national judicial systems. This happened with a decade of delay in respect to other sectors of the public administration. These types of policies were mainly focused on the one hand, on the evaluation of judges and courts performances and, on the other hand, on the introduction of ICTs in the judicial systems. Nowadays, after a decade from the introduction of these innovations, the available data and studies show that, only in a few cases, these policies were successful in introducing significant changes and quality improvements. Moreover, in many cases, these expensive projects were interrupted, during the implementation stage, without any result. On the basis of these assumptions, this article aims to present some examples of projects and policies introduced in some European countries. These examples have been selected as they allow to underline both critical and positive factors that influenced the policies implementation processes and, consequently, their results. The overall aim of the article is to emphasize that, also in the justice sector, as well as in other public administration sectors, the introduction of managerial tools and paradigms did not always provide the expected results. In many cases, during formulation and in the implementation stages, the peculiar organizational characteristics of the judicial sector were overlooked, opting for a standardized managerial approach, with the consequent lower results.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22596>

DALY, Angela

'The AOL Huffington Post Merger and Bloggers' Rights'

European Journal of Law and Technology (EJLT), 2012, 3, 3, e-only

This article examines the merger between AOL and the Huffington Post. The broader issues around the merger will be investigated, especially the implication for rights, in particular free expression, and their conditions for exercise and actual exercise online. One major issue is that of the status of user-generated content and how the existing legal regime reflects the ethical concerns of users over how their content, data and information is used and commodified by the for-profit Internet intermediaries and platforms, especially when they start to merge and form concentrations. The extent to which the current legal regimes, especially human rights, deal with these problems in an adequate fashion will be assessed, along with the presentation of some suggestions of alternative approaches which may be more effective in practice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25114>

DE BOCK, Jozefien

'Alle wegen leiden naar Gent'. Trajecten van mediterrane migranten naar de Arteveldestad, 1960-1980'

Brood & Rozen: Tijdschrift voor de geschiedenis van sociale bewegingen, 2012, 3, 47-75



Ondanks de aankomst van nieuwe migrantengroepen in de loop van de voorbije twee decennia, is onze maatschappij nog steeds sterk getekend door de naoorlogse migratie van gastarbeiders en hun families uit de landen rond de Middellandse Zee. Het beeld dat we vandaag hebben van het verloop van die gastarbeidersmigratie is echter doordrongen van stereotypen. Een van die stereotypen is de manier waarop die migranten naar ons land zijn gekomen. In het collectieve geheugen staat de naoorlogse migratie van gastarbeiders naar West-Europa bekend als het resultaat van een officieel rekruteringsprogramma, waarbij speciaal daarvoor bevoegde diensten arbeiders in hun land van herkomst anoniem aanwierven en in groep naar hun bestemming brachten. De aankomst van hun families wordt gekaderd in een proces van gezinshereniging, dat na de befaamde migratiestop op gang kwam. In deze bijdrage gaan we na in hoeverre dat beeld overeenstemt met de historische realiteit. Verschillende migratietrajecten komen aan bod en worden beschouwd binnen hun economisch en politiek historische context. We focussen daarbij op één casus, met name de migratietrajecten van mediterrane migranten naar de stad Gent in de periode 1960-1980. De focus op het lokale niveau laat toe een gedetailleerd inzicht te krijgen in het specifieke verloop van de migratietrajecten. De mechanismen die op die manier blootgelegd worden, hebben echter een ruimere geldigheidswaarde.

The arrival of new immigrant groups over the course of the past two decades has not erased the visible impact on Belgian society of the post-war migration of 'guest workers' and their families, originating from the countries around the Mediterranean. Current perception of this 'guest worker migration' is, however, highly stereotyped. One of the most common misconceptions concerns the way in which 'guest worker migrants' have made their way to Western Europe. Post-war Mediterranean migration to the West has been engraved in our collective memory as the result of an official recruitment program, involving special services which anonymously recruited workers in their home countries and provided collective transport to their destination countries. The arrival of their families is seen to have taken place later, after the notorious immigration stop had been imposed. Based on one case study, dealing with the migration trajectories of Mediterranean immigrants to the city of Ghent in the period 1960-1980, this article examines to what extent this perception is consistent with historical reality. Several migration trajectories are explored in their respective economic, political and historical contexts. The focus on the local level is meant to allow for a detailed insight in the historical development of each of these trajectories; the mechanisms which are thus disclosed, however, have a wider range of validity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25635>

DE HOON, Marieke
'Collateral Damage from Criminalizing Aggression? Lawfare through aggression accusations in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict'
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2012, 5, 1, 40-61

The regulation of war through the prohibition and criminalization of the act of aggression has provided a common legal language for denouncing an opponent for committing aggressive war that is used between warring sides and is understood globally. Nevertheless, due to the indeterminate nature of aggression, different actors may invoke different interpretations and conceptual frameworks related to the legality of war to accuse the other of aggression. This article asserts that the notion of aggression can be used as a weapon of lawfare because the laws of war can be interpreted differently by different actors. The article explores how this is done by analyzing the Nagorno Karabakh conflict as a case study. A deconstruction of both sides' arguments where they accuse each other of committing aggressive war shows that even though both sides speak the same 'language' of law, they rely on contradictory underlying assumptions, both in their internal argumentative structure as well as between both sides' legal argumentations. The article furthermore



asserts that, strengthened by the criminalization of aggression, the indeterminacy of the notion of aggression provides conflicting parties with another weapon to battle with, and another battlefield to fight on. Despite its aim to monopolize and prevent war, the regulation of war and criminalization of aggression thereby provides new ways to continue a conflict, allows law to be used as a strategic tool of lawfare, and creates false presumptions of the ability of law to resolve fundamental disagreement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24816>

DE JONG, Jacques, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, HAFNER, Manfred,
AHNER, Nicole, TAGLIAPIETRA, Simone
'A New EU Gas Security of Supply Architecture?'

European Energy Journal, 2012, 2, 4, 32-40

[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

Drawing the conclusions of four dedicated workshops Jacques de Jong, Jean-Michel Glachant, Manfred Hafner, Nicole Ahner and Simone Tagliapietra recommend a new approach distinguishing clearly between the short-term vision up to 2020 and the long-term vision beyond 2020.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22638>

DE WITTE, Bruno
**'New Institutions for Promoting Equality in Europe: Legal
transfers, national bricolage and European governance'**

American Journal of Comparative Law, 2012, 60, 1, 49-74

The recent evolution of European Union equality law, and the equality law of single European countries, is marked by the increased attention given to the procedural and institutional preconditions for the effective protection against discrimination. In this context, the creation of public bodies specially tasked with the promotion of equal treatment (equality institutions), which used to be a specific feature of only some European countries, such as the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, as well as some non-European countries such as the United States, is now common all over Europe. The immediate reason for this development is that equality institutions have been imposed on all EU Member States by means of a series of EU directives in the early years of this century. From a comparative law perspective, we can observe here an interesting example of legal transfer which leaves much room for bricolage at the national level, and has given rise to a hybrid legal regime which combines legal rights with softer mechanisms of governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20514>

DEIPENBROCK, Gudula, ANDENÆS, Mads Tønnesson
'Regulating and Supervising Credit Rating Agencies in the European Union'

International and Comparative Corporate Law Journal, 2012, 9, 1, 1-17

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26371>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, HAUPT, Heinz-Gerhard
'Patterns of Radicalization in Political Activism: An introduction'



Social Science History, 2012, 36, 3, 311-320
[COSMOS]

Research on political violence occurs in waves, generally corresponding to the successive swells of violence that in many ways define modern society. Critically, this violence is characterized as much by diversity as by uniformity. As each new spate in research on political violence has shown us, rarely can we generalize about either the aims or the repertoires of action of the purveyors of violence. Some similar mechanisms are in play, however, as violence develops from political conflicts between states and their opponents.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24159>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, LAFREE, Gary
'Guest Editorial: Processes of radicalization and de-radicalization'
International Journal of Conflict and Violence, 2012, 6, 1, 4-10
[COSMOS]

The study of radicalization and de-radicalization, understood as processes leading towards the increased or decreased use of political violence, is central to the question of how political violence emerges, how it can be prevented, and how it can be contained. The focus section of this issue of the *International Journal of Conflict and Violence* addresses radicalization and de-radicalization, seeking to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the processes, dynamics, and mechanisms involved and taking an interdisciplinary approach to overcome the fragmentation into separate disciplines and focus areas. Contributions by Pénélope Larzillière, Felix Heiduk, Bill Kissane, Hank Johnston, Christian Davenport and Cyanne Loyle, Veronique Dudouet, and Lasse Lindekilde address repressive settings, legitimacy, institutional aspects, organizational outcomes, and dynamics in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23814>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella, REITER, Herbert
'Desperately Seeking Politics: Political attitudes of participants in three demonstrations for worker's rights in Italy'
Mobilization: An International Quarterly, 2012, 17, 3, 349-361
[COSMOS]

Social conflicts tend to take different forms. This article compares three demonstrations on issues of social justice in Italy: a traditional Labor Day demonstration, a march supporting a general strike called by the largest trade union CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, Italian General Confederation of Labour), and the EuroMayDay parade, representing a "new" type of movement. Focusing on conceptions of democracy among activists, the article stresses that the economic crisis is a crisis of representative democracy as well. Protestors on social justice and labor rights expressed extremely low levels of trust in government, parliament, and political parties; the lowest levels were found among younger participants. At the same time, this lack of trust is coupled with confidence in the capacity of the citizens— especially if organized at the international level—to take the world into their hands. Despite high levels of distrust, demonstrators believe that one must strengthen all levels of government to be able to address social inequality—politics must regain control over the market.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26198>



DELLA PORTA, Donatella, TARROW, Sidney
**'Interactive Diffusion: The coevolution of police and protest
behavior with an application to transnational contention'**

Comparative Political Studies, 2012, 45, 1, 119-152

[COSMOS]

In this article, the authors focus attention on a poorly understood aspect of contentious politics: the interaction between the transnational diffusion of new forms of protest behavior and police practices in response to them. Studies of diffusion are usually limited to the diffusion of one kind of innovation by one set of actors to another, as in the diffusion of technical innovations from innovators to adopters. But collective action diffusion also produces a parallel and interactive sequence of "public order" reactions. Using the transnational countermovements that emerged around the turn of the century as their source of evidence, the authors focus on the coevolution of protester and police innovations across national boundaries. The authors' major finding is that the mechanisms that cause protester and police innovations to diffuse are remarkably similar, even though they can combine in different ways at different moments: promotion, the proactive intervention by a sender actor aimed at deliberate diffusion of an innovation; assessment, the analysis of information on past events and their definition as successes or failures, which leads to adaptation of the innovation to new sites and situations; and theorization, the location of technical innovations within broader normative and cognitive frameworks. The authors close with a speculative application of their findings to the recent diffusion of protester tactics and regime responses in the Middle East and North Africa.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23803>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella
**'Mobilizing against the Crisis, Mobilizing for 'Another
Democracy': Comparing two global waves of protest'**

Interface: a journal for and about social movements, 2012, 4, 1, 274-277

[COSMOS]

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26197>

DELMAS, Adrien
**'L'Itinerario de J.H. van Linschoten ou l'histoire d'un divorce entre le livre
et la Compagnie Hollandaise des Indes Orientales (VOC), 1595-1619'**

Quaerendo: A Journal Devoted to Manuscripts and Printed Books, 2012, 42, 1, 21-45

Les compagnies commerciales et coloniales de l'époque moderne n'ont qu'à de rares exceptions retenu l'attention de l'histoire du livre. Intermédiaires de la circulation décrits entre les continents, elles constituent pourtant des objets d'études incontournables pour que l'histoire du livre sorte du seul cadre national et pose la question du rôle de la culture écrite dans le désenclavement du monde à partir du XVI^e siècle. Pour comprendre l'attitude de la Compagnie Hollandaise des Indes Orientales (VOC) face à l'imprimé, cet article revient sur le cas bien connu de l'Itinerario de Jan Huygen van Linschoten (1595-1596), un livre qui, s'il a incarné quelques années la complémentarité entre le monde du livre et le projet ultramarin, a très vite scellé



leur antagonisme. Suite aux plaintes des directeurs de la Compagnie inquiets de sa large diffusion, il motiva en effet l'émission d'un privilège de librairie en 1619 qui entérinait le divorce entre le livre et la mer pour toute la durée du Siècle d'Or.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23527>

DELMAS, Adrien
'O'Gorman, lecteur d'Acosta'

Nuevo Mundo, Mundos Nuevos [En línea], 2012, Coloquios, Puesto en línea el 26 junio 2012

Ne serait-ce que du point de vue de sa réception, *La invención de América* est la partie la plus marquante de l'œuvre d'O'Gorman. Cet ouvrage synthétique, bref, marque l'aboutissement d'un long et patient travail d'analyse et d'édition des chroniques des Indes du XVI^e siècle. Colomb, Oviedo, Gómara, Las Casas, etc. : tous sont présents dans *La invención* à l'exception de José de Acosta, auteur qu'O'Gorman avait pourtant introduit, annoté et publié pour le Fondo de Cultura Económica en 1941 puis de nouveau en 1962. L'éclipse de ce livre dans la synthèse o'gormanienne est difficilement explicable notamment si l'on fait le constat des nombreux parallèles qui existent entre le chroniqueur du XVI^e et l'historien du XX^e. L'objectif de cet essai est de parcourir la lecture faite par O'Gorman d'Acosta pour donner, dans un premier temps, une explication à cette éclipse, pour montrer ensuite, qu'elle est plus le signe d'une communion que d'un éloignement entre les deux œuvres, pour illustrer enfin, combien la question américaine a été centrale pour l'élaboration de l'historiographie moderne.

The *Invention of America* is probably the most prominent, at least the most visible part of O'Gorman's work. This short book is the culmination of a long and patient work of erudition and publication of the sixteenth century Indies chronicles. Columbus, Oviedo, Gómara, Las Casas, etc: all are present in the *Invention* with the exception of José de Acosta, author that O'Gorman had yet introduced, annotated and published in 1941 and 1962. The eclipse of this book in the o'gormanian masterpiece is particularly difficult to explain if we realize the many parallels between the sixteenth and the twentieth century historians. The objective of this essay is first to browse through the O'Gorman reading of Acosta, then to show it is more a sign of connection than of distance, and finally, to illustrate the extent to which the "American question" has been central for the making of historiography since the beginning of modernity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23530>

DIECKHOFF, Martina, STEIBER, Nadia
'Institutional Reforms and Age-Graded Labour Market Inequalities in Europe'

International Journal of Comparative Sociology, 2012, 53, 2, 97-119

This article examines how institutional change affects age-based labour market inequalities in Europe. We focus on the impact of labour regulation and of wagesetting institutions on the male population aged 25–54. Age-graded labour market inequalities within this group of prime-age individuals are hitherto under-researched. We estimate country panel regressions using data from the European Union Labour Force Survey and time-series data on institutional change for the years 1992–2007. The results present evidence that employment protection and the regulation of temporary work affect age-based inequality dynamics, while union strength has positive employment effects on all agegroups.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24035>



DOMÍNGUEZ, Roberto, ROYO, Sebastián
'The Study of the European Integration Process in the United States'
European Political Science, 2012, 11, 285–297

This article explores the institutional development of European studies in the United States. We show the extent to which the study of European integration reflects the deep roots that sustain the vitality and strength of the transatlantic relationship since the end of World War II. Outside Europe, the United States is still the country where studies on European integration have the most prominent place in the research agenda of scholars.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25043>

DZANKIC, Jelena
'Montenegro's Minorities in the Tangles of Citizenship, Participation, and Access to Rights'
Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe, 2012, 11, 3, 40-59

This paper examines the relationship between citizenship, participation, cultural and socio-economic rights of minorities in Montenegro by focusing on the divergence between policies and their implementation. Taking an interdisciplinary approach, it combines insights from law with ones from social and political studies. The paper is divided into three sequential analytical sections. The first section focuses on the definition of minorities in Montenegro, examining the relation between the status of minority and citizenship. The second section relates the previously analyzed concepts of citizenship and minority to representation and participation. It seeks to examine electoral legislation within the framework of 'authentic representation' of minorities, enshrined in the 2007 Constitution of Montenegro. The final section assesses minority access to cultural (group) and socio-economic (individual) rights. The section brings forward the argument that, despite the existing legal guarantees, many of these rights are too complex to realize in practice, particularly those related to language and education in one's own language.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25475>

DZANKIC, Jelena
'Understanding Montenegrin Citizenship'
Citizenship Studies, 2012, 16, 3-4, 337-351

This paper maintains that although the citizenship regime of Montenegro was generated amidst domestic political competition, it has also been significantly affected by regional and international political forces. Applying Bellamy's (Bellamy, R., 2004) concept of the lineages of citizenship to the case of Montenegro, this study explains how citizenship policies were used to manage the fragile political milieu within this weak and unconsolidated post-Yugoslav state. Further explanations for the restrictiveness of Montenegro's citizenship regime are based on the legacies of the different Yugoslav 'citizenship constellations'. Yet as a consequence of the country's aspirations to join the European Union, the rigid citizenship regime of Montenegro remains permeable to international norms and influence. However, this ostensible normative elasticity does not make Montenegrin citizenship more liberal, as barriers for naturalisation remain high.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25474>



EASTERBY-SMITH, Sarah
'Thinking Through Things'

Studies in History and Philosophy of Science (Part A), 2012, 43, 1, 208-212

'Materials and expertise in early modern Europe: Between market and laboratory' edited by Ursula Klein and E. C. Spary; Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2010; explores the relationship between practical and theory-based knowledge in early modern science and technology. Rather than reinforcing the traditional distinction between 'hand' and 'mind', the contributors to this edited volume examine the ways in which these two forms of knowledge were connected in the early modern period. By focusing on humans' interactions with specific materials, they show that in many cases the production and manipulation of objects had a fundamental impact on the development of theoretical knowledge about the natural world. The authors collectively uncover a host of 'hybrid experts' who combined intellectual expertise with physical skill, and who expanded the boundaries of what was known about the natural world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21938>

ELBASANI, Arolda, SAATÇIOĞLU, Beken
**'Muslims' Support for European Integration:
The role of organizational capacities'**

Democratization, 2012, Online first

What explains Islamic organizations' differing support for European integration and the democratic reforms that it entails? The question is highly relevant in the context of European Union (EU) enlargement towards Muslim-majority countries in the Balkans as well as theoretical debates on reasons and forms of Islamic moderation. Yet, almost no comparative research has been done on Balkan Muslims' support for European integration with the exception of the Turkish case. This article explores the role of interest- and belief-related factors in explaining Muslim organizations' differential support for the EU accession project in Albania and Turkey. The comparison of the most powerful Muslim organizations in both countries enables a most similar cases research design—our cases are similar in all aspects of the identified theoretical framework except for organizational capacities, which we argue explain the difference of attitudes towards the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24776>

ERTEM, Özge
**'Sick Men of Asia Minor in an Ailing Empire: Famine, villagers
and government in missionary accounts (1873-75)'**

International Review of Turkish Studies, 2012, 2, 1, 72-94

Between 1873-75, a severe famine struck a wide region in central Anatolia, killing at least 150,000 people. During the disaster, the American Protestant missionaries, already settled in Anatolia since the early decades of the nineteenth century, created effective networks of charity and saved many lives distributing relief and feeding thousands of peasants and townsmen.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24714>



FERRARA, Pasquale
'L'Europa nella post-globalità: dal multipolarismo al multilateralismo 2.0'
Italianieuropei, 2012, 2, 49-54

Proprio nel momento in cui gli assetti internazionali stanno cambiando e l'Europa avrebbe bisogno di unità per imporsi nel panorama internazionale, si assiste a una nuova ondata neosovranista. Se l'Unione vuole riabilitare il proprio ruolo nell'arena globale deve farsi portatrice di una strategia politica consapevolmente tesa a trasformare il crescente multipolarismo in autentico multilateralismo.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21316>

FERRARA, Pasquale
'Religion and Democracy: International, transnational and global issues'
European Political Science, 2012, June, 1-8, Advance online

Growing attention is given in IR theory and diplomatic circles to the ambivalent role of religion in world politics. However, there is a need for more analytical clarity, identifying at least four different domains: religions and inter-state relations; religions and internationalism; religions and trans-nationalism; and religions and globalism. The most promising approach is the one that concentrates on the transnational projection of religions, connecting it to the way religions address global issues to influence international actors.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22664>

FONT, Joan, DELLA PORTA, Donatella, SINTOMER, Yves
'Presentación. Desafíos metodológicos en la investigación de la participación'
Revista Internacional de Sociología (RIS), 2012, 70, 2 extra, 9-18
[COSMOS]

Participation is a well-established subject in the social sciences. Individual participation, non-governmental organizations, interest groups, and social movements have all been important fields of research for years, at least among sociologists and political scientists. Each of these areas has also developed its own methodological traditions and debates, permitting new researchers entering the field to have a clear idea of the choices offered them if they want to study the identities of participants in social movements or the new forms of online participation.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26200>

FRAKKING, Roel
'Who Wants to Cover Everything, Covers Nothing': The organization of indigenous security forces in Indonesia, 1945-50'
Journal of Genocide Research, 2012, 14, 3-4, Special Issue, 337-358

This article analyses the way in which the Dutch colonial authorities, notably the military, tried to organize their defence forces, state-owned and auxiliary, in the teeth of growing Indonesian resistance against re-instituted Dutch domination between 1945 and 1950. It will focus mainly on the indigenous Plantation Guard, a static defence force designed to protect the plantations that were considered vital to a successful Dutch return to Indonesia. Attempts to stifle the resistance came down heavily on the military side: the authorities, with the help of the planters' community in Indonesia, established one security force after another, dominated by the



military. They ultimately created a security matrix they could not control as the parties concerned squabbled over who was to 'own' the security forces. In the end, the resulting disunity benefited the insurgents, leaving those Indonesians perceived to be collaborating with the Dutch unprotected and vulnerable.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23968>

FRANCIONI, Francesco

'Public and Private in the International Protection of Global Cultural Goods'

European Journal of International Law (EJIL), 2012, 23, 3, 719-730

The idea of cultural heritage as an 'international public good' can be traced back to the Preamble to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, according to which 'damage to cultural property belonging to any people whatsoever means damage to the cultural heritage of all mankind, since each people makes its contribution to the culture of the world'. But how can this idea of cultural heritage as a global public good be reconciled with the infinite variety of cultural expressions and with the role of art as a medium essentially devoted to giving form to the plurality and diversity of tastes, beliefs, and inclinations of the different societies in which it is produced? In this article I will examine the issue of pluralism and legal interaction within three perspectives: (1) the plurality of different meanings of cultural property and cultural heritage; (2) the plurality and interaction between different legal regimes of protection—international and domestic, private and public, peacetime and wartime; and (3) the plurality and interaction between different mechanisms of enforcement at the international and domestic levels.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25694>

FRANSEN, Luc

'Multi-Stakeholder Governance and Voluntary Programme Interactions: Legitimation politics in the institutional design of corporate social responsibility'

Socio-Economic Review, 2012, 10, 1, 163-192

A variety of innovative institutional forms have emerged within the context of voluntary attempts to address pressing social and environmental issues. Among such institutions, the prevailing wisdom is that those characterized as encompassing multi-stakeholder governance are generally seen as having greater legitimacy than other forms of voluntary action, and such institutions have proliferated as a result. At the same time, business-driven programmes that exclude societal stakeholder groups are believed to be increasingly emerging as competitors to multi-stakeholder-governed programmes. This paper explores the relationship between these two trends and, in particular, highlights the potential for competition between multi-stakeholder and business-driven programmes to lead to a diverse range of outcomes which are shaped by legitimation politics. This perspective emphasizes the open-ended and contingent nature of voluntary programme interactions and the importance of strategy and choice of voluntary programmes and their participants in shaping the institutional design of programmes. Drawing upon a review of prior research and an in-depth case study of business-driven voluntary programmes within the European multi-product retail industry, the study shows that one key implication of legitimation politicking is a divergence between the surface appearance of the governance of programmes and the programmes' actual institutional design.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23957>



FREYBURG, Tina

'Planting the Seeds of Change Inside? Functional cooperation with authoritarian regimes and socialization into democratic governance'

World Political Science Review, 2012, 8, 1, 1-45

Is functional cooperation with authoritarian regimes a blessing or a curse for democratization? Scholars predominantly view cooperation with authoritarian regimes as counterproductive in terms of democratization because it helps the incumbent government to remain in power by stabilizing the regime. This article presents evidence to suggest that functional cooperation can also be considered a promising way of yielding subtle processes of democratization that have hitherto been overlooked. It explores to what extent state officials become acquainted with democratic governance by participating in transgovernmental policy networks, notably the Twinning Program, set up by the European Union in order to implement functional cooperation with its Southern neighborhood. The study conducts regression analyses based on original survey data on Moroccan state officials' attitudes toward democratic governance and complements these analyses with a qualitative comparison of different networks. The findings corroborate an optimistic reading of functional cooperation. By significantly shaping the attitudes toward democratic governance of involved state officials, cooperation appears to be able to plant seeds of change inside authoritarian regimes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24116>

FREYBURG, Tina

'The Janus Face of EU Migration Governance: Impairing democratic governance at home – improving it abroad?'

European Foreign Affairs Review, 2012, 17, 2/1, Special Issue, 125–142

In the field of European Union (EU) migration policies, a large number of legal, administrative, and institutional tightening measures have been established in the name of domestic security since the early 1990s. These measures have been criticized because they allegedly lower the democratic quality of EU migration governance. Yet, the EU seeks to export its rules and regulations beyond its borders to neighbouring third states through its association policies. This article argues that what may be seen as a step back in terms of democratic governance inside the EU may present a step forward in its authoritarian Southern neighbourhood. It explores whether the rules of EU migration can constitute a step toward democratization of migration governance in neighbouring countries, where provisions of transparent, participatory, or accountable decision-making cannot be taken for granted. Taking the example of the Moroccan 2003 law on migration, the paper demonstrates that the EU was fairly successful in inducing the adoption of legislation in line with provisions of democratic governance. The contribution concludes with a discussion of the prospect of implementation of these provisions, in particular, against the background of the EU's extended external competences under the Lisbon Treaty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21944>

FREYBURG, Tina

'The Two Sides of Functional Cooperation with Authoritarian Regimes: A multi-level perspective on the conflict of objectives between political stability and democratic change'

Democratization, 2012, 19, 3, 575-601



Development cooperation exemplifies the conflict of foreign policy objectives between short-term political stability and long-term democratic change that international actors face in their relations with authoritarian regimes. Previous studies have found empirical evidence for two seemingly contradictory effects of functional cooperation: democratization and the stabilization of authoritarian regimes. Taking EU–Morocco cooperation on water management as an example, this article demonstrates that the effect of functional cooperation depends on the level of policymaking examined. Although cooperation may stabilize an authoritarian regime at the macro-level of the overall polity by contributing to the effective handling of economic and social grievances (output legitimacy), it can also introduce democratic governance at the level of state administration (input legitimacy). Methodologically, the article applies both multivariate regression analyses and qualitative comparative case studies in order to explore data from diverse sources including an original survey of Moroccan state officials, interviews with governmental and non-governmental representatives, and legal texts. The article points to the complexity of the effects that external activities can have on governance in recipient countries, and highlights the importance of improving our knowledge of the more indirect effects of functional cooperation at levels below the overall polity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23959>

FREYBURG, Tina

‘Wenn die Wüste blüht: Eine Replik auf Thomas Bräuninger’

Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen (ZIB), 2012, 19, 1, 103-120

In meinem ZIB-Aufsatz »Demokratisierung durch Zusammenarbeit?« präsentierte ich Ergebnisse meiner Studie zum demokratisierenden Potenzial transgouvernementaler Politiknetzwerke, die Staatsbeamte aus etablierten Demokratien und nichtdemokratischen Regimen auf der Verwaltungsebene zur Lösung politikfeldspezifischer Probleme zusammenbringen. Konkret erörterte ich die Frage, inwieweit und inwiefern Twinning-Projekte der Europäischen Union die Einstellungen von involvierten Staatsbeamten zu demokratischem Regieren in stabilen autoritären Regimen wie Marokko positiv prägen. Die Ergebnisse multipler Querschnittsregressionsanalysen auf Basis originärer Umfragedaten zeigen, dass transgouvernementale Netzwerke, unter der Bedingung eines vorherigen Aufenthaltes im demokratischen Ausland, Staatsbeamte in autoritären Regimen in demokratischem Regieren sozialisieren können. In seiner Replik weist Thomas Bräuninger zu Recht auf einige methodische Herausforderungen der Sozialisierungsforschung hin. Auch nach einer wiederholten Analyse meiner Daten im Lichte seiner Bedenken und Vorschläge finde ich ausreichend empirische Evidenz für ein demokratisierendes Potenzial funktionaler Kooperation in transgouvernementalen Netzwerken.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23958>

GALÁN ÁVILA, J. Alexis

‘Publication Review: Brad R. Roth, Sovereign Equality and Moral Disagreement – Premises of a Pluralist International Legal Order (Oxford University Press, 2011)’

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2012, 5, 1, 194-199

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24822>



GARZIA, Diego, MARSCHALL, Stefan
'Voting Advice Applications under Review: The state of research'
International Journal of Electronic Governance, 2012, 5, 3-4, 203-222

In recent years, Voting Advice Applications (VAAs) have become a relevant object of political science research. The aim of this paper is to develop a map of the existing literature and to outline a research agenda for this increasingly relevant tool and its role within modern democracies. Starting point of the paper is the dissemination of VAAs in Europe, focusing on the differences and similarities between the main types of VAAs. After having outlined the reasons for the dramatic spread of VAAs among European countries and voters, we provide an overview on the existing VAA literature. We then present a comparative research agenda for the VAAs by identifying questions that could be posed to the tools and their role out of different analytical perspectives. In the conclusion, we bring forward the argument that VAAs might matter even more in the future, indicating the need for a coordinated research effort.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25277>

GARZIA, Diego, VIOTTI, Federico
'Party Identification, Leader Effects and Vote Choice in Italy, 1990-2008'
World Political Science Review, 2012, 8, 1, 1-23

Previous studies have portrayed the personalization of politics as a consequence of the changes in the electoral market and the resulting transformations at the party level. However, empirical research has not reached a consensus on the extent to which this process has actually exerted its impact on citizens' voting calculus. Partisan identifications appear still central in voters' behavior, whereas party leader evaluations seem to play only a marginal role. This paper tries to examine the electoral consequences of the personalization of politics employing an alternative perspective. In particular, we concentrate on the role played by leader evaluations in shaping voters' feelings of identification with parties. Our case study focuses on the Italian case, a prototype of personalized parliamentary democracy. In the empirical section, we examine the ways in which leaders have influenced Italian voters' behavior in the last two decades. The results show that the electoral effect of party leaders (once the mediating effect of party identification is taken into account) has steadily increased during the time frame under analysis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23836>

GARZIA, Diego
'Party and Leader Effects in Parliamentary Elections: Towards a reassessment'
Politics, 2012, 32, 3, 175-185

Social-psychological models of voting behaviour systematically downsize the relevance of party leader evaluations by conceiving them as mere consequences of causally prior partisan attachments. However, the validity of this interpretation depends heavily on the effectively exogenous status of party identification. Empirical research shows that the assumed exogeneity of partisanship is, at best, doubtful. In such a context, single-equation models of voting are likely to provide seriously biased estimates. By employing the proper econometric procedures (instrumental variable estimation) and the most appropriate data sources to address causality issues (panel data) this study provides strong support in favour of the personalisation hypothesis.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23834>



GERITS, Frank
'Taking Off the Soft Power Lens: The United States Information Service in Cold War Belgium (1950-1958)'
Journal of Belgian History, 2012, 42, 4, 10-49

In the 1950s, the Cold War became a battle for hearts and minds in which public diplomacy became the most important weapon. Public diplomacy can be broadly defined as an international actors' attempt to conduct its foreign policy by engaging with foreign publics. The United States Information Service Brussels (USIS) focused on spreading propaganda in support of four projects: NATO, the Korean War, the EDC and European unification. According to most historians, public diplomacy was used as a tool to get foreign popular opinion on the side of the United States, which would exert pressure on foreign governments and create an atmosphere favourable to American policies. The public diplomacy method has been understood in terms of soft power: the ability of the United States to attract support through its culture and values. Hard power is seen as a separate form of power, in which others are coerced into agreeing with the American viewpoint through bargains and threats. The USIS-Brussels was different. Instead of working via the population to secure the nation's cooperation, the Belgian government was pressured directly by diplomats. Only afterwards was support sought among the public. Propaganda methods, as well, were not based on a belief in the strategy of promoting the appeal of American values, nor were the insights from the field of public relations adopted without criticism. Initially, the USIS-Brussels used propaganda to present diplomatic agreements which would be advantageous to Belgium. In the campaigns for NATO and Korea, loyalty was offered in exchange for security. However, encounters with the Belgian public taught the USIS officials that promoting the appeal of American values and thus attracting support was a more effective tactic. In doing so, the American hand was often hidden and its values were presented as universal, not American. This analysis invalidates the popular interpretation of aggressive Americanization through the politics of cultural hegemony. The irresistible American culture was hidden by the public diplomats themselves, and therefore public diplomacy could not have strengthened the Americanization process.

Au cours des années 50, la Guerre Froide s'est transformée en bataille pour les coeurs et les esprits. L'arme essentielle de ce combat devint la diplomatie publique, les acteurs de la scène internationale cherchant à entraîner les opinions publiques étrangères. L'USIS (United States Information Service Brussels) conçut quatre projets de propagande majeurs entre 1950 et 1958. Il fallait insister sur les avantages de l'OTAN (Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord), et vendre à l'opinion publique la guerre de Corée, la CED (Communauté Européenne de Défense), et l'intégration Européenne. Le rôle joué par la diplomatie publique vis-à-vis de la Belgique, et la méthode de propagande employée pour convaincre la population, se différenciaient des politiques en vigueur à Washington. Plutôt que d'agir par l'intermédiaire de la population pour amener un gouvernement rétif à coopérer le gouvernement Belge faisait l'objet de pressions directes de la part d'ambassadeurs. Dans un deuxième temps, seulement, l'USIS mobilisait des relais démocratiques au sein de la population. La technique ne reposait pas, comme on le croit souvent, sur la stratégie de la séduction, considérée comme une forme de pouvoir qu'on appelait "soft power". Au début, USIS-Brussels utilisait la propagande pour présenter les choses comme des échanges avantageux. Lors des campagnes concernant l'OTAN et la guerre de Corée, par exemple, la loyauté était présentée comme le pendant de la sécurité. Cependant, les responsables de l'USIS apprirent que la séduction était le moyen le plus efficace de gagner les esprits. La stratégie la plus efficiente consistait donc à cacher l'intervention intéressée de l'Amérique, et présenter la CED et l'intégration Européenne comme des idéaux de coopération pour la paix et le progrès du monde. Ceci ne correspond pas avec une interprétation radicale de l'Américanisation qui dit que la diplomatie publique était un renforcement de la diffusion de la culture Américaine, parce que ceci était caché par l'USIS-même.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25116>



GERMOND, Carine

'La quadrature du cercle ? La mise en œuvre du traité de 1963 à 1969'

Dokumente/Documents, 2012, 4, 50 Jahre Elysée-Vertrag / Les 50 ans du Traité de l'Elysée :

1963-2013, 35-38

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25378>

GIANFREDA, Angelica, GROSSI, Luigi

'Forecasting Italian Electricity Zonal Prices with Exogenous Variables'

Energy Economics, 2012, 34, 6, 2228–2239

[Florence School of Regulation]

In the last few years we have observed the deregulation in electricity markets and an increasing interest in price dynamics has been developed especially to consider all stylized facts shown by spot prices. Only few papers have considered the Italian Electricity Spot market since it has been deregulated recently. Therefore, this contribution is an investigation with emphasis on price dynamics accounting for technologies, market concentration, congestions and volumes. We aim to understand how these four variables affect zonal prices since these ones combine to bring about the single national price (prezzo unico d'acquisto, PUN). Hence, understanding its features is important for drawing policy indications referred to production planning and selection of generation sources, pricing and risk-hedging problems, monitoring of market power positions and finally to motivate investment strategies in new power plants and grid interconnections. Implementing Reg-ARFIMA–GARCH models, we assess the forecasting performance of selected models showing that they perform better when these factors are considered.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25076>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

'Regulating Networks in the New Economy'

Review of Economics and Institutions, 2012, 3, 1, Article 1, E-only

[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

The regulation of network industries has undergone profound transformation in the past twenty years. The regulated industry is no longer the same, being exposed to new competitive dynamics having revolutionized their industrial framework, technology and interactions with users. There also have been fundamental changes in what regulation is feasible. In an "information society" a model devised in the 19th century to set prices for monopoly infrastructures such as bridges, roads and railways no longer captures the essential: the interactive dynamics created by technologies, uses, and markets.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23819>

GROPAS, Ruby, TRIANAFYLLIDOU, Anna

'Migrants and Political Life in Greece: Between political patronage and the search for inclusion'

South European Society and Politics, 2012, 17, 1, 45-63



This article explores the challenges that have arisen in the fields of political participation and naturalisation policies from the past two decades of immigration to Greece. It discusses the ways in which mainstream political parties have responded to changing societal conditions and ensuing political challenges. For electoral purposes they have reached out to the (naturalised) co-ethnic communities, while in recent years the normative debate has been moving towards the need to accommodate the political entitlements of third-country nationals legally residing in Greece.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/19359>

GRUNOW, Daniela, SCHULZ, Florian, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter
'What Determines Change in the Division of Housework Over the Course of Marriage?'

International Sociology, 2012, 27, 3, 289-307

This article analyses the changing division of housework between husbands and wives in western Germany. Using representative longitudinal data from the Bamberg Panel Study of Married Couples, the authors analyse how the division of household labour changes over the first 14 years of marriage. In particular, they assess when and under what conditions the husband's share of traditionally 'female' housework increases or decreases. They consider shifts in spouses' employment hours, relative earnings and family transitions as time-varying predictor variables in event-history models. It is found that almost half of all newlyweds begin by sharing household tasks equally. But over the course of marriage, the husband's contribution to housework declines significantly, mostly independent of spouses' income or working hours. The husband increasing his share of housework is uncommon, even when the wife works longer hours or realizes higher earnings. Traditional gender norms seem to trump earnings. This is particularly true when children are born.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25556>

GRZECHNIK, Marta
'Making Use of the Past: The role of historians in Baltic Sea Region building'

Journal of Baltic Studies, 2012, 43, 3, 329-343

In this paper I analyze how the histories of the Baltic Sea region have been constructed and used in the post-Cold War period. After 1989, historians assumed the role of region-builders. Historical narratives were constructed based on a definition of the region as a place of networks, with the aim to break with the traditional historiography of the belligerent Baltic Sea region. This approach, which was most visible in the 1990s, was conditioned by political and economic processes; but it failed to encompass the whole region.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24934>

GUARDIANCICH, Igor
'The Uncertain Future of Slovenian Exceptionalism'

East European Politics and Societies, 2012, 26, 2, 380-399

The political-economy literature has so far almost unanimously regarded Slovenia as the social-democratic exception in Central and Eastern Europe, due to a combination of highly consensual democratic institutions, low party polarization, strong social partners, and developed social dialogue. However, the situation, since the fall of the Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (LDS), which governed in 1992–2004, seems to be swiftly changing. Polarization has increased, union legitimacy declined, and social dialogue—especially in the aftermath of



the 2007–2009 financial crisis—has all but collapsed. The 2010 pension reform is an archetypical example of how Slovenia now much more resembles its quarrelsome Eastern neighbours than the idealized exception that political scientists usually point at.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/18439>

HÄNGGLI, Regula, KRIESI, Hanspeter
'Frame Construction and Frame Promotion (Strategic Framing Choices)'
American Behavioral Scientist, 2012, 56, 3, 260-278

In this article, the authors discuss the three most important strategic framing choices by political actors ("substantive emphasis choice," "oppositional emphasis choice," and "contest emphasis choice") of direct-democratic campaigns. The authors investigate these strategic framing choices in the media input and look at how the political actors change their choices in another communication channel (political advertisement) and over time. The results provide the following insights: First, political actors tend to emphasize one to two main frames in their media input. They generally also use their main frames in the political advertisements and stay on their main frames over time. Second, although political actors tend to emphasize their own frames, they do not exclusively revert to this behavior. The authors find that the political actors pay more attention to their opponents' frames in the media input than in the ads. With regard to variation over time, the authors can state that campaign dialogue does not disappear over the course of the campaign. Third, framing is primarily accomplished in substantive terms. In the advertisements and toward the end of the campaign, the authors do not find more contest frames.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23967>

HANSEN, Peter Reinhard, HUANG, Zhuo, SHEK, Howard Howan
'Realized GARCH: A joint model for returns and realized measures of volatility'
Journal of Applied Econometrics, 2012, 27, 877-906

We introduce a new framework, Realized GARCH, for the joint modeling of returns and realized measures of volatility. A key feature is a measurement equation that relates the realized measure to the conditional variance of returns. The measurement equation facilitates a simple modeling of the dependence between returns and future volatility. Realized GARCH models with a linear or log-linear specification have many attractive features. They are parsimonious, simple to estimate, and imply an ARMA structure for the conditional variance and the realized measure. An empirical application with Dow Jones Industrial Average stocks and an exchange traded index fund shows that a simple Realized GARCH structure leads to substantial improvements in the empirical fit over standard GARCH models that only use daily returns.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26007>

HARGUINDEGUY, Jean-Baptiste, ITÇAINA, Xabier
'Towards an Institutionalized Language Policy for the French Basque Country? Actors, processes and outcomes'
European Urban and Regional Studies, 2012, 19, 4, 434-447

This paper focuses on the progressive institutionalization of the Basque language policy (also called Euskera) in the French Basque Country (Iparralde) since the Second World War. In view of this, it questions how such



a policy programme emerged in such a centralized country as France. According to this study, this policy shift was favoured not only by a combination of endogenous factors (for example, the new French territorial polity, the new institutional capacities reached after decentralization, the new relationship with central state services, the establishment of stable territorial coalitions between civil society and local representatives, the new and more peaceful repertoire of collective actions among activists) but also by exogenous variables (for example, the rise of cross-border relations between French and Spanish Basque actors). In sum, the strong political institutions and social movements of the southern Basque Country partially compensated for the institutional weakness of French Basque actors and contributed, along with endogenous factors, to the institutionalization of a specific language policy for Euskera.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25398>

HÉRITIER, Adrienne

'Institutional Change in Europe: Co-decision and comitology transformed'

Journal of Common Market Studies, 2012, 50, S1, 38-54

This article explains how institutional rules change after they have been established in two important areas of European decision-making: co-decision and comitology. It shows how legislation under co-decision was transformed into fast-track legislation and why the Parliament gradually—between treaty reforms—gained more institutional power in comitology. The rational choice institutionalist explanation applied here focuses on the efficiency increasing/transaction cost saving aspects of interstitial institutional change, but also on the question of who gains and who loses in power under specific rules and how power may subsequently be shifted. The hypotheses derived from the theoretical considerations are subject to empirical (dis)confirmation on the basis of quantitative and qualitative empirical data collected on co-decision and delegation over time. The conclusion summarizes the argument and explores the applicability of the explanations to two other polities of regional integration: North Atlantic Free Trade Association (Nafta) and Mercosur (the Common Southern Market).

The research was funded by the European University Institute, the Swedish Institute for European Studies in Stockholm and the British Economic and Social Research Council.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21614>

HOYO, Henio

'Fresh Views on the Old Past: The postage stamps of the Mexican bicentennial'

Studies in Ethnicity and Nationalism, 2012, 12, 1, 19-44

The year 2010 in Mexico marked both the 200th anniversary of the start of its independence movement and the 100th anniversary of its revolution. Besides several public events, a number of items including commemorative coins, banknotes, and stamps were produced to mark the occasion. This article analyses the postage stamps issued to commemorate the Mexican bicentennial. It does so by comparing these stamps with the ones issued for previous independence anniversaries, and then tracking changes and continuities in their messages. It is found that, on the one hand, the bicentennial postage stamps of Mexico promoted a particular narrative regarding the historical, territorial, and ethnic features of the Mexican independence process, which in many ways departs from previous, long-established nationalist narratives. But on the other hand, bicentennial stamps also demonstrate the influence of traditional interpretations of the national past—particularly those related to the Partido Revolucionario Institucional's (Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI) revolutionary nationalism doctrine—which are still being reproduced even after the 2000 democratic transition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21636>



IARYCZOWER, Matias, MATTOZZI, Andrea
**'The Pro-Competitive Effect of Campaign Limits
in Non-Majoritarian Elections'**

Economic Theory, 2012, 49, 3, 591-619

We study a model of elections in non-majoritarian systems that captures the link between competition in policies and competition in campaign spending. We argue that the overall competitiveness of the political arena depends on both the endogenous number of parties contesting the election and the endogenous level of campaign spending. These two dimensions are linked together through their combined effect on the total equilibrium level of political rents. We illustrate the key insights of the model with an analysis of the competitive effects of campaign spending limits. We show that under some conditions spending caps can be pro-competitive, leading to an increase in the number of parties contesting the elections.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21620>

IGLESIAS-RODRÍGUEZ, Pablo
**'The Regulation of Cross-Border Clearing and Settlement in
the European Union from a Legitimacy Perspective'**

European Business Organization Law Review, 2012, 13, 3, 441-474

Post-trading activities such as clearing and settlement (C&S) constitute a central element in the integration of European financial markets. However, unlike other areas of financial services, C&S has received little legislative and regulatory attention and, as a result, important barriers to the cross-border provision of C&S services persist in the European Union. In order to remove some of these barriers, the financial industry created, under the auspices of the European Commission, the European Code of Conduct for Clearing and Settlement, a self-regulatory instrument aimed at achieving a smoother provision of cross-border C&S services. This paper uses the concepts of input/output legitimacy to analyse the Code's representative nature and effectiveness. It shows that, first, the Code has not received input from all the relevant constituencies potentially affected by C&S, and second, that there are serious threats to future compliance with the Code related to the competitive pressures of European financial markets. The paper also identifies the proposals to regulate C&S facilities at EU level as well as the new European supervision authorities in the financial field as elements which may highly contribute to the input/output legitimacy of cross-border C&S rules in the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24174>

JANCZUK-GORYWODA, Agnieszka
**'Public-Private Hybrid Governance for Electronic
Payments in the European Union'**

German Law Journal, 2012, 13, 12, 1438-1458

This contribution illustrates the evolution of the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) as a form of European hybrid governance. The hybridity of SEPA is conceived in terms of interaction between traditional hard law, soft law and privately produced rules. The public and private systems of rules—public in the form of European directives and regulations and private in the form of multilateral agreements among payment service providers—coexist and mutually shape the structure of the European payments system. These two systems of rules have formally been produced in independent rule-making processes and by discrete rule-makers—public and private respectively. However, public actors have exercised a considerable amount of influence over the private rules. They have done so through informal, yet systematized interactions with



private actors and through a series of soft laws. And vice versa, private rule-makers and privately-produced rules substantially have affected the content of public rules. The question to be asked is whether this public-private hybrid governance structure is good governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26383>

KHALFALLAH, Haikel, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

'An Assessment of the Tools of Incentive Regulation in Electricity Networks'

Economics and Policy of Energy and the Environment, 2012, 51, 1, 121-152

[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

Network regulation is playing an active role in a context of restructuring energy systems for long term transition to a smart grid. Regulation of network companies' activities should consider both cost efficiency objectives and other objectives such as quality and network innovation. It is in this context that incentive regulation tools are discussed and assessed in this paper. The aim is to show their key features and how they could be aligned with the main regulation goals. This paper concludes that they should be considered as complementary tools to address conflicting regulatory aspects in an efficient manner.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22494>

KILPI-JAKONEN, Elna, VONO DE VILHELNA, Daniela,
KOSYAKOVA, Yuliya, STENBERG, Anders, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter

'The Impact of Formal Adult Education on the Likelihood of Being Employed: A comparative overview'

Studies of Transition States and Societies, 2012, 4, 1, 48-68

This article aims to map formal adult education in terms of the determinants of educational upgrading later in life, relating these back to social inequalities from a comparative perspective, and to labour market outcomes following participation, particularly the probability of being employed. It relies on a longitudinal analysis of data from the United Kingdom, Spain, Sweden and Russia. Results show that educational upgrading at mature ages has the potential for reducing social inequalities in all the countries analysed. Upgraders tend to come from a medium to low education background in Russia and the UK but from the tertiary educated in Spain and Sweden. Labour market marginalisation increases the chance of upgrading particularly in Sweden. Upgrading tends to increase employment opportunities, though these are in some cases conditional on being employed whilst studying. This is specifically the case for Russia and for men in the UK. We also found important country-specific gender differences in the effect of upgrading on employment opportunities, according to which women benefit more than men in the UK and Sweden. We conclude with some suggestions about the institutional effects that produce differences between countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25579>

KITZMUELLER, Markus, SHIMSHACK, Jay

'Economic Perspectives on Corporate Social Responsibility'

Journal of Economic Literature, 2012, 50, 1, 51-84

This paper synthesizes the expanding corporate social responsibility (CSR) literature. We define CSR from an economic perspective and develop a CSR taxonomy that connects disparate approaches to the subject. We explore whether CSR should exist and investigate conditions when CSR may produce higher welfare than



other public good provision channels. We also explore why CSR does exist. Here, we integrate theoretical predictions with empirical findings from economic and noneconomic sources. We find limited systematic empirical evidence in favor of CSR mechanisms related to induced innovation, moral hazard, shareholder preferences, or labor markets. In contrast, we uncover consistent empirical evidence in favor of CSR mechanisms related to consumer markets, private politics, and public politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23735>

KOHLER, Stefan

**'Incomplete Information about Social Preferences
Explains Equal Division and Delay in Bargaining'**

Games, 2012, 3, 3, 119-137

Two deviations of alternating-offer bargaining behavior from economic theory are observed together, yet have been studied separately. Players who could secure themselves a large surplus share if bargainers were purely self-interested incompletely exploit their advantage. Delay in agreement occurs even if all experimentally controlled information is common knowledge. This paper rationalizes both regularities coherently by modeling heterogeneous social preferences, either self-interest or envy, of one bargaining party as private information in a three period game of bargaining and preference screening and signaling.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23782>

KORNEEV, Oleg

**'Deeper and Wider than a Common Space: European Union–Russia
cooperation on migration management'**

European Foreign Affairs Review, 2012, 17, 4, 605-624

Works that address European Union (EU)-Russia cooperation within the overarching project of the common space of freedom, security and justice (FSJ) often look at this 'space' as if it were regarded by both parties as a naturally coherent field, where cooperation had to be developed evenly in all of the sub-fields. Consequently, this misperception often leads to the conclusion that EU-Russia cooperation on issues of justice and home affairs is rather unsuccessful because, on one hand, there is still no visa-free regime and, on the other hand, developments in the sphere of human rights and judicial reforms in Russia are far from being satisfactory. This article argues that in order to better appreciate the results of EU-Russia cooperation in the field of internal security, one should not analyse it in connection with EU attempts to promote human rights and democracy in Russia. Such constructivist—and somewhat idealist—view has prevented many researchers from a more pragmatic assessment that would take into account some real achievements of this cooperation that fit well with the commonly defined interests and goals in the sphere of internal security and migration management in particular. This article shows that both partners have managed to achieve much of what has been planned in the sphere of migration management. Moreover, through this cooperation with Russia, the EU has a chance to promote one of its most internationally visible instruments (readmission agreements) in Central Asia—a region where EU's direct involvement has not been very successful.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25403>



KROTZ, Ulrich, MAHER, Richard, MCCOURT, David M.,
GLENCROSS, Andrew, RIPSAN, Norrin M., SHEETZ, Mark S.,
HAINE, Jean-Yves, ROSATO, Sebastian
'Debating the Sources and Prospects of European Integration'
International Security, 2012, 37, 1, 178-199

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26595>

LACEY, Joseph
**'Climate Change and Norman Daniels' Theory of
Just Health: An essay on basic needs'**
Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy, 2012, 15, 1, 3-14

Norman Daniels, in applying Rawls' theory of justice to the issue of human health, ideally presupposes that society exists in a state of moderate scarcity. However, faced with problems like climate change, many societies find that their state of moderate scarcity is increasingly under threat. The first part of this essay aims to determine the consequences for Daniels' theory of just health when we incorporate into Rawls' understanding of justice the idea that the condition of moderate scarcity can fail. Most significantly, I argue for a generation-neutral principle of basic needs that is lexically prior to Rawls' familiar principles of justice. The second part of this paper aims to demonstrate how my reformulated version of Daniels' conception of just health can help to justify action on climate change and guide climate policy within liberal-egalitarian societies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20497>

LAZZERINI, Nicole
**'Gli effetti diretti orizzontali dei diritti fondamentali in materia sociale:
la sentenza Dominguez della Corte di giustizia e la strada del silenzio'**
Rivista di diritto internazionale, 2012, 95, 2, 455-461

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26147>

LAZZERINI, Nicole
**'Non ogni violazione della libertà di religione tutelata dalla Carta
dei diritti fondamentali integra un «atto di persecuzione» ai sensi
della direttiva 2004/83/CE: la sentenza della Corte di giustizia nelle
cause C-71/11 e C-99/11, Bundesrepublik Deutschland c. Y e Z'**
Osservatorio sulle Fonti, 2012, 3, e-only

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26155>



LEWIS, Orion A., STEINMO, Sven
'How Institutions Evolve: Evolutionary theory and institutional change'
Polity, 2012, 44, 3, 314–339

This article argues that questions of gradual institutional change can be understood as an evolutionary process that can be explained through the careful application of “generalized Darwinism.” We argue that humans’ advanced cognitive capacities contribute to an evolutionary understanding of institutional change. In constantly generating new variation upon which mechanisms of selection and replication operate, cognition, cognitive schemas, and ideas become central for understanding the building of human institutions, as well as the scope and pace of their evolution. Evolutionary theories thus provide a broad theoretical framework that integrates the study of cognition, ideas, and decision-making with other literatures that focus on institutional change and human evolution.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23964>

LIEBERHERR, Eva, KLINKE, Andreas, FINGER, Matthias
'Towards Legitimate Water Governance'
Public Management Review, 2012, 14, 7, 923-946

This article addresses how and to what extent a governance mode can legitimately provide public services. A single case study of the partially privatized Berlin Waterworks is used to analyse the level of input and output legitimacy as well as potential trade-offs between the criteria emerging in a public–private partnership (PPP) in the water supply and sanitation sectors. While the Berlin Waterworks as a PPP leads to a lower level of resource protection and public acceptance, it leads to a higher level of efficiency and profitability than under the previous public model.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26003>

LÓPEZ-SANTANA, Mariely, MOYER, Rossella
'Decentralising the Active Welfare State: The relevance of intergovernmental structures in Italy and Spain'
Journal of Social Policy, 2012, 41, 4, 769-788

This article contributes to the literatures on the governance of activation and the territorial structure of the welfare state by drawing attention to the institutional designs of active welfare states and the architectures of decentralisation, as well as to their manifestations and implications. With the end of capturing dissimilar intergovernmental models of activation, this paper develops a framework of ‘centre–regional’ relations, which we apply to the cases of Italy and Spain—two countries that have devolved active labour market policy powers to their regions but have organised power-sharing structures very differently. The findings suggest that when it comes to active welfare states, horizontal arrangements are linked to salient institutional variations across the territory. By contrast, hierarchical structures, which are characterised by a dominant role of central level governments, are linked to higher levels of cohesion. These findings are relevant as they expose the manifestations and implications of distinct decentralisation models on activation regimes, welfare states, as well as on welfare clients.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24954>



LUTTIKHUS, Bart, MOSES, A. Dirk
**'Introduction: Mass violence and the end of the
Dutch colonial empire in Indonesia'**
Journal of Genocide Research, 2012, 14, 3–4, Special Issue, 257-276

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23969>

MAKARYAN, Shushanik
'Estimation of International Migration in Post-Soviet Republics'
International Migration, 2012, 1-21, Online Early View

When annual migration data lack reliability, scholars apply alternative methods for estimating international migration. Yet, researchers note that alternative approaches have primarily been tested on developed countries, rather than developing countries that usually have dramatic migration shifts. I close this research gap. I use the example of 15 former Soviet republics to demonstrate several conclusions. First, I show that such alternative approaches as immigration-by-origin data of receiving countries do not result in reliable and valid estimates of post-Soviet migration, given the large variation that exists in how former Soviet republics define “migrant”. Second, I demonstrate that population censuses, while a more superior alternative, fail to capture temporary migrants. In developing countries, the international emigration is mainly due to temporary (undocumented labour) migration. Third, I suggest that scholars and policy-makers should apply household surveys as a possible alternative. However, while this method seems promising, given the limited use of household surveys in migration measurement in the post-Soviet republics, future research by both scholars and applied researchers should explore the advantages and limitations of household surveys as an alternative source for estimation of migration. Finally, I outline methodological guidelines that researchers and scholars can advance on migration issues in the post-Soviet region.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22236>

MARCHETTA, Francesca
'Return Migration and the Survival of Entrepreneurial Activities in Egypt'
World Development, 2012, 40, 10, 1999–2013

The literature shows that temporary international migrants have a high propensity to opt for an entrepreneurial activity upon return, but the prospects of survival of these activities have not been explored. We address this research question using longitudinal Egyptian data. We find that entrepreneurs' migration experience significantly improves the chances of survival of their entrepreneurial activities, adopting econometric techniques that control for return migrants' nonrandom selection in unobservables. We resort to a bivariate probit model and a two-stage residual inclusion estimator, using the rate of population growth and the real oil price as alternative instruments for migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23421>



MARÍN GARCÍA, Ignacio
**'Enforcement of Penalty Clauses in Civil and Common Law:
A puzzle to be solved by the contracting parties'**
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2012, 5, 1, 98-123

This paper claims that there is a need for transnational rules to secure the enforcement of penalty clauses in international commercial contracts, due to the insufficiency of the contractual toolkit that parties may use to address both the clash between the civil and the common law traditions, and existing disparities among civil laws in this area. The international community acknowledged this need a long time ago, but unfortunately the tremendous effort exerted in many different harmonization projects is unlikely to lead to the certainty that actors in international trade demand.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24818>

MARQUIS, Mel
'Cartel Settlements: An overview of EU and national case law'
e-Competitions Bulletin, 2012, 46057, 1-14

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25044>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C.
'Free Lunches? WTO as public good, and the WTO's view of public goods'
European Journal of International Law (EJIL), 2012, 23, 3, 731-742

The WTO can be viewed as a public good in that it provides a forum for negotiations which also produces the necessary legal framework to act as a support for agreed liberalization. To avoid any misunderstandings, in this article the discussion focuses on the WTO as a forum and a set of agreements, not on free trade. Since the legal agreements coming under its aegis are for good reasons incomplete, the WTO provides an additional public good by 'completing' the original contract through case law. The importance of this feature increases over time as tariffs are driven towards irrelevance. In turn, the WTO has no particular attitude towards public goods provided by its Members.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25698>

MEEUS, Leonardo, AZEVEDO, Isabel, MARCANTONINI, Claudio,
GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, HAFNER, Manfred
'EU 2050 Low-Carbon Energy Future: Visions and strategies'
The Electricity Journal, 2012, 25, 5, 57-63
[THINK]

Analysis of the visions of key EU Member States to achieve a low-carbon energy system by 2050 finds that the states are already pursuing sometimes divergent strategies that create new risks for energy policy fragmentation but also imply new opportunities for cooperation, and for EU institutions to provide added value to national policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23375>



MEEUS, Leonardo
'Appraisal of the European Commission's Energy Roadmap 2050'
European Energy Journal, 2012, 3, 48-54
[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

What is the European energy strategy for 2050? How different is it from the 2020 energy strategy? What are the technology options? What are the policy options? The European Commission provided a first answer to these questions in its Energy Roadmap 2050. This article gives an appraisal of that answer based on the recommendations we made during the preparation of the roadmap.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21642>

MICCOLI, Dario
'Moses and Faruq: The Jews and the study of history in interwar Egypt 1920s-1940s'
Quest. Issues in Contemporary Jewish History, 2012, 4, 165-180

It is often argued that Egyptian Jews did not participate much in the cultural and political life of monarchical Egypt. Even though this is partly true in comparison to other Jews in the Middle East such as the Iraqis, one should not forget that from the 1920s on middle and upper class Egyptian Jews wrote historical books and promoted cultural activities centred on Egyptian (Jewish) history, following the historiographical revival promoted by King Fu'ad. Such interest in history continued during King Faruq's reign, when the Cairo Jewish journalist Maurice Fargeon published two important historical monographs, *Les juifs en Egypte* (1938) and *Médecins et avocats juifs au service de l'Egypte* (1939). Considering the nation as an imaginative space and not just a political entity, the aim of my essay is to investigate the relationship between Jews and non-Jews in interwar Egypt, so as to explain how back then the binary oppositions Jews/Muslims and Jews/Arabs were not as rigid as they later appeared. To the contrary, many Jews attempted to forge a shared memory that connected their history to that of modern Egypt or—as Fargeon wrote—the prophet Moses to King Faruq.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25337>

MICCOLI, Dario
'Spazi mediterranei nell'Ottocento. Miccoli legge Clancy-Smith'
Storica, 2012, 18, 52, 125-138

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25338>

MOORHEAD, Timothy
'European Union Law as International Law'
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2012, 5, 1, 126-143

International law principles enable a rationalisation of the values to which the Union order aspires as a collective political and legal commitment amongst the Member States. The doctrine of Union law supremacy, which parallels that of international law supremacy, emphasises the overriding character of Union legal demands as a set of values and objectives over those of purely domestic origin. A common view that the Union legal order is sui generis or municipal in character fails to explain the directing character of the values



underlying the Union project including its legal order. In this article I therefore explore and defend the view that the Union legal order is essentially one of international law. A central contention in this regard is that the supremacy of Union law obligations within the Member States is based on the principle of the supremacy of international law obligations over those originating in the domestic arena. The intensive rationalisation of this principle by the Court of Justice within its case law manages the intrusive domestic legal effects of the values and ideals found in the Union Treaties and illustrates the evolutionary character of the Union project.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24819>

MOSES, A. Dirk

'Forum: Intellectual history in and of the Federal Republic of Germany'

Modern Intellectual History, 2012, 9, 3, 625–639

What can one say about the state of the art in the Federal Republic? A number of aspects are discernible, not only in the practices and various traditions of intellectual history there, but also in its politics: the stark dichotomy between Marxists and anti-Marxists; the ever-present metahistorical question of which (sub) discipline, field, or method would set the political agenda; and the position of Jewish 'emigrés'. These issues raise still more basic ones: how to understand the Nazi experience, which remained living memory for most West Germans; how to confront the gradually congealing image of the Holocaust in private and public life; and the related matters of German intellectual traditions and the new order's foundations. Had the Nazi experience discredited those traditions and had the personal and institutional continuities from the Nazi to Federal Republican politics delegitimated the latter? These were questions with which intellectuals wrestled while they wrangled about historical method. In this introduction, I give a brief overview of these and other innovations in the field, before highlighting some of its characteristics today.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24315>

MOSES, A. Dirk

'The Canadian Museum for Human Rights: The 'uniqueness of the Holocaust' and the question of genocide'

Journal of Genocide Research, 2012, 14, 2, 215–238

This article analyzes the debate about the controversial Canadian Museum for Human Rights by reconstructing the efforts to establish a government-sponsored Holocaust museum from the late 1990s. This history reveals that the controversy inheres in part in the conflation of the rival imperatives to promote atrocity memorialization on the one hand, above all of the Holocaust, and human rights education/activism on the other. In multicultural Canada, memory regimes, which utilize the egalitarian concepts of genocide or crimes against humanity to emphasize the suffering of all, also vie for official validation with the Holocaust uniqueness agenda. The article concludes that the museum is caught on the horns of a dilemma of its own making: the more it emphasizes commemoration, the greater the competition among migrant group leaders for exhibition space dedicated to 'their' experience. The more that human rights are emphasized, the less the interest from the private donors whose generosity is essential to museum's financial viability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25275>

MUNARI, Tommaso

'Giulio Einaudi in esilio'

Studi storici: Rivista trimestrale dell'Istituto Gramsci, 2012, 53, 4, 929–955

Shortly after the armistice of 8 September 1943, the Italian publisher Giulio Einaudi (1912-1999), like many other anti-Fascists, fled his country and took refuge in Switzerland, settling in Lausanne. During those same days, Ernesto Rossi (1897-1967), a founder and leading member of the Action Party and European Federalist Movement, crossed the Italian-Swiss border and reached Lugano. The correspondence between them, while spanning little more than one year (October 1943 – March 1945), embraces a large variety of topics and issues: plans for publications, attitudes toward cultural work, and above all, ideas and hopes about the political organization of future Europe. It also sheds light on the project of a collection of essays on modern political thought, addressed to a European audience and significantly called «Éditions européennes». This ambitious and pioneering project was destined to fail due to the ideological contrasts between the azionista Rossi and the Communist Einaudi.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26451>

OLMOS, Luis, RUESTER, Sophia, LIONG, Siok-Jen
**'On the Selection of Financing Instruments to Push the Development
of New Technologies: Application to clean energy technologies'**

Energy Policy, 2012, 43, 252–266

[Florence School of Regulation], [THINK]

Achieving climate policy goals requires mobilizing public funds to bring still immature clean technologies to competitiveness and create new technological options. The format of direct public support must be tailored to the characteristics of technologies addressed. Based on the experience accumulated with innovation programs, we have identified those features of innovation that should directly condition the choice of direct support instruments. These include the funding gap between the cost of innovation activities and the amount of private funds leveraged; the ability of technologies targeted to compete for public funds in the market; the probability that these technologies fail to reach the market; and the type of entity best suited to conduct these activities. Clean innovation features are matched to those of direct support instruments to provide recommendations on the use to be made of each type of instrument. Given the large financing gap of most clean energy innovation projects, public grants and contracts should finance a large part of clean pre-deployment innovation. However, public loans, equity investments, prizes and tax credits or rebates can successfully support certain innovation processes at a lower public cost. Principles derived are applied to identify the instrument best suited to a case example.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21894>

OLSHANSKY, S. Jay, ANTONUCCI, Toni, BERKMAN, Lisa,
BINSTOCK, Robert H., BÖRSCH-SUPAN, Axel, CACIOPPO, John T.,
CARNES, Bruce A., CARSTENSEN, Laura L., FRIED, Linda P.,
GOLDMAN, Dana P., JACKSON, James, KOHLI, Martin,
ROTHER, John, ZHENG, Yuhui, ROWE, John

**'Differences in Life Expectancy due to Race and Educational
Differences are Widening, and Many may Not Catch Up'**

Health Affairs, 2012, 31, 8, 1803-1813

It has long been known that despite well-documented improvements in longevity for most Americans, alarming disparities persist among racial groups and between the well-educated and those with less education. In this article we update estimates of the impact of race and education on past and present life expectancy, examine trends in disparities from 1990 through 2008, and place observed disparities in the context of a



rapidly aging society that is emerging at a time of optimism about the next revolution in longevity. We found that in 2008 US adult men and women with fewer than twelve years of education had life expectancies not much better than those of all adults in the 1950s and 1960s. When race and education are combined, the disparity is even more striking. In 2008 white US men and women with 16 years or more of schooling had life expectancies far greater than black Americans with fewer than 12 years of education—14.2 years more for white men than black men, and 10.3 years more for white women than black women. These gaps have widened over time and have led to at least two “Americas,” if not multiple others, in terms of life expectancy, demarcated by level of education and racial-group membership. The message for policy makers is clear: implement educational enhancements at young, middle, and older ages for people of all races, to reduce the large gap in health and longevity that persists today.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26292>

OSTLING, Alina

‘Parliamentary Informatics Projects: Who are their users and what is their impact?’

eJournal of eDemocracy and Open Government (JeDEM), 2012, 4, 2, 279-300

The past decade has brought a boom of online initiatives that monitor performance of parliaments—a practice commonly referred to as ‘parliamentary informatics’. A recent survey identified 191 organisations monitoring over 80 parliaments worldwide; many of these use digital tools to aggregate information and facilitate citizens’ involvement in parliamentary activity (Mandelbaum 2011). At the same time, little is actually known about who uses these platforms and whether they increase the quality of democracy. This paper aims to fill this gap by assessing parliamentary informatics projects in three European countries from the point of view of key democratic dimensions: equality, accountability, and political responsiveness. In particular, the paper shows that parliamentary informatics projects achieve mixed results in terms of democratic quality. Many of the traditionally underrepresented groups in politics have even more limited presence on these online platforms. The accountability - including access to user-friendly, close to real-time, and objective political information that help ordinary citizen to hold their representative accountable - turns out to be the strongpoint of this type of projects. However, users do not consider transparency of information to be enough. Many participants build up significant expectations about political effects of their engagement. Yet, their expectations are generally disappointed by lack of impact.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25174>

PANAGIOTIDIS, Jannis

‘Die Krise ist kein Fußballspiel: Bemerkungen zu einem medial inszenierten Konflikt’

Südosteuropa, 2012, 60, 3, 433-454

This article argues that the perception of a crisis in German-Greek relations that began with the „Greek crisis“ in the autumn of 2009 is the result of media coverage on both sides that indulged in football-style „us“ against „them“ generalizations and in national stereotypes, instead of conducting an adequately nuanced analysis. The paper examines instances of the strife between German and Greek print and online media during the period 2010-2012 and focuses on the discursive tropes that were used to invoke specific social, cultural, and historical images. While some German media stressed „Greek“ laziness, unreliability, and non-existent „Europeanness“, their Greek counterparts focused on Germany’s Nazi past, the memory of German occupation during World War II, and Greek sovereignty. This public discourse has increased the



danger that politicians charged with making decisions in the crisis will be acting under pressure and on false or stereotypical premises. The changing image of Greece in the eyes of fellow Europeans might jeopardize Greece's standing as a European nation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25215>

PANAGIOTIDIS, Jannis

'The Oberkreisdirektor Decides Who Is a German: Jewish immigration, German bureaucracy, and the negotiation of national belonging, 1953-1990'

Geschichte und Gesellschaft, 2012, 38, 3, 503-533

The article deals with the nexus between Jewish immigration to the Federal Republic of Germany and legal definitions of German ethnicity (Volkszugehörigkeit). It claims that the recognition of Jewish immigrants as Germans was continuously negotiated between different bureaucratic and societal actors struggling over the power to define who is a German. Examining the production of national belonging in practice, it breaks open the "black box" of the often alleged "ethnocultural" and "descent-based" German perception of nationhood. The fluid boundary between "German" and "Jewish" immigrants was only fixed in 1991 with the creation of the separate category of "Jewish quota refugee."

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25214>

PANTEA, Maria-Carmen

'I have a Child and a Garden': Young people's experiences of care giving in transnational families'

Journal of Youth Studies, 2012, 15, 2, 241-256

This article concerns young people's experiences with care giving when their parents migrate. Drawing on qualitative interviews with 21 young people from Transylvania (Romania), the article examines their accounts of living in transnational families: how the experience of care giving intersects their transitions to adulthood and the personalised meanings young people attach to their actions. This article argues that care giving relationships are more complex than the previous literature on 'care drain' and 'transnational care giving' has shown. The research demonstrates that young people do act as caregivers, despite traditionally being incorporated in the category of 'children left behind' and contribute, together with their migrant parents, to the global dynamics of care giving. This article argues that gendered approaches to care provision help to create an adultocratic vision of the position of young people in transnational families. Finally, this article calls for discourses on care giving to incorporate the generational dimension in ways that recognise young people's care giving roles.

(Product of workshop No. 10 at the 12th MRM 2011.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20175>

PAPPAS, Takis S.

'Il carisma politico'

Rivista Italiana di Scienza Politica, 2012, 3, 369-384

This paper seeks to bring political charisma back into the study of comparative politics by reconstructing the concept and rendering it applicable to empirical research. Unlike previous approaches, the present study examines charisma as a pure power term by focusing on what makes it appear in ordinary democratic politics



as an extraordinary phenomenon, namely, its personal (as opposed to impersonal) character of leadership and the pursuit of a politically radical (as opposed to moderate) program. Accordingly, political charisma is defined as a distinct type of legitimate leadership that is personal and aims at the radical transformation of an established institutional order. Such an understanding of political charisma enables us to further analyze the core features of charismatic leadership and construct an «index of charismaticness» ready to be put under comparative empirical investigation. Sampling from post-war and contemporary European politics, a number of charismatic leaders are examined and then contrasted to non-charismatic ones. It is argued that, once reclaimed for political science, charisma may prove a useful concept with surprising analytical potential. Renewed interest in political charisma is expected to offer valuable clues in such important research areas as political leadership, populism, and contentious politics.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25855>

PARCU, Pier Luigi

'Preface. Florence School of Regulation. Communications and Media: A short presentation'

Telecommunications Policy, 2012, 36, 5, 353-356

[Florence School of Regulation]

This preface contains a presentation of the Communications and Media area at the Florence School of Regulation. Activities at the Communications and Media area of the Florence School of Regulation are presented: policy events organisation - conferences, workshops and scientific seminars on the evolving challenges of European regulation; training - 'state of the art' training for officials from institutional Partners (European Commission and National Regulators) and companies supporting the School; research - analytical and empirical research concerning regulation and competition in Communications and Media markets. The institutional partners and overall financial and scientific organisational structure of the School are then explained in more detail.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23408>

PASTOR MERCHANTE, Fernando

'On the Rules of Standing to Challenge State Aid Decisions Adopted at the End of the Preliminary Phase'

European State Aid Law Quarterly (EStAL), 2012, 3, 601-610

This contribution analyses the judgments of the Court of Justice [ECJ] in the Kronoply and Kronotex and Deutsche Post and DHL cases. Although they concern different sectors, both cases share a common procedural itinerary. They both have their origin in a decision not to raise objections to a State aid plan adopted by the Commission without opening the formal investigation procedure. Moreover, both decisions were challenged before the General Court [GC] by private applicants with limited locus standi—i.e., by applicants who satisfied the Cook/Matra test of standing but failed to meet the stricter conditions laid down by Cofaz. Finally, the appeal brought before the ECJ in both cases turned on the conditions that need to be satisfied for the Cook/Matra rule of standing to be applicable and on the constraints that the limited locus standi of the applicants imposes on the jurisdiction of the GC.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25279>



PATTERSON, Dennis
'Alexy on Necessity in Law and Morals'
Ratio Juris, 2012, 25, 1, 47-58

Robert Alexy has built his original theory of law upon pervasive claims for “necessary” features of law. In this article, I show that Alexy’s claims suffer from two difficulties. First, Alexy is never clear about what he means by “necessity.” Second, Alexy writes as if there have been no challenges to claims of conceptual necessity. There have been such challenges and Alexy needs to answer them if his project is to succeed.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21821>

PECQUEUR, Bernard, ITÇAINA, Xabier
'Economie sociale et solidaire et territoires : un couple allant de soi ?'
Revue internationale de l'économie sociale (RECMA), 2012, 325, 48-64

L'ancrage territorial constitue, avec le fonctionnement démocratique et la solidarité économique, l'une des caractéristiques majeures de l'économie sociale et solidaire (ESS). Loin de postuler une territorialité spontanée de l'ESS, nous proposons de réintégrer l'observation des dynamiques d'ESS dans les jeux de complémentarité, coopération ou concurrence propres aux processus de constructions territoriales. Le statut de l'ESS dans les transformations globales des modes de coordination des systèmes productifs territoriaux est d'abord analysé. Deux pistes de recherche concernant l'ESS et la gouvernance territoriale sont ensuite déclinées. La première concerne l'institutionnalisation de l'ESS en tant que secteur de l'action publique territoriale. La deuxième interroge le postulat d'une congruence parfaite entre le tournant horizontal et territorial de l'action publique et les objectifs affichés de l'ESS.

Like democratic management and economic solidarity, local embeddedness is one of the main features of the social and solidarity economy. Far from arguing that the social and solidarity economy is naturally embedded in the community, we propose to bring the observed dynamics of the social and solidarity economy back into the complementarity, cooperation or competition specific to the processes of territorial constructions. The role of the social and solidarity economy in the global transformation of the coordination of territorial productive systems is then examined. Two lines of research concerning the social and solidarity economy and territorial governance are presented. The first concerns the institutionalisation of the social and solidarity economy as a sector of local community action. The second questions the premise that the horizontal and territorial transformation of local community action and the declared objectives of the social and solidarity economy are perfectly compatible.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25397>

PÉREZ DE LA FUENTE, Oscar
'Delitos Culturalmente Motivados. Diversidad Cultural, Derecho e Inmigración'
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2012, 5, 1, 65-95

This article analyses culturally motivated crimes and the use of culture as means of criminal defense. In particular, it studies the relationship between law and cultural diversity with a focus on the judicial application of law, and examines emergent dimensions to the notion of pluralism due to immigration. The article therefore explains arguments against universalism, feminism, and legal certainty and equal application of



the law; and argues rather that cultural diversity is inescapable and enriching, and that criminal law must confront local specificities and take a non- “culturally-neutral” position, as well as provide for a culturally sensitive application of the law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24817>

PERSICO, Simon, FROIO, Caterina, GUINAUDEAU, Isabelle
**‘Action publique et partis politiques : l’analyse de
l’agenda législatif français entre 1981 et 2009’**
Gouvernement & action publique, 2012, 1, 1, 11-35

Competition among partisan projects is often cited as a constitutive element of all representative democracies. While the Francophone and English-medium research literature have viewed the link between partisan competition and public policy differently, in both cases parties tend to be the “poor cousins” of theories of public action. This article argues for taking the partisan variable more seriously, by adopting an approach which is both global and differentiated and which aims to establish in what conditions governing parties influence public policies. Data from the Comparative Agendas Project provide a challenging basis for investigating this issue. Testing several hypotheses concerning French legislative activities between 1981 and 2009 highlights its potentialities.

La compétition entre projets partisans est souvent citée comme un élément constitutif de toute démocratie représentative. Si les littératures francophone et anglo-saxonne ont appréhendé différemment le lien entre compétition partisane et politiques publiques, les partis sont partout le parent pauvre des théories de l’action publique. S’inspirant des théories de la mise sur agenda et de la compétition sur enjeux, cet article plaide pour une reconsidération du poids de la variable partisane, en adoptant une approche à la fois globale et différenciée visant à établir dans quelles conditions les partis aux affaires influencent les politiques publiques. Pour cela, les données du Comparative Agendas Project offrent un instrument privilégié, dont nous illustrons les potentialités en testant plusieurs hypothèses sur le cas des activités législatives françaises entre 1981 et 2009.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21835>

PERVOU, Ioanna
**‘The Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced
Disappearance: Moving Human Rights protection ahead’**
European Journal of Legal Studies, 2012, 5, 1, 145-171

The entry into force of the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance at the end of 2010 signified the most important step in the struggle against enforced disappearances and marked a development in international human rights law. This article provides a historical overview of the phenomenon and tracks the background of the Convention’s adoption. It analyses and evaluates the definition adopted by the Convention. It also probes into practices applied against terrorism and suggests that they should be classified as enforced disappearances under the Convention. Overall, it is argued that the Convention’s application can be expected to cement detainees’ protection.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24820>



REHM, Philipp, HACKER, Jacob S., SCHLESINGER, Mark
'Insecure Alliances: Risk, inequality, and support for the Welfare State'
American Political Science Review, 2012, 106, 2, 386-406

Popular support for the welfare state varies greatly across nations and policy domains. We argue that these variations—vital to understanding the politics of the welfare state—reflect in part the degree to which economic disadvantage (low income) and economic insecurity (high risk) are correlated. When the disadvantaged and insecure are mostly one and the same, the base of popular support for the welfare state is narrow. When the disadvantaged and insecure represent two distinct groups, popular support is broader and opinion less polarized. We test these predictions both across nations within a single policy area (unemployment insurance) and across policy domains within a single polity (the United States, using a new survey). Results are consistent with our predictions and are robust to myriad controls and specifications. When disadvantage and insecurity are more correlated, the welfare state is more contested.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22276>

REITER, Herwig
'On Biographical Alienation'
Zeitschrift für Soziologie, 2012, 41, 1, 24-40

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23515>

REITER, Herwig
'Zur Auswirkung marktwirtschaftlicher Beschleunigung auf Jugendliche in Osteuropa'
Diskurs Kindheits- und Jugendforschung, 2012, 7, 1, 43-57

The issue of acceleration, which with regard to Eastern Europe is well captured in the notion of “catchup modernization“ (Zapf) together with the idea of a normative movement of change, is crucial to the transformation of the institutional framework as well as everyday life in the former socialist countries of Eastern Europe. In many ways young people were and are affected by this change. Using the example of a young Lithuanian in transition to the world of work, this essay illustrates how certain aspects of the phenomenon of acceleration can be reflected in a single case. Finally, these are translated into tentative hypotheses on the possible effects of neo-capitalist acceleration on young people.

Der Aspekt der Beschleunigung, der in Bezug auf Osteuropa zusammen mit dem Gedanken einer normativen Veränderungsbewegung prägnant im Begriff der „nachholenden Modernisierung“ (Zapf) erfasst ist, ist zentral für den Wandel sowohl der institutionellen Rahmenbedingungen als auch des Alltagslebens in den ehemals sozialistischen Ländern Osteuropas. Jugendliche waren und sind davon in mehrfacher Hinsicht betroffen. Am Beispiel eines litauischen Jugendlichen im Übergang in die Arbeitswelt verdeutlicht der Essay, wie Aspekte des Phänomens der Beschleunigung konkret in einem Einzelfall reflektiert sein können. Diese werden abschließend in Thesen über die möglichen Auswirkungen neo-kapitalistischer Beschleunigung auf Jugendliche übersetzt.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23520>



REKOLA, Tuula
**‘“Joutilaat” Viaporiin! Irtolaisuuskuulustelut Uudenmaan
ja Hämeen lääninkansliassa 1805-1806’**

Bidrag till Sveaborgs historia/Piirteitä Suomenlinnan historiasta, 2012, VIII, 207-230

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25303>

REUS-SMIT, Christian
‘International Relations, Irrelevant? Don’t blame theory’

Millennium: Journal of International Studies, 2012, 40, 3, 525–540

It is now commonplace to bemoan our field’s lack of practical relevance, and to blame this sorry situation on our penchant for ever-more abstract theorising over the analysis of real-world phenomena. This article challenges this rendition of the problem. Not only is the theory versus relevance thesis difficult to sustain empirically, there are good reasons to believe that even the most abstract forms of metatheory are relevant to sound practical knowledge. More than this, though, the theory versus relevance thesis misconstrues the problem. The obstacle to practical relevance is not theoretical abstraction, but a series of other disciplinary problems: our lack of any real interest in the nature of politics as a distinctive form of human action (which so animated early scholars in the field); the loss of the field’s early practical intent; the sadly too common bifurcation of explanatory and normative inquiry; and the disappearance of the figure of the international public intellectual.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22114>

RIGOD, Boris
‘Global Europe: The EU’s new trade policy in its legal context’

Columbia Journal of European Law, 2012, 18, 2, 277-306

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25037>

RIVERET, Régis, ROTOLO, Antonino, SARTOR, Giovanni
**‘Probabilistic Rule-Based Argumentation for
Norm-Governed Learning Agents’**

Artificial intelligence and Law, 2012, 20, 4, 383-420

This paper proposes an approach to investigate norm-governed learning agents which combines a logic-based formalism with an equation-based counterpart. This dual formalism enables us to describe the reasoning of such agents and their interactions using argumentation, and, at the same time, to capture systemic features using equations. The approach is applied to norm emergence and internalisation in systems of learning agents. The logical formalism is rooted into a probabilistic defeasible logic instantiating Dung’s argumentation framework. Rules of this logic are attached with probabilities to describe the agents’ minds and behaviours as well as uncertain environments. Then, the equation-based model for reinforcement learning, defined over this probability distribution, allows agents to adapt to their environment and self-organise.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26277>



ROSATI, Eleonora, ROSATI, Carlo Maria
'Copyright in Diagnostic Tests: Not yet the end for fair use'
Journal of Intellectual Property Law & Practice (JIPLP), 2012, 7, 7, 510-514

The authors tackle the issue of copyright protection under US law for diagnostic tests such as the Folstein Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE). The article claims that no copyright vests in such works, these being outside the scope of copyright-protectable subject-matter. Even where copyright is held potentially to subsist in diagnostic tests such as the MMSE, it would be difficult successfully to argue that the MMSE is sufficiently original for the purpose of copyright protection. Even more difficult would be a situation where clinicians were held liable for copyright infringement, because they had photocopied or downloaded the MMSE. The fair use doctrine could in fact be successfully invoked by potential defendants. The article concludes by holding that fair use, not licensing models to be adopted on a sole voluntary basis, is the answer to restrictions unduly imposed by copyright to access of diagnostic tests and suchlike.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23407>

ROSATI, Eleonora
'ECJ Interprets InfoSoc Exception for Ephemeral Recordings'
Journal of Intellectual Property Law & Practice, 2012, 7, 8, 557-559

The Court of Justice of the European Union (ECJ) has interpreted Article 5(2)(d) of and recital 41 in the preamble to the InfoSoc Directive (Directive 2001/29), which allow EU Member States to adopt an exception or limitation to the exclusive reproduction right in respect of 'ephemeral recordings of works made by broadcasting organizations by means of their own facilities and for their own broadcasts'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23454>

ROSATI, Eleonora
'On Netlog, ACTA and the Scope of IPR Injunctions in the EU'
Queen Mary Journal of Intellectual Property, 2012, 2, 3, 297-304

On 16 February this year the Court of Justice of the European Union ("CJEU") published its decision in Case C-360/10 *Belgische Vereniging van Auteurs, Componisten en Uitgevers CVBA (SABAM) v Netlog NV* ("Netlog"). This was a reference for a preliminary ruling under Article 267 TFEU from the rechtbank van eerste aanleg te Brussel (Court of First Instance, Brussels), in the context of proceedings between SABAM (a management company which represents authors, composers and publishers of musical works) and Netlog (the owner of an online social networking platform), concerning Netlog's obligation to introduce a filtering system for information stored on its platform in order to prevent files which infringe copyright from being made available. This contribution will attempt to review Netlog in light of other recent decisions by the CJEU which have addressed the liability of internet service providers ("ISPs") and have clarified—inter alia—the scope of injunctions available to rightholders to prevent the infringement of their intellectual property rights ("IPRs"). In addition, attention will be paid to the relationship between the InfoSoc and Enforcement Directives and the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement ("ACTA"), to see whether—and to what extent—the latter is compatible with current understanding of IPR injunctions within the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23418>



ROSATI, Eleonora

'US Supreme Court Says Public Domain Works May Return to Copyright'

Journal of Intellectual Property Law & Practice, 2012, 7, 4, 238-239

Golan et al. v Holder, Attorney General, et al., US Supreme Court, 565 US (2012), 18 January 2012. In a 6-2 ruling, the US Supreme Court held that Section 514 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) of 1994, which President Clinton had signed into law in order to restore copyright protection in foreign works which had fallen into the public domain, did not exceed Congress's authority under the Copyright Clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 of the US Constitution).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21634>

ROSE, Richard, BERNHAGEN, Patrick, BORZ, Gabriela

'Evaluating Competing Criteria for Allocating Parliamentary Seats'

Mathematical Social Sciences, 2012, 63, 2, 85-89

In an established parliament any proposal for the allocation of seats will affect sitting members and their parties and is therefore likely to be evaluated by incumbents in terms of its effects on the seats that they hold. This paper evaluates the Cambridge Compromise's formula in relation to compromises between big and small states that have characterized the EU since its foundation. It also evaluates the formula by the degree to which the Compromise departs from normative standards of equality among citizens and its distribution of seats creates more anxiety about the risks of losses as against hypothetical gains. These political criteria explain the objections to the Cambridge Compromise. However, the pressure to change the allocation of seats is continuing with EU enlargement and the arbitrary ceiling of 751 seats imposed by the Lisbon Treaty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24014>

ROSELLÓN, Juan, VOGELSANG, Ingo, WEIGT, Hannes

'Long-run Cost Functions for Electricity Transmission'

The Energy Journal, 2012, 33, 1, 131-160

[Florence School of Regulation]

Electricity transmission has become the pivotal industry segment for electricity restructuring. Yet, little is known about the shape of transmission cost functions. Reasons for this can be a lack of consensus about the definition of transmission output and the complexity of the relationship between optimal grid expansion and output expansion. Knowledge of transmission cost functions could help firms (Transcos) and regulators plan transmission expansion and could help design regulatory incentive mechanisms. We explore transmission cost functions when the transmission output is defined as point-to-point transactions or financial transmission right (FTR) obligations and particularly explore expansion under loop-flows. We test the behavior of FTR-based cost functions for distinct network topologies and find evidence that cost functions defined as FTR outputs are piece-wise differentiable and that they contain sections with negative marginal costs. Simulations, however, illustrate that such unusual properties do not stand in the way of applying price-cap incentive mechanisms to real-world transmission expansion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25075>



ROUSSEVA, Ekaterina, MARQUIS, Me1
**'Hell Freezes Over: A climate change for assessing
exclusionary conduct under article 102 TFEU'**

Journal of European Competition Law and Practice, 2012, First published online: October 25, 2012

The ECJ's judgment in *Post Danmark A/S v Konkurrencerådet* seems to herald new rigour in the application of Article 102 TFEU to exclusionary pricing practices by dominant firms. The judgment clarifies that the core criterion by which to judge exclusionary conduct under Article 102 is its actual or likely effect on competition, and thereby on consumers. The judgment also signals a decision on the part of the ECJ to embrace fundamental concepts advocated in the Commission's Guidance Paper on exclusionary conduct under Article 102, and in doing so contributes to enhanced legal certainty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24339>

ROY, Olivier
'The Transformation of the Arab World'

Journal of Democracy, 2012, 23, 3, 5-18

Something irreversible happened in the Arab Spring. Whatever ups and downs may follow, we are witnessing the beginning of a process by which democratization is becoming rooted in Arab societies. The article explores the paradoxical relationship between the "re-Islamization" of the region and the simultaneous emergence of "political secularism."

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23403>

RUESTER, Sophia, OLMOS, Luis
'Public Support to Low-Carbon Innovation: Grants for all?'

European Energy Journal, 2012, 2, 4, 41-46

[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

Sophia Ruester and Luis Olmos focus on research, development and demonstration activities that belong to the early, highly risky stages of innovation and, thus, need direct public support.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22639>

RUIBAL, Alba
**'Feminismo, religión y democracia en el proceso de
legalización del aborto en la ciudad de México'**

Estudios, 2012, 27 (Enero-Junio), 13-26

La posición conservadora sobre el aborto ha impuesto un dogma religioso a la comunidad política en los países latinoamericanos, a través del cual se ha bloqueado la discusión pública y se han establecido prohibiciones para todos los ciudadanos. Este trabajo sostiene que esto es incompatible con la democracia, y muestra cómo el feminismo en México ha desarrollado una estrategia exitosa para enfrentar ese argumento en la esfera pública.



The conservative position on abortion has imposed a religious dogma on the political community in Latin American countries, which has blocked public discussion and has established prohibitions on all citizens. This paper argues that this is incompatible with democracy, and shows how feminist organizations in Mexico have developed a successful strategy to counter this argument in the public sphere.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25376>

RUIBAL, Alba
'Innovative Judicial Procedures and Redefinition of the Institutional Role of the Argentine Supreme Court'
Latin American Research Review, 2012, 47, 3, 22-40

This article addresses the way in which the Argentine Supreme Court has set out to redefine its own institutional role through its procedures and decisions, since its institutional reform in 2003. It shows that the Court has developed innovative ways of judicial intervention in public policy and rights issues, which include the participation of new kinds of actors and entail an emerging new relationship between the Court and civil society organizations in Argentina. The article argues that this change can be understood as a way for the Court to rebuild its institutional legitimacy, and that the reform is connected to the presence of strong nongovernmental organizations whose claims for a change in the Court's composition and procedures gained momentum in the aftermath of the social and political crisis of 2001–2002 in Argentina.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25375>

SAARILAHTI, Ilkka
'Les innovations des procédures budgétaires de l'Union européenne. Neuvième partie : le budget de l'Union pour 2012 – un budget de rigueur au niveau européen'
Revue du Marché commun et de l'Union européenne, 2012, 561, 533-557

Dans les annales des finances publiques de l'Union européenne, la procédure budgétaire pour 2012 restera la première au cours de laquelle la procédure de conciliation budgétaire introduite par le traité de Lisbonne s'est achevée avec succès. Le budget de l'Union pour 2012 qui en résulte reflète le contexte de la triple crise à laquelle ont été confrontés en 2011 les États membres de l'UE : économique, de la dette et de l'euro. Il en va de même pour les sept budgets rectificatifs (BR) adoptés en 2011. Ainsi, les deux branches de l'autorité budgétaire ont par exemple inclus, à l'initiative du Conseil et pour la première fois depuis quinze ans, une réserve négative pour couvrir dans le BR no 1/2011 les crédits de paiement nécessaires. De même, de nouveau à l'initiative du Conseil, l'autorité budgétaire n'a retenu qu'un montant de 200 millions d'euros en crédits de paiement (soit 350 millions d'euros de moins que ce que proposait la Commission) dans le BR no 6/2011, dans le cadre de l'accord politique global sur le budget de l'Union pour 2012 atteint lors de la réunion du comité de conciliation des 18 et 19 novembre 2011 ; ce BR no 6/2011 est en même temps le seul BR qui augmente les crédits de paiement en 2011. Les deux branches de l'autorité budgétaire sont finalement arrivées à un accord sur une révision du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2007-2013 afin de financer le projet ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor ou réacteur thermonucléaire expérimental international) en 2012 et 2013, pour un montant complémentaire de 1,3 milliard d'euros. Cet accord intervient plus de seize mois après la présentation par la Commission de sa première proposition et suite au refus du Parlement européen de réviser le CF à cette fin en décembre 2010. S'agissant du "paquet législatif Lisbonne", le Parlement européen a décidé, le 6 juillet 2011, de ne pas donner son approbation, que le Conseil lui avait demandée en janvier 2011 au projet de règlement du Conseil fixant le cadre financier pluriannuel



pour 2007-2013. D'autre part, les discussions sur le projet pour un nouvel accord interinstitutionnel (AII) sur la coopération en matière budgétaire entre le PE, le Conseil et la Commission n'ont pas progressé en 2011. Par contre, les trois institutions ont avancé dans leurs travaux sur la révision du règlement financier, sur la base d'une nouvelle proposition présentée par la Commission le 22 décembre 2010. Par ailleurs, la Commission a présenté, à partir du 29 juin 2011, ses différentes propositions concernant le nouveau cadre financier pluriannuel pour la période 2014-2020.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23781>

SAMET, Irit

'On Pain and the Privation Theory of Evil'

European Journal for Philosophy of Religion, 2012, 4, 1, 19

The paper argues that pain is not a good counter-example to the privation theory of evil. Objectors to the privation thesis see pain as too real to be accounted for in privative terms. However, the properties for which pain is intuitively thought of as real, i.e. its localised nature, intensity, and quality (prickly, throbbing, etc.) are features of the senso-somatic aspect of pain. This is a problem for the objectors because, as findings of modern science clearly demonstrate, the senso-somatic aspect of pain is neurologically and clinically separate from the emotional-psychological aspect of suffering. The intuition that what seems so real in pain is also the source of pain's negative value thus falls apart. As far as the affective aspect of pain, i.e. 'painfulness' is concerned, it cannot refute the privation thesis either. For even if this is indeed the source of pain's badness, the affective aspect is best accounted for in privative terms of loss and negation. The same holds for the effect of pain on the aching person.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21775>

SAMET, Irit

'What Conscience Can Do for Equity'

Jurisprudence, 2012, 3, 1, 13-35

The paper argues that there are good reasons to frame the categories of equitable liability around the concept of conscience. A quick look at recent case law reveals an increasing use of conscience categories to discourage overly selfish behaviour among parties to commercial relationships. Critics discard 'conscionability' as an empty category of reference, or see it as a dangerously subjective point of reference. I want to show that the critics assume a very specific, and controversial, model of conscience in which it is a mere subjective psychological disposition to follow one's hunch about right and wrong. Instead, conscionability should be interpreted in accordance with the Kantian objectivist model, as referring to the point of convergence between people's motivation to do good and their commitment to objective moral norms. On this model, conscience has a strong public aspect as the reasons on which it operates apply to all reasonable human beings at all times.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25455>

SANFILIPPO, Marco, GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia
**'L'effetto Cina' sui prezzi alle esportazioni italiane:
una spinta all'upgrading qualitativo'**

Economia Italiana/Review of economic conditions in Italy, 2012, 2, 97-117



[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26237>

SARTOR, Giovanni
**'La logica della proporzionalità: il ragionamento
con magnitudini non numeriche'**

Rivista di filosofia del diritto, 2012, 2, 337–374

This paper aims at explaining the basic logical structure of the proportionality assessments, under the assumption that such assessments are based on quantitative reasoning, even when no numbers are explicitly given. First an analysis of practical rationality is proposed. Then the way in which norms have an impact on practical rationality is considered, distinguishing two kinds of norms: value-norms and action-norms. This analysis is then brought to bear on rights and their constitutional guarantees. It is argued that rights may be protected not only through action-norms, but also through value-norms. Finally some specific issues are considered such as how action-norms can be obtained on the basis of value assessments, and how proportionality assessment are constrained by the requirement of consistency with precedents.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26278>

SCHAUB, Max Leonard
**'Lines Across the Desert: Mobile phone use and mobility
in the context of trans-Saharan migration'**

Information Technology for Development, 2012, 18, 2, 126–144

In West and Northern Africa, mobile phone coverage has been expanding parallelly to increased attempts by Africans to migrate overland to Europe. This paper explores possible links between the two phenomena, looking specifically into the role of mobile phones in trans-Saharan migration. It provides a first detailed description of the telecommunication processes underlying contemporary trans-Saharan migration. An analytical framework is presented that helps to explain how mobile phones facilitate migration by interacting with the social and spatial factors shaping migrants' mobility. By drawing on this framework and fieldwork conducted among Congolese migrants in Morocco, it is shown that the expansion of the communication infrastructure is, on the one hand, only one of several factors that have turned the region into a more "transitable" space. On the other hand, the use of mobile phones is demonstrated to be central to the migration process: migrants draw on the unprecedented accessibility of contacts equipped with mobile phones to tie together novel, geographically expansive networks. Phones are also shown to be used by migrants' "helpers" for the purpose of internal coordination.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25254>

SCHEININ, Martin
**'International Organizations and Transnational
Corporations at a World Court of Human Rights'**

Global Policy, 2012, 3, 4, 488-49

This article is based on the author's involvement in preparing a Draft Statute for a future World Court of Human Rights. The proposal seeks to modify the traditional vertical structure of human rights norms by introducing a mechanism for adjudicating claims about human rights violations by actors other than states,



including by international organizations (IO) or transnational corporations (TNC). The jurisdiction of the World Court would require acceptance by the IO or TNC, making the mechanism similar to the effects of an international treaty, i.e. being legally binding but at the same time based on consent to be bound. When accepting the jurisdiction of the World Court, each IO or TNC could also specify under what substantive human rights norms the right of complaint will apply, and what internal procedures need to be exhausted before an alleged victim can have resort to it.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26224>

SCHMITTER, Philippe C.
'Classifying an Anomaly'

New Left Review, 2012, 73, 19-27

Opening a symposium on Perry Anderson's *The New Old World*, Philippe Schmitter records its divergences from the existing EU literature. How should the Union itself be categorized, and what futures await it?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25856>

SKOPEK, Nora, KOLB, Kathrin, BUCHHOLZ, Sandra,
BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter
**'Einkommensreich – vermögensarm? Die Zusammensetzung
von Vermögen und die Bedeutung einzelner
Vermögenskomponenten im europäischen Vergleich'**

Berliner Journal für Soziologie, 2012, 22, 2, 163-187

Ausgangspunkt der Studie ist der Befund, dass der einseitige Bezug der sozialen Ungleichheitsforschung auf Einkommen und damit die Nichtbeachtung von Vermögen ein unzureichendes oder sogar falsches Verständnis sozialer Ungleichheiten vermittelt. Der Artikel beleuchtet die Beziehung zwischen Einkommen und Vermögen unter älteren Personen in 13 europäischen Ländern und konzentriert sich auf die Beantwortung zweier Fragen: Sind die Einkommensreichen auch die Vermögensreichen? Und wie setzt sich das Vermögen in unterschiedlichen Einkommensgruppen zusammen? Die Analysen zeigen, dass die Vermögensreichen zwar auch über hohe Einkommen verfügen, Einkommensreichtum aber nicht unbedingt mit Vermögensreichtum einhergeht. Relativ zu ihrem Vermögen verfügen die vermögensreichsten Personen sogar über eher wenig Einkommen. Dies kann ein Hinweis darauf sein, dass Einkommen insbesondere im oberen Bereich der Vermögensverteilung nicht der wichtigste Mechanismus zur Vermögensakkumulation ist. Wohneigentum stellt im Vermögensportfolio der Haushalte die zentrale Komponente dar, in den unteren Einkommensquartilen oftmals sogar den einzigen nennenswerten Vermögenswert. Generell ist das Vermögensportfolio der Vermögensreichen wesentlich breiter und damit auch weniger „krisenanfällig“ als das der Vermögensärmeren. Die bisherige auf Einkommen basierende Begriffsbestimmung von Armut und Reichtum erweist sich als unzureichend. Bei einer gezielten Berücksichtigung des Vermögens könnte sich herausstellen, dass die Problematik der Altersarmut bisher sowohl unter- als auch überschätzt wurde.

Recently, a growing number of researchers claim that income is only one dimension of social inequality. Neglecting wealth as a more profound measure of an entity's financial situation can lead to a misleading or even wrong understanding of social inequalities. This article examines the relationship between income and wealth among elderly people in 13 European countries and tries to answer the following two research questions: Are the income-rich also the asset-rich? And what is the composition of wealth within different income groups? The analyses show that higher wealth often goes along with higher income, whereas a high



income does not necessarily correlate with high wealth. Instead, in relation to the amount of wealth they possess, the asset-rich do not dispose of a high income. This may be an indicator that income is not the most important mechanism for the accumulation of wealth in the upper part of the wealth distribution. In general the wealth portfolio of asset-rich households is much broader and therefore less “crises-prone” than of the asset-poor. Homeownership is the central component in the wealth portfolio of households. For the lowest income quartiles it is often the only meaningful asset. Summing up, the previous income-based definition of poverty and wealth proves to be inadequate. Analyzing wealth in addition to income, it may turn out that the often proclaimed problem of old-age poverty has been either under- or overestimated.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25576>

STEIBER, Nadia, HAAS, Barbara
‘State of the Art: Advances in explaining women’s employment patterns’
Socio-Economic Review, 2012, 10, 2, 343-367

This paper provides a multidisciplinary review of research aimed at explaining the substantial differences in women’s employment trajectories that still exist within and across countries. It covers research that emphasizes economic and normative rationalities in women’s employment decisions and work that focuses more on the structural constraints to women’s employment. It discusses recent research developments—conceptual and methodological advances—and based on the identification of central research gaps and methodological challenges, it indicates avenues for future research. Finally, the paper casts a critical view on the ‘explanatory power’ of contemporary research on women’s employment and discusses appropriate research designs for the evaluation of policy effects on women’s employment.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24036>

THOLENS, Simone
‘Which and Whose Authority? EU support to security governance in Aceh’
European Security, 2012, 21, 2, 294-309

This article focuses on the use of informal justice systems to support Community Based Policing with the aim to create legitimacy between state and society in post-conflict processes. It analyses the EU’s involvement in reviving the customary justice system ‘adat’ in Aceh, Indonesia in order to discern how the concept of authority is mediated from an international organisation to local stakeholders via Security Sector Reform (SSR). The article operates with three conceptions of authority present in situations of security sector assistance: modern, postmodern and traditional. It explores the different faces of authority present in the case of Aceh, and unravels which and whose authority the EU propagates through its support to SSR. The article finds potentially contradictory processes at work, and highlights the need for more research on the use of informal justice systems within SSR.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24054>

THOMSON, Ann
‘L’histoire intellectuelle : quelles idées, quel contexte ?’
Revue d’histoire moderne et contemporaine, 2012/5, 59-4 bis, 47-64

Cet article discute dans un premier temps l’histoire intellectuelle telle qu’elle se pratique notamment dans le monde anglophone, tout en soulignant les résistances que rencontre en France cette branche des études



historiques. On y examine les travaux ce qu'on appelle « l'école de Cambridge » (notamment Q. Skinner, J.G.A. Pocock, D. Forbes), mais également ceux d'une gamme plus large d'historiens, y compris ceux associés à l'Université de Sussex (notamment J. Burrow, D. Winch et S. Collini). Les différentes façons de théoriser ou de présenter cette approche sont comparées, ainsi que le rapport entre l'histoire intellectuelle et l'histoire des idées. On aborde également la question des liens et interactions entre l'histoire intellectuelle et d'autres domaines de la recherche historique : l'histoire de la pensée politique (à laquelle elle est souvent identifiée), l'histoire culturelle, l'histoire du livre, l'histoire des sciences... Après avoir évoqué la récente polémique autour des écrits de Jonathan Israel et notamment sa défense d'une certaine « histoire intellectuelle », critiquée par de nombreux historiens intellectuels comme un retour à l'étude anhistorique des idées, l'auteure aborde sa propre pratique de l'histoire intellectuelle. L'intérêt de l'étude des controverses est illustré à travers son dernier ouvrage : *Bodies of Thought* (2008). Une présentation rapide du sujet du livre et de son approche permet de faire comprendre la spécificité de sa conception de la discipline.

After a discussion of the problems of recognition faced by intellectual history, in particular in France, this article surveys intellectual history as it is practised in particular in the English-speaking world. This presentation goes beyond the work of the so-called "Cambridge School" (in particular Q. Skinner, J. G. A. Pocock, D. Forbes) and refers to a wider range of historians, including those associated with the University of Sussex (such as J. Burrow, D. Winch and S. Collini). Different approaches to the subject are compared, with emphasis on a certain resistance to over-theorisation, and the question of labels is evoked, in particular the relationship to the History of Ideas. In addition, the article looks at the links between intellectual history and other fields of historical research, mainly the history of political thought (with which it is often identified), cultural history, book history or the history of science. After a discussion of the recent polemical exchanges around Jonathan Israel's works on the "Radical Enlightenment" and in particular his defence of a certain approach to intellectual history—which is criticized by most intellectual historians as a return to a type of unhistorical history of ideas—the author presents her own practice of the discipline. She emphasizes in particular the study of controversies, illustrating this by reference to her recent work entitled *Bodies of Thought*, published in 2008. Its subject and treatment are briefly summarized in order to clarify what is specific about her approach.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26375>

THOMSON, Ann

'La Mettrie ou les morts de Monsieur Machine'

Rivista di storia della filosofia, 2012, 1, 177-186

This article, after evoking the hostile fictitious account of La Mettrie's death in which he is described as a machine, studies first of all how this doctor discussed death in his own works, in particular in *Système d'Epicure*. Here La Mettrie also refers to his own death, claiming that he has no doubt he will die as a philosopher. A study of the diverse accounts of and reactions to his untimely death shortly afterwards lead to the conclusion that he did not perhaps die as he had hoped but that he died as a physician, with no deathbed conversion.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25394>

TOPAL, Julien

'Publication Review: Alexandra Gatto, Multinational Enterprises and Human Rights: Obligations under EU and International Law'

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2012, 5, 1, 201-206

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24823>

ULASIUK, Iryna
'The Development of Minority Legislation in Post-Soviet Russia and Ukraine: Comparative analysis'
European Yearbook of Minority Issues, 2010, 9, 683-715

The question of language rights of minorities is one that used to be jealously guarded within each State's domestic domain, since it goes, in several ways, to the heart of State sovereignty. Despite this, we have seen, in the last two decades, a complex system of international legal standards being put in place, particularly in Europe. Russia and Ukraine have accepted, to a different degree, to engage with this process of international standard-setting. This article proposes a comparison of the two legal systems with regard to language rights. It explores the degree to which language reforms in each of the two case studies have been domestically driven. It also examines the legal status of language rights in light of the process of Europeanization and looks at how the European minority rights standards and instruments have contributed to the development and the implementation of language rights of minorities in both countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24383>

VALDEZ, Inés
'Perpetual What? Injury, sovereignty, and a cosmopolitan view of immigration'
Political Studies, 2012, 60, 1, 95-114

Can Kantian cosmopolitanism contribute to normative approaches to immigration? Kant developed the universal right to hospitality in the context of late eighteenth-century colonialism. He claimed that non-European countries had a sovereign right over their territory and the conditions of foreigners' visits. This sovereign prerogative limited visitors' right to hospitality. The interconnected and complementary system of right he devised is influential today, but this article argues that maintaining the complementarity of the three realms involves reconsidering its application to contemporary immigration. It situates Kant's Perpetual Peace within the context of debates about conquest and colonialism and argues that Kant's strict conception of sovereignty is justified by his concern in maintaining a realm of sovereignty that is complementary with cosmopolitanism and his prioritization of mutual agreements in each of the realms, particularly in a context of international power asymmetry. In Kant's time, European powers appropriated cosmopolitan discourses to defend their right to visit other countries and it was necessary to strengthen non-Europeans' sovereign claims. The strength and hostility of the visitors made limited hospitality and strong sovereignty act in tandem to keep away conquerors, expanding cosmopolitanism. Today, individuals from poor countries migrate to wealthier ones where they are subject to a sovereign authority that excludes them. Sovereignty and cosmopolitanism no longer work complementarily, but rather strengthen powerful state actors vis-à-vis non-citizens subject to unilateral rule. Only through the creation of 'cosmopolitan spaces' of politics can we reproduce today the complementarity that Kant envisioned.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24120>



VAN BIEZEN, Ingrid, MAIR, Peter, POGUNTKE, Thomas
**'Going, Going, ...Gone? The Decline of Party
Membership in Contemporary Europe'**
European Journal of Political Research, 2012, 51, 1, 24-56

This article offers an overview of levels of party membership in European democracies at the end of the first decade of the twenty-first century and looks also at changes in these levels over time, comparing party membership today with figures from both 1980 and the late 1990s. While relying primarily on the direct and individual membership figures as reported by the parties themselves, the fit of the data with survey data is explored and it is concluded that the two perform well in terms of convergent validity. The differences between large and small democracies are examined, as well as old and new democracies, and it is found that levels of party membership are related to both the size and age of the democratic polity in question. Finally, the implications of the patterns observed in the membership data are discussed, and it is suggested that membership has now reached such a low ebb that it may no longer constitute a relevant indicator of party organisational capacity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/17259>

VAN KOTEN, Silvester
**'Merchant Interconnector Projects by Generators in the EU:
Effects on profitability and allocation of capacity'**
Energy Policy, 2012, 41, 748-758

When building a cross-border transmission line (a so-called interconnector) as a for-profit (merchant) project, where the regulator has required that capacity allocation be done non-discriminatorily by explicit auction, the identity of the investor can affect the profitability of the interconnector project and, once operational, the resulting allocation of its capacity. Specifically, when the investor is a generator (hereafter the integrated generator) who also can use the interconnector to export its electricity to a distant location, then, once operational, the integrated generator will bid more aggressively in the allocation auctions to increase the auction revenue and thus its profits. As a result, the integrated generator is more likely to win the auction and the capacity is sold for a higher price. This lowers the allocative efficiency of the auction, but it increases the expected ex-ante profitability of the merchant interconnector project. Unaffiliated, independent generators, however, are less likely to win the auction and, in any case, pay a higher price, which dramatically lowers their revenues from exporting electricity over this interconnector.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20797>

VARGA, Mihai, FREYBERG-INAN, Annette
**'The Threat of Selective Democracy: Popular dissatisfaction and
exclusionary strategy of elites in East Central and Southeastern Europe'**
Southeastern Europe, 2012, 36, 3, 349-372

The large dissatisfaction of citizens with post-communist democracy in Central and Eastern Europe favors populist and antisystemic parties and movements. These accuse their rivals of various forms of corruption and prescribe anti-systemic cures, including the discretionary exclusion of their rivals from political life. Analyzing the situations in Poland, Romania, and Hungary more closely, we reveal a risk of the development



of “selective democracy”, in which key elites and their supporters redefine the borders of the polity in an exclusionary way, denying various groups 14 of ‘enemies’ legitimate access and representation and thereby undermining basic democratic principles.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25434>

VASCONCELOS VILAÇA, Guilherme

‘Interdisciplinarity and Tax Law: The case of legal autopoiesis’

Critical Perspectives on Accounting, 2012, 23, 6, 483-492

This paper critically evaluates interdisciplinary research in tax law. The strategy I follow runs at two levels of abstraction. First, I examine a concrete example of interdisciplinary research in taxation. More precisely, I examine Hikaka and Prebble’s (2010) recent paper where, applying Luhmannian autopoietic theory to tax law, they make a series of claims about the productivity of their research strategy as well as the consistency and coherence of Luhmann’s interdisciplinary framework. Whereas my analytical and conceptual critique of Hikaka and Prebble’s paper stands on its own, it should also be read as revealing the obstacles that lurk behind interdisciplinary research in using such a complex and idiosyncratic theory as Luhmann’s autopoietic account of law and society. Accordingly, my analysis shows how autopoietic theory can indeed prove useful for tax and accounting reform as well as to connect tax theory and notions of public interest. Second, I extrapolate from the analysis of Hikaka and Prebble’s paper some general problems that current interdisciplinary tax research needs to give further consideration: (i) how to identify productive research questions and uses of interdisciplinary resources; (ii) the dubious added value of interdisciplinary research, given its tendency to adopt complex theoretical apparatuses in a cursory way with little comparison being made to existing research achievements; and (iii) the risk of using interdisciplinary research as an exercise of confirmatory investigation and/or an exercise of mere translation of one discipline’s problems into another discipline’s language.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23419>

VAZQUEZ, Miguel, HALLACK, Michelle, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

‘Building Gas Markets: US versus EU, market versus market model’

European Energy Journal, 2012, 3, 39-47

[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

The liberalization process of the gas sector has showed that the reasoning to introduce competition in gas industries separates the services in at least two groups: commodities with relatively low transaction costs, and hence suitable to short-term market coordination, and network services which concentrate most of the specificities related to the physical flows. However, the way to coordinate such network services is still under debate. In this view, in USA specific services are coordinated through long term contracts, whereas the EU regulatory frame socializes the costs of the network services. In this paper, we develop a general analysis of the major consequences of this fundamental regulatory choice. In addition, we build on such analysis to explain the differences among the current proposals to design the coming European Internal Market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21641>



VAZQUEZ, Miguel, HALLACK, Michelle, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
'Designing the European Gas Market: More liquid & less natural?'
Economics of Energy & Environmental Policy, 2012, 1, 3, 25-38
[Florence School of Regulation]

Designing a gas market is defining how the commodity, the transmission and ancillary services are traded. The European Union has built the commoditization of natural gas through the socialization of several costs of trade. This choice aims at obtaining more liquid markets through the creation of virtual hubs of trade. These virtual hubs ignore most of the network and of the physical gas flows by the creation of entry/exit market zones. Thus the definition of such market zones has tied EU markets inside virtual trading zones (national or sub-national). We show the consequences and the challenges of this European choice, especially at the cross-zone level (often at country cross-border). Once "entry/exit" trade arrangements are preferred, the use of market-based mechanisms for cross-zone decisions like network investments becomes less natural.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23422>

VENNESSON, Pascal, RAJKOVIC, Nikolas Milan
'The Transnational Politics of Warfare Accountability: Human Rights watch vs. the Israel defense forces'
International Relations, 2012, 26, 4, 409-429
[Global Governance Programme]

Transnational human rights networks span the globe, and have become more numerous and influential since the 1970s. Yet we still know relatively little about the strategic interaction between transnational advocates and their targeted state actors. Focusing on such a strategic interaction, we argue that transnational advocacy is less a diffusion of authority away from state actors than a change in the ways in which the politics of accountability is conducted between sophisticated state and non-state actors. In particular, we show that targeted actors (e.g. impugned states) can develop their own discursive capacities to challenge the facts and interpretations offered by transnational advocates and 'turn the tables' on them, expanding the scope of accountability to include the conduct of NGOs themselves. Empirically, we examine the efforts made by Human Rights Watch (HRW) to make the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) accountable during the Second Lebanon War of 2006 and the Gaza war of 2008-9.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24715>

VIOLA DE AZEVEDO CUNHA, Mario, MARIN, Luisa, SARTOR, Giovanni
'Peer-to-Peer Privacy Violations and ISP Liability: Data protection in the user-generated web'
International Data Privacy Law, 2012, 2, 2, 50-67

Since the adoption of the EU e-Commerce Directive, web hosting has dramatically changed. User-generated content is usually uploaded onto platforms that facilitate and support users in preparing content and making it available. Commercial companies who make a profit by associating advertisements to user-generated materials run such platforms in most cases. We shall address the legal framework applicable to ISPs managing platforms for user-generated contents. Can they be viewed as mere host providers, even though their activities include not only distributing content, but also indexing it and linking it to advertisements? As user-generated-content often concerns third parties, we shall consider whether liability exemptions for ISPs are applicable to data protection violations regarding third parties' information uploaded by users. We shall address this issue



through a comparative analysis of cases, taking into account decisions of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) and of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), the case law of some EU member states (in particular France and the Netherlands), as well as opinions of national data protection authorities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26279>

VON MAURICE, Jutta, BLOSSFELD, Hans Peter
**'Chancen für die Forschung durch interdisziplinäre
Netzwerkbildung. Das Beispiel des Nationalen Bildungspanels'**
Gegenworte, 2012, Heft 28, 39-43

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25586>

WALTON, Douglas, SARTOR, Giovanni
'Teleological Justification of Argumentation Schemes'
Argumentation, February, 2012, Online first

Argumentation schemes are forms of reasoning that are fallible but correctable within a self-correcting framework. Their use provides a basis for taking rational action or for reasonably accepting a conclusion as a tentative hypothesis, but they are not deductively valid. We argue that teleological reasoning can provide the basis for justifying the use of argument schemes both in monological and dialogical reasoning. We consider how such a teleological justification, besides being inspired by the aim of directing a bounded cognizer to true belief and correct choices, needs to take into account the attitudes of dialogue partners as well as normative models of dialogue and communicative activity types, in particular social and cultural settings.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26281>

WEBER, Henning
**'Product Replacement Bias in Inflation and its
Consequences for Monetary Policy'**
Journal of Money, Credit and Banking, 2012, 44, 2-3, 255-299

The paper examines a New Keynesian model with product entry and exit and with two types of households. Households consume different product baskets, and therefore, face different inflation rates. The statistical bureau used in the model measures aggregate inflation, but observes product entry with a probabilistic delay. Consequently, measured inflation suffers from product replacement bias with respect to aggregate inflation. Measured inflation is less volatile but more persistent than aggregate inflation, and the correlation between aggregate inflation and aggregate output is lower than the correlation between measured inflation and measured output. When monetary policy responds to measured variables, it stabilizes aggregate inflation insufficiently. Nevertheless, under discretionary monetary policy, responding to measured variables improves welfare.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21662>



WRAY, Benedict S., RAFFAELLI, Rosa
**'False Extraterritoriality? Municipal and multinational
jurisdiction over transnational corporations'**

Human Rights and International Legal Discourse (HR&ILD), 2012, 6, 1, 108-130

This article analyses the tricky question of territoriality in respect of transnational corporations, arguing that there is a need to move away from the confines of traditional legal categories in cases where corporate actors are concerned. Nowhere are the problems arising from the separation between domestic and international regulation, and between private and public, thrown into such stark relief as in the case of conflict zones. With that in mind, we examine jurisdiction in public and private international law and criminal law against the backdrop of two well-known case studies: the involvement of corporations in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the actions of Royal Dutch Shell in Nigeria. We ask whether domestic regulation or universal jurisdiction offer satisfactory solutions in cases such as these, and put forth an alternative solution based on functional economic, not territorial, criteria that better mirror the joint interest and involvement of states, companies and other actors in the operations of transnational corporations ('TNCs') across the globe. Thus, we argue, why not regulate based upon principle of 'benefit-and-burden' which would allow any interested state to assert jurisdiction in appropriate circumstances and avoid the impasse between oft en non-existent host-state regulation and home-state apathy. This is something we can already observe beginning in the criminal field, and given the intermingling of different legal norms where TNCs are concerned, is something that not only could, but should be clarified and extended.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21914>

WRAY, Benedict S.
'Editorial'

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2012, 5, 1, 5-7

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24814>

ZAKLAN, Aleksandar, CULLMANN, Astrid,
NEUMANN, Anne, VON HIRSCHHAUSEN, Christian
**'The Globalization of Steam Coal Markets and the
Role of Logistics: An empirical analysis'**

Energy Economics, 2012, 34, 1, 105-116

[Loyola de Palacio Chair]

In this paper, we provide a comprehensive multivariate cointegration analysis of three parts of the steam coal value chain - export, transport and import prices. The analysis is based on a rich dataset of international coal prices; in particular, we combine data on steam coal prices with freight rates, covering the period December 2001 until August 2009 at weekly frequency. We then test whether the demand and supply side components of steam coal trade are consistently integrated with one another. In addition, export and import prices as well as freight rates for individual trading routes, across regions and globally are combined. We find evidence of significant yet incomplete integration. We also find heterogeneous short-term dynamics of individual markets. Furthermore, we examine whether logistics enter coal price dynamics through transportation costs, which are mainly determined by oil prices. Our results suggest that this is generally not the case.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25247>



ZAMPONI, Lorenzo

‘Why don’t Italians Occupy?’ Hypotheses on a failed mobilisation’

Social Movement Studies, 2012, 11, 3-4, 416-426

In spite of the significant amount of anti-austerity mobilisations that Italy has hosted since 2008, all the attempts to develop an Italian version of the occupy/indignados protest that characterised 2011 at the global level, failed. This paper proposes some hypotheses aimed at partially understanding and explaining this failure, based on the political context, the eventful protest of 15 October and the complex interaction between social movement coalitions and diffusion in advanced stages of development of cycles of protest.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25255>

ZIVKOVIC, Velimir

‘Recognition of Contracts as Investments in International Investment Arbitration’

European Journal of Legal Studies, 2012, 5, 1, 174-192

The issue of recognition of contractual rights as protected investments in international investment arbitration, primarily under the auspices of ICSID, has sparked divergent approaches in case law. Treatment of certain contracts and the criteria used differ, which leads to unwelcome consequence of lowering legal certainty in a very sensitive issue. The aim of this paper is to contribute to enhancement and clarification of legal reasoning in this area, with a special focus on the criteria to be used and on sales contracts which are particularly controversial in practice. This is done through the analysis of the current state of affairs which is followed by a proposition of a new model of criteria which could present a beneficial compromise between the existing models and increase certainty.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24821>





ADDA, Jérôme, DUSTMANN, Christian, STEVENS, Katrien
The Career Costs of Children
EUI ECO, 2012/01

This paper analyzes the life-cycle career costs associated with child rearing and decomposes their effects into unearned wages (as women drop out of the labor market), loss of human capital, and selection into more child-friendly occupations. We estimate a dynamic life-cycle model of fertility, occupational choice, and labor supply using detailed survey and administrative data for Germany for numerous birth cohorts across different regions. We use this model to analyze both the male-female wage gap as it evolves from labor market entry onward and the effect of pro-fertility policies. We show that a substantial portion of the gender wage gap is explainable by realized and expected fertility and that the long-run effect of policies encouraging fertility are considerably lower than the short-run effects typically estimated in the literature.

Funding for this paper through the ESRC grant RES-000-22-0620.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20014>

ADDA, Jérôme, LECHENE, Valérie
Health Selection and the Effect of Smoking on Mortality
EUI ECO, 2012/02

We show that individuals who are in poorer health, independently from smoking, are more likely to start smoking and to smoke more cigarettes than those with better non-smoking health. We present evidence of



selection, relying on extensive data on morbidity and mortality. We show that health based selection into smoking has increased over the last fifty years with knowledge of its health effects. We show that the effect of smoking on mortality is higher for high educated individuals and for individuals in good non-smoking health.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20015>

AFILALO, Ari, PATTERSON, Dennis, PURNHAGEN, Kai Peter
Statecraft, the Market State and the Development of European Legal Culture
EUI LAW, 2012/10

We consider whether the theory of the market-state can explain the features of a common European legal culture. Our thesis is that there is an extant EU legal culture, one which developed through the Europeanisation of law. The distinct European feature of this legal culture is the enforcement of market-state features in EU law. The concept of legal culture needs to be untied from a communitarian view by which culture “provides this group with its identity by establishing internal coherence and external difference, as well as relative consistency over time”. Culture hence needs to be viewed through a decentralized lens. As a nation-state heritage, EU law has developed a legal culture which does not follow purely market-state rationales, but rather balances these rationales against nation-state features such as human rights.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21674>

ALBRIZIO, Silvia, COSTA, Hélia
Policy Uncertainty and Investment in Low-Carbon Technology
EUI ECO, 2012/27

In the context of an emission trading scheme (ETS), we study how uncertainty over the environmental policy affects firms’ investment in low-carbon technologies. We develop a three period sequential model that combines the industry and the electricity sectors and encompasses both irreversible and reversible investment possibilities for the firms. Additionally, we explicitly model the policy uncertainty in the regulator’s objective function as well as the market interactions that give rise to an endogenous price of permits. We find that uncertainty reduces irreversible investment and that the availability of both reversible and irreversible technologies partially eliminates the positive effect of policy uncertainty on reversible technology found in previous literature. Furthermore, we provide a framework that allows to assess the efficiency of different implementations of the scheme.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24914>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena, CULL, Robert,
QIAN, Jun, SENBET, Lemma, VALENZUELA, Patricio
Resolving the African Financial Development Gap: Cross-country comparisons and a within-country study of Kenya
EUI ECO, 2012/15

With extensive country- and firm-level data sets we first document that the financial sectors of most sub-Saharan African countries remain significantly underdeveloped by the standards of other developing countries. We also find that population density appears to be considerably more important for banking sector development in Africa than elsewhere. To better understand how countries can overcome the high costs of developing viable banking sectors outside large metropolitan areas, we focus on Kenya, which has made



significant strides in financial inclusion and development in recent years. We find a positive and significant impact of Equity Bank, a leading private commercial bank on financial access, especially for under-privileged households. Equity Bank's business model—providing financial services to population segments typically ignored by traditional commercial banks and generating sustainable profits in the process—can be a potential solution to the financial access problem that has hindered the development of inclusive financial sectors in many other African countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21677>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena, GALE, Douglas
Money, Financial Stability and Efficiency

EUI ECO, 2012/16

Most analyses of banking crises assume that banks use real contracts. However, in practice contracts are nominal and this is what is assumed here. We consider a standard banking model with aggregate return risk, aggregate liquidity risk and idiosyncratic liquidity shocks. We show that, with non-contingent nominal deposit contracts, the first-best efficient allocation can be achieved in a decentralized banking system. What is required is that the central bank accommodates the demands of the private sector for fiat money. Variations in the price level allow full sharing of aggregate risks. An interbank market allows the sharing of idiosyncratic liquidity risk. In contrast, idiosyncratic (bank-specific) return risks cannot be shared using monetary policy alone; real transfers are needed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21678>

ALLEN, Franklin, CARLETTI, Elena, QIAN,
Jun 'QJ', VALENZUELA, Patricio
Financial Intermediation, Markets, and Alternative Financial Sectors

EUI ECO, 2012/11

We provide a comprehensive review of firms' financing channels (internal and external, domestic and international) around the globe, with the focus on alternative finance—financing from all the nonmarket, non-bank external sources. We argue that while traditional financing channels, including financial markets and banks, provide significant sources of funds for firms in developed countries, alternative financing channels provide an equally important source of funds in both developed and developing countries. Alternative finance is often the dominant source of funds for firms in fastgrowing economies. We compare market- and bank-finance with alternative finance, along with the supporting mechanisms such as legal and institutional structures. Much more research is needed to better understand alternative finance and its role in corporate financing. We suggest ways to obtain firm-level data on various forms of alternative finance and thus overcome the main obstacle in the field.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21455>



AMIGHINI, Alessia, RABELLOTTI, Roberta, SANFILIPPO, Marco
*Do Chinese SOEs and Private Companies Differ
in Their Foreign Location Strategies?*

EUI RSCAS, 2012/27, Global Governance Programme-22

We empirically analyze the host-country determinants of Chinese outbound foreign direct investments (ODI) in the period from 2003 to 2008, using disaggregated data by country and sector and distinguishing between State-owned enterprises (SOEs) and privately owned firms. Our results show that the pattern of Chinese ODI differs according to corporate ownership. Private firms are attracted by large markets and host-country strategic assets and are averse to economic and political risks when choosing investment locations abroad. Differently, state-owned enterprises follow the strategic needs of their home country and invest more in natural resource sectors, being largely indifferent to the political and economic conditions in the host countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22388>

ANDENÆS, Mads Tønnesson, BJØRGE, Eirik
The External Effects of National ECHR Judgments

Jean Monnet Working Paper, 2012/07

In their jurisprudence on the rights flowing from the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), national courts in Europe define their relationship with the Convention system and its authoritative arbiter, the European Court of Human Rights at Strasbourg. This is, however, more than a bilateral relationship. Increasingly national courts in Europe, in their ECHR jurisprudence, consider the external effects of their judgments, as their judgments may be used by national courts from other jurisdictions. A supreme or constitutional court cannot claim that their national system represent such high standards of democracy and rule of law that it need not abide by a ruling by the European Court, considering that this argument may be followed in jurisdictions of lower standards and threaten the convention system. Courts increasingly take into account what could be called a Kantian element: the extent to which their ruling may be universalized, and applied by other courts in their relation to the ECHR. The article argues that this universalist approach is correct in normative terms, and that national courts ought to go even further in taking this Kantian element onboard in their ECHR jurisprudence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26379>

ANDRIOSPOULOS, Kostas, NOMIKOS, Nikos
Risk Management in the Energy Markets and Value-at-Risk Modelling: A hybrid approach

EUI RSCAS, 2012/47, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

This paper proposes a set of VaR models appropriate to capture the dynamics of energy prices and subsequently quantify energy price risk by calculating VaR and ES measures. Amongst the competing VaR methodologies evaluated in this paper, besides the commonly used benchmark models, a MC simulation approach and a Hybrid MC with Historical Simulation approach, both assuming various processes for the underlying spot prices, are also being employed. All VaR models are empirically tested on eight spot energy commodities that trade futures contracts on NYMEX and the Spot Energy Index. A two-stage evaluation and selection process



is applied, combining statistical and economic measures, to choose amongst the competing VaR models. Finally, both long and short trading positions are considered as it is extremely important for energy traders and risk managers to be able to capture efficiently the characteristics of both tails of the distributions.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23855>

ANGELUCCI, Charles, RUSSO, Antonio
Moral Hazard in Hierarchies and Soft Information
EUI RSCAS, 2012/59

We investigate the scope for supervisory activities in organizations in which information is non-verifiable (i.e. soft) and opportunism severe. A principal-supervisor agent hierarchy is considered. Side-contracts between supervisor and agent may be reached both before and after the agent has chosen his hidden action. We find that the supervisor is useful if and only if appointed before the agent has chosen his action. The supervisor is instead useless if asked to verify the agent's action only once the latter is completed. We also show that delegation of payroll authority is suboptimal. Finally, some insights concerning the optimal design of verification activities are provided: when information is soft, the supervisor should be employed as a monitor rather than as an auditor.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24298>

APITZSCH, Birgit
Skills and Recruitment in Flexible Work Settings
EUI MWP, 2012/26

Over recent decades, we have witnessed profound changes in labour markets with an increase in flexible forms of work and employment, driven by organizational restructuring and institutional change at the macro- and at the sectoral level. In order to understand transformations of employment it is central to grasp the interrelations between the organisation of work, recruitment practices, and labour market institutions. Yet, despite the growing interest in flexible work practices and the growing number of in-depth case studies in industries seen as forerunners of flexibilisation, labour market theory and research into new forms of work are not well coordinated. Therefore it is difficult to generalize findings and to anticipate outcomes of institutional changes in training, industrial relations and labour law, or of organizational restructuring such as the externalization of employment or a shift towards temporary cooperation in projects. This paper aims to contribute to the understanding of flexible work arrangements. With this in mind it situates research on extreme cases of flexibilisation in labour market theory and the analysis of work control and suggests a conceptual extension, and it empirically compares two highly flexible, yet differently regulated labour market segments in Germany. The comparison of work organisation and recruitment practices in labour market segments with different degrees of professionalization allows estimating how organizations and labour market institutions shape skill demand and recognition. On this basis, the paper conceptualises the skill demand that results from personal forms of control and specifies the conditions under which networks are used for hiring.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24034>



ATAK, Kivanc
*Whose Democratization? Periods of transition
and voices from below in Turkey*
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/08

Turkey's experience with democracy, at least in its procedural terms, is one which has been discontinuous thanks to repeated military interruptions to civilian rule. Since 1946, Turkey has experienced coups on an almost periodic basis, in the name of protecting the Kemalist foundations of the regime from counter-hegemonic currents however defined. These recurrent takeovers by the armed forces created a vicious circle for the survival of democracy in the country. In the meantime, various contentious players became considerably influential at different points, despite pervasive repression. By contrast, the specific junctures of transition to and resumption(s) of democracy were largely monopolized by military-bureaucratic elites leaving little room for grassroots participation. Still, public demonstrations for democratization were not totally absent, and at times articulated by various civil society and social movement actors. In the last decade, the military's political tutelage seems to have weakened, yet this did not suffice to save Turkey from being a democracy 'in danger', as the authoritarian face of the state took a new form under subsequent AKP governments. Today, the continuous battle of re-democratization and de-democratization is perpetuated in Turkey's contemporary politics and society, perhaps most notably in the realm of the Kurdish question, while democratic contributors 'from below' are trying to increase their salience in a patronizing state.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26181>

AUSTER, Sarah
Asymmetric Awareness and Moral Hazard
EUI ECO, 2012/23

This paper introduces asymmetric awareness into the classical principal-agent model and discusses the optimal contract between a fully aware principal and an unaware agent. The principal enlarges the agent's awareness strategically when proposing the contract. He faces a trade-off between participation and incentives. Leaving the agent unaware allows him to exploit the agent's incomplete understanding of the world. Making the agent aware enables the principal to use the revealed contingencies as signals about the agent's action choice. The optimal contract reveals contingencies that have low probability but are highly informative about the agent's effort.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24274>

AZOULAI, Loïc, BOUCON, Lena, MILLET, François-Xavier (ed/s)
Deconstructing EU Federalism through Competences
EUI LAW, 2012/06

This paper is a collective endeavour to depart from the traditional view that a clear-cut separation of powers between the European Union and its Member States is one of the main features and one of the main safeguards of the European quasi-federalism. On the one hand, it is an effort to show the deep intertwining of EU and national powers in the actual course of European integration. On the other hand, it is an attempt to discover new legal and political safeguards to the development of EU federalism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21298>



BARTA, Zsafia
*Rating Politics: The political economy of increased rating
scrutiny over domestic politics and policy-making in developed
economies since the economic and financial crisis*
EUI MWP, 2012/08

Rating agencies have played a prominent role in the sovereign debt crisis currently besetting Europe. Sovereign rating downgrades contributed to the fall of the first domino, Greece, and have since continued to fuel anxiety both in markets and among governments. Policy-makers in the prosperous developed countries that are now under greatest pressure vehemently protest against the immense power of rating agencies over the immediate and longer-term fiscal viability of their countries. While Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch had previously been given a central role within regulatory frameworks to monitor risk, they are now seen as undesirable meddlers in policy-making. But is government room for manoeuvre more tightly constrained by the pronouncements of the agencies now than it was before, or is it more that the usual constraints have become more uncomfortable for policy-makers under the adverse new economic conditions? This paper contends that rating agencies have significantly changed their attitude towards prosperous developed countries since the start of the crisis. Agencies now treat these prosperous developed countries in precisely the same way that they used to treat developing countries in the decades before the crisis. This implies far greater and more inquisitive scrutiny of political developments and politically-loaded policy-decisions in developed countries than before. This contention is built on an analysis of the sovereign rating methodologies of the three large rating agencies and the press releases issued over the rating evolution of four countries: the US, Italy, Hungary and Romania. This analysis suggests that, before the crisis, a divide existed in the approach of rating agencies to developed versus developing countries, but they have applied the same standards to these different categories since the start of the crisis, although the evidence is ambiguous at times.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22385>

BARTLETT, Jamie, BIRDWELL, Jonathan, FROIO, Caterina
Populism in Europe: Casa Pound
London, Demos, 2012
Demos Country briefing papers; 2012

This paper is the fifth in a series of country briefing papers released in 2012 about the online support of populist political parties and street-based groups in Europe. These papers are based on a dataset of approximately 10,667 Facebook supporters of these 'nationalist populist' parties in 11 European countries, which was published in the Demos report *The New Face of Digital Populism*, released in November 2011.¹ Further papers will be released throughout 2012. Throughout this paper, we refer to two primary datasets by the following terminology: · CasaPound Facebook supporters: The primary data source used in this report is a survey of 423 Facebook supporters of CasaPound Italia, collected by Demos during July and August 2011. All references to CasaPound supporters refer to this group unless otherwise stated. CasaPound officially changed its name to 'CasaPound Italia' in 2008, but for the purposes of this report we will refer to the movement as 'CasaPound'. · Populist parties and movements (PPAMs): In order to draw comparisons between CasaPound Facebook supporters and the Facebook supporters of nationalist populist parties elsewhere in Europe, throughout this paper we refer to the data set collected for *The New Face of Digital Populism*. This includes 10,667 Facebook supporters of nationalist populist parties and movements in 11 Western European countries. We refer to these as PPAMs throughout.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26448>



BARZANTI, Fabrizio

Governing the European Audiovisual Space: What modes of governance can facilitate a European approach to media pluralism?

EUI RSCAS, 2012/49, The Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom

This paper explores the notion of media pluralism and its application mainly from the European Union (EU) substantive and institutional law point of view so as to speculate on the possibility for a European approach to media pluralism and on the forms and routes it might take; especially once appreciated the limits and shortcomings of traditional approaches, against the background of the competence debate in respect of media pluralism and media freedom. Thus, the first section offers a theoretical (and slightly historical) background of the notion of media pluralism, in its various dimensions, at EU level. The second section, then, sketches an analysis of the notion of media pluralism, having regard to legal sources of primary and secondary EU law, as well as to the relevant European Court of Justice (ECJ) case law. Finally, a third (and open) section builds on the difficulties in traditional hard-law approaches to tackle media pluralism at EU level, and proposes some speculation on alternative modes of governance for the media at European stage: namely, the cooperation/coordination of National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) at supranational level. This is reflected in the proposed case-study on the drafting of Article 30 of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD).

The Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23914>

BASTEN, Christoph, FAGERENG, Andreas, TELLE, Kjetil

Cash-on-Hand and the Duration of Job Search. Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Norway

EUI ECO, 2012/21

We identify the causal effect of lump-sum severance payments on non-employment duration in Norway by exploiting a discontinuity in eligibility at age 50. We find that a severance payment worth 1.2 months' earnings at the median lowers the fraction re-employed after a year by seven percentage points. Data on household wealth enable us to verify that the effect is decreasing in prior wealth, which favors an interpretation as liquidity constraints over the alternative of mental accounting. Finding liquidity constraints in Norway, despite its equitable wealth distribution and generous welfare state, means they are likely to exist also in other countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23354>

BAUBÖCK, Rainer, CAYALA, Philippe, SETH, Catriona

Should EU Citizens Living in other Member States Vote there in National Elections?

EUI RSCAS, 2012/32, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

The core right of EU citizenship is freedom of movement within the territory of the Union. But EU citizens who live in a member state other than their homeland cannot vote in the national elections of that country unless they first acquire its citizenship through naturalisation. In several member states they also lose their right to vote in national elections of their country of origin when they have lived abroad for too long. A group of EU citizens has started a European Citizens' Initiative to propose EU citizens should have the franchise to



vote in national elections of their country of residence. This working paper collects all the contributions to a EUDO CITIZENSHIP forum debate on this proposal. While all authors agree that the loss of democratic participation rights due to the exercise of free movement rights is contrary to the spirit of EU citizenship, they disagree to a certain extent on what the right answer to this problem is: should EU citizens vote in their countries of origin, of residence, or be given a choice? Should third country nationals be included in a broader electoral reform? How will it be possible to convince a sufficient number of EU citizens of this initiative, given the disappointing turnout rates in European Parliament elections?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22754>

BEDOCK, Camille, MAIR, Peter, WILSON, Alex
Institutional Change in Advanced European Democracies: An exploratory assessment

EUI RSCAS, 2012/11, EUDO - European Union Democracy Observatory

Recent decades have seen a wave of institutional changes of the core democratic rules in advanced democracies. These changes include reforms of electoral systems; decentralization of power to subnational governments; the creation or enhancement of direct-democratic institutions; a rise in public subsidies to political parties; and shifts in the balance of power between executive and legislature. Nevertheless, political science has developed a limited understanding of what explains institutional change in democracies that are already consolidated. This is partly due to the lack of comparative data on the subject, with most studies of institutional change focusing on a single country, or on a single type of reform (e.g. electoral system change). Our paper seeks to bridge this gap by presenting the preliminary findings of an international research project that compared seven dimensions of institutional change in 18 consolidated European democracies between 1990 and 2008, producing a unique dataset whose content has been fully verified by national experts. This dataset provides the empirical basis for evaluating the type and extent of institutional change in consolidated European democracies, as well as developing hypotheses about the motivations and calculations behind these reforms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20817>

BEDOCK, Nathan, STEVANOVIC, Dalibor
An Empirical Study of Credit Shock Transmission in a Small Open Economy

EUI MWP, 2012/02

In this paper we identify and measure the effects of credit shocks in a small open economy. To incorporate information from a large number of economic and financial indicators we use the structural factor-augmented VARMA model. In the theoretical framework of the financial accelerator, we approximate the external finance premium with credit spreads. We find that an adverse global credit shock generates a significant and persistent economic slowdown in Canada; the Canadian external finance premium rises immediately while interest rates and credit measures decline. Variance decomposition reveals that the credit shock has an important effect on real activity measures, including price and leading indicators, and credit spreads. On the other hand, an unexpected increase in the Canadian external finance premium shows no significant effect in Canada, suggesting that the effects of credit shocks in Canada are essentially caused by the unexpected changes in foreign credit market conditions. Given the identification procedure our structural factors have an economic interpretation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21741>



BERNARDI, Fabrizio
*Social Origins and Inequality in Educational
Returns in the Labour Market in Spain*
EUI SPS, 2012/05

This paper addresses four descriptive research questions. First, is there a direct effect of social background on labour market success over and above the effect of own education? Second, has this effect declined over time? Third, does it vary depending on the level of education achieved and, more precisely, is it weaker among those with higher education. Finally, have the returns on education in the chances of access to the upper class (professional and managerial occupations) varied over time? These questions are addressed for the Spanish case by using comparable social stratification surveys for the years 1988, 1989, 1990-1998, 2005 and 2006. Three measures of success in the labour market (LM) are considered: labour income, a socio-economic index (ISEI) and the chances of access to a given social class. The main findings of the paper are that: there is a considerable direct effect of social origin on LM success; this effect has not changed (and actually if anything it might have increased) over time; and it does not vanish among those with higher education. There is on the other hand evidence of credential inflation, such that the same educational qualification provided better chances to access the most rewarding occupations in the past, compared to nowadays. Once these phenomena and trends are documented, the paper also sets out to investigate possible mechanisms underlying the direct effect of social origins on LM success. It, thus, explores whether the influence of social origins actually become apparent through the choice of field of studies, whether it reflects different abilities captured by performance at school, whether it might hinder social skills related to the family of origin or whether it is due to social networks used in finding a job.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24375>

BEVELANDER Pieter, PENDAKUR, Ravi
*Citizenship Acquisition, Employment Prospects and
Earnings: Comparing two cool countries*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/07, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

Direct country comparisons on the effect of citizenship are rare. The aim of this paper is to analyse the citizenship effect on both employment probabilities and the relative income of work of immigrants in two countries, Canada and Sweden. We ask 'Is there a citizenship effect and if any, in which country is it that we find the largest effect and for which immigrant groups?' Using Instrumental Variable Regression to assess the clean effect of citizenship acquisition on data from the 2006 Canadian census and the 2006 Swedish registry we find that citizenship has a positive impact on both characteristics, and that it is often stronger in Sweden than in Canada.

Research for the EUDO Citizenship Observatory working papers series has been jointly supported by the European Commission grant agreement JLS/2007/IP/CA/009 and by the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (both projects co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20619>

BHUTA, Nehal
*Measuring Stateness, Ranking Political Orders:
Indexes of state fragility and state failure*
EUI LAW, 2012/32



This paper examines two indexes of state failure and state fragility. It considers the wider historical context for the emergence of interest in state failure and state fragility, and examines attempts to define the concepts. After reflecting on the limitations and difficulties of various definitions, the paper scrutinizes two attempts to “measure” stateness by creating indexes of state failure and fragility. It argues that both indexes are flawed methodologically, and poses the question of why there nonetheless continues to be interest in quantifying the concepts despite the insurmountable problems of measurement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24677>

BHUTA, Nehal

Two Concepts of Religious Freedom in the European Court of Human Rights

EUI LAW, 2012/33

This paper considers the way in which recent historical work on the history of freedom of religion and freedom of conscience opens up a new interpretation of the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights in the headscarf cases. These decisions have been widely criticized as adopting a militantly secularist approach to the presence of Islamic religious symbols in the public sphere, an approach that seems inconsistent or even overtly discriminatory in light of the court’s recent decision in Lautsi that the compulsory display of crucifixes in the classroom did not breach Italy’s convention obligations. I argue that the headscarf cases turn less on the balance between state neutrality and religious belief, than on an understanding of certain religious symbols as a threat to public order and as harbingers of sectarian strife which undermine democracy.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24678>

BIANCO, Giuseppe

The New Financial Stability Mechanisms and Their (Poor) Consistency with EU Law

EUI RSCAS, 2012/44, EUDO - European Union Democracy Observatory

This working paper examines the institutional reaction to the sovereign debt crisis in Europe. The response has so far consisted of three new financial mechanisms: the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility, and the European Stability Mechanism. These have each a different legal basis and a specific regime. They display a varying degree of compatibility with EU law. The institutional quick fix employed by Eurozone countries was essentially a resort to private law and traditional international law techniques. This constitutes a setback from the evolution of the EU, at the expense mainly of the European Parliament and the Court of Justice.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23428>

BILICKA, Katarzyna, FUEST, Clemens

With Which Countries do Tax Havens Share Information?

EUI RSCAS, 2012/06, Global Governance Programme-14

In recent years tax havens and offshore financial centres have come under increasing political pressure to cooperate with other countries in matters of taxation and efforts to crowd back tax evasion and avoidance. As a result many tax havens have signed tax information exchange agreements (TIEAs). In order to comply with OECD standards tax havens are obliged to sign at least 12 TIEAs with other countries. This paper investigates how tax havens have chosen their partner countries. We ask whether they have signed TIEAs



with countries to which they have strong economic links or whether they have systematically avoided doing this, so that information exchange remains ineffective. We analyse 555 TIEAs signed by tax havens in the years 2008-2011 and find that on average tax havens have signed more TIEAs with countries to which they have stronger economic links. Our analysis thus suggests that tax havens do not systematically undermine tax information exchange by signing TIEAs with irrelevant countries. However, this does not mean that they exchange information with all important partner countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20618>

BINI, Elisabetta
*Oil Workers, Trade Unions and the Emergence of
Oil Nationalism in Libya, 1956-1969*
EUI MWP, 2012/27

This paper analyzes the ways in which U.S. oil companies transformed Libya's economy and society between the Suez Crisis of 1956 and the rise of Muammar Qaddafi's regime in 1969, as the country became one of the main oil producers in North Africa and the Middle East. It examines the forms of exploitation and resistance that were carried out in American oil fields and the role oil workers had in challenging U.S. labor policies by organizing trade unions, promoting strikes, and sabotaging pipelines. This paper argues that oil workers in Libya challenged the politics of informal empire pursued by U.S. oil companies and shaped the emergence of oil nationalism. They resisted the forms of segregation and discrimination introduced in oil camps and company towns, by demanding the right to redefine labor relations through trade unions. In the early 1960s, a concerted effort led by the Libyan government, conservative Libyan trade unions, the U.S. administration and the main American trade union, the AFL-CIO, marginalized them. Nevertheless, during the Six Day War of 1967, oil workers constituted one of the main forces behind Libya's attempt to promote oil nationalism, by placing an embargo on oil exports. By doing so, they set the stage for the emergence of Qaddafi's regime in 1969.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24176>

BRIGHT, Jonathan, DÖRING, Holger, LITTLE, Conor
*Ministerial Careers and 'The Missing Piece': Introducing and
operationalising the ministerial careers framework*
EUI SPS, 2012/03

The literature on ministerial careers has recently been reinvigorated by individual contributions and collaborative projects. However, few studies of ministerial careers have been able to take into account the varying importance of ministerial positions. Fewer still have taken ministerial careers as their unit of analysis. As a result, they have been unable to account for crucial aspects of these careers. This paper seeks to fill these gaps, linking a crossnational data set on ministerial appointments and terminations with country-specific expert survey data that estimate the importance of ministerial portfolios. Among the new possibilities opened up by this data set of 977 ministerial careers is the systematic description of the structure of ministerial careers incorporating measures of ministerial importance. The paper contributes to the study of ministerial careers by introducing several innovations: a simple analytical framework for the analysis of ministerial careers; a new, crossnational data set on ministerial appointments and terminations incorporating data on ministerial importance; an approach to dealing with the problem of unconfirmed right-censoring



that is posed by studying ministerial careers; new approaches to describing and measuring ministerial career structures that the ministerial careers framework and the new data set open up; and an agenda for the future development and use of this new data set on ministerial careers.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20234>

BRÜGGEMEIER, Gert

Risk and Strict Liability: The distinct examples of Germany, the US and Russia

EUI LAW, 2012/29

Enlightenment, natural law and economic liberalism engendered the grand concept of modern private law. Nearly simultaneously the ongoing process of industrial revolution paved the path into another modernity. Its new paradigms were technical risks, enterprises and insurance. Insurability of losses caused by risky commercial activities created the demand for 'stricter' forms of liability beyond fault. The paper presents three different answers to these challenges to civil responsibility. Germany is but a prominent example for the continental EU member states with its mixed system of social insurance, special legislation on strict liability and general fault liability. The US adheres to the negligence system with only marginal corrections. The liability law of the new Russian civil code combines the French and German legal legacy with the revolutionary ideas of the 1922 code leading to two general clauses of quasi-strict and strict liability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25047>

BURIC, Fedja

Pragmatic Conversions: Mixed marriage and flexibility of Shari'a in interwar Yugoslavia

EUI MWP, 2012/33

The paper discusses the cases of pragmatic conversions to, and out of, Islam in interwar Yugoslavia. It analyzes these cases in the context of Sharia law, which, in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Kingdom of Yugoslavia from 1929), regulated the family affairs of the country's Muslim population. Through these cases, the paper seeks to understand the complicated interaction between the Yugoslav state law and the Sharia, arguing that contrary to common perception, Sharia allowed for flexibility for those individuals who wished to move between the categories of official identity. The waning influence of state law over Sharia during the disintegration of Yugoslavia in the late 1930s, in the lead-up to the Second World War, made it easier for individuals to game the system. The discussion shows that despite being based on the integrationist ideology of Yugoslavism, the Yugoslav interwar state was straddled with an unwieldy legal system, which made the movement of individuals between categories extremely cumbersome.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24915>

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio, CASAROSA, Federica

Private Regulation, Freedom of Expression and Journalism: Towards a European approach?

EUI LAW, 2012/20

The increasing role of electronic media in news and, more generally, in content production is changing the scope and boundaries of the journalism profession and the instruments deployed to regulate the activity. Historically, journalism has primarily been self-regulated. The limits of public legislation, mainly driven by



the constitutional constraints posed by the freedom of expression, have created different models of national private regulatory regimes across Europe. Media regulation is a multilevel architecture and national legal systems still play a primary role in designing rules concerning news production. Self-regulation reflects national approaches and varies according to legal and social regulatory cultures. Within the private sphere, different forms of regulation have been implemented reflecting the changing balance between the profession, the industries and the new players which have emerged after the Web revolution. The development of new media poses the following important challenges to that regulatory framework: the criteria to be used to define journalism; the distinction and the boundaries between professional and non-professional journalism; the distinction between commercial and social/not for profit content production. This essay will examine these challenges looking at practice and litigation in European countries, identifying the different conflicting interests generating this litigation and the (private) regulatory responses. It will explore the differences between professional and industry regulation both within and across media: looking at the national and European or transnational regulatory scope of these regimes.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23263>

CAFAGGI, Fabrizio, IAMICELI, Paola
Private Regulation and Industrial Organisation: The network approach
EUI LAW, 2012/21

The paper investigates the relation between private transnational regulation through standards and the formation of transnational networks. More particularly, focusing on standards compliance, the analysis is intended to test whether private regulation induces the existence of networks able to: (a) enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of compliance coordination in accordance with a “whole-chain supply approach” to safety regulation; (b) contribute to monitoring along the chain, even when this function is in different ways performed by other players (public authorities, independent certifiers, etc.); (c) possibly and eventually redistribute costs of compliance along the chain. Starting from the observation of contractual practices, mainly within supply chains subject to international certification schemes (for example in the case of food supply chains), different models of networks will be compared depending on: (i) the allocation of monitoring and sanctioning powers (these being assigned to producers, traders or independent actors); (ii) the means of monitoring (peer monitoring v. more formalised monitoring duties); (iii) the types of sanctions (particularly, label/certificate suspension or revocation); (iv) the structure of the network (as based on merely linked contracts or on a mix of contractual and organizational relations).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23264>

CAMBINI, Carlo, SILVESTRI, Virginia
Technology Investment and Alternative Regulatory Regimes with Demand Uncertainty
EUI RSCAS, 2012/15, Florence School of Regulation

A vertically integrated incumbent and an OLO (Other Licensed Operator) dynamically compete in the market for broadband access. The incumbent has the option to invest in building a Next Generation Network that covers all urban areas with similar demand structures. The investment return in terms of demand increase is uncertain. We compare the impact of different access price regulation regimes - full regulation, partial regulation (only the copper network is regulated), risk sharing - on investment incentives and social welfare. We find that, compared to Foros (2004), the OLO gets better access condition in case of partial regulation



and exclusion does not necessarily happen in equilibrium even if the incumbent has more ability than the OLO. Moreover, risk sharing emerges as the most preferable regime both from a consumer and a social welfare perspective for a large range of parameters.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21477>

CARLETTI, Elena, HARTMANN, Philipp, ONGENA, Steven
The Economic Impact of Merger Control Legislation
EUI ECO, 2012/12

We construct a unique dataset of legislative reforms in merger control legislation that occurred in nineteen industrial countries in the period 1987-2004, and investigate the economic impact of these changes on stock prices. In line with the hypothesis that merger control should challenge anticompetitive mergers and thus limit future monopolistic profits, we find that the strengthening of merger control decreases the stock prices of non-financial firms. In contrast, we find that bank stock prices increase. Cross sectional regressions show that the discretion embedded in the supervisory control of bank mergers is a major determinant of the positive bank stock returns. This suggests that merger control is anticipated to create a “separation of powers” and “checks and balances” mechanism in the banking sector that mitigates the potential for abuse and wasteful enforcement of the supervisory control. We provide a case study further supporting this interpretation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21474>

CARLETTI, Elena, LEONELLO, Agnese
Credit Market Competition and Liquidity Crises
EUI ECO, 2012/14

We develop a two-period model where banks invest in reserves and loans, and are subject to aggregate liquidity shocks. When banks face a shortage of liquidity, they can sell loans on the interbank market. Two types of equilibria emerge. In the no default equilibrium, banks keep enough reserves and remain solvent. In the mixed equilibrium, some banks default with positive probability. The former equilibrium exists when credit market competition is intense, while the latter emerges when banks exercise market power. Thus, competition is beneficial to financial stability. The effect of default on welfare depends on the exogenous risk of the economy as represented by the probability of the good state of nature.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21675>

CARRIERO, Andrea, CLARK, Todd E., MARCELLINO, Massimiliano
Common Drifting Volatility in Large Bayesian VARs
EUI ECO, 2012/08

The estimation of large Vector Autoregressions with stochastic volatility using standard methods is computationally very demanding. In this paper we propose to model conditional volatilities as driven by a single common unobserved factor. This is justified by the observation that the pattern of estimated volatilities in empirical analyses is often very similar across variables. Using a combination of a standard natural conjugate prior for the VAR coefficients, and an independent prior on a common stochastic volatility factor, we derive the posterior densities for the parameters of the resulting BVAR with common stochastic volatility (BVAR-CSV). Under the chosen prior the conditional posterior of the VAR coefficients features a Kroneker structure that allows for fast estimation, even in a large system. Using US and UK data, we show



that, compared to a model with constant volatilities, our proposed common volatility model significantly improves model fit and forecast accuracy. The gains are comparable to or as great as the gains achieved with a conventional stochastic volatility specification that allows independent volatility processes for each variable. But our common volatility specification greatly speeds computations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21136>

CASAS, Agustin

Strategic Campaigning with Vote and Turnout Buying: Theory and evidence

EUI MWP, 2012/15

In this paper, I model the relationship between potential voters and a politician, who can pay citizens to vote for him—vote buying—or to show up to vote—turnout buying. This model is used to explore the optimal budget allocation across districts, focusing on single-member majoritarian elections in a multi-district environment in which only the incumbent can engage in vote and turnout buying. The results enrich the distributive politics literature by showing that a campaign with direct voting is optimally focused on the opposition strongholds, rather than on swing or core states. I need strong evidence for this result using Argentinian electoral data disaggregated at the booth level, and spending data from a poverty relief program. I show that in the month prior to the 2003 Argentine presidential election, the incumbent party spent more money on groups that were ideologically skewed toward the opposition. Consequently, those districts turned out more, and voted more for the incumbent, who had transferred the money. Furthermore, to isolate actual campaign spending from campaign promises, I use Argentina's 2001 economic and political turmoil as a natural experiment. The empirical evidence confirms that in a single-member district election without an electoral college the incumbent candidate allocates more resources where the marginal cost per vote is lower, that is, in opposition strongholds.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22775>

CHIODI, Luisa

Mass Migration, Student Protests and the Intelligentsia

Popullore in the Albanian Transition to Democracy

EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/02

After decades under a Stalinist regime, the latecomer transition in Albania began thanks to the large-scale exodus of hundreds of young people which stimulated the mobilization of university students. In turn, the student movement became the catalyst of a wider social mobilization once fear faded away from December 1990 onwards. These experiences were nevertheless short-lived as they ended up absorbed and marginalized by the new political elites that had emerged from the intellectual milieus once 'organic' to the system. Furthermore, such late-in-coming protest waves occurred in a situation of economic and institutional breakdown that constituted a considerable encumbrance for the re-organization of Albanian civil society. The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26175>



COLLOMBIER, Virginie

Egypt in 2011: A regime that no longer knows how to adapt? Fluid conjunctures and regime transformations in perspective

EUI MWP, 2012/03

The popular uprising that took place in Egypt in January and February 2011 may eventually lead to regime change. Whatever the end result of the ongoing process, however, the theories of authoritarian consolidation—which view the capacity of a political regime to adapt to a changing environment as key to its durability—provide an interesting framework to analyze the process of crisis of early 2011. The work conducted by Michel Camau on Tunisia’s authoritarian regime and its transformations in the 1980s, in particular, is worth being considered and put in perspective with the recent developments in Egypt. It underlines how factors of a different nature can combine and create a fluid conjuncture to which political actors—regime leaders included—may find it difficult to adapt. The Egyptian context of January 2011 can be viewed as one of these critical moments of political fluidity in which transformation or rupture are at stake for the regime, depending on the capacity of its leadership to adapt. The prospect of the presidential succession is seen as a window of opportunity for changing the balance of power within the political system. The social effects of liberal economic policies and the growing political awareness of youth have led to major social transformations. Growing tensions within and between the main institutions of the regime have progressively undermined the ruling elite’s cohesion. Because it takes place in such a critical conjuncture, the multisectorial mobilization of early 2011 contributes to the blurring of the leadership’s calculations and capacity to adapt. The regime undergoes a process of fracture and disintegration whose eventual result remains unclear.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21742>

COLVIN, Christopher L., MCLAUGHLIN, Eoin

Raiffeisenism Abroad: Why did German microfinance fail in Ireland but prosper in the Netherlands?

EUI MWP, 2012/01

What was the recipe for the success of Raiffeisen’s banking model? What made it possible for imitations of this German rural cooperative microfinance institution to work well in some European countries, but fail in others? This paper answers these questions with a comparison of Raiffeisenism in Ireland and the Netherlands. Raiffeisen banks arrived in both places at the same time, but had drastically different fates. In Ireland they were almost wiped out by the early 1920s, whilst in the Netherlands they proved to be a long-lasting institutional transplant. Raiffeisen banks were successful in the Netherlands because they operated in a niche market with few viable competitors. Meanwhile, rural financial markets in Ireland were unsegmented and populated by long-established incumbents, leaving little room for new players, whatever their perceived advantages. Whereas Dutch Raiffeisen banks were largely self-financing, closely integrated into the wider rural economy and took advantage of socioreligious division, their Irish counterparts did not.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20314>



COMANDÈ, Daniela
*The Post-national Constellation of Industrial Relations
Systems in the European Legal Order*
EUI MWP, 2012/06

This paper develops a new interpretation of the norms of the Treaty of Lisbon to find the juridical basis for an autonomous system of European industrial relations. In particular, the study explores the question of whether the provisions in EU law (art. 152, 154 and 155 TFEU and art 28 Charter FSR) could constitute a sufficient basis for granting social parties the power to regulate sectors under their competence (such as social policy) through collective bargaining, without the involvement of European institutions. In so doing, the author advances the hypothesis of an extra-institutional system of rule-making, the efficacy of which is measurable over time, depending on the agreement's degree of propagation, outside of the dual-logic hermeneutic approach (binding vs. non binding). Despite the as yet only embryonic capacity of trade unions to coordinate among themselves, the author gives some examples of the autonomous development of European collective bargaining to support the hypothesis, looking also at the transnational level. In the light of the theoretical framework and autonomous negotiations, the author argues that there is a new mode of normative regulation, made by social partners and aimed at achieving social policy objectives.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22160>

COOPER, Russell
Exit from a Monetary Union through Euroization: Discipline without chaos
EUI ECO, 2012/09

This paper studies the role of exit from a monetary union during a debt crisis. A monetary union, such as the European Monetary Union, needs to establish a procedure for exit as a tool to cope with debt default. The paper studies various forms of exit and argues that "Euroization" is both a credible and effective means of punishment for countries in default.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21174>

COSTA SILVA, António
*Global Security Challenges for Europe: Structural and strategic
changes in energy markets and major implications*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/24, Global Governance Programme-19

This paper covers the analysis of the energy markets, emerging trends, oil price evolution and oil shocks and focus on the identification of the major energy game changers. Furthermore the issues of the energy security in the XXI century are introduced and discussed within the framework of supply behavior, stability of prices and economic competitiveness. Special emphasis is given to the interaction between energy security, climate change and environment sustainability. Europe energy security challenges are addressed and discussed with a multidimensional analysis covering the current status, public policies, European energy market, European energy networks, emerging technologies and energy efficiency. Recommendations for future steps to be undertaken to reinforce European energy security will be made.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22382>



CRAMPES, Claude, LEAUTIER, Thomas-Olivier
Distributed Load-Shedding in the Balancing of Electricity Markets
EUI RSCAS, 2012/40, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Thanks to “smart grids”, consumers will gradually become active players in electricity markets, especially by voluntarily decreasing their consumption when receiving scarcity messages from the market operator. For a fast and efficient transition to a more dynamic industry, the regulatory and pricing scheme used both for the endowment of consumers with curtailment rights and the exercise of the options must decentralize the socially optimal dispatching. In particular, the options must be acquired at the retail price. This price is to be an income for the suppliers of energy who have defaulted or who have been withdrawn from the initial dispatch. When exercised, the options of load shedding are to be rewarded at the wholesale price paid by defaulting producers. The volume of the options must be allocated to each consumer taking into account his ability to manipulate information on his profile of consumption and his ability to modify the profile.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23854>

CRAUFURD SMITH, Rachael, TAMBINI, Damian Angelo
*Measuring Media Plurality in the United Kingdom:
Policy choices and regulatory challenges*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/36, The Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom

This article considers the rationales for, and techniques used to promote, media pluralism. It examines why structural regulation is so controversial, with specific reference to the uncertainties surrounding cause and effect in the media field and the technical and economic complexity of media markets. The paper then considers how UK strategy in the field has evolved over the last thirty years, increasingly reliant on the ‘media plurality’ test incorporated in the Enterprise Act 2002. It suggests that a radical re-appraisal of the test is necessary in light of the perceived risk of political intervention and the length and uncertainty surrounding the two investigations that have taken place to date. The paper examines the innovative ‘share of reference’ test developed by Ofcom in the News Corporation/BSkyB takeover bid and contrasts it with techniques employed in the United States and a number of European countries. It suggests that, of the various forms of measurement that can be employed in this context, consumer exposure appears best able to address converging media markets and provide, an admittedly indirect, indication of media influence. It similarly suggests that fixed ownership limits, though currently out of fashion, provide a relatively clear and effective form of control, reducing potential concerns over agency capture and political influence. It concludes by identifying certain areas where further co-ordinated research is desirable and notes the potential role that could be played by the European Union in this context.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23314>

D’AURIZIO, Leandro, OLIVIERO, Tommaso, ROMANO, Livio
*Family Firms and the Agency Cost of Debt: The
role of soft information during a crisis*
EUI ECO, 2012/22

In this paper we study how access to bank lending during the recent financial crisis differed between family and non-family firms. Our theoretical prediction is that the presence of a family block-holder in the company



attenuated the agency conflict in the borrower-lender relation, because of the higher non-monetary cost of default entailed in this type of corporate ownership structure. Because this information is to a large extent soft, we further investigate the interaction between the family firm status and the screening technology adopted by banks. Using highly detailed data referred to Italy, we exploit the change in the credit allocation following Lehman Brothers' bankruptcy. We find that family firms experienced a contraction in granted credit lower than non-family firms. Results are robust to ex-ante differences between the two types of firms and to bank-specific shocks. In line with our prior, banks that increased the role of soft information in their lending practices reallocated credit towards family firms.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24134>

DAURER, Veronika, KREVER, Richard
*Choosing between the UN and OECD Tax Policy
Models: An African case study*

EUI RSCAS, 2012/60, Global Governance Programme-31

Almost all the world's tax treaties are based on precedents found in an OECD model tax convention or a UN model tax convention. Both model divide taxing rights on cross-border investment and business activities. The OECD model shifts taxing rights to capital exporting treaty partners while the UN treaty allows capital importing countries to retain more taxing rights. This paper examines the use of OECD and UN precedents in the tax treaties of a group of 11 East African countries. It is difficult to see a link between reduced taxation by the capital importing countries and increased foreign investment. While there are variations within the group, as a group the African countries may have conceded more taxing rights to capital exporting nations than counterparts in Asia.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24517>

DAVIES, Gareth T.
The Family Rights of European Children: Expulsion of non-European parents

EUI RSCAS, 2012/04, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

In Ruiz Zambrano and Dereci the Court found that the Treaty prohibits expulsion of a family member of a Union citizen if that expulsion would force the Union citizen to leave the Union too. This is of particular importance where the Union citizen is a child, since children are particularly dependent upon their parents and perhaps cannot be expected to remain behind without them. The cases therefore provide a—qualified and complicated—right of residence for the parents of Union citizen children. This parental right of residence is at odds with many national immigration practices, which have become increasingly restrictive in recent years. The precise limits of the Court's new doctrine therefore become important. What must the relationship between child and parent be for this right to be active? Does the right only apply to children already possessing an EU passport, or also to those with a plausible, but not yet officially accepted, claim to an EU nationality? This paper argues that both measures expelling parents, and measures hindering a child's establishment of its Union citizenship count as interference with the right to reside in the Union, and must satisfy a proportionality test, and that expulsion, in the light of contemporary ideas about the importance of parent-child contact, will often be disproportionate.

Research for the EUDO Citizenship Observatory working papers series has been jointly supported by the European Commission grant agreement JLS/2007/IP/CA/009 and by the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (both projects co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20375>



DE ANGELIS, Andrea, GARZIA, Diego
*Short-term Political Attitudes and PTVs: Preliminary
evidence from the Italian case*
ITANES Working Paper, 2012/02

PTV measures are ever more commonly used in electoral research as a measure of electoral utilities. Yet a growing literature employs them as dependent variable in the voting equation in place of the lower information granted by vote recall questions. However, this choice can be seen as problematic because of the very structure of election survey research. To the extent that voters' PTVs are measured in post-election surveys (as it is often the case), these are likely to result endogenously produced by actual voting behavior in the past election—thus partly undermining the validity of the PTV question which, ideally, should not be related to any specific election (van der Eijk et al., 2006: 433). In this paper, we try to disentangle the relationship between short-term political attitudes (e.g., leader evaluations, issue proximity, economic assessments) and voters' changing patterns of propensiti(es) to vote in both an electoral and a non-electoral context. The latter scenario serves as a means to rule out the potentially contaminating effect of voting choices on voters' PTVs. The data comes from two panel surveys of Italian voters conducted by ITANES in occasion of the 2006 general election, and 2011 (that is, in a non-electoral year) respectively.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23837>

DE HAUTECLOCQUE, Adrien, AHNER, Nicole
*'Opt-out' Clauses for EU Energy Islands in the Third
Liberalization Package: Striking balances?*

EUI RSCAS, 2012/71, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

The Third Package allows EU energy islands to be exempted from most if not all of the *acquis communautaire* in energy, both on market design and the regulatory framework. However, even if a supply monopoly is the most efficient market structure in a given situation, this monopoly in theory still needs to be regulated. Therefore, has the EU struck the right balance in this area? This paper first disentangles the complex system of derogations open to EU energy islands. It focuses *inter alia* on the unbundling regime and what it means to have an express derogation from Article 9 (ownership unbundling). The second part looks at the opening of the Cyprus gas market and the concrete effects of the derogation system on the powers of the Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority, the national regulator, in monitoring this market. Cyprus is considered to be both an isolated (Article 49(1) of Directive 2009/73) and an emergent (Article 49(2) of Directive 2009/73) market under the new legislation and, as such, is an interesting case. The paper argues that, beyond the complexity of the derogation regime applying to energy islands, the scope of possible derogations from the Third Energy Package seems to be exceedingly wide. The Package allows for full vertical reintegration and a loss in regulatory independence and powers which does not seem justified. The Third Energy Package's derogation system for energy islands should, strictly, be used to ensure the viability and attractiveness of the investments and, in particular, should not reduce the role, power and responsibilities of the national regulatory authority, especially on the issues of security of supply, transparency and consumer protection through the proper regulation of tariffs, bearing in mind that the market will be monopolistic.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25015>



DE VRIES, Karin
Integration Requirements in EU Migration Law
EUI MWP, 2012/20

In recent years, integration requirements have come to play a role in EU immigration law. Several directives—the Family Reunification Directive (2003/86), the Long-Term Residents Directive (2003/109) and the Blue Card Directive (2009/50)—allow Member States to demand third country nationals' compliance with such requirements. A definition of integration requirements has not, however, been provided. This paper distinguishes between two functions of integration requirements: one is to equip migrants with the right skills to further their participation in society, whereas the other is to operate as a selection criterion, determining, which third country nationals are granted admission, residence or access to other rights, and who is to be excluded. An analysis of the three directives shows that the integration clauses in those directives do not all have the same function and that there is room for a more uniform and consistent concept of integration in EU immigration law. The paper also considers, on a more theoretical level, the role played by integration requirements in shaping a European concept of citizenship for third country nationals.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23427>

DEÁK, Szabolcs, FONTAGNE, Lionel,
MAFFEZZOLI, Marco, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano
The Banking and Distribution Sectors in a Small Open Economy DSGE Model
EUI RSCAS, 2012/53, Pierre Werner Chair Programme on Monetary Union

The recent crisis has emphasized the role of financial - macroeconomic interactions, and international trade in goods and services, in the transmission of the shocks. Both phenomena, closely related to the higher degree of globalization, are very relevant for small open economies, and particularly so when a large share of the economy relies on financial and distribution services. Hence, in this paper we propose to incorporate the banking and distribution sectors into a medium scale DSGE model of a small open economy. As an illustration, the resulting model is then calibrated to match the specific characteristics of the Luxembourg economy, where the financial sector plays a key role. We believe that the results are also of more general interest for studying the reaction of small open economies to real and financial shocks.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23915>

DELLA PORTA, Donatella
Mobilizing for Democracy: A research project
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/01

The project addresses the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in democratization processes, bridging social science approaches to social movements and democracy. The project starts by revisiting the 'transitology' approach to democratization and the political process approach to social movements, before moving towards more innovative approaches in both areas. From the theoretical point of view, a main innovation will be in addressing both structural preconditions as well as actors' strategies, looking at the intersection of structure and agency. In an historical and comparative perspective, I aim to develop a description and an understanding of the conditions and effects of the participation of civil society organizations in the various stages of democratization processes. Different parts of the research will address different sub-questions linked to the broad question of CSOs' participation in democratization processes: a) under which (external and internal) conditions and through which mechanisms do CSOs support democratization processes? b)



Under which conditions and through which mechanisms do they play an important role in democratization processes? c) Under which conditions and through which mechanisms are they successful in triggering democratization processes? d) And, finally, what is the legacy of the participation of civil society during transitions to democracy on the quality of democracy during consolidation? The main empirical focus will be on recent democratization processes in EU member and associated states. The comparative research design will, however, also include selected comparisons with oppositional social movements in authoritarian regimes as well as democratization processes in other historical times and geopolitical regions. From an empirical point of view, a main innovation will lie in the development of mixed method strategies, combining large N and small N analyses, and qualitative comparative analysis with in-depth, structured narratives.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.) <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26174>

DONKER, Teije Hidde
Tunisia: Surprise, change and continuity. Relating actors, structures and mobilization opportunities around the 14 January 2011 revolution
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/12

The following report provides an in-depth and empirically focused overview of collective mobilization before, during and after the breakdown of the Tunisian authoritarian regime in 2010-11. It focuses on the relation between changing (political) contexts and dynamics within Tunisian collective mobilization concerning the peaceful character of the protests, the use of modern media tools, the language of human rights, the role of students, labor organizations, and the Islamists. The report provides a detailed overview of the historical and structural background of the uprising and eventual revolution. It discusses resulting (political) opportunities for social mobilization- provides an overview of key actors and - eventually gives a detailed overview of actual protest events taking place throughout this period. It is argued that existing student, labor and "democratization" movements in Tunisia did not initiate protests, but did provide crucial existing structures for protests to endure and spread. The movements themselves were therefore not at the inception of the uprising, but were crucial in shaping it. Second, it is argued that so-called 'political opportunity structures' were completely closed at the inception of the uprising but that the subsequent opening of these structures led to a plethora of (re)mobilizing movements - actually showing that changes in political context influenced mobilization dynamics after the actual revolution of January 14th 2011.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.) <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26185>

DROUMAGUET, Matthieu, WOŹNIAK, Tomasz
Bayesian Testing of Granger Causality in Markov-Switching VARs
EUI ECO, 2012/06

Recent economic developments have shown the importance of spillover and contagion effects in financial markets as well as in macroeconomic reality. Such effects are not limited to relations between the levels of variables but also impact on the volatility and the distributions. We propose a method of testing restrictions for Granger noncausality on all these levels in the framework of Markov-switching Vector Autoregressive Models. The conditions for Granger noncausality for these models were derived by Warne (2000). Due to the nonlinearity of the restrictions, classical tests have limited use. We, therefore, choose a Bayesian approach to



testing. The inference consists of a novel Gibbs sampling algorithm for estimation of the restricted models, and of standard methods of computing the Posterior Odds Ratio. The analysis may be applied to financial and macroeconomic time series with complicated properties, such as changes of parameter values over time and heteroskedasticity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20815>

DUERNECKER, Georg, MEYER, Moritz, VEGA-REDONDO, Fernando
*Being Close to Grow Faster: A network-based
empirical analysis of economic globalization*
EUI ECO, 2012/05

Globalization features one of the major global trends which shape economic outcomes in developing and developed countries. Standard results from the empirical growth literature suggest that participation in worldwide trade is an important determinant of economic growth. In contrast to previous findings, this paper argues that not only the level of openness matters (trade intensity), but the degree of integration of an economy into the global trade network is even more important for the growth performance of an economy. The new measure of integration captures the network position of an economy and takes into consideration higher order links between economies in the global trade network. First, the theoretical framework of this paper makes use of social network theory to characterize a measure of economic integration. We employ the well-established concept of centrality and construct alternative measures to describe patterns of economic globalization. Second, we make use of a unique data set constructed from the UN Comtrade database and exploit a wide set of bilateral import and export flows to characterize the country's participation in worldwide trade. Third, the identification strategy takes into account the dynamic panel structure of our data to disentangle the impact of economic integration on economic growth. Our results build on the difference and system generalized method of moments and the limited information maximum likelihood method. We take into consideration possible problems of endogeneity and lagged variables in the dynamic panel framework. The empirical analysis highlights the importance of openness and especially integration to fully understand the economic growth performance in a between and within country perspective. Controlling for the standard set of independent variables in the empirical growth literature and using different robustness checks, we find a significantly positive effect of integration on economic growth.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20814>

DUERNECKER, Georg, VEGA-REDONDO, Fernando
Social Networks and the Process of "Globalization"
EUI ECO, 2012/25

We propose a stylised dynamic model to understand the role of social networks in the phenomenon we call "globalization." This term refers to the process by which even agents who are geographically far apart come to interact, thus being able to overcome what would otherwise be a fast saturation of local opportunities. A key feature of our model is that the social network is the main channel through which agents exploit new opportunities. Therefore, only if the social network becomes global (heuristically, it "reaches far in few steps") can global interaction be steadily sustained. To shed light on the conditions under which such a transformation may, or may not, take place is the main objective of the paper. One of the main insights arising from the model is that, in order for the social network to turn global, the economy needs to display a degree of "geographical cohesion" that is neither too high (for then global opportunities simply do not arise) nor too low (then the meeting mechanism displays too little structure for the process to take off). But



if globalization does materialize, we show that it is a robust state of affairs that often arises abruptly as key parameters change. This occurs, in particular, as the rate of arrival of ideas rises, or when there is a high enough increase in the range at which the network transmits information.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24434>

DUVAL, Antoine, MOREAU, Marie-Ange (ed/s)

Towards Social Environmental Justice?

EUI LAW, 2012/02

This Working Paper is the result of a workshop held at the European University Institute in November 2010. At the heart of it lies a reflection on the potentialities of a new legal concept: social environmental justice. Building on the longstanding tradition of social justice and the more recent trend of environmental (or ecological) justice, our aim was to discuss how these two different dimensions of 'justice' overlap and could be reconciled in an all-encompassing notion. Moreover, we discussed the need for such a new concept in the light of the contemporary challenges of climate change and economic globalisation and focused especially on the concept's added value compared to the already existing notion of sustainable development. In addition to that, we explored the practical value of social environmental justice especially in the context of legal practice. This publication is a mirror of the different normative approaches (more social, more environmental, more holistic) one can adopt in dealing with problems such as climate change and globalization. Finally, it suggests different legal paths (Human rights, Private International Law, European Law) that could be taken in order to address these issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20018>

DZANKIC, Jelena

The Pros and Cons of Ius Pecuniae: Investor citizenship in comparative perspective

EUI RSCAS, 2012/14, EUDO Citizenship Observatory

The aim of this paper is to look at economic aspects of citizenship and compare states offering naturalisation to investors. By analysing different investor citizenship programs, the paper highlights the normative tension between those states that seek to maximize their economic utility and grant citizenship to investors by waiving all other naturalisation requirements, and those that uphold genuine ties with the polity as the core of citizenship by retaining them. The paper is developed as a two-level analysis of investor citizenship, starting from a global overview of facilitated access to citizenship, which is a common, yet seldom used discretionary tool of the governments. In the context of the global comparison, the paper highlights the distinction between the facilitated naturalisation for investors in countries that offer residence in the first instance (e.g., the UK, the U.S., Canada, Belgium, Australia, Singapore), and those that waive other regular naturalisation criteria (e.g., Commonwealth of Dominica and St. Christopher and Nevis). Following the global overview, the paper offers a more in-depth comparison of European countries that offer citizenship by investment while dropping other requirements, such as residence, language and knowledge of the country for these applicants.

Research for the EUDO Citizenship Observatory working papers series has been jointly supported by the European Commission grant agreement JLS/2007/IP/CA/009 and by the British Academy Research Project CITMODES (both projects co-directed by the EUI and the University of Edinburgh).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21476>



EBERL, Jakob, JUS, Darko
Evaluating Policies to Attain the Optimal Exposure to Nuclear Risk
EUI RSCAS, 2012/50, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

This paper describes how limited liability leads to risk-loving behaviour in nuclear power companies and unsafe nuclear power plants. By reviewing current regulatory regimes, we show that this issue is not being sufficiently addressed today. Therefore, we evaluate five regulatory instruments: (1) safety regulation, (2) minimum equity requirements, (3) mandatory insurance, (4) risk-sharing pools, and (5) catastrophe bonds. We conclude that none of these instruments in its pure form can be recommended. Thus, we propose a new approach that, in its core, consists of a two-stage procedure. In the first stage, capital markets assess the risk stemming from each nuclear power plant via catastrophe bonds. In the second step, the regulator uses this private risk assessment and intervenes by charging an actuarially fair premium in the form of a Pigouvian risk fee. Society ultimately acts as an explicit insurer for nuclear risk and is, on average, fairly compensated for the risk it is taking over.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23775>

EGERER, Jonas, KUNZ, Friedrich, VON HIRSCHHAUSEN, Christian
Development Scenarios for the North and Baltic Sea Grid: A welfare economic analysis
EUI RSCAS, 2012/69, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

The North and Baltic Sea Grid is one of the largest pan-European infrastructure projects raising high hopes regarding the potential of harnessing large amounts of renewable electricity, but also concerns about the implementation in largely nationally dominated regulatory regimes. The paper develops three idealtypes development scenarios and quantifies the technical-economic effects: i) the Status quo in which engagement in the North and Baltic Sea is largely nationally driven; ii) a Trade scenario dominated by bilateral contracts and point-to-point connections; and iii) a Meshed scenario of fully interconnected cables both in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, a truly pan-European infrastructure. We find that in terms of overall welfare, the meshed solution is superior; however, from a distributional perspective there are losers of such a scheme, e.g. the incumbent electricity generators in France, Germany, and Poland, and the consumers in low-price countries, e.g. Norway and Sweden. Merchant transmission financing, based on congestion rents only, does not seem to be a sustainable option to provide sufficient network capacities, and much of the investment will have to be regulated to come about. We also find strong interdependencies between offshore grid expansion and the subsequent onshore network.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24996>

FASONE, Cristina
The Struggle of the European Parliament to Participate in the New Economic Governance
EUI RSCAS, 2012/45, EUDO - European Union Democracy Observatory

This paper aims to analyse the European Parliament's position in the aftermath of the reform of the economic governance in the European Union, in particular after the adoption of the "six-pack" and the "Fiscal Compact". References are made to the involvement of the European Parliament in the decision-making process that led to the adoption of the new measures as well as to the substantive role assigned to this institution in the new regulatory framework. The paper argues that the new provisions, which actually limit the European



Parliament's "task" to the participation in the economic dialogue and in the interparliamentary co-operation, can jeopardise the effectiveness of the landmark principle of 'No taxation without parliamentary representation'.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23429>

FAWAZ, Yarine

Claiming Social Security Benefits Early to Retire Later

EUI MWP, 2012/21

This paper examines Social Security benefit claiming behavior in the US using the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) to implement a duration model. It focuses essentially on the rushing/delaying behavior of the unemployed and investigates whether older unemployed individuals lacking liquidity use Social Security benefits as a safety net in order to finance consumption during an unemployment episode. In this way, Social Security might be thought as a form of unemployment insurance allowing people to maintain their standard of living during their job search. The purpose of this paper is hence to find empirical evidence about the potential insurance function of Social Security benefits, which would provide support for integrating Unemployment Insurance with Retirement Insurance even before eligibility for Social Security (SS) benefits. I find that being unemployed and in the left tail of the income distribution strongly predicts early claiming without retiring, meaning that although people claim their Social Security benefits, these unemployed individuals want to stay within the labor force, and could use these benefits in their costly job search process.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23896>

FORONI, Claudia, MARCELLINO, Massimiliano

A Comparison of Mixed Frequency Approaches for

Modelling Euro Area Macroeconomic Variables

EUI ECO, 2012/07

Forecast models that take into account unbalanced datasets have recently attracted substantial attention. In this paper, we focus on different methods proposed so far in the literature to deal with mixed-frequency and ragged-edge datasets: bridge equations, mixed-data sampling (MIDAS), and mixed-frequency (MF) models. We discuss their performance on now- and forecasting the quarterly growth rate of Euro area GDP and its components, using a very large set of monthly indicators taken from Eurostat dataset of Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEI). We both investigate the behavior of single indicator models and combine first the forecasts within each class of models and then the information in the dataset by means of factor models, in a pseudo real-time framework. Anticipating some of the results, MIDAS without an AR component performs worse than the corresponding approach which incorporates it, and MF-VAR seems to outperform the MIDAS approach only at longer horizons. Bridge equations have overall a good performance. Pooling many indicators within each class of models is overall superior to most of the single indicator models. Pooling information with the use of factor models gives even better results, at least at short horizons. A battery of robustness checks highlights the importance of monthly information during the crisis more than in stable periods. Extending the analysis to a real-time context highlights that revisions do not influence substantially the results.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21135>



FRANCIONI, Francesco
Realism, Utopia and the Future of International Environmental Law
EUI LAW, 2012/11

In spite of its impressive development at the level of treaty law and soft law, international environmental law remains a weak and under-developed body of law. This is due especially to the persistent institutional “deficit” and lack of compulsory dispute settlement mechanisms that hamper effective monitoring and implementation of environmental standards. To overcome these limits, in a perspective that avoids wishful thinking, such as the project of an “international court for the environment”, and the hard realism of an unfettered sovereignty over the natural resources, this paper argues for a “realistic utopia” that recoups the original idea of the natural environment as a “common good”. Congruent with this idea is the re-discovery of the category of erga omnes obligations to be administered in the interest of the international community as a whole. At the normative level, this entails a re-conceptualisation of “sovereignty” in terms of responsible exercise of state powers over natural resources located in the national territory and over activities capable of impacting on the global environment, so as to make such exercise responsive and functional to the achievement of the goal of conserving the quality of the environment that sustain our life. At the institutional level this approach invites two responses: rejection of the need for reform of global institutions and reliance instead on market mechanisms of self-regulation and transnational private enforcement; or a search for reform of the institutional system of environmental governance in view of creating effective multilateral institutions that can mirror what has been done in other areas of international law, such as trade, investments and human rights. This paper argues that the two approaches are not mutually exclusive. They should be complementary because the first one can hardly work without the other.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21755>

FRANCK, Jens-Uwe, PURNHAGEN, Kai Peter
Homo Economicus, Behavioural Sciences, and Economic Regulation: On the concept of man in internal market regulation and its normative basis
EUI LAW, 2012/26

In the following paper we investigate how EU law conceptualizes the individual to whom internal market regulation is addressed. To this end, we take as an analytical point of departure a stylized information paradigm, whereby for reasons of internal market benefits, market players have to bear the burden of perceiving and processing information that is relevant in respect of an intended transaction, as well as disadvantages should they be ill-equipped to cope with this assignment. We will show that although it implemented the normative concept of a well-informed, observant and circumspect consumer, the ECJ never adopted such a stylized information paradigm. Moreover, we illustrate through various examples how the EU legislature assists market players in perceiving and processing information, and even seeks to steer their decision-making process. We reconsider whether or to what extent this should be understood as an advancement of an information paradigm or rather as a “behavioural turn.” We argue that only a differentiated approach that balances the internal market rationale with potentially conflicting rights meets the exigencies of EU law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24299>



FREYBURG, Tina

Democratic Diffusion under the Magnifying Glass: A micro perspective on the change of attitudes toward democratic governance through transnational linkages in authoritarian contexts

EUI MWP, 2012/30

Students of democratic diffusion argue that strong ties to democracies foster political transformation in non-democratic regimes. They theoretically specify a long causal chain linking the micro-phenomenon of the democratic socialization of individual agents to the macro-phenomenon of regime-type change. However, we know little about the extent to which and the conditions under which transnational linkages familiarize domestic agents with democratic rules and practices. This paper empirically scrutinizes the micro-foundation of the democratic diffusion argument by analyzing the impact of social linkage (international education) and communication linkage (foreign media) on the attitudes toward democratic governance of state officials in the stable authoritarian regime of Morocco. As the machinery of government bureaucracy is particularly relevant for democratic change. However, bureaucrats, as direct beneficiaries of the incumbent regime, usually prefer the status quo. The results challenge the democratization potential of transnational linkages. Multiple regression analyses based on original survey data produce little supporting evidence for a democratizing effect of media broadcasting and international education on the attitudes of Moroccan state officials. While it appears that study visits to democracies have no statistically significant effect, foreign media can positively shape a state official's attitude, but only in non-politicized policy fields.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24376>

GAHUNGU, Joachim, SMEERS, Yves

A Real Options Model for Electricity Capacity Expansion

EUI RSCAS, 2012/08, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

This paper proposes a real option capacity expansion model for power generation with several technologies that differ in operation and investment costs. The economy is assumed perfectly competitive and the instantaneous payoff accruing from the generation system is the instantaneous welfare defined as the usual sum of consumer and producer surplus. The computation of this welfare requires the solution of a multi-technology optimization problem and the obtained optimal function value is not additively separable in generation capacities, contrary to what is generally assumed in multi asset real option models to prove the optimality of a myopic behavior. Using the geometric Brownian motion as uncertainty driver we propose two regression models to approximate the instantaneous welfare. A first, additively separable approximation implies the optimality of myopia. The second approximation is non separable and hence forces to take myopic behavior as an assumption. Using myopia as an assumption, we propose a semianalytic method which combines Monte Carlo simulations (used to compute the value of the marginal capacity) and analytical treatment (to solve an optimal stopping problem on a regression scheme).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20620>

GARCÍA, John J., TRILLAS, Francesc

Regulatory Reform and Corporate Control in European Energy Industries

EUI RSCAS, 2012/30, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

The deregulation process in the EU electricity sector triggered strategic decisions that led to industry restructuring. This paper presents preliminary evidence of the impact of this process on investors, using



event studies and estimation techniques such as least squares and GARCH. Our findings suggest three stylized facts: 1) regulatory reform in Europe was certainly accompanied by a takeover wave, as predicted by Mitchell and Mulherin (1996); 2) mergers and acquisitions had a positive impact on the stock price of target firms, and a much lower and sometimes even a negative impact for the bidding firms; 3) the effect of takeover announcements on the returns of competitors of the merging firms depends on the degree of market power. In countries with high market power (like Spain) competitors significantly increase share returns upon takeover announcements, whereas in countries with lower market power (like England and Wales) returns do not change significantly.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22563>

GARCIA-MORAN, Eva, KUEHN, Zoe
With Strings Attached: Grandparent-provided child care, fertility, and female labour market outcomes
EUI MWP, 2012/29

Grandparents are regular providers of free child care. Similar to any other form of child care, availability of grandparent-provided child care affects fertility and labor market decisions of women positively. We find that women in Germany, residing close to parents or in-laws are more likely to have children and that as mothers they are more likely to hold a regular part- or fulltime job. However, different from any other type of child care, for individuals to enjoy grandparent-provided child care on a regular basis, residence choices must coincide with those of parents or in-laws. Thus while living close provides access to free child care, it imposes costly spatial restrictions. We find that hourly wages of mothers residing close to parents or in-laws are lower compared to those residing further away, and having relatives taking care of ones' children increases the probability of having to commute. We build a general equilibrium model of residence choice, fertility decisions, and female labor force participation that can account for the relationships between grandparent-provided child care, fertility and female labor market outcomes. We simulate our model to analyze how women's decisions on residence, fertility, and labor force participation change under distinct scenarios regarding availability of grandparent-provided child care and different family policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24303>

GAVARD, Claire
Carbon Price as Renewable Energy Support? Empirical analysis on wind power in Denmark

EUI RSCAS, 2012/19, [Loyola de Palacio Chair], Climate Policy Research Unit

Empirical analysis on wind energy in Denmark is used to quantify the impact of the various support policies in place in the last decade and infer the carbon price that would lead to the same level of deployment under the hypothesis of revenue certainty equivalence. Probit analysis on monthly data is used to test the impact of electricity price and support policies on the observation of new turbine connections to the grid. The support level is the dominant factor while the impact of the past electricity price is limited. A feed-in tariff regime significantly brings in more wind energy than a fixed premium. No difference between the impacts of a variable and a fixed premium is found. The probability of new connections as a function of the support level and the policy type is used to give an indication of the carbon price level that would support similar renewable deployment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21875>



GIANI, Leonardo
*The Handling of Insolvency within Trans-European Contractual
Networks: Legal issues and possible solutions*
EUI MWP, 2012/31

This paper tries to identify some tools which, in case of insolvency, might prove to be effective in order to take care of the specificities which characterise inter-firm contractual networks. To summarise, this paper is fundamentally an attempt to provide an answer to three general questions: What happens if one member of a trans-European contractual network files for bankruptcy? What are the shortcomings of the current regulation? How can the parties cope with these shortcomings? The analysis focuses on the European Union for three basic reasons. The first is that contractual business networks are considered one of the most diffused forms of organisation at European level and their promotion could have a positive impact on the European economy. The second basic reason is that, within the European Union, a uniform regulation of transnational insolvency directly applicable in the Member States exists (with the exception of Denmark). The existence of such a common ground allows a relatively reliable analysis of transnational insolvency. In contrast, an analysis with a wider focus would be less dependable, since the regulation of transnational insolvencies is globally based on a quite intricate pattern of unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral forms of co-operation. The third reason is that the topic seems to fit well with the long-standing and still ongoing debate about the evolution of the existing insolvency regulation and the harmonisation of insolvency law at European level. So, even if this paper does not take a *de jure condendo* approach, it might fit into the context of the above-mentioned debate.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24558>

GIOVANNETTI, Giorgia, SANFILIPPO, Marco, VELUCCHI, Margherita
The Impact of China on Manufacturing Exports of Italy and Germany
EUI RSCAS, 2012/26, Global Governance Programme-21

This paper analyses the impact of China on the export performance of Italy and Germany to their main trading partners in the OECD markets. Given a strong specialization in the manufacturing sector, these two countries are exposed to China's competition. Italy, with a productive structure based on so-called "traditional" sectors, is likely to be more vulnerable to China's competitive pressure. Using data for the period 1995-2009, this paper estimates the impact of China on Italy and Germany's market shares at a very disaggregated sector level. Results show that China has affected Italy's and Germany's market shares in different ways, especially during the post-WTO accession period, being on average more harmful for the former.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22387>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, KHALFALLAH, Haikel, PEREZ,
Yannick, RIOUS, Vincent, SAGUAN, Marcelo
*Implementing Incentive Regulation and Regulatory
Alignment with Resource Bounded Regulators*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/31, Florence School of Regulation

It is puzzling today to explain both the diversity and the rationale of regulators' practice vis-à-vis network monopolies. We argue that two fundamental characteristics should be considered when defining the most appropriate regulatory tools. First, it is the bounded endowment of regulators set by governments and legislators which determines their abilities (staff, budget, administrative powers) to implement any of the



regulatory tools. Ranked from the easiest to the most demanding to implement, these various tools are: a- cost plus, b- price/revenue cap, c- output or performance-based regulation, d- menu of contracts and e- yardstick competition. Second, the regulators also have to take into account that the network monopolies perform multiple tasks with heterogeneous regulatory characteristics (in terms of controllability, ex ante predictability and ex post observability). These characteristics of tasks determine what type of regulatory tool is more likely to better regulate each task. The regulatory tools then perform well only when they are implemented for tasks that are controllable and predictable enough. It is the kind of observability of these tasks which determines the best incentive tool to implement. Lastly, conclusions for the regulation of networks are derived. A workable regulation of network relies on a reasonable alignment of the regulatory tools with the regulatory characteristics of tasks and the regulators resource endowment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22734>

GODARD, Olivier
*Ecological Debt and Historical Responsibility
Revisited: The case of climate change*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/46, Global Governance Programme-26

In spite of its strong appeal to NGOs, to certain governments and to some scholars, the concept of an ecological debt accumulated by developed countries due to their historical responsibility deserve a serious critical assessment. The paper provides this assessment in the context of climate change. It first shows how the rhetoric of ecological debt exploits confusion between a pre-modern concept of social debt and the modern one based on the contract figure. Two components of the climate debt are examined: a presumed duty of compensation of the damage imposed by climate change and rules of sharing out of atmospheric services when developed countries are presumed to have emitted GHGs in the past in excess of their fair share. The discussion considers successively the legal and the moral viewpoint. A review of arguments shows that both concepts of ecological debt and historical responsibility disintegrate under scrutiny in the case of climate change, as ill-founded backward-looking reparative concepts as well as additional obstacles to a forward-looking agreement in which responsibilities could legitimately be differentiated according to various variables referring to current states (emissions levels, needs, capacities, etc.). The GHGs emissions that cause problems are those that have taken place since 1990.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23430>

GOTTARDI, Piero, KUBLER, Felix
*Dynamic Competitive Economies with Complete
Markets and Collateral Constraints*
EUI ECO, 2012/17

In this paper we examine the competitive equilibria of a dynamic stochastic economy with complete markets and collateral constraints. We show that, provided both the set of asset payoffs and collateral levels are sufficiently rich, the equilibrium allocations with sequential trades and collateral constraints are equivalent to those obtained in Arrow- Debreu markets subject to a series of appropriate limited pledgeability constraints. We provide sufficient conditions for equilibria to be Pareto efficient and show that when collateral is scarce equilibria are also often constrained inefficient, in the sense that imposing tighter borrowing restrictions can make everybody in the economy better off. We derive sufficient conditions for the existence of Markov



equilibria and show that they typically have finite support when there are two agents' types. The model is then tractable and its equilibria can be computed with arbitrary accuracy. We carry out on this basis a quantitative assessment of the risk sharing and efficiency properties of equilibria.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22383>

GOTTARDI, Piero, RAHI, Rohit
Risk-Sharing and Retrading in Incomplete Markets
EUI ECO, 2012/03

At a competitive equilibrium of an incomplete-markets economy agents' marginal valuations for the tradable assets are equalized ex-ante. We characterize the finest partition of the state space conditional on which this equality holds for any economy. This leads naturally to a necessary and sufficient condition on information that would lead to retrade, if such information were to become publicly available after the initial round of trade.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20016>

GRAMA, Emanuela
Impenetrable Plans and Porous Expertise: Building a socialist Bucharest, reconstructing its past (1953-1968)
EUI MWP, 2012/23

The paper analyzes the urban modernization of socialist Romania during the 1950s and 1960s with an eye to understanding the reconfiguration of professional and political alliances in the post-war socialist bloc. I argue that immediately after Stalin's death in 1953, the government started to pursue a regime of reduced dependence on the USSR in those domains that the Party held to be the most important, such as urban planning. Instead of relying on Soviet planners, Romanian officials employed architects and engineers trained during the interwar years in order to create a national network of technological expertise. This discussion sets the political framework for a better understanding of a particular enterprise that began in Bucharest in 1967. I analyze how an attempt to transform a central quarter of the city (the area defined by the Old Court and Lipscaeni Street) into a historical conservation area provoked tense arguments and wildly diverging viewpoints among architects, urban planners, and local politicians. My analysis of the 1967 debate shows that the process of constructing a socialist Bucharest was later accompanied by a parallel enterprise, that of geographically defining an old Bucharest and transforming it into an architectural conservation area. I suggest that the main goal of the latter enterprise was to offer a concentrated as well as a politically purified historical narrative of the city.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23965>

GRANADOS ZAMBRANO, Paulina
I Prefer Not to Know! Analyzing the decision of getting information about your ability
EUI ECO, 2012/04

The recognition that information is, most of the time, incomplete and imperfect is essential in understanding the nature of the formation of beliefs. To understand human behavior in the area of (academic) performance, the beliefs individuals sustain about their ability become crucial. Before performing a certain task, the agent



never knows his/her true ability. He/she only has an ex-ante notion of his/her believed ability and the truth is only revealed ex-post. Once the true ability is known and the payoffs realized, we observe different reactions that range from disappointment to happiness. The logical question is then, who would have preferred not to know the truth? This paper deals with the information acquisition decisions of individuals who face uncertainty about their own ability. At a theoretical level (Bénabou and Tirole, 2002), it has been shown that overconfident individuals (people with beliefs about themselves higher than reality) with time inconsistent preferences have more at stake when they face the decision of learning the truth about themselves than more pessimistic agents. To test this prediction, a field experiment is designed and implemented, where students face the decision of learning, or not, their true ability before performing a test. It will be shown that overconfident students indeed more often decide not to learn their true ability.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20295>

GUGUSHVILI, Alexi

Ascriptive Inequality and Life Chances in Georgia

Center for Social Sciences, Applied Social Research Programme, September 2012

Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey for the cohorts born from 1926 to 1985 in Georgia, and the linear probability models of higher educational and ISCO 1-2 occupational attainment, I find the large ascriptive inequalities of life chances, which especially intensified for those born in 1976-85. Having parents with the lower socio-economic status, living in a family with the higher number of siblings, particularly brothers, residing in deprived regions at age 15, and selecting the nonprestigious fields of studies induced by social origin, negatively and significantly associate with life prospects. Although tertiary education serves mainly as the mediator of ascriptive factors, the latter also exert a direct effect on the occupational attainment. One of the reasons why the inequalities in life chances have increased in recent decades is the growing gap between educational expansion and occupational upgrade and the resultant inflation of credentials.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25654>

GUGUSHVILI, Alexi

Material Deprivation and the Outcomes of Elections

Center for Social Sciences, Applied Social Research Programme Working Paper,
October 2012

This study shows that the district level outcomes in the 2012 parliamentary elections in Georgia are significantly associated with the mean household deprivation levels. This effect is statistically significant after controlling for the regional dummies, urbanisation level, current district's population size, the proportion of orthodox population, local ideological preferences, and the rate of turnout on the election day. The OLS models of the share of received votes in the proportional system and the logit models of the odds of victory of a party candidate in the majoritarian contest both reveal that the districts with the lowest and highest material deprivation levels were more likely to vote for the oppositional coalition. The results are robust even after excluding from the analysis two fraud-prone regions of Samtskhe-Javakheti and Kvemo Kartli.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25655>



GUGUSHVILI, Alexi
*The (Non) Reform of the Georgian Pension System,
1991-2011: A brief history and update*
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), 2012

This study reviews the factors that played a major role in the development of the old-age pension system in Georgia, 1991-2009 and identifies three main stages in this process. Fiscal constraints and international technical assistance were the main factors behind reform initiatives undertaken before 2003 and during the first attempts to change the system. Political factors and liberal economic ideology influenced the patterns of pension policy development in the period 2004-2008, while the negative economic outcomes surrounding the Russian-Georgian War and Global Financial Crisis, along with decreasing political legitimacy, are thought to be major obstacles for comprehensive pension reform at present. The main lesson drawn by this study concerning the post 2012-2013 election-cycle pension initiatives is that decisive steps should be taken based on hard evidence, rather than ideological conviction.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26384>

GUINAUDEAU, Isabelle
*The European Dilemma of Social-Democratic Parties. A Study of Debates
at National Party Conferences of the PS, SPD and Labour Party*
EUI MWP, 2012/16

While the extant literature of EU politicization has revolved around parties anchored at the margins of the political spectrum, this working paper considers the political and electoral implications of European integration for social-democratic parties, and the EU-related debates within these parties. My extensive study of speeches at the national party conferences of the British Labour Party, the French Parti Socialiste and the German Sozial-demokratische Partei Deutschlands reveals that members and leaders of each party have to contend with a tension between their perceived (country-specific) constraints and opportunities in relation to European integration. Faced with differentiated motivations—on the one hand, the perception of a strong adaptive pressure as regards social-democratic programmes; on the other, strategic responses to European integration designed to maximize electoral scores—leaders and representatives of the party minority tend to opt for different trade-offs. Among all three party organizations, EU-optimistic views tend to predominate while EU-contestation stems mainly from representatives of each party's internal opposition. Studying party internal debates thus reveals the existence of a contestation of European integration stemming from mainstream parties, carrying the potential of considerable consequences for EU-politicization and European integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23394>

HALLACK, Michelle, VAZQUEZ, Miguel
*The Impact of Who Decides the Rules for Network Use: A 'common pool'
analysis of the investment dynamics in different gas network regulatory frames*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/52, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

The liberalization of the natural gas industry has been based on the idea that infrastructure may be used by different gas owners. Different players using the same resources can give rise to 'commons dilemmas', which are defined by a conflict between individual rationality and group rationality. To avoid 'commons' inefficiencies, solutions are to establish rules that constrain the players' use of the network. In order to manage



efficiently these situations, 'common pool' agreements can be established either through external authority or by the users themselves. In gas industries both can be found in practice. Public gas regulators can play the role of external authority in some countries, whereas in some other, the infrastructure rules are designed and implemented by the users themselves through players' agreements. Based on a simple game theoretical model, we compare the economics properties of the 'EU common carriage' and the 'US contract carriage' systems in term of static and dynamic efficiency. Our analysis allows us to identify missing economic signals in the EU regulatory framework both for static and dynamic efficiency.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23928>

HANSEN, Peter Reinhard, HUANG, Zhuo
Exponential GARCH Modeling with Realized Measures of Volatility
EUI ECO, 2012/26

We introduce the Realized Exponential GARCH model that can utilize multiple realized volatility measures for the modeling of a return series. The model specifies the dynamic properties of both returns and realized measures, and is characterized by a flexible modeling of the dependence between returns and volatility. We apply the model to DJIA stocks and an exchange traded fund that tracks the S&P 500 index and find that specifications with multiple realized measures dominate those that rely on a single realized measure. The empirical analysis suggests some convenient simplifications and highlights the advantages of the new specification.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24454>

HANSEN, Peter Reinhard, LUNDE, Asger, VOEV, Valeri
Realized Beta GARCH: Multivariate GARCH model with realized measures of volatility and covolatility
EUI ECO, 2012/28

We introduce a multivariate GARCH model that incorporates realized measures of volatility and covolatility. The realized measures extract information about the current level of volatility and covolatility from high-frequency data, which is particularly useful for the modeling of return volatility during periods with rapid changes in volatility and covolatility. When applied to market returns in conjunction with returns on an individual asset, the model yields a dynamic model of the conditional regression coefficient that is known as the beta. We apply the model to a large set of assets and find the conditional betas to be far more variable than is usually found with rolling-window regressions based exclusively on daily returns. In the empirical part of the paper we examine the cross-sectional as well as the time variation of the conditional beta series during the financial crises.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25014>

HANSEN, Peter Reinhard, TIMMERMANN, Allan
Choice of Sample Split in Out-of-Sample Forecast Evaluation
EUI ECO, 2012/10

Out-of-sample tests of forecast performance depend on how a given data set is split into estimation and evaluation periods, yet no guidance exists on how to choose the split point. Empirical forecast evaluation results can therefore be difficult to interpret, particularly when several values of the split point might have been



considered. When the sample split is viewed as a choice variable, rather than being fixed ex ante, we show that very large size distortions can occur for conventional tests of predictive accuracy. Spurious rejections are most likely to occur with a short evaluation sample, while conversely the power of forecast evaluation tests is strongest with long out-of-sample periods. To deal with size distortions, we propose a test statistic that is robust to the effect of considering multiple sample split points. Empirical applications to predictability of stock returns and inflation demonstrate that out-of-sample forecast evaluation results can critically depend on how the sample split is determined.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21454>

HANSEN, Peter Reinhard, TIMMERMANN, Allan

*Equivalence Between Out-of-Sample Forecast:
Comparisons and Wald statistics*

EUI ECO, 2012/24

We establish the equivalence between a commonly used out-of-sample test of equal predictive accuracy and the difference between two Wald statistics. This equivalence greatly simplifies the computational burden of calculating recursive out-of-sample tests and evaluating their critical values. Our results shed new light on many aspects of the test and establishes certain weaknesses associated with using out-of-sample forecast comparison tests to conduct inference about nested regression models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24275>

HENRIOT, Arthur

Market Design with Wind: Managing low-predictability in intraday markets

EUI RSCAS, 2012/63, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

This paper evaluates the benefits for wind power producers to trade in the intraday electricity markets in a context of massive penetration of intermittent renewables. Using a simple analytical model we find out that there are situations when it will be costly for those producers to adjust their positions in intraday markets. A first key factor is of course the technical flexibility of the power system: if highly flexible units provide energy at very low prices in real-time there is no point in participating into intraday markets. Besides, we identify the way wind production forecast errors evolve constitutes another essential, although less obvious, key-factor. Both the value of the standard error and the correlation between forecasts errors at different gate closures will determine the strategy of the wind power producers. Policy implications of our results are the following: low liquidity in intraday markets will be unavoidable for given sets of technical parameters, it will also be inefficient in some cases to set discrete auctions in intraday markets, and compelling players to adjust their position in intraday markets will then generate additional costs.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24556>

HERNÁNDEZ I SAGRERA, Raül, KORNEEV, Oleg

*Bringing EU Migration Cooperation to the Eastern Neighbourhood:
Convergence beyond the *acquis communautaire*?*

EUI RSCAS, 2012/22

The European Union (EU) external cooperation in the migration field has been mostly developed in Eastern Europe. Indeed, the EU migration cooperation with Russia and Eastern Partnership countries has so far had



outcomes in the issue areas of readmission, visas, border management and even labour migration. Policy Tools such as readmission agreements, visa facilitation agreements, FRONTEX working arrangements and Mobility Partnerships are being implemented gradually to the whole East European countries. Some of them have even been proposed to Belarus, a country with no contractual relations with the EU. Being this the state of affairs, this paper's objectives are twofold. Theoretically, it challenges the widespread assumption in the literature that the EU only seeks to Europeanise its neighbourhood, claiming that it also promotes international norms and the conclusion of agreements with third countries. Empirically, it analyses the evolution of the adoption of the policy tools mentioned above in the whole of the Eastern Partnership countries, in order to provide an account of the EU migration cooperation in the area. Special attention is paid to the role that other international actors - namely the International Organisation for Migration - play in the EU cooperation with Eastern Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21989>

HILLION, Christophe
Cohérence et action extérieure de l'Union européenne
EUI LAW, 2012/14

This paper examines the possible contribution of the Treaty of Lisbon to improve the coherence of EU external relations. In particular, it discusses the transformation of the consistency requirement into a structural principle of the EU legal order, and critically assesses related innovations brought about by the new Treaty: e.g. the streamlining of EU external objectives, the rationalisation of the Union's institutional framework, and the generalisation of the principle of sincere cooperation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22354>

HINDMAN, Matthew
Personalization and the Future of News
EUI RSCAS, 2012/56, Global Governance Programme-29

Over the past two decades, much scholarship has theorized about how highly personalized news media might change the public sphere. But even as algorithmic content filtering has become widespread, social science research has lagged in understanding how such systems work, and how they have altered competitive dynamics between media outlets. Drawing on recent research into recommender systems, this paper examines the Netflix prize, as well as collaborative filtering algorithms deployed by Google and Yahoo. Content recommendation systems strongly advantage the very largest websites over small news outlets, with profound implications for the online news landscape.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24296>

INNERARITY, Daniel
Politics after Indignation. Possibilities and limits of direct democracy
EUI RSCAS, 2012/42, Global Governance Programme-25

The year 2011 may go down in history as the year of the indignation; this word sums up a movement that has become a widespread disaffection with politics in a new kind of protest. Is this a new version of the popular revolutionary practice? How is the relationship between the institutions and the street in a disintermediated world? Is the political mistrust an advertisement of the next crisis of democracy or another stage of their



settlement? In any case, the very idea of representation is challenged from a claim that can lead to populism in so far as it does not seem to understand the limitations of democratic self-determination and the nature of our political condition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23358>

ITÇAINA, Xabier

The Contrasting Local Perceptions of Europe: The 2009 milk strike in the French Basque country

Cahiers du Centre Emile Durkheim/Centre Emile Durkheim Working Papers, 2012/11

The dairy sector is mostly concerned with market volatility and with the transformations of European regulations. In September, 2009, more than 60,000 European dairy farmers halted or reduced milk deliveries to protest falling prices and the European Commission's plans to scrap production quotas. The strike was initiated by the European Milk Board (EMB), a new European association of milk producers' associations and unions, promoting an alternative discourse on the European and national regulations of the dairy sector. In France, among the highest rates of strikers were to be found in the Basque Country. This paper argues that the 2009 milk strike testifies the emergence of a new kind of protest, being simultaneously transnational and local. In the Basque case, the milk strike sheds light on two dimensions. First, the strike informs on the local perception of the Common agricultural policy and of European integration. Second, the strike challenged the traditional equilibrium between the two local farmers' unions (FDSEA and ELB-Confédération paysanne) by the birth of a new specialised association, the APLI (Association de producteurs de lait indépendants), related to the EMB. The protest gave birth to a public controversy where European and territorial issues appeared to be intrinsically interdependent.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23983>

JACOBY, Henry D.

Implications of Climate Science for Policy

EUI RSCAS, 2012/72, Global Governance Programme-34

Climate change presents the greatest challenge ever faced by our domestic and international institutions, and great deal of the difficulty lies in the science of the issue. Because human influence on global climate differs in important ways from other environmental threats these peculiarities set the context for discussion of what can be done to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to change that cannot be avoided. Following a brief summary of current understanding of how Earth's climate works, five ways are presented by which the science of climate impinges on attempts to construct a policy response.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25095>

JAMES, Jonathan

Peer Effects in Free School Meals: Information or stigma?

EUI MWP, 2012/11

This paper investigates peer effects in the take up of a welfare programme, free school meals, using the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) which collects data on every child attending school in England. To explore the nature of the peer effect, I examine two potential channels: stigma, and information. To disentangle these channels I first exploit the fact that in a number of schools cashless catering systems have



been implemented which remove the stigma associated with claiming the benefit; to investigate the impact of this innovation, telephone interviews were conducted with over 400 schools to ascertain whether and when such systems had been introduced. Second, I test whether information plays a role by comparing the peer effect for those who have claimed in previous years with those who have not. The results suggest the presence of stigma dampens the peer effect and information makes it larger. Information is found to be a more important part of the peer effect for those living in areas of greater deprivation and stigma is more important for those in the least deprived regions. The policy implication of this is that in areas of greater deprivation information campaigns will have a greater marginal impact than those that attempt to remove visible stigma.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22560>

JANSSEN, Tanguy, REBOURS, Yann, DESSANTE, Philippe

Tight Volume Coupling: Analytical model, adverse flow causality and potential improvements

EUI RSCAS, 2012/09, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

The European Market Coupling Company (EMCC) operates an interim tight volume coupling (ITVC) that implicitly allocates the interconnection capacities between Central West European (CWE) and Nordic (Nordpool) day-ahead electricity spot markets. Though it is to be replaced by a single price coupling in the near future, the volume coupling principle can still inspire pragmatic solutions for future challenges in other situations. In order to learn from the current experience, this paper offers elements of understanding on the interim volume coupling run by the EMCC that are not highlighted in the documents already available. In particular, a new analytical model of the tight volume coupling is developed to show that the ITVC principle would not generate any inefficiencies under three assumptions. This analysis thus offers a new perspective on the causality of adverse flow events. Furthermore, this model could be used to study other tight volume coupling mechanisms because it can be applied with minor modifications to any number of areas, other kinds of traded products or areas using a flow-based method. Learning from the ITVC experience, this paper proposes an example of improvement of the tight volume coupling method based on a stronger coordination between the numerical solvers. This improved mechanism could serve as an interim solution if a price coupling numerical solver does not provide satisfactory results because of the optimisation problem size or complexity. In this case, the proposed solution is expected to be a satisfactory implicit allocation method from both technical and governance points of view.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21296>

JOHANNESSEN, Niels

Taxing Hidden Wealth: Lessons for policy making

EUI RSCAS, 2012/25

Global Governance Programme-20

The past decade has seen several large-scale policy initiatives against offshore tax evasion and policy activity is still hectic. The present paper reviews available data sources on household wealth in offshore jurisdictions, provides an overview of recent empirical results pertaining to offshore tax evasion as well as a discussion of the implications they have for current policy discussions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22386>



JOPPERT SWENSSON, Luana F.
*Contractual Networks and the Access of Small and
Medium Enterprises to Global Value Chains*
EUI MWP, 2012/28

In the last three decades, the organisation of production has undergone major transformations, characterised by the movement from vertical integration towards de-verticalisation, with the increasing of outsourcing and internationalisation of production. Among the most important consequences of the recent re-structuring of global production organisation, we can find, on the one hand, the creation of new opportunities for developing countries to participate in the international market and obtain access to the new GVCs and, on the other, the development of new contractual practices and new models of collaboration among firms, including networks. Through a case study of the commercial aircraft industry in Brazil, this paper has, as its aims, (i) an analysis of the role of contractual networks, in particular, the contractual network of multilateral contracts, as an instrument to promote the access of developing countries' SMEs to the GVC, and increase the benefits that they can derive from it, and (ii) to examine the problems regarding the lack of the proper legal tools to regulate the different forms of inter-firm collaboration represented by contractual network.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24302>

KHOSROKHAVAR, Farhad, LADIER-FOULADI, Marie
The 2009 Presidential Election in Iran: Fair or foul?
EUI RSCAS, 2012/29, Mediterranean Programme Series

Two major ideas are interwoven in this essay. The first is that fair elections under Ahmadinejad's government in Iran were highly improbable, even almost impossible. Still, the myth of fair elections was at the root of the Green Movement. Without it, the movement that shattered the legitimacy of the Islamic Regime would have been impossible. The second major idea is based on the close scrutiny of the electoral maps, not only in 2009 but also in 2005 and the years in between. The result is baffling: not only Ahmadinejad's victory was incomprehensible in light of these data but Mousavi's score was also highly unlikely because the two other candidates' votes were disproportionately minored in order to bring about a two-pronged electoral result that nothing seemed to justify, taking into account previous elections, presidential, municipal and parliamentary.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22564>

KITZING, Lena, SCHRÖDER, Sascha T.
*Regulating Future Offshore Grids: Economic impact analysis
on wind parks and transmission system operators*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/65, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

The increasing development of offshore wind parks in the European offshore territory may lead to meshed offshore grids in which each wind park might be connected to several countries. Such offshore grids could be subject to various regulatory regimes, depending on the degree of cooperation between the respective countries. This study focuses on how investors in wind parks and transmission systems are affected by the choice of regulatory regime in offshore grids with one to four countries connected. In order to capture the uncertainties related to the exposure to market prices as well as risks related to line failures, we develop a stochastic model for an exemplary wind park and offshore grid. This yields the real option values of operational flexibility from additional connections. Simulation results show that the choice of regulatory



regime, including market access and pricing rules, can have a significant impact on the value of a wind park and on the value of the interconnection capacity in the offshore grid. The impact can both be positive and negative, implying a complex incentive structure for the involved actors. If contrary effects are not reflected in the remuneration level of a wind park, for example in the price premium level, investment incentives could either be diminished or the wind park could incur windfall profits. Both cases are socio-economically suboptimal as they may pose additional cost to the system. Policy makers should consider these findings when designing the regulatory regime and level of support in an offshore grid in order to maintain an effective and efficient development of offshore wind in Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24679>

KOCHAROV, Anna (ed/s)

Another Legal Monster? An EUI debate on the fiscal compact treaty

EUI LAW, 2012/09

On 1 February 2012, member states of the European Union minus the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic agreed on the text of the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union (the Fiscal Compact Treaty or FCT), subsequently signed on 2 March 2012. The new international treaty poses a number of questions on compatibility with EU law, implications for the Union legal system, institutional balance, national sovereignty and democratic accountability. The EUI debate on the FCT addressed some of these issues.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21496>

LESSIG, Lawrence

Institutional Corruptions

EUI RSCAS, 2012/68, Global Governance Programme-33

The concept of “institutional corruption” as developed by Professor Dennis Thompson is a critically important way to understand the failings of a modern democratic state. In this paper, Professor Lessig advances one way to simplify the analysis of “institutional corruption,” through the introduction of the idea of improper institutional dependence. That conception of institutional corruption explains the corruption of the United States Congress.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24995>

LUQUE, Jaime, MORELLI, Massimo, TAVARES, José

A Volatility-based Theory of Fiscal Union Formation

EUI RSCAS, 2012/21, Global Governance Programme-17

In a setting where heterogeneous jurisdictions share a common policy, an increase in volatility breaks unanimous support for the status-quo and may prompt a subset of jurisdictions to favor either deepening the agreement through a fiscal union, or revert to autarky. A reassignment of political weights in the fiscal union may restore unanimous support for the common policy. We show how the bargaining space depends on relative country income, size, and cross country correlation of shocks. Finally, we discuss the future of a common currency in Europe and the different emphasis member countries have put on the choice of fiscal federalism versus autarky.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21988>



LYNCH, Frances M. B., GUIRAO, Fernando
The Implicit Theory of Historical Change in the Work of Alan S. Milward
EUI HEC, 2012/01

Alan S. Milward was an economic historian who developed an implicit theory of historical change. His interpretation which was neither liberal nor Marxist posited that social, political, and economic change, for it to be sustainable, had to be a gradual process rather than one resulting from a sudden, cataclysmic revolutionary event occurring in one sector of the economy or society. Benign change depended much less on natural resource endowment or technological developments than on the ability of state institutions to respond to changing political demands from within each society. State bureaucracies were fundamental to formulating those political demands and advising politicians of ways to meet them. Since each society was different there was no single model of development to be adopted or which could be imposed successfully by one nation-state on others, either through force or through foreign aid programs. Nor could development be promoted simply by copying the model of a more successful economy. Each nation-state had to find its own response to the political demands arising from within its society. Integration occurred when a number of nation-states shared similar political objectives which they could not meet individually but could meet collectively. It was not simply the result of their increasing interdependence. It was how and whether nation-states responded to these domestic demands which determined the nature of historical change.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20154>

MA, Ching-to Albert, MAK, Henry Y.
*Information Disclosure and the Equivalence of
Prospective Payment and Cost Reimbursement*
EUI MWP, 2012/22

A health care provider chooses medical service quality and cost-reduction effort. Both choices are non-contractible. An insurer observes both quality and cost effort, and may credibly disclose them to consumers. In prospective payment, the insurer fully discloses care quality, and sets a prospective payment price. In cost reimbursement, the insurer discloses a value index, a weighted average of quality and cost effort, and pays a margin above cost. The first-best quality and cost effort can be implemented by prospective payment and by cost reimbursement.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23897>

MAHER, Richard
*The Covert War against Iran's Nuclear Program: An
effective counterproliferation strategy?*
EUI MWP, 2012/17

For nearly a decade the United States and some of its key allies have sought to disrupt, delay, and potentially reverse Iran's nuclear program through diplomatic pressure, economic sanctions, and veiled threats of military attack, all with little or no success. As Iran inches closer to acquiring a nuclear weapons capability, the United States and Israel have embarked on a bolder and far riskier strategy of covert action to thwart Iran's nuclear progress, which has included assassinating Iranian nuclear scientists, infiltrating and sabotaging procurements networks on which Iran relies for parts and equipment for its nuclear program, and unleashing cyber attacks against Iran's nuclear infrastructure. Despite the increased prominence of covert counterproliferation efforts against Iran, there has been little effort by scholars and other observers to



evaluate their effectiveness. While the goal of covert action has been to provide more time for diplomacy and economic sanctions to work—rather than to permanently cripple Iran’s nuclear program—covert action has become increasingly ineffective, self-defeating, and counterproductive. Contrary to its advocates’ claims, it will make diplomacy and a future compromise more difficult by reinforcing mutual suspicions, hostility, and antagonisms between Washington and Tehran.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23395>

MALTHANER, Stefan

Dynamics of Radicalisation in the Relationship between Militant Islamist Groups and their Constituencies: The case of al-Jamaa al-Islamiyya in Egypt, 1986-1998

EUI MWP, 2012/09

Research on political violence has increasingly adopted relational approaches to analysing processes of radicalisation and escalation, focusing mainly on interactions between protest movements and the police, and the effects of repressive state policies. Drawing on an analysis of the Egyptian militant Islamist group al-Jamaa al-Islamiyya between 1986 and 1998, this paper argues that, beyond this dyadic relationship, in order to expand our understanding of violent processes, we have to take into account interactions between militant groups and their constituencies, that is, their supportive social environment. Thereby, two basic mechanisms of escalation and radicalisation can be identified in the case of al-Jamaa al-Islamiyya. Firstly, the militants’ agenda of transforming the Muslim community’s social and cultural order (fighting moral corruption in society) caused resentment and triggered a cycle of rejection and radicalisation, culminating in attempts to impose norms of moral conduct by force. Secondly, the weakening of support during the violent insurgency triggered a dynamic of social isolation and radicalisation, including a violent struggle over controlling the population, in which the militants reacted to the withdrawal of support by trying to coerce and terrorise local communities into compliance and non-collaboration with their enemy. Interactions between militant groups and their social environment, thereby, are closely intertwined with the dynamics of state-repression and resistance, forming a triangular relationship that shapes the trajectory of the processes of political violence.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22534>

MARCELLINO, Massimiliano, RYCHALOVSKA, Yuliya

An Estimated DSGE Model of a Small Open Economy within the Monetary Union: Forecasting and structural analysis

EUI RSCAS, 2012/34, Pierre Werner Chair Programme on Monetary Union

In this paper we lay out a two-region DSGE model of an open economy within the European Monetary Union. The model, which is built in the New Keynesian tradition, contains real and nominal rigidities such as habit formation in consumption, price and wage stickiness as well as rich stochastic structure. The framework also incorporates the theory of unemployment as in Gali et al. (2011), small open economy aspects and a nominal interest rate that is set exogenously by the area-wide monetary authority. As an illustration, the model is estimated on Luxembourgish data. We evaluate the properties of the estimated model and assess its forecasting performance relative to reduced form models such as VARs. In addition, we study the empirical validity of the DSGE model restrictions by applying a DSGE-VAR approach. Finally, the estimated model is used to analyze the sources of macroeconomic fluctuations and examine the responses of the economy to structural shocks.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22777>



MARKOVITS, Daniel

A Problem Concerning Proportional Representation: Constitutional politics and the crisis of democratic legitimacy

EUI RSCAS, 2012/55, Global Governance Programme-28

Proportional representation is often thought a democratic ideal. But whatever proportional representation's virtues in ordinary politics, it is poorly suited to sustaining democratic legitimacy in what might, speaking loosely, be called constitutional politics. Proportional representation may fairly balance citizens' views concerning incremental policy innovation. But proportional representation succeeds less well at uniting individual citizens' wills into a sovereign decision concerning the basic structure of the social contract. This is not just an abstract problem. Many of the world's most mature democracies (including especially in Europe) face constitutional choices in this loose sense—choices concerning the scope and character of their political orders. At the same time, citizens of the mature democracies are losing confidence in the democratic practices and institutions through which these and other constitutional decisions must inevitably be made. The mismatch between proportional representation and constitutional politics contributes to the current crisis of democratic legitimacy in Europe and, surprisingly, also in the United States. European democracies' explicit embrace of proportional representation makes it natural for the argument to take up the European case. The American case is included in part for its own sake, as the nature and even the existence of an American drift towards de facto proportional representation is not widely appreciated. The American case is also included because it might introduce novel ideas to this Working Paper Series' European audience, which will naturally have attended only casually to recent American developments.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24096>

MARTIN, Ralf, MUULS, Mirabelle,

DE PREUX, Laure B., WAGNER, Ulrich J.

Industry Compensation under Relocation Risk: A Firm-level analysis of the EU emissions trading scheme

EUI RSCAS, 2012/37, Climate Policy Research Unit

When industry compensation is offered to prevent relocation of regulated firms, efficiency requires that payments be distributed across firms so as to equalize marginal relocation probabilities, weighted by the damage caused by relocation. We formalize this fundamental economic logic and apply it to analyze industry compensation rules proposed under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme, which allocate permits for free to carbon and trade intensive industries. We estimate that this practice will result in overcompensation in the order of €6.7 billion every year. Efficient allocation would reduce the aggregate risk of job loss by two thirds without increasing aggregate compensation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23355>

MARTORANO, Bruno, SANFILIPPO, Marco

Innovative Features in Conditional Cash Transfers: The impact evaluation of Chile Solidario on households and children

UNICEF Innocenti Working Paper, 2012/03

Social protection represents an important tool to mitigate poverty and to promote adequate living standards and conditions. In Latin America social protection has largely taken the form of large scale implementation of conditional cash transfers (CCTs). These transfers have proven successful in combating poverty and



inequality across the continent, while facilitating empowerment by increasing access to services and supporting investment in education, health and nutrition. Chile Solidario is an avant garde CCT in the Latin American context, introducing innovative features which are aimed at specifically addressing the multidimensional nature of poverty, considered not only as a consequence of the lack of income, but also as a result of low levels of human and social capital, and the vulnerability of a household to shocks.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21615>

MCMAHON, Simon
*North African Migration and Europe's Contextual Mediterranean
Border in Light of the Lampedusa Migrant Crisis of 2011*
EUI SPS, 2012/07

In the opening months of 2011 thousands of migrants arrived on the small Italian island of Lampedusa. In their responses, national governments in Europe appeared to self-interestedly close their national borders, rather than establish a common protection of the Mediterranean border to 'Fortress Europe'. Different border controls appeared in Lampedusa, the Italian peninsula and the Franco-Italian border. This paper examines this case and asks why controls arose in different times and places in Southern Europe. The border is conceptualised as a process of differentiation tied to politically contingent decision making processes in which Italian, French and European actors attempted to define the nature of the flows and the responses to take within the structural framework of the EU's border regime. The analysis illustrates the political dynamics by which migration through Europe's Southern border can be regulated and controlled in contextually contingent locations.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24754>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, PATTERSON, Dennis
From the Nation State to the Market: The evolution of EU private law
EUI LAW, 2012/15, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-02)

The State exists to deliver security and welfare to citizens. One of the principal functions of the State is to enhance welfare through the production of legal regimes. Law contributes to welfare in many ways, one of which is in its contacts with markets. In this chapter, we trace the evolution of the role of law in the private sphere, with special attention to EU law. Our thesis is that the State is in a process of evolution from a Nation State to a Market State. Looking at private law confirms this evolution.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007–2013) / ERC Grant Agreement n. [269722].

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22415>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, REICH, Norbert
*The Commission Proposal for a "Regulation on a Common
European Sales Law (CESL)": Too broad or not broad enough?*
EUI LAW, 2012/04, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-03)

The paper which was commissioned by the Austrian Ministry of Consumer Affairs but written under the exclusive responsibility of the authors consists of three parts: The first part written jointly by the authors gives an analysis of the so-called "chapeau" of the Commission proposal on a Regulation (EU) for a "Common

European Sales Law” (CESL), published as COM (2011) 635 final of 11.10.2011. The chapeau, that is the legal instrument putting into effect the eventual CESL, concerns such fundamental questions as legal basis, namely Art. 114 TFEU on the internal market, importance of the subsidiarity and proportionality principles, personal, territorial and substantive scope of the proposal, the mechanism of “opting-in” in cross-border B2C (business to consumer) transactions, its relation to the “acquis”, in particular the recently adopted “Consumer Rights Directive” (CRD) 2011/83/EU of 25.10.2011, to existing Member State law under conflict-of-law provisions of Art. 6 on consumer protection of Regulation (EU) 593/2008, and to options left to them. The second part, written by Hans Micklitz, analyses the substantive provisions of the so-called Annex I, namely the text of the CESL itself which with some modifications took over over the results of the EU expert group on a “feasibility study on an optional instrument” of 3.5.2011. It is concerned with B2C provisions on so-called “off-premises” and distance contracts with respect to information obligations of traders and withdrawal rights of consumers which are particularly relevant in ecommerce. Also the new proposals on unfair terms are discussed which go beyond the existing acquis of Dir. 93/13/EEC. The third part, written by Norbert Reich, is concerned with provisions on consumer sales and related service transactions, also based on the feasibility study with an extension to “digital content”. Some of them go beyond the existing acquis of Dir. 99/44/EC, while the concept of “related service contracts” remains rather obscure and controversial. The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007–2013) / ERC Grant Agreement n. [269722]. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20485>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang, SVETIEV, Yane (ed/s)
A Self-Sufficient European Private Law – A Viable Concept?
EUI LAW, 2012/31, European Regulatory Private Law Project (ERPL-01)

This working paper collects the contributions to the first external workshop within the ERPL project that took place on 4 and 5 May 2012 at the EUI. The workshop aimed to clarify the key parameters to be used for analysing the claimed transformation process of European Private Law from ‘Autonomy to Functionalism in Competition and Regulation’. Apart from the papers describing the features of the transformation process, separate sessions examined the four parameters (or possible scenarios) around which the project is conceptualised, (1) conflict and resistance, (2) substitution and intrusion, (3) hybridization and (4) convergence. These parameters were examined from a theoretical perspective, but also for their more specific implications for the project design and for testing the hypothesis of the emergence of a self-sufficient or self-standing European Private Law. Apart from the presentation of the project members’ research, contributions from eminent scholars in European private law provided an outsider’s view on the parameters. Finally, the working paper also includes some of the comments offered at a round table that critically examined the project design.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007–2013) / ERC Grant Agreement n. [269722]. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24534>



MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang
*Do Consumers and Businesses Need a New Architecture
of Consumer Law? A thought-provoking impulse*
EUI LAW, 2012/23

The paper is a translation of the Gutachten prepared for the 69. Deutschen Juristentag to be held in September 2012. It pleads for a separate consumer law code outside private law codifications. The benchmarks are: rethinking the concept of the consumer (the vulnerable consumer and the consumer/customer), focussing beyond traditional consumer law on internet sales and on consumer services (telecom, energy, transport, financial services), integrating and developing a consistent approach to consumer law enforcement via individual and collective action, via ADR, courts and administrative bodies. The solution is seen in a movable system (bewegliches System) that allows for connecting substantive rights and remedies to the different concepts of consumers, vulnerable, confident and responsible.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23275>

MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang
*The Expulsion of the Concept of Protection from the Consumer Law and
the Return of Social Elements in the Civil Law: A bittersweet polemic*
EUI LAW, 2012/03

Consumer law started in the 1960s and 1970s as consumer protection law, meant to compensate for the risks and deficiencies of the consumption society which led to an enormous increase. The target of the first generation of national consumer law were the weak consumers, those who could not cope with the increased choice and the resulting risks. The argument here presented is that the European Union by taking over consumer legislation gradually but steadily changed the outlook, from consumer protection law into consumer law. The weak consumer is not the one who is needed for the completion of the Internal Market. This is the famous average consumer which governs today's normative design of the consumer law making and enforcement. However, the shift in paradigm does not set aside the need to strive for legal rules that cover the weakest in the society.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20374>

MORALES-ESPAÑA, German, GARCÍA-GONZÁLEZ, Javier, RAMOS, Andrés
*Impact on Reserves and Energy Delivery of Current
UC-based Market-Clearing Formulations*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/57, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Reserves are playing each time a more important role due to the massive penetration of renewable energy sources nowadays. Operating reserves must be used for unforeseen events. All predictable events must be directly considered in the scheduling stage otherwise there will be an inefficient and unnecessary use of reserves that increases system operation costs and can even endanger the power system security. This paper presents a qualitative assessment of some widely used implicit assumptions in Unit Commitment (UC)-based Market-Clearing (MC) formulations. We show evidence of the impact on reserves and system security due to considering the use of energy blocks in the MC. In addition to this, we present the consequences on



the reserve deployment due to the underlying accepted assumptions in UC-based MC formulations. Finally, we give some recommendations which must be incorporated in UC-based MC formulations in order to schedule and use the operating reserves efficiently.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24536>

MORATTI, Sofia

*The Englaro Case: Withdrawal of treatment in Italy
from a patient in a permanent vegetative state*

EUI MWP, 2012/04

In 2009, the international media reported the case of Eluana Englaro, a 38-year-old woman in a Permanent Vegetative State (PVS) who died following the withdrawal of her feeding tube. By the time of her death, she had been unconscious for 17 years. For many years, her father had been seeking permission to allow her to die. His request was rejected by the courts several times and on different grounds, until the Italian Supreme Court finally granted him his wish. The case caused considerable political turmoil. The Government, the President, the Constitutional Court and the European Court of Human Rights all became involved. This paper gives an account of the history of the case, enriched by personal comments from the people directly involved and a memoir by Eluana's father.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21757>

NETŠUNAJEV, Aleksei

*Reaction to Technology Shocks in Markov-Switchings
Structural VARs: Identification via heteroskedasticity*

EUI ECO, 2012/13

The paper reconsiders the conflicting results in the debate connected to the effects of technology shocks on hours worked in the bivariate system. Given major dissatisfaction with the just-identifying long-run restrictions, I analyze whether the restrictions used in the literature are consistent with the data. Modeling volatility of shocks using Markov switching structure allows to obtain additional identifying information and perform tests of the restrictions that were just-identifying in classical structural vector autoregression analysis. Using four datasets where hours worked are modeled differently, I find that the standard restriction, identifying the technology shocks as the only sources of variation in labor productivity, has major support by the data. Taking into account important low frequency movements in the hours worked series yields a result consistent with the recent findings: hours decline in response to a positive technology shock. I also show that the use of a standard Hodrick-Prescott filter may be problematic in the context.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21475>

NICHOLS, Austin, REHM, Philipp

*Trends in Income Inequality, Intertemporal Variability,
and Mobility Risk in Thirty Countries*

EUI MWP, 2012/07

We apply a novel decomposition of panel data on individual incomes in 30 countries and find the US is exceptional in its increases of income risk over the last decades. Income risk is decomposed into long-run inequality, intertemporal variability around individual-specific growth rates (volatility), and variation in



individual-specific growth rates (mobility risk) using a decomposable generalized entropy measure. We also measure the degree to which the government tax and transfer system lowers longrun inequality, intertemporal variation, and mobility risk, and again the US is exceptional, with the tax and transfer system lowering the risk of net income less in the US than in other developed countries we examine. We further find that growth rates are positively associated with long-run mean incomes in most countries, implying growth tends not to be pro-poor, and that volatility tends to be higher for those with higher long-run mean incomes, so that form of risk may be progressively distributed.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22384>

PANAGIOTOU, Ritsa
*The Impact of the Economic Crisis on the Western
Balkans and their EU Accession Prospects*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/64

The European Union's enlargement towards the Western Balkans may be facing its most difficult challenge since its launch in Zagreb in 2000. The prospect of Balkan enlargement has been hard-hit by the deterioration of the European economy, and particularly the Greek sovereign debt crisis. The countries of the region have been deeply affected by the shock waves emanating from the Greek and eurozone crises: the negative repercussions include a deterioration of their economies, their prospects for growth, their capacity for reform, their social, political and institutional structures, and their ability to fulfill the accession criteria. Crucially, the EU's hitherto undisputable symbolic role as an "anchor" of stability, as a one-way path to prosperity and as a goal to be aspired to, may be losing its credibility and appeal for some of these countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24557>

PAPPAS, Takis S.
*Populism Emergent: A framework for analyzing
its contexts, mechanics, and outcomes*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/01, EUDO - European Union Democracy Observatory

This paper, based on cross-regional empirical research, provides an integrated analytical framework for understanding the emergence of populism in seemingly different political contexts in both Europe (including Greece, France and the Netherlands) and Latin America (including Peru and Venezuela). It is found that, given an appropriate context, political leadership is the most important factor for setting in motion a number of interdependent causal mechanisms that may produce populism. Those mechanisms include the politicization of social resentment, the formation of new cleavage lines, and intense polarization. When successfully emergent, populism's first and foremost outcome is the creation of new parties, or movements, of a distinctly personalist appeal. The causal explanation proposed in this paper is both parsimonious and credible. It also points to specific research themes related to successfully emergent populism.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20114>

PAPPAS, Takis S.
*The Outbreak of Civil War in Greece: Strategic leadership,
brinkmanship, and deterrence failure*
EUI SPS, 2012/02



This article argues against two firmly-established ideas about the 1944 communist insurgency that led to the outbreak of civil war in postliberation Greece: (a) blame attribution to predominantly one actor, who, depending on each author's ideological perspective, is either the Greek Communists or the British, and (b) outcome inevitability. Instead, the present analysis brings to the fore a set of no less than five distinct actors including, besides the original two, Prime Minister George Papandreou; Greece's traditional political class; and the Greek monarch. Based primarily on the close reading of original documents, such as the personal accounts left behind by the protagonists of the civil war drama, and using causal inferences derived from counterfactual logic, this analysis shows that the Greek civil war would have been an inevitable outcome only if there were on the scene just two actors, the British and the Communists, directly confronting each other. Since however that was not the case, it is shown that Papandreou could have prevented civil war had he succeeded in both forging strategic alliances with the traditional political elites and embracing republicanism. His failure to implement either goal offers a novel interpretation of the Greek civil war, which also emphasizes the need for bringing leadership back into the study of civil war and other contentious politics phenomena. This is expected to foster our thinking about the dynamics leading to civil war outbreaks at the crucial meso-level, while also alerting us to the fact that civil wars are rarely inevitable and that they can be prevented by strategic leadership action.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20134>

PASKALEV, Vesco

Portrait of the EU as a Rational Man: Collective reason and democratic deficit

EUI LAW, 2012/19

In the present paper I take a critical view on the well-known discursive dilemma which captures the difference between governance by collective reasoning or governance responsive to majoritarian will. Then I suggest the republican concept of collective reason as a new perspective for study of EU and analyse the European Union as an example of a system which collectivises reason. From such perspective the notorious democratic deficit is explainable as the contradiction between collective reason and popular will. This problem brings home the conclusion that neither collectivising reason nor responsiveness to majority will alone can fully satisfy our normative demands. Thus, I claim that it is necessary to find a way out of the dilemma by a decision-making process that can bring about the two solutions in the same time. I suggest that in polities where people (as individuals) identify with the people (as a group) the gap is closed by a stepwise process of deliberation in the public sphere. Paneuropean deliberation is possible solution for Europe but in practice is obstructed by the competition from the spontaneous deliberation in the existing national public spheres. The latter are more robust, so they close the rationality gaps faster at national level; national public opinions tend to polarise and defend a 'national' interest against further deliberative challenges. I argue that the notion of competition is useful to explain why despite the development of the common democratic institutions at EU level and the emergence of weak European public, the deficit is bound to persist.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22799>

PASKALEV, Vesco

Taking Reasoning Seriously: The role of courts in enforcing argumentative rationality

EUI LAW, 2012/16

The regulation of new technologies, as well as many other areas of our increasingly complex and interdependent societies, involves high uncertainty which grants broad epistemic discretion to the usually unelected regulators.



This raises increasing concerns in the public law theory which traditionally requires all authoritative acts to be justified on the basis of certain principles mandated by the legislator (or in other words to be non-arbitrary). Political authorities respond to this challenge by the so-called science-based regulation however this approach in practice makes them defer to the advice of obscure and even less legitimate scientific bodies. Worse still, the courts are considered incompetent to review the scientific basis of such decisions and they fail in their duties in their own turn. In this paper I propose a way out of the latter problem, which was exemplified at least once in the well-known Pfizer case of the General Court of the EU. On my reading of the case, the Court reviewed the validity (but not the soundness) of the reasoning of the EU institutions in order to determine whether they had strayed away from the received expert advice arbitrarily. This rigorous review gives the authorities the flexibility necessary in cases of uncertainty yet it held them to a very strict standard of reasoning not to allow them to act arbitrarily. Beyond the particular issue, the case shows that the traditional duty to give reasons, if taken seriously, can constrain epistemic discretion and on the other hand can allow the courts to review complex scientific issues without second guessing the political authorities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22561>

PAVLAKOS, George

Legal Obligation in the Global Context: Some remarks on the boundaries and allegiances among persons beyond the state

EUI RSCAS, 2012/16, Global Governance Programme-14

The intensity of Globalisation has put under pressure the link between legal obligation and state institutions, which up to recently had been assumed to enjoy the status of an analytic truth. That said, there exists little agreement on how and to what extent the link has been broken, what can repair it, or whether reparation is possible, let alone desirable. Moving beyond the two dominant theories of political obligation, the political and the instrumental, the paper attempts to make a fresh start for reconstructing the content and scope of legal obligation in the global context. In doing so, it introduces a constraint which rests on a qualified notion of coercion, one that is capable of illustrating the grounding of obligations on the moral status of persons (Normative Conception of Coercion). Contrary to the political view it will be argued that state institutions are not necessarily included in the grounding of legal obligation. Contrary to instrumentalism, not all contexts of institutional interaction will be deemed otiose.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21758>

PAVONI, Riccardo

Sovereign Immunity and the Enforcement of International Cultural Property Law

EUI LAW, 2012/30

The present paper examines the intersection of the law of State immunity and cultural property issues. The primary interest in undertaking this investigation lies in the fact that, while immunity from seizure and other measures of constraint aims to protect and further the cultural and educational function of State cultural heritage property, immunity from jurisdiction (understood *stricto sensu* as immunity from suit) may bar legitimate restitution claims brought by individuals who have been unlawfully dispossessed of cultural objects. Therefore, a clear-cut and comprehensive solution to the problems raised by the expanding litigation in this area is not forthcoming. Customary and treaty obligations in the field of cultural heritage, such as the duty to return stolen cultural objects, are inconclusive in that regard and stand in the background as the reference materials guiding the analysis. What seems most needed is instead a wide-ranging balancing



exercise that takes into account all of the values, interests and circumstances at stake in art-and-immunity cases. Obviously, this assumes that State immunity for *jure imperii* acts, such as the expropriation of property in times of armed conflict, should not be regarded as a dogma of contemporary international law. On the contrary, it is submitted that factors such as the alternative remedies available to dispossessed individuals or the commission of egregious breaches of human rights by the defendant State may well have a bearing on the enjoyment of sovereign immunity.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24554>

PEETERS, Marga, SABRI, Nidal R.
International Financial Integration of South-Mediterranean Economies: A bird's-eye view
EUI RSCAS, 2012/33, Mediterranean Programme

Should South-Mediterranean economies continue their financial integration in the world economy, considering their current stance and in view of the experiences of developed economies with the global financial crisis? The economies of the North-African rim, that is Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt have become more exposed to the global economy during the decades 1990s and 2000s. The same holds to some extent for the Middle Eastern economies Palestine and Syria, while Jordan and Lebanon have become very open economies. In light of the unprecedented developments in the financial sectors of developed economies in the years 2008-2009 and in view of the current political Arab upheaval, this paper reviews the pros and cons of financial integration. It analyses financial integration indicators, as well as financial stability, and compares the South-Mediterranean region with other regions worldwide. In the global perspective of other regions worldwide, this group of South-Mediterranean economies is unique. From this study follows that most countries of this group have high cross-border bank assets in combination with limited bank liabilities, high inflows of FDI and remittances and relatively high outflows of remittances. Apart from their low degree of cross-border bank indebtedness, they are more financially integrated in the world economy in comparison with Asia, the CIS, Latin-America and the Sub-Sahara. The relatively low degree of trade and financial integration in the region and world economy sheltered these economies to a large extent from the negative external shocks during the global financial crisis of 2008-09. At the same time, the South-Mediterranean region has foregone the economic dividend that developed regions worldwide reaped thanks to growing financial sectors. At the moment of the writing of this paper, that is 2012, so after the global crisis and after or during the upheavals or revolutions in some countries, these South-Mediterranean economies are at a crossroad. This paper studies the status quo, the achievements of the last years and sheds light on the pros and cons of further financial integration, regionally or worldwide.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22776>

PELTONEN, Hannes
The International Community and Global Governance of Human Security
EUI SPS, 2012/01

This paper addresses the global governance of human security and particularly its provision across borders. It argues that the responsibility to protect (R2P) framework is part of global governance. Of special interest to this paper is the role the international community plays within the global governance of human security. The international community is assigned a collective responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity that becomes activated when an individual state fails in its primary, individual responsibility to protect. Moreover, the international community is assigned an



on-going preventative responsibility. In a sense the international community is a “governor” of sorts. Yet, the R2P framework is unclear in its conceptualization of the international community. Evidently within the R2P framework the international community is not a world government, a formal international organization, or necessarily synonymous with the society of states. Yet, existing alternative conceptualizations of “international community” are unhelpful. Hence the paper offers a novel suggestion: the international community as “potentiality.” The concept refers to the possibility of forming a configuration of actors and networks for the purposes of solving global governance issues. My proposal captures both how the international community is in flux and ad hoc, and how one can see some permanence in the international community “governing” without being a government.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20002>

PENCA, Jerneja, DE ANDRADE CORRÊA, Fabiano (ed/s)

The Dominance of Climate Change in Environmental Law: Taking stock for Rio+20

EUI RSCAS, 2012/67, Global Governance Programme-32

The collection of working papers is a result of a conference, which aimed to consider the notion that the phenomenon of climate change has developed into a separate and overriding policy objective in the broader framework of environmental and sustainability issues. The papers reflect on the extent to which this perception is accurate, the effects of such a development and possible governance responses.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24994>

PERRY, Adam

Acceptance and Social Rules

EUI MWP, 2012/10

One of HLA Hart’s main contributions to jurisprudence is his theory of social rules. Hart claimed that a social rule has an external, behavioural aspect, and an internal, attitudinal aspect. However, Hart’s description of the internal aspect of social rules left much to be desired. Drawing on recent work in the philosophy of action, I argue that the internal aspect of social rules is best thought of as the widespread ‘acceptance’ that an action should be performed. The technical notion of acceptance I rely on is related to Hart’s own understanding of acceptance, but the two differ in several important respects.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22554>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich (ed/s)

Multilevel Governance of Interdependent Public Goods: Theories, rules and institutions for the central policy challenge in the 21st Century

EUI RSCAS, 2012/23, Global Governance Programme-18

This publication includes papers of an interdisciplinary conference in 2011 analysing multilevel governance problems of the international trading, environmental, development and rule-of-law systems as interdependent ‘aggregate public goods’. It begins with policy-oriented analyses from leading practitioners on the ‘gap between theory and practice’ in multilevel governance. The analyses of the ‘collective action problems’ are supplemented by case-studies on the world trading, environmental, development and related rule-of-law systems. Apart from assessing existing multilevel governance arrangements (such as the G20



meetings), the conference papers explore alternative strategies for rendering multilevel governance more effective, for instance by promoting public-private partnerships, empowering private actors through stronger cosmopolitan rights, enhancing legal-judicial accountability of governments and by promoting overall coherence through transnational rule-of-law systems. The papers explore emerging principles for multilevel political governance (like ‘responsible sovereignty’, unilateral protection of ‘common concerns’) as well as new forms of multilevel judicial governance strengthening transnational rule-of-law in international trade, investment and environmental regulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22275>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
*Constitutional Problems of Multilevel Judicial Governance
in Trade and Investment Regulation*
EUI LAW, 2012/08

This lecture, delivered at Copenhagen Business School on 18 November 2011, examines the legal and constitutional methodologies underlying private commercial arbitration, national, regional and worldwide adjudication in trade and investment regulation with a particular focus on ‘multilevel judicial governance’ inside the European Union (EU) relating to international agreements concluded by the EU and/or its member states. It explains the need for methodological legal constitutionalism in terms of theories of justice and human rights and emphasizes the customary law requirement of interpreting treaties, and settling disputes, ‘in conformity with principles of justice’, human rights and fundamental freedoms. Due to the ‘dual nature’ of modern legal systems as positive law including ‘principles of justice’, judges and ‘courts of justice’ must define their ‘constitutional functions’ of ‘administering justice’ with due regard to procedural and substantive human rights and other ‘principles of justice’. The particular context of European and international economic law (IEL) calls for interpreting the 5 competing conceptions of IEL not only in terms of (1) Westphalian conceptions of ‘public international law among sovereign states’, (2) ‘global administrative law’, (3) multilevel economic regulation and (4) international commercial and ‘conflicts law’, but also as part of (5) multilevel constitutional rules based on respect for legitimate ‘constitutional pluralism’ aimed at protecting transnational rule of law for the benefit of citizens. Arguably, both human rights and the ‘rule of law’ requirements of EU law justify ‘cosmopolitan conceptions’ of IEL protecting transnational rule of law and limiting arbitrary violations of EU law and IEL by EU institutions and member states.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21435>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
*Human Rights and International Economic Law: Common
constitutional challenges and changing structures*
EUI LAW, 2012/07

This contribution is based on my lecture at the SIDI XVI annual meeting of the Italian Society of International Law in June 2011 at Catania. Section I of this contribution recalls that—due to the ‘dual’ and ‘incomplete nature’ of human rights as positive law and moral rights—the legal protection of ‘inalienable’ human rights risks always remaining contested, especially in international economic law (IEL). In both UN human rights law (HRL) as well as in IEL, the worldwide recognition of ‘duties to protect’ calls for stronger protection of human rights in international economic regulation (II). Human rights, ‘constitutional justice’ and IEL increasingly limit the ‘rules of recognition’ in HRL as well as in IEL (III). The need for ‘institutionalizing public reason’ and the necessary legal ‘balancing’ of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights



call for ‘constitutional’ and ‘cosmopolitan reforms’ of IEL (IV). As in ‘human rights revolutions’, citizens have to ‘struggle for justice’ also in IEL, notably for judicial protection of transnational rule of law with due respect for HRL (V). HRL protects ‘margins of appreciation’ in the domestic implementation of international obligations and requires respect for ‘reasonable disagreement’ on the diverse conceptions of IEL (VI). The increasing recognition of the ‘indivisible’ and ‘inalienable’ nature of human rights, and the worldwide recognition of collective ‘third generation human rights’, reflect the increasing importance of cosmopolitan rights for supplying international public goods more effectively (VII). The ‘collective action problems’ require additional institutional innovation and multilevel constitutional restraints of economic regulation (VIII). Multilevel governance of human rights and of IEL must be coordinated through multilevel ‘constitutional bottom-up pluralism’ and through multilevel judicial protection of transnational rule of law for the benefit of citizens (IX).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21434>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
*International Economic Law in the 21st Century: Need for
stronger ‘democratic ownership’ and cosmopolitan reforms*
EUI LAW, 2012/17

This article, accepted for publication in the 2012 Polish Yearbook of International Law, argues that—in order to make international economic law (IEL) a more effective instrument for protecting human rights and other public goods—citizens and courts of justice must insist on interpreting and developing IEL ‘in conformity with principles of justice’ and human rights, as required by the customary methods of treaty interpretation (I). By empowering citizens through legal and judicial remedies, cosmopolitan rights can strengthen the legal and democratic accountability of governments for their ‘duties to protect’ public goods (II). The ‘dual nature’ of modern legal systems resulting from their incorporation of ‘inalienable’ human rights requires justifying IEL in terms of ‘normative individualism’ and reasonable interests of all citizens (III). Human rights and democratic constitutionalism entail not only changes of the ‘rules of recognition’ (IV) and require ‘judicial balancing’ as the ‘ultimate rule of law’ (V). They also protect individual and democratic diversity and ‘reasonable disagreement’ (VI). The article discusses ten areas of increasing synergies between IEL and human rights law (VII- IX). Arguably, the normative proposition of justifying and designing IEL in terms of constitutional principles of justice and cosmopolitan rights is confirmed by the empirical fact that cosmopolitan legal systems (e.g. in European commercial, trade, investment and human rights law) tend to realize their declared objectives more effectively than state-centred ‘Westphalian legal regimes’ (X-XII).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22797>

PETERSMANN, Ernst-Ulrich
*Methodological Pluralism and its Critics in
International Economic Law Research*
EUI LAW, 2012/18

This paper (accepted for publication in the Journal of International Economic Law 15 (2012)) uses the term ‘legal methodology’ as referring to the conceptions of the sources and ‘rules of recognition’ of law, the methods of interpretation, the functions and systemic nature of legal systems like international economic law (IEL), and their relationships to other areas of law and politics. It begins with discussing six competing theories of justice justifying international economic regulation. This overview of theories of justice is followed by a discussion of competing moral, economic, political and legal conceptions of the ‘primary’ and ‘secondary



rules' of IEL. Due to the 'dual nature' of modern legal systems resulting from the universal recognition of human rights and of other principles of justice, legal positivism, natural law theories, social and policy conceptions of national, transnational and international legal systems must be applied in mutually coherent ways. As law and jurisprudence are less about 'truth' than about 'institutionalizing public reason', positive and normative legal arguments must respect legitimate 'constitutional pluralism' and 'reasonable disagreement' about interpretation and legal protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights as relevant context for interpreting IEL. The paper explains why, due to 'globalization' and the transformation of ever more national into transnational public goods, national Constitutions have become 'partial constitutions' that can no longer protect many public goods without international law and institutions. Constitutional and 'public goods' theories confirm that the five competing conceptions of IEL must be embedded into a multilevel constitutional framework limiting abuses of public and private power in all human interactions at national, transnational and international levels. The paper includes case-studies illustrating the need for comparative institutional research on which multilevel legal, institutional and regulatory approaches protect human rights, other cosmopolitan rights of citizens and related public goods most effectively. The obvious 'governance failures' in protecting interdependent public goods call not only for 'democratic empowerment' of citizens by cosmopolitan rights compensating the inadequate parliamentary control of multilevel governance by new forms of 'participatory', deliberative and cosmopolitan democracy. The obvious abuses of 'Westphalian conceptions' of 'international law among states' must also be limited by stronger multilevel judicial protection of cosmopolitan rights in order to hold governments more accountable for their failures to protect interdependent public goods more effectively.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22798>

PIOTROWSKI, Grzegorz
Grassroots Groups and Civil Society Actors in Pro-Democratic Transitions in Poland
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/07

The transition to democracy in 1989 in Central and Eastern Europe is said to be the achievement of the dissident sector. In Poland the biggest power in the democratization process was the Solidarność trade union. At the same time many smaller grassroots groups from that time remain unnoticed and their influence on the democratization process is underrated. Such grassroots groups were responsible for organizing numerous strikes, campaigns on the issues of environmental protection and many others. They also brought novel protest repertoires and managed to mobilize different sectors of the society. This paper aims at presenting the complex environment of civil society actors in the democratization of Poland as well as presents the broader context for the transformation of 1989: structural preconditions, cleavages within the authorities and main waves of protest events.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26180>

PODSTAWA, Karolina, PUCCIO, Laura (ed/s)
Framework for Economic Development in EU External Relations
EUI LAW, 2012/01

This Working Paper is a collection of contributions presented during the Workshop "Framework for Economic Development in EU External Relations" on 22nd and 23rd January 2010. The contributions explore



various facets of what is known as economic development and what with time has incorporated many new aspects and developed links with other policy fields. Starting off with the traditional realm of the development policies—trade—the paper shifts to explore how the solely economic notion of development has been enhanced through the introduction of the concept of sustainable development, and how this concept was integrated into two policy areas—that of migration and human rights. Each of the contributors provides an in-depth analysis of a respective facet which build up a very complex picture of what economic development in EU external relations has become.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20017>

POLJAREVIC, Emin
Libya's Violent Revolution
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/05

Libya is unlike other states in North Africa mainly because of the distinctive arrangement of different socio-economic and political features it combines. This arrangement came into sharper focus in the wake of the recent collapse of its 40-year-old authoritarian regime. What had begun as a series of peaceful protests against the regime's administrative misconducts became a full-scale confrontation between, increasingly frustrated crowds of protesters and ever-more violent regime forces and their supporters. It cannot be denied that the mobilization of Libyan dissidents was inspired by the preceding popular uprisings in Tunisia and Egypt. Just days after the collapse of the Mubarak regime, multiple street protests erupted across Libya. Even if one accepts the argument that the Libyan revolt was inspired by events outside the country, however, this does not explain why this popular uprising took such a significantly different path to those of its neighbors. This paper contextualizes the collapse of the Libyan regime by exploring the country's various features and analyzing the mobilization process of different groups of anti-regime activists. The paper further presents a critical understanding of the progression of the mobilization process, the fall of the Qaddafi establishment and the immediate results of the regime change, all of which are considerably different from what has taken place elsewhere in the region.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26178>

PORCEDDA, Maria Grazia
*Data Protection and the Prevention of Cybercrime:
The EU as an area of security?*
EUI LAW, 2012/25

Cybercrime and cyber-security are attracting increasing attention, both for the relevance of Critical Information Infrastructure to the national economy and security, and the interplay of the policies tackling them with 'ICT sensitive' liberties, such as privacy and data protection. This study addresses the subject in two ways. On the one hand, it aims to cast light on the (legal substantive) nature of, and relationship between, cybercrime and cyber security, which are currently 'terms of hype' (and therefore it is descriptive). On the other, it explores the possibility of reconciling data protection and privacy with the prevention of cybercrime and the pursuit of a cyber-security policy (and therefore it explores causation). As such, the subject falls in the 'security vs. privacy' debate, and wishes in particular to investigate whether it is possible to build 'human rights by design' security policies, i.e. a security policy that reconciles both security and human rights. My argument hinges on a clarification of the term 'cybercrime' (and cyber-security), both by building on the



literature—which recognises the mix of traditional crimes committed by electronic means (broad cybercrime or off-line crimes), and novel crimes possible only in the online environment (narrow cybercrime or online crimes)—and on original interpretations as far as the relationship between cybercrime and cyber-security is concerned. I argue that narrow (or online) crimes and broad (or off-line) crimes are profoundly different in terms of underlying logics while facing the same procedural challenges, and that only narrow cybercrime pertains to cyber-security, understood as a policy. Yet, the current policy debate is focussing too much on broad cybercrimes, thus biasing the debate over the best means to tackle ICT-based crimes and challenging the liberties involved. I then claim that the implementation of data protection principles in a cyber-security policy can act as a proxy to reduce cyber threats, and in particular (narrow) cybercrime, provided that the following caveats are respected: i) we privilege a technical computer security notion; ii) we update the data protection legislation (in particular the understanding of personal data); and iii) we adopt a coreperiphery approach to human rights. The study focuses on the European Union. The interaction between privacy and data protection and other liberties involved, as well as purely procedural issues, are outside of the scope of this research.

(This working paper is a revised version of Ms. Porcedda's EUI LL.M. thesis, 2012.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23296>

POTHIER, David

Referral Networks and the Allocation of Talent

EUI ECO, 2012/18

We study a model of occupational choice where workers must rely on their social contacts to acquire job vacancy information. Contrary to the existing literature, we allow for worker heterogeneity in terms of their idiosyncratic skill-types. In this case, the allocation of talent (the matching of skills to tasks) becomes a welfare-relevant consideration. A worker's skill-type determines both his relative cost of specialising in different occupations and his productivity on the job. The model shows that relying on word-of-mouth communication for job search generates both positive externalities (due to improved labour market matching) and negative externalities (due to a poor allocation of talent). Which effect dominates depends on the properties of the job search and productivity functions. Taking into account worker heterogeneity shows that the degree of occupational segregation in competitive labour markets is generally not efficient.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22634>

QUAGLIA, Lucia

The European Union and Global Financial Harmonisation

EUI SPS, 2012/04

This research examines the influence of the European Union (EU) in international financial harmonisation over the last two decades. It asks why the EU 'uploads' international financial regulation in some (few) cases, 'downloads' it in (many) other cases, or neither uploads or download rules. It sets up an analytical framework that combines the concepts of 'international regulatory capacity' and 'EU regulatory capacity', considering their variation across financial services as well as over time. Such a framework is then concisely applied to a variety of significant empirical case studies of prudential regulation of banking, securities, and insurance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22234>



RAO, Neomi
*The Choice to Protect. Rethinking Responsibility
for Humanitarian Intervention*

EUI RSCAS, 2012/38, Global Governance Programme-24

This Essay reexamines the responsibility to protect (“R2P”) from the perspective of states called to intervene—explaining the novelty of a third-party duty to help people in other states and the insufficiency of justifications offered for this moral responsibility. The Essay concludes that R2P will ultimately be defined by states contemplating intervention, in part because there are no agreed standards for responsibility and the doctrine has various triggering conditions that must be assessed by states, including the seriousness of the humanitarian crimes and the proportionality of any response. Moreover, domestic bureaucratic competition and conflict may make it difficult for a state to make a decision to intervene on primarily humanitarian grounds.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23356>

RIOUS, Vincent, PEREZ, Yannick
What Type(s) of Support Schemes for Storage in Island Power Systems?

EUI RSCAS, 2012/70, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

This paper proposes a support mechanism for energy storage devices for island power systems where intermittent renewable generation is rapidly growing. We base our proposal on the maturity level of storage devices (Chen and al., 2009) and on the linear model for the development of innovations (Foxon et al., 2005). We focus on storage technologies that can be technically developed in island power systems and that achieve the technical needs of these systems. We conclude that the horizon when the power storage shall extend to prevent the development of intermittent renewable generation from being thwarted in these systems, a feed-in tariff with a price varying within the time of day must be put in place.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25094>

RIOUS, Vincent, ROQUES, Fabien, PEREZ, Yannick
*Which Electricity Market Design to Encourage the
Development of Demand Response?*

EUI RSCAS, 2012/12, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Demand response is a cornerstone problem in electricity markets under climate change constraint. Most liberalized electricity markets have a poor track record at encouraging the deployment of smart meters and the development of demand response. In Europe, different models are considered for demand response, from a development under a regulated regime to a development under competitive perspectives. In this paper, focusing on demand response and smart metering for mid-size and small consumers, we investigate which types of market signals should be sent to demand manager to see demand response emerge as a competitive activity. Using data from the French power system over the last 8 years, we compare the possible market design options to allow demand response to develop. Our simulations demonstrate that with the current market rules, demand response is not a profitable activity in the French electricity industry. Introducing a reserve and/or capacity remuneration could bring additional revenues to demand response providers and improve incentives to put in place demand response programs in a market environment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20622>



RITTER, Daniel P.
*Civil Society and the Paralyzed State: Mobilizing
for democracy in East Germany*
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/06

Among cases of transition to democracy from below, the East German one constitutes a particularly challenging puzzle. Whereas social movements taking advantage of an oppositional space within a repressive context have preceded many transitions, the East German case shows little evidence of such large-scale prior opposition. Even when compared to other Eastern European transitions, East Germany is unique in that no major opposition group existed prior to the revolution. Still, civil society groups did play important roles in East Germany in the 1980s. Despite being unable to challenge the regime, they began to create the political space necessary for a protest culture to emerge. In fact, the development of civil society groups assumed an almost evolutionary character as religious groups gave way for peace and environmental movements that eventually transformed in turn into democratization initiatives. This report seeks to highlight some of the most important civil society tendencies present in the GDR and to situate them in the domestic and international contexts that made a mass-based push for democratization possible in the fall of 1989. Furthermore, the report argues that the relative lack of coherent civil society organizations makes the East German transition to democracy a pure example of democratization from below, as opposition elites had little impact on the progression of the revolution.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)
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RITTER, Daniel P.
*Civil Society and the Velvet Revolution: Mobilizing
for democracy in Czechoslovakia*
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/04

In the late 1980s Czechoslovakia was considered one of the most repressive countries in Eastern Europe and a staunch Soviet ally. In the aftermath of the 'Prague Spring' of 1968, repressed with Soviet help, the regime managed to remove virtually all expressions of dissent. Yet in the fall of 1989 civil society forces inspired a popular uprising that put an end to Czechoslovakian authoritarianism and ushered in the transition to democracy. How could a 'Velvet Revolution' from below take place in such a repressive context? What role did civil society actors play in the transition? And what structural and international factors help us solve this puzzle? These are some of the questions this working paper seeks to answer.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26177>

RITTER, Daniel P.
Nationalism and Transitions: Mobilizing for democracy in Yugoslavia
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/03

The Yugoslav transition(s) to democracy is perhaps the most complex of all the Eastern European cases. It can be argued that Yugoslavia enjoyed the most favorable initial conditions of any country in the region: the regime was relatively liberal, there was an indigenous, vibrant civil society, an economic crisis had put



politicians on the defensive, and the country was not overly tied to either Western or Eastern influence. Had these structural conditions been the full story, Yugoslavia might have been able to dissolve without the most violent war Europe has experienced since 1945. However, one major factor came to trump all others: nationalism. The history of Yugoslavia's fall cannot be told without attention to ethnic rivalries. Since the country was a federation consisting of six republics and two autonomous provinces imposed on its citizens by the communists that came to power after World War II, only communism could hold the federation together. Once that (discredited) ideological glue was removed, Yugoslavia collapsed on itself.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26176>

RITTER, Daniel P.

Reluctant Rulers and the Negotiated Transition:

Mobilizing for democracy in Hungary

EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/09

Among the Eastern European democratization processes of the 1989 period, Hungary stands out as the least dramatic transition in the region. Whereas other countries experienced massive demonstrations in favor of democratic demands, or violent upheavals resulting in the execution of dictators, Hungary experienced neither and has been referred to as an 'uncomplicated' case. While some mobilization from below did occur, the Hungarian transition was characterized by elites—new and old—and the intentional exclusion of the population at large. Why did the democratization process unfold this way, and why did a seemingly stable regime give up without a fight? These are some of the questions this report seeks to answer.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26182>

RODRIGUEZ BARRAQUER, Tomas

The Structure of the Lattices of Pure Strategy Nash Equilibria

of Binary Games of Strategic Complements

EUI MWP, 2012/24

It has long been established in the literature that the set of pure strategy Nash equilibria of any binary game of strategic complements among a set N of players can be seen as a lattice on the set of all subsets of N under the partial order defined by the set inclusion relation (subset of). If the game happens to be strict in the sense that players are never indifferent among outcomes, then the resulting lattice of equilibria satisfies a straightforward sparseness condition. In this paper, we show that, in fact, this class of games expresses all such lattices. In particular, we prove that any lattice under set inclusion on the power set of N satisfying this sparseness condition is the set of pure strategy Nash equilibria of some binary game of strategic complements with no indifference. This fact then suggests an interesting way of studying some subclasses of games of strategic complements: By attempting to characterize the subcollections of lattices that each of these classes is able to express. In the second part of the paper we study subclasses of binary games of strategic complements with no indifference, defined by restrictions that capture particular social influence structures: 1) simple games, 2) nested games, 3) hierarchical games 4) clan-like games, and 5) graphical games of thresholds.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23966>



ROSATI, Eleonora, SARTOR, Giovanni
Social Networks e Responsabilità del Provider
EUI LAW, 2012/05

Nelle pagine seguenti, dopo aver brevemente descritto le reti sociali e i diversi soggetti e interessi in gioco, si adatterà una prospettiva normativa, indicando quale disciplina potrebbe meglio regolare tali interessi, con particolare riferimento alla responsabilità del provider. Si svilupperanno infine alcune considerazioni su come tale prospettiva possa essere calata nel nostro diritto.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21114>

ROSSI, Federico M.
From the Coup to the Escalation of Violence: The transition to democracy in Romania
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/13

Romania was the only example of violent regime change in the central and south eastern European milieu, with massive mobilizations both in favour and against change and the execution of the dictator. In other words, there seems to have been an attempted coup d'état in Romania, one that was successful thanks to the unplanned escalation of violence organized from below without any links to the intra-elite disputes. This process started locally in a community linked with the outside world able to draw on supportive networks. Contention quickly scaled up to the capital city and produced a vacuum of power as a result of the anti-Ceaușescu communists' decision to immediately topple and execute the dictator. This opened the way to a chaotic moment of violence that was not organized by supporters or opponents of the regime, but rather produced by the vacuum of power in a collapsed sultanistic totalitarian regime. The lack of international support for democratization, weak local civil society and unorganized violence allowed the neo-communists to settle in power. However, a revolution was already ongoing, notwithstanding the neo-communist elites' wish to merely modify the previous regime. This led to the emergence of a democratic setting.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)

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ROSSI, Federico M.
The Elite Coup: The transition to democracy in Bulgaria
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/10

The transition to democracy in Bulgaria is commonly defined as a coup d'état carried out by the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) elites against the long-standing dictator Todor Zhivkov. The Bulgarian transition to democracy was a direct by-product of the economic and political collapse of the USSR. No contentious events had any important impact on the democratization process. In brief, Bulgaria was the USSR's closest ally, acting as a satellite state. The collapse of the USSR (signaled by the fall of the Berlin Wall) implied the end of Bulgarian communism. No other way out was possible at that point in time. The transition was peaceful and elite-led due to the 'positive' examples of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as well as the wish to avoid entering into a cycle of violence similar to that suffered in Romania.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26183>



ROSSI, Federico M.
*The Unintended Consequence of the Struggle for Independence:
The transition to democracy in the Baltic Countries*
EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/11

The Baltic countries' struggle was for independence more than any other thing. The achievement of democracy was a by-product of the secessionist project of increasing autonomy from Moscow. A possible explanation for this could be that representative democracy became an implicit and obvious ideal regime for the elites and local populations. As for the successes of the independence movements in the Baltic countries, five crucial events paved the way for independence as the only exit strategy for the Baltic SSRs. First, Gorbachev promoted the mobilization of civil society, expecting support for his reform program, but miscalculating the relevance of nationalism for the Soviet Republics. Second, after mobilization had become widespread, Gorbachev lost the opportunity to build the USSR as a confederation because he refused to accept that the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was illegal. Third, this issue, plus the failure of attempts to repress mobilizations, led to increased unification among all the mobilized sectors, in turn leading to a two-million-strong human chain protest. Fourth, the first multiparty elections in the Baltic countries saw a clear majority support the pro-independence groups, allowing for a quick and institutionalized process of secession. Finally, after the failed coup against Gorbachev the project of a voluntary federation collapsed, making independence a de jure fact since the correlation of power favoured Yeltsin's decentralization model.

The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26184>

ROY, Olivier
*Europe and the Mediterranean: When obsession
for security misses the real world*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/20, Global Governance Programme-16

Security (fear of immigration, Islamism and terrorism) has been the main factor in the European decision to launch a protracted and complex program of cooperation and development with the Arab Mediterranean countries. The main partners of the European Union countries were the Arab authoritarian regimes, seen as the best bulwark against the "Islamist threat". Support for the development of a civil society that could in the long term create the conditions for a transition towards democracy was mostly subcontracted to NGO's or independent Foundations and restricted to technical issues. But the Arab Spring showed the failure of this policy: secularism is not a prerequisite for the rise of a democratic movement, Islamist parties should be engaged and not shunned, and new patterns of migration (mobility instead of immigration) should be acknowledged.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21918>

SAFJAN, Marek
*Areas of Application of the Charter of Fundamental
Rights of the European Union: Fields of conflict?*
EUI LAW, 2012/22

Although the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union has already become a fully binding act of primary EU law, the controversies concerning the area of Charter's application do not seem to



cease. Nevertheless, this phenomenon should not surprise since the core of this discussion rests upon the fundamental rules of the functioning of the European Union. While the uniform stand concerning the scope of application of the Charter vis-à-vis national legislation has not yet been elaborated upon, an analysis of the trends emerging in the ECJ case-law seems to be useful. The discussion is still open and two approaches - strict (formal) and flexible (liberal) - compete. Recent case-law of the ECJ proves the existence of specific “gear mechanisms” or “legal connectors” which serve the purpose of determination of the field of the Charter’s application on the areas traditionally not covered by the EU law. The case-law at hand also determines the framework in which the existing jurisprudence concerning the general principles of EU law can be applied for delineating the field of the Charter’s application. The questions mentioned above are being explored in light of the prospective ratification of the European Convention of Human Rights by the European Union and discussion about the degree of influence of a Member State’s constitutional traditions on interpretation and application of the Charter.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23294>

SANAHUJA, José Antonio

Post-liberal Regionalism in South America: The case of UNASUR

EUI RSCAS, 2012/05, Global Governance Programme-13

This paper examines the formal features, the political rationale, distinctiveness, potential, and difficulties of post-liberal regionalism, with a particular focus on the case of UNASUR. Through this organization, traditional unionism and aspirations of Latin American regional integration are redefined in a South American geographic and ideational framework. Through this strategy South America became a political and economic construct in order to respond to globalization challenges and to achieve its members’ goals in development, regional autonomy (particularly in regards to the US), international influence and at the same time domestic governance of the involved countries. Nevertheless, the limits of this project’s future are being defined by nationalism, traditional visions of sovereignty and by a regional construction that involve significant institutional limitations, which are product of its intergovernmental logic, internal asymmetries and ambivalent Brazilian leadership.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20394>

SARTOR, Giovanni

Intentional Compliance with Normative Systems

EUI LAW, 2012/27

I will address a challenge to mentalistic theories of norms, such as that developed by Cristiano Castelfranchi and Rosaria Conte, namely, the existence of large normative systems, which successfully direct people’s thoughts and actions without being, in their entirety, mental contents of individual agents. I will argue that the cognitive attitudes and operations involved in compliance with normative systems are usually different from those involved in complying with isolated social norms. While isolated norms must be stored in the memory of the agents endorsing them, this does not happen with regard to large normative systems. In the latter case, the agent adopts a general policy-based intention to comply with the normative system as a whole, an intention that provides an abstract motivation for specific acts of compliance, once the agent has established that these acts are obligatory according the system. I will show how the endorsement of such a



policy can be based on different individual attitudes, ranging from self-interest to altruistic, social or moral motivations. Finally, I will analyse how a normative system may both constrain powers and extend them, relying on this abstract motivation of its addressees.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24300>

SARTOR, Giovanni
*Providers' Liabilities in the New EU Data Protection
Regulation: A threat to internet freedoms?*
EUI LAW, 2012/24

In this paper I shall consider certain aspects of the Proposal for a Data Protection Regulation recently advanced by the EU Commission, which is meant to substitute the existing Data Protection Directive as well as the national laws implementing it. In particular I shall examine how the Regulation addresses host providers' liabilities and duties with regard to user-generated content. For this purpose, I shall first highlight some developments in web and cloud services, then I shall consider how web hosting is currently regulated, and finally I shall critically assess the novelties brought about by the Regulation.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23295>

SCHROTH, Josef
Financial Crisis Resolution
EUI MWP, 2012/14

This paper studies a dynamic version of the Holmstrom-Tirole model of intermediated finance. I show that competitive equilibria are not constrained efficient when the economy experiences a financial crisis. A pecuniary externality entails that bank back-loading of dividend payments may weaken bank incentives. Banks' strong desire to accumulate capital over time aggravates the scarcity of informed capital during the financial crisis. I show that a constrained social planner finds it beneficial to introduce a permanent wedge between the deposit rate and the economy's marginal rate of transformation. The wedge improves borrowers' access to finance during a financial crisis by strengthening banks' incentives to provide intermediation services. I propose a simple implementation of the constrained-efficient allocation that limits bank size.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22796>

SCHWENEN, Sebastian
*Strategic Bidding in Multi-unit Auctions with Capacity
Constrained Bidders: The New York capacity market*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/62, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

This paper employs a simple model to describe bidding behavior in multi-unit uniform price procurement auctions when firms are capacity constrained. Using data from the New York City capacity auctions, I find that capacity constrained firms use simple bidding strategies to co-ordinate on an equilibrium that extracts high rents for all bidders. I show theoretically and empirically that the largest bidder submits the auction clearing bid. All other bidders submit infra-marginal bids that are low enough to not be profitably undercut.



Infra-marginal bidders react to capacity endowments and decrease their bids as the largest firm's capacities and its profits of undercutting increase. Capacity markets, when designed as studied here, are a costly tool to increase security of supply in electricity markets, as capacity prices do not reflect actual capacity scarcity. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24537>

SIMON, Jenny

Financial Markets as a Commitment Device for the Government

EUI MWP, 2012/12

How does the presence of financial markets shape the government's ability to implement social redistribution? Individuals do not typically constrain consumption to equal their net-of-tax income every period. Instead, access to financial markets allows them to allocate their resources over time. On the other hand, the markets that individual agents trade in are usually incomplete, in the sense that adjustments to contracts are costly. A mortgage, for example, helps to smooth housing consumption. Yet, buying a house constitutes a significant individual commitment. It cannot be changed costlessly at every point in time. In particular a downward adjustment often comes with significant losses. Optimal redistributive policy ought to take agents' involvement in such financial markets into account. I study a two-period endowment economy with heterogeneous income types and private information, where a government without commitment cannot provide any social redistribution. I show how agents' involvement in a financial market can improve the government's ability to commit at least to a partially separating allocation in the second period, enabling it to provide some redistribution across agents. In this world, agents borrow against their promised income and enter long-term individual consumption commitments. However, changing these contracts creates a deadweight loss. This changes the government's ex-post incentives to renege on the promised tax schedule and fully redistribute, because some agents would have to default on their loans. I show that whenever this default cost is positive, the government is able to commit to a schedule that only pools some agents of similar type together. In other words, it serves as a commitment device in the sense that it enables the government to commit not to exploit a limited amount of information. Thus, the presence of financial markets may in fact facilitate redistribution.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22794>

SIMON, Jenny

Optimal Debt Bias in Corporate Income Taxation

EUI MWP, 2012/13

I present a rationale for a government to discriminate between debt and equity financing when taxing corporate income. For risk-averse entrepreneurs, equity generates more surplus than debt, because it provides financing and insurance. A government seeking to extract surplus from entrepreneurs would naturally tax equity-generated income more than debt-generated income. I also establish a less obvious reason why the government might want to extract surplus from entrepreneurs. It is well understood that when the quality of projects is unobservable to investors, risk-averse entrepreneurs with higher return projects might retain a larger share of equity to signal their type (Leland and Pyle (1977)). I show that in such an adverse selection setting, while competitive investors are constrained to offer actuarially fair terms, the government can use taxes to discriminate between types. This degree of freedom allows manipulation of the relevant incentive constraints so that a lower level of debt suffices for separation, and an increase in overall efficiency can be



obtained. Since entrepreneurs separate along their debt-to-equity ratios, the optimal non-linear tax schedule to achieve the desired discrimination is isomorphic to one that taxes debt-generated income at a lower rate than equity-generated income.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22795>

SIMONCINI, Marta

*Air Traffic Management in the Single European Sky:
Standardisation of safety and liability issues*

EUI MWP, 2012/05

This paper aims to analyse the European system of Air Traffic Management (ATM) as a specific case study of risk regulation in the framework of the European integration process. At the present, the implementation of the Single European Sky is a growing area of EU policy, which shows the potential and the difficulties of coordinating national competences in a supranational regulatory framework. This search for coordination has a direct impact on air traffic safety itself and it involves the development of risk mitigation policies at both the EU level and at the level of individual Member States. The existing trade off between risk and safety as conveyed by technology affects both the instruments and the content of risk management. Since the failure of safety measures when providing air services could result in disaster, regulation needs to address this issue. Two main questions assist in the implementation of the regulatory framework: what level of protection is appropriate against such uncertainty and the risks of possible catastrophic impact, and who bears the risk in case the delivered safety system fails. Precautionary safety standards on the one hand and liability remedies on the other are therefore addressed as the key issues for the regulation and distribution of risks. By focusing on these issues, the fragmentation of the current legal framework in ATM illustrates the current legal difficulties in the integration of the European skies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21759>

SIRCHENKO, Andrei

A Model for Ordinal Responses with an Application to Policy Interest Rate

Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC) Working Papers, E12/13

The decisions to reduce, leave unchanged, or increase (the price, rating, policy interest rate, etc.) are often characterized by abundant no-change outcomes that are generated by different processes. Moreover, the positive and negative responses can also be driven by distinct forces. To capture the heterogeneity of the data-generating process this paper develops a two-stage cross-nested model, combining three ordered probit equations. In the policy rate setting context, the first stage, a policy inclination decision, determines a latent policy stance (loose, neutral or tight), whereas the two latent amount decisions, conditional on a loose or tight stance, fine-tune the rate at the second stage. The model allows for the possible correlation among the three latent decisions. This approach identifies the driving factors and probabilities of three types of zeros: the “neutral” zeros, generated directly by a neutral policy stance, and two kinds of “offset” zeros, the “loose” and “tight” zeros, generated by a loose or tight stance, offset at the second stage. Monte Carlo experiments show good performance in small samples. Both the simulations and empirical applications to the panel data on individual policymakers’ votes for the interest rate demonstrate the superiority with respect to the conventional and two-part models.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25814>



SOBBRIO, Francesco
A Citizen-Editors Model of News Media
EUI RSCAS, 2012/61, Florence School of Regulation

This paper provides a model of the market for news where profit-maximizing media outlets choose their editors from a population of rational citizens. The analysis identifies a novel mechanism of media bias: the bias in a media outlet's news reports is the result of the slanted endogenous information acquisition strategy of its editor. Accordingly, the results show that citizens find it optimal to acquire information from a media outlet whose editor has similar ideological preferences. At the same time, there is always an upper bound on the possible "extremism" of an editor above which the citizens' demand for news is strictly decreasing. Depending on the distribution of citizens' ideological preferences, a media outlet may choose an ideological editor even in a monopolistic market. Moreover, ideological editors are more likely to be present in the market for news: i) the higher the number of media outlets competing in the market for news; ii) the lower the opportunity cost that citizens have to incur to acquire information.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24535>

STREET, Alex
The Political Effects of Becoming a Citizen: Solution or selection?
EUI MWP, 2012/19

The status of citizenship confers the right to participate as a full member of the political community. One might therefore expect foreign residents who acquire citizenship to become more engaged with politics. However, acquiring citizenship is a selective process. Foreign residents choose whether to apply, and states enact citizenship laws that make naturalization easier for some than for others. This suggests the alternative possibility that differences between naturalized citizens and the people who remain foreign residents reflect the factors that push some people to select into citizenship, rather than any effects of the new status. This paper evaluates these two alternatives, using longitudinal data to compare the same people over time. I present evidence suggesting that immigrants do not become more politically engaged after acquiring citizenship, but that the children of immigrants do become more engaged as citizens.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23426>

SUPPONEN, Matti
Cross-Border Electricity Transmission Investments
EUI RSCAS, 2012/02, Florence School of Regulation

The objective of this paper is to analyse what targets and criteria should be followed for electricity transmission investments which would be beneficial for Europe. The paper indicates that there is serious underinvestment in the European transmission network from the overall welfare point of view. The paper demonstrates that in transmission investments there is an important dimension of welfare distribution between the countries connected but also within the countries due to the change in the market outcome when an interconnector is built. The paper shows that it is possible to develop objective criteria for interconnector investments. Social welfare benefits from price arbitrage should be one criterion but several other criteria should be used as well including price convergence, security of supply and competition benefits. Flaws in market design, capacity calculation and capacity allocation need to be addressed to provide efficient signals for interconnector investments. This should include designing of optimal price zones for Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20617>



SUPPONEN, Matti
*Factors that Influence the Targets and Criteria for
Electricity Interconnector Investments*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/54, Florence School of Regulation

This paper analysis various factors that influence electricity interconnector investments. It shows that several features linked to zonal market design, in particular the possibility to favour market participants in the own country compared to those in the neighbouring countries, distort the investment signals for interconnectors. Uncertainties on investments in both transmission and generation have a big influence in interconnector investment decisions. The paper proposes that flaws in market design, capacity calculation and capacity allocation need to be addressed to provide efficient signals for interconnector investments. It proposes to reduce price zone flaws by forming more natural price zones for Europe. Regarding asymmetry in cost and benefits of interconnector investments this paper proposes a two tier mechanism to rebalance the costs and benefits for the involved parties.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23936>

TEIXEIRA, Nuno Severiano
European Defense: Past legacy, present changes, future challenges
EUI RSCAS, 2012/03, Global Governance Programme-12

This working paper argues on European Defense issues, considering a triple perspective: Past Legacy, Present Changes and Future Challenges. The first part looks at European defense from an historical perspective; from its European integration origins to the foundation of a European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), reviewing its decade in existence. The second part analyzes the changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty, as well as the most significant developments of a Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP): solidarity clauses, mission enlargement, European Defense Agency (EDA), news forms of cooperation, CSDP democratic control. Thirdly, this paper considers future challenges and concludes the need for new developments: at the institutional level, the strengthening of European defense parliamentary control through the creation of a CSDP inter parliamentary assembly and the EU's external action inter and cross pillar coordination; at the capability level, the need to strengthen EDA and implement new cooperation mechanisms foreseen in the Lisbon Treaty; at the strategic level, the drive to clarify the EU's international identity and define a new international strategy enabling the EU as a global security producer.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20235>

THAMES, Knox
Making Freedom of Religion or Belief a True EU Priority
EUI RSCAS, 2012/41, RELIGIOWEST

The Council of the European Union recently released its Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy, which included freedom of religion or belief in a list of 36 desired outcomes. The timing is good, as countries around the world are grappling with religion/state questions and the role of religious freedom for minority religious communities and dissenting members of the majority faith. Freedom of religion or belief stands at the crux of these issues, yet the Strategic Framework risks losing the religious freedom among



the list of other worthy issues. By learning from the experience of the United States in its decade of religious freedom work, the European Union can jump start its efforts and ensure they have impact during this time of global transition.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23357>

TRIPKOVIC, Boško

The EUI Goes East: Perspectives for research on Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe

EUI LAW, 2012/12

The paper examines the capacities for research on Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe (CEE/SEE) at the EUI. It consists of two layers of inquiry. The first part presents the subject-field analysis of research related to the CEE/SEE that is currently undertaken at the EUI; the second part investigates the geographical coverage of the region at the EUI both in terms of researchers' origin and geographical focus of their research. The paper concludes by offering recommendations on how to enhance the research on CEE/SEE using the existing potentials.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21974>

TUORI, Kaarlo

The European Financial Crisis: Constitutional aspects and implications

EUI LAW, 2012/28

With its provisions on the EMU, the Maastricht Treaty introduced a new, 'macroeconomic' layer into the European economic constitution. The Maastricht layer of the European economic constitution was based on the following principles: exclusive competence of the EU in monetary policy in the euro area; price stability as the primary objective of Europeanized monetary policy; independence of the ECB and national central banks; Member State sovereignty in fiscal and economic policy with the Union accomplishing a mere coordinating task; Member State fiscal liability as the reverse of their fiscal sovereignty; and primacy of price stability pursued by Europeanized monetary policy over national fiscal-policy objectives. The ongoing euro-area crisis is a constitutional crisis, too. The European responses to the crisis include, on the one hand, emergency measures and stability mechanisms, and, on the other hand, strengthening European economic governance. As a consequence of these responses, the central Maastricht principles of the European economic constitution are teetering. However, the present constitutional crisis should not merely be conceived in economic terms. It extends to the political and social dimensions; it also affects democracy and transparency, as well as social values and rights.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24301>

VALASEK, Justin Mattias

Turnout and Policy: The role of candidates

EUI MWP, 2012/18

Turnout is an important determinant of which candidate wins an election. Since candidates know this, it follows that they will consider turnout when choosing their policy platforms. In this paper I formally examine the effect voter turnout has on candidates' policy positions by characterizing the equilibrium policy choices of candidates given the subsequent equilibrium turnout. I show that alienation among extreme voters, which



occurs only when citizens' utility over policy is convex or linear, is a necessary condition for divergent, positive-turnout equilibria. My model suggests that candidate polarization is correlated with the importance of the election outcome and, counterintuitively, predicts that the level of turnout can increase with the cost of voting.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23425>

VAN DEN BERGH, Kenneth, DELARUE, Erik, D'HAESELEER, William
*Impact of Renewables Deployment on the CO2 Price and the
CO2 Emissions in the European Electricity Sector*
EUI RSCAS, 2012/66, Climate Policy Research Unit

As of 2005, electricity generators in Europe operate under the European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS). At the same time, European Member States have launched support mechanisms to stimulate the deployment of renewable electricity sources (RES-E). RES-E injections displace CO2 emissions within the sectors operating under the EU ETS and they reduce the demand for European Union Allowances (EUAs), therefore reducing the EUA price. This paper presents the results of an ex-post analysis to quantify the impact of RES-E deployment on the EUA price and CO2 emissions in the Western and Southern European electricity sector during the period from 2007 to 2010. This study shows that the CO2 displacement from the electricity sector to other ETS sectors due to RES-E deployment can be up to more than 10 % of historical CO2 emissions in the electricity sector. The EUA price decrease caused by RES-E deployment varies between zero and multiple times the historical EUA price.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24680>

VAN GESTEL, Rob, MICKLITZ, Hans-Wolfgang,
POIARES PESSOA MADURO, Luis Miguel
Methodology in the New Legal World
EUI LAW, 2012/13

Law is a discipline in transition moving, among others, from a predominantly monodisciplinary dogmatic tradition towards more and more attention for multidisciplinary and empirical legal research, from a national to a more international and global orientation and from a research culture of 'laissez faire' towards more managerial control, rankings and research programming. Questions lying in wait are, among others: how can we revitalise doctrinal legal research in Europe in a way that it is up for the challenges of the future, such as the blurring of borders between European and national law, public and private law and state and non-state law and what does the multidisciplinary turn in legal research mean for the education of law students and starting researchers? Moreover, how should legal scholars react to the increased instrumentalisation of law in order to avoid that legal research is reduced to a policy tool that is meant to 'solve' the major societal problems of today? We believe that what is required is not only more focus on methodology with a small 'm' concentrating on how to train new generations of academics to conduct different sorts of legal research. Just as much needed is more attention in research and education for the importance of methodology with a big 'M' aiming for (self-)criticism, awareness of the risk of advocacy scholarship and herd behaviour and concentrating on slow science: theory-building with the intention to explain why law in a globalised world develops as it does.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22016>



VAN VOOREN, Bart

The Global Reach of the Proposed EU Financial Transaction Tax Directive: Creating momentum through internal legislation?

EUI RSCAS, 2012/28, Global Governance Programme-23

In the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, taxation of the financial sector has forcefully re-emerged on the European Union political agenda. One proposal—rightly or wrongly—received much political attention: a broad-based tax on financial transactions. What had for years existed as a utopia in the minds of grass roots movements, reached a legal and political milestone during Commission President Barosso's State of the Union speech on 28 September 2011. There he presented a proposal for an EU Directive on a financial transaction tax installed across the 27 EU Member States. It was then an explicit objective of the Union that it would lead by example, and that its pan-European implementation would prove the global feasibility of a financial transaction tax (FTT). The Cannes G-20 Meeting early November 2011 under French chairmanship was expected to launch the global dimension of the FTT, using the momentum created by the proposed EU FTT Directive two months earlier. However, the European sovereign debt crisis caused the EU to teeter on the brink of political, financial and economic collapse, and momentum for a global FTT seemed utterly lost. Nonetheless, political discussions within the Union continued, and at the time of writing—Spring 2012—discussions in the Council were on-going for some form of pan-EU. The global implementation of the EU FTT Directive is a tale of divided political views between Member States of the Union, the pursuit of an elusive single voice in the G-20, and the use of legal instruments for political reasons. In this paper, it will serve as a case-study for the EU seeking to shape global financial governance in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, in line with its binding, law-oriented mission statement of Article 21 TEU. In light of this, this contribution investigates EU (im)potence to affect legal and institutional processes in global (financial) governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22559>

VANDENHOLE, Wouter

Emerging Normative Frameworks on Transnational Human Rights Obligations

EUI RSCAS, 2012/17, Global Governance Programme-15

Human rights problems and issues have become global, but human rights law has continued to focus primarily or exclusively on the domestic or territorial State. Given the multiplicity of State and non-state actors with varying degrees of power and importance, human rights law needs to be adapted, so that new duty-bearers such as foreign States, transnational corporations and international organisations can be integrated into the human rights legal regime. Over the last decade, efforts have been made to elaborate principles or frameworks that define the human rights obligations of different types of other duty-bearers than the domestic or territorial State. In this paper, we are concerned with what can be learnt from these norm-setting efforts conceptually.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21874>

VANDEWALLE, Jeroen, KEYAERTS, Nico, D'HAESELEER, William

The Role of Thermal Storage and Natural Gas in a Smart Energy System

EUI RSCAS, 2012/48, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Smart grids are considered important building blocks of a future energy system that facilitates integration of massive distributed energy resources like gas-fired cogeneration (CHP). The latter produces thermal and electric power together and as such reinforces the interaction between the gas and electricity-distribution



systems. Thermal storage makes up the key-source of flexibility that allows decoupling the electricity production from the heat demand. However, smart grids focus on electricity, often disregarding the role of gas and thermal storage in overall smart energy systems. We find that the technical impact of a massive introduction of CHP on the gas-distribution network is limited in most cases, even providing opportunities to free up capacity. Taking the consumer's viewpoint, we highlight the economic importance of the thermal storage tank, which requires a thermal capacity of two to three times the hourly thermal power output of the CHP to optimize electric power production and limit thermal losses. Further increasing the storage tank size can increase the gas-distribution capacity that can be marketed by the distribution system operator, but practical constraints in terms of dedicated land area have to be considered as well.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23774>

VARGA, Mihai

Countering Authoritarian States through Public Campaigns: A post-Soviet perspective

EUI MWP, 2012/25

This paper contributes to growing research about the emergence of the rule of law, or horizontal accountability, still the key difference between Western institutionalized democracies and the new democracies in both Latin America and post-communist Eurasia. Researchers in Latin America have recently theorized a possible mechanism explaining the strengthening of horizontal accountability through public campaigning by civic associations aimed at activating institutions of horizontal accountability. By reviewing the recent public campaigns of various associations in a post-Soviet country, Ukraine, this paper “turns the lens” of such research by focusing less on the characteristics of the civil society actors mobilizing to bring about accountability, and more on the state itself. It argues that the prospects for horizontal accountability have to be judged against a wide range of containment measures that states attempt in order to de-mobilize public opposition to their policies.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24175>

VAZQUEZ, Miguel

Analysis of the Strategic Use of Forward Contracting in Electricity Markets

EUI RSCAS, 2012/13, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Absence of arbitrage is one of the fundamental tools to describe financial markets. The no-arbitrage price of any financial contract represents players' valuation of the uncertain future income stream that will result from the contract. This reasoning is based on considering future income streams as exogenously defined variables. When spot markets do not behave under the assumption of perfect competition, future income streams might depend on players' strategies. If this is the case, price differences between the forward and the spot markets do not imply the existence of arbitrage opportunities, as market players cannot take advantage of such differences. The paper will study the forward-spot interaction in the presence of spot market power. It will be shown that, when producers anticipate that forward sales reduce spot price, they can react in the forward market to compensate for the spot price decrease. Hence, players profits are, considering both forward and spot markets, equivalent to the ones obtained in the case where no forward trading is allowed. The paper also develops a multi-period model that considers the role of private information, aimed to represent that past spot prices are signals of the probability of future spot prices. In this context, there is an additional incentive when playing in the spot market, which is associated with the sensitivity of forward prices to past



spot decisions. This often results in spot prices equal to the ones obtained in the no-trade case. The policy implications of the previous results will be discussed. Actually, it will be shown that the number of regulatory measures based on forward contracting that can be used to mitigate market power is considerably small.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21295>

VAUCHEZ, Antoine (ed/s)

The Fabric of International Jurisprudence: An interdisciplinary encounter

EUI RSCAS, 2012/51, Global Governance Programme-27

Bringing together a variety of outlooks from comparative law, legal theory, organizational sociology, socio-legal studies or political science, this Joint Working Papers explores the cognitive equipment through which international judges perform their role. The notion of 'fabric', borrowed from the Science and technology studies, and Bruno Latour in particular, is used here as a common entrypoint enabling to consider altogether the (legal and non-legal, formal and informal) tools and templates that contribute to shape international judicial decision-making: 'best practices', judicial compendia, routinized legal repertoires, legal methodologies, standard operational modes, etc.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24095>

VAZQUEZ, Miguel, HALLACK, Michelle, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

Building Gas Markets: US versus EU, market versus market model

EUI RSCAS, 2012/10, Florence School of Regulation

The liberalization process of the gas sector has showed that the reasoning to introduce competition in gas industries separates the services in at least two groups: commodities with relatively low transaction costs, and hence suitable to short-term market coordination, and network services which concentrate most of the specificities related to the physical flows. However, the way to coordinate such network services is still under debate. In this view, in USA specific services are coordinated through long term contracts, whereas the EU regulatory frame socializes the costs of the network services. In this paper, we develop a general analysis of the major consequences of this fundamental regulatory choice. In addition, we build on such analysis to explain the differences among the current proposals to design the coming European Internal Market.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20621>

VAZQUEZ, Miguel, HALLACK, Michelle

Design of Auctions for Short-Term Allocation in Gas Markets Based on Virtual Hubs

EUI RSCAS, 2012/43, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

Gas markets based on virtual hubs has been the preferred EU design. Such market designs are based on socializing network flexibility services. Nonetheless, shippers have different preferences about the network flexibility, which are not reflected in current allocation models. We propose the introduction of auction mechanisms to deal with network service allocation in the short term. The auction aims to represent simultaneously the diversity of players' preferences and the trade-offs implied by network constraints. Two



sealed-bid auctions are proposed. On the one hand, an auction with one product allocates network services through the minimization of gas price differences. On the other, a multi-product (gas and line-pack storage) auction is designed to facilitate the revelation of preferences on line-pack storage.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23359>

VLACHOU, Charikleia

*The Adoption of Network Codes in the Field of Energy:
Availability of judicial review in a multi-stage procedure*

EUI RSCAS, 2012/39, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

The adoption of network codes is a crucial step towards the conclusion of the internal energy market by the year 2014. This paper aims to assess the availability of judicial review in the multi-stage procedure established by the Electricity and Gas Regulations. In this respect, it first provides a brief overview of the establishment of the European Networks of TSOs (ENTSOs), whose expertise serves as the basis for the elaboration of the network codes. Subsequently, it critically assesses the three-stage adoption procedure set in the Regulations. The analysis then shifts to a more normative dimension through the examination of the legal characterization of the basic acts involved in the adoption procedure, namely, the framework guidelines and network codes, and of the availability of judicial review.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23856>

VOIGT, Christina

Instrument Choice and Replication

EUI RSCAS, 2012/58, Global Governance Programme-30

In climate law, we have witnessed the establishment of innovative market-based instruments, such as emissions trading, the Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation and REDD+. The aim of these instruments is the increase in cost-effectiveness in climate mitigation. These innovative instruments, while having attracted significant interest from economic actors and stimulated concerted action, have shown some shortcomings in terms of certainty of result and potential for circumvention, misuse and negative side-effects. At the same time, there is ongoing discussion of replicating some of these instruments in the new international climate agreement currently negotiated under Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP). Moreover, the replication of market-based instruments is also being considered to other environmental challenges, most prominent among them biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. This paper discusses both the possibilities and dangers of replicating market-based climate mitigation instruments in other areas of environmental law. In particular, it identifies lessons that can be learned from climate instruments and ways to avoid some mistakes from being made in other fields. Such lessons include the need for clear rules and the need for robust methodologies and data, the challenges to design market-based instruments in a way which secures that the largest part of available financial resources goes to the environmental project or good and is not captured during the process, and the need for strong legal rules that protect non-financial benefits. The market itself will not naturally deliver non-financial benefits or address non-economic interests. Rather, these interests and benefits have to be “regulated in” the mechanism. Finally, financial transfers should be based on monitored, reported and verified results (both on the primary, but also secondary/indirect market-impacts). Result-based ex-post payments not only reflect the true value of the environmental “good” which is being paid for, they can also keep corruption and fraud at bay. Still, markets are means—not ends. As means they are just one tool in the toolbox. While for some environmental policies, suitable market-solution can



be designed, with care required. For other environmental ends, such as nature conservation and ecosystem protection, traditional command-and-control approaches might lead to more secure, predictable and effective results.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24297>

WARKOTSCH, Jana

Bread, Freedom, Human Dignity: Tales of an unfinished revolution in Egypt

EUI SPS, COSMOS, 2012/14

When at the height of the 'Arab Spring' Egyptians from all walks of life took to the streets to oust one of the Arab world's most long-standing dictators, it took both Egyptians and outside observers by surprise. This report explores the events commonly described as the January 25 Revolution in Egypt, as well as the immediate transitional period that followed the ousting of President Hosni Mubarak, marked by recurrent unrest and mobilization. Starting from a detailed empirical description of the events themselves, it will illustrate the conditions that led to the uprising by embedding them in a more structural analysis covering the regime's origins and historical trajectories as well as more recent developments in the last ten years. Together these circumstances created a set of political opportunities that inventive actors seized upon to set in motion a process that in the course of only a few weeks mobilized a cross-class coalition to bring about the seemingly impossible. However, in elucidating the transitional phase and the struggles it entails in more detail, the report also shows how the opportunities and processes conducive to the breakdown of Egypt's authoritarian regime are not necessarily those most conducive to the establishment of a new, democratic one. The research project 'Mobilizing for Democracy: Democratization Processes and the Mobilization of Civil Society' is funded by European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant. (Grant Agreement no: 269136.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26187>

WECHSLER, Andrea

WIPO and the Public-Private Web of Global Intellectual Property Governance

EUI MWP, 2012/32

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has always been recognized as an important international economic institution for the global governance of intellectual property (IP) law. Moreover, its role in promoting, facilitating and supporting national, regional and local governance of IP law worldwide has long been uncontested. However, ever since the late 1980s, fundamental transformations in the IP landscape have challenged the established position of WIPO in global IP governance. First, increasing perceptions of the interconnectedness of IP issues with larger global development issues have required substantial adaptations in WIPO's policy formulations. Second, fragmentation and horizontal forum-shifting of IP issues from WIPO to both complementary and competing international institutions, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), have challenged the uncontested role of WIPO in global IP governance. Likewise, vertical forum-shifting from multilateral to bilateral law-making has necessitated strategic adaptations on the part of WIPO. And third, the rise of private regulation in IP law as well as new soft law regulatory approaches have pressurized WIPO into redefining its own position towards public actors, private actors and civil society. In the light of these transformations, the following paper introduces, discusses and evaluates the mission, role and activities of WIPO as an international economic institution for the global governance of intellectual property. It discusses, first, the larger public-private web of global IP governance in which WIPO operates. It then introduces in detail WIPO as an international economic institution for IP governance. This



introduction is followed by a discussion of WIPO's mission and strategic goals as well as an overview of its core activities. The final conclusions evaluate WIPO's current positioning and provide recommendations for WIPO's further establishment in the public-private web of global IP governance.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24559>

WEIGT, Hannes, DELARUE, Erik, ELLERMAN, A. Denny

CO2 Abatement from RES Injections in the German Electricity Sector: Does a CO2 price help?

EUI RSCAS, 2012/18, [Loyola de Palacio Chair], Climate Policy Research Unit

The overlapping impact of the Emission Trading System (ETS) and renewable energy (RE) deployment targets creates a classic case of interaction effects. Whereas the price interaction is widely recognized and has been thoroughly discussed, the effect of an overlapping instrument on the abatement attributable to an instrument has gained little attention. This paper estimates the actual reduction in demand for European Union Allowances that has occurred due to RE deployment focusing on the German electricity sector, for the five years 2006 through 2010. Based on a unit commitment model we estimate that CO2 emissions from the electricity sector are reduced by 33 to 57 Mtons, or 10% to 16% of what estimated emissions would have been without any RE policy. Furthermore, we find that the abatement attributable to RE injections is greater in the presence of an allowance price than otherwise. The same holds for the ETS effect in presence of RE injection. This interaction effect is consistently positive for the German electricity system, at least for these years, and on the order of 0.5% to 1.5% of emissions.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21958>

WILLEMS, Bert, MORBEE, Joris

Risk Spillovers and Hedging: Why do firms invest too much in systemic risk?

EUI RSCAS, 2012/35, Loyola de Palacio Programme on Energy Policy

In this paper we show that free entry decisions may be socially inefficient, even in a perfectly competitive homogeneous goods market with non-lumpy investments. In our model, inefficient entry decisions are the result of risk-aversion of incumbent producers and consumers, combined with incomplete financial markets which limit risk-sharing between market actors. Investments in productive assets affect the distribution of equilibrium prices and quantities, and create risk spillovers. From a societal perspective, entrants underinvest in technologies that would reduce systemic sector risk, and may overinvest in risk-increasing technologies. The inefficiency is shown to disappear when a complete financial market of tradable risk-sharing instruments is available, although the introduction of any individual tradable instrument may actually decrease efficiency.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22778>

WOŹNIAK, Tomasz

Granger-Causal Analysis of VARMA-GARCH Models

EUI ECO, 2012/19

Recent economic developments have shown the importance of spillover and contagion effects in financial markets. Such effects are not limited to relations between the levels of financial variables but also impact on their volatility. I investigate Granger causality in conditional mean and conditional variances of time series. For this purpose a VARMA-GARCH model is used. I derive parametric restrictions for the hypothesis of



noncausality in conditional variances between two groups of variables, when there are other variables in the system as well. These novel conditions are convenient for the analysis of potentially large systems of economic variables. Such systems should be considered in order to avoid the problem of omitted variable bias. Further, I propose a Bayesian Lindley-type testing procedure in order to evaluate hypotheses of noncausality. It avoids the singularity problem that may appear in the Wald test. Also, it relaxes the assumption of the existence of higher-order moments of the residuals required for the derivation of asymptotic results of the classical tests. In the empirical example, I find that the dollar-to-Euro exchange rate does not second-order cause the pound-to-Euro exchange rate, in the system of variables containing also the Swiss frank-to-Euro exchange rate, which confirms the meteor shower hypothesis of Engle, Ito & Lin (1990).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23336>

WOŹNIAK, Tomasz

Testing Causality between Two Vectors in Multivariate GARCH Models

EUI ECO, 2012/20

Spillover and contagion effects have gained significant interest in the recent years of financial crisis. Attention has not only been directed to relations between returns of financial variables, but to spillovers in risk as well. I use the family of Constant Conditional Correlation GARCH models to model the risk associated with financial time series and to make inferences about Granger causal relations between second conditional moments. The restrictions for second-order Granger noncausality between two vectors of variables are derived. To assess the credibility of the noncausality hypotheses, I employ posterior odds ratios. This Bayesian method constitutes an alternative for classical tests that makes such testing possible, regardless of the form of the restrictions on the parameters of the model. Moreover, it relaxes the assumptions about the existence of higher-order moments of the processes required in classical tests. In the empirical example, I find that the pound-to-Euro exchange rate second-order causes the US dollar-to-Euro exchange rate, which confirms the meteor shower hypothesis of Engle, Ito & Lin (1990).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23337>



A decorative graphic consisting of two rows of colored squares. The top row has four squares: orange, dark green, magenta, and teal. The bottom row has two squares: orange and dark blue. The text 'RESEARCH REPORTS - RSCAS' is overlaid on these squares.

RESEARCH
REPORTS - RSCAS

AGHABABYAN, Petros

Legal Aspects of Labour Migration Governance in the Republic of Armenia

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/03

Since its independence in 1991, the Republic of Armenia has faced difficult challenges in its policies and legal framework for labour migration. In the last two decades many Armenians have left for overseas employment given the socio-economic situation at home. At the same time, Armenia has inspired a certain interest in foreigners who, themselves, have come to work in Armenia. Given these in- and outflows Armenia has experienced a raft of problems with legal regulations. In spite of the topicality of these problems, they have not yet been comprehensively studied. Problems have, to some extent, been touched upon by a number of authors. But the research carried out to date is mainly socio-economic or deals with the policy aspects of labour migration. Legal regulations for internal and external migrations is conditioned by the fact that, as in other areas, a relevant normative basis is a necessary condition for implementing state policy. In the absence thereof, it is impossible to talk about state policy in a given area. This study addresses the legal aspects of labour migration governance in the Republic of Armenia. It analyses the legal framework and institutional mechanisms for internal and external labour migration and examines legal problems related to regulating the in- and outflow of migrant workers. Certain conclusions and recommendations have been made, on the basis of research. These conclusions and recommendations can be used to improve the legal framework with a view to regulating labour migration in Armenia. In addition, they can also serve as a basis for further exploration in the field.

CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23478>



AMBROSINI, Maurizio, CANEVA, Elena, KAYA, Ayhan,
ESCAFRÉ-DUBLET, Angéline, DOBBERNACK, Jan,
BURCHIANTI, Flora, ZAPATA-BARRERO, Ricard (ed/s)
*Challenges to Tolerance in Political Life: A comparative
overview of 15 European countries*

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/29, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Synthesis and Highlights

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23898>

AMBROSINI, Maurizio, CANEVA, Elena
Local Policies of Exclusion: The Italian case

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/07, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22317>

AMBROSINI, Maurizio, CANEVA, Elena
*Overview Report on Tolerance and Cultural
diversity Concepts and Practices in Italy*

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/23, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23259>

AMBROSINI, Maurizio, CANEVA, Elena
The Role of Local Authorities in the Policies of Exclusion

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/16, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Comparative
Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25054>



AMBROSINI, Maurizio, CANEVA, Elena
Tolerance in Discourses and Practices in the Italian Political Sphere
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/08, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22416>

ATHAMNEH, Abdel Baset
General Overview of Migration Into, From and Through Jordan
CARIM Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/03, Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan Migration: Recent Developments Series, Demographic and Economic Module, [Migration Policy Centre], [CARIM-South]

Jordan is both a receiving and a sending country for migration. Since its independence, it has received several waves of forced migration as a result of regional instability. Moreover, Jordan is a major receiver of labour migrants, too, especially from Egypt and non-Arab Asian countries, the non Arab-Asian migrants being mainly women and typically employed in the service sector. As to emigration trends, Jordan has long been a sending country, especially to the Arab Gulf states. This note attempts to shed light on the main characteristics of inward and outward Jordanian migration patterns and characteristics in recent times.

La Jordanie est à la fois un pays d'origine et d'accueil d'importants flux migratoires. Depuis son indépendance, le pays a accueilli plusieurs vagues de migration forcée liée à des motifs tenant essentiellement à l'instabilité de la région. De plus, il est un pays d'attraction pour les travailleurs migrants originaires, en particulier, d'Egypte et de pays asiatiques non-arabes, ces derniers enregistrant le départ de flux principalement de femmes, employées dans le secteur des services. Quant aux tendances enregistrées dans le champ de l'émigration, la Jordanie s'est longtemps positionnée comme un pays d'émigration, à destination plus particulièrement des Etats du Golfe. Cette analyse se propose de retracer les contours des caractéristiques principales et des tendances enregistrées du phénomène migratoire vers et depuis la Jordanie au cours de la période la plus récente.

CARIM is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20819>

AYHAN, Kaya
Challenges of Diversity in Turkish Politics: Circassians
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/06, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22034>



BADURASHVILI, Irina
The Socio-Political Impact of Labour Migration on Georgia
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/21

[no abstract available]

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24864>

BADURASHVILI, Irina
Integration of Migrants from Georgia in Countries of Temporary Residence and upon Return to Georgia: What Difficulties do Georgian Migrants Face in the Process of Adaptation to a New Social Environment
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/39

In our research we investigated the problems the migrants from Georgia face in the countries of their temporary or permanent residence and tried to verify principal factors promoting migrants' integration in destination countries and upon their return home. The research is based on author's analysis of the information drawn from existing scholarly publications on the topic concerned, as well as on the results of interviews held by the author and statistical analysis of primary databases of several migration studies held in Georgia with author's participation.

This is the English version of CARIM-East RR 2012/38 in Russian.

CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26639>

BAL, Ellen
Country Report: Indian migration to the Netherlands
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/07, Country Reports

This paper presents the past and present state of affairs regarding migration from India to the Netherlands. The Netherlands have never been a very popular destination for migrants from India. If we, however, include the Hindustanis in the so-called Indian diaspora, the Netherlands are home to the second largest Indian diaspora in Europe. The Hindustanis are the descendants of British-Indian indentured laborers who migrated to the Dutch colony of Surinam between 1873 and 1916, and who moved on to the Netherlands in particular during the 1970s and 1980s. At present, the "Indian diaspora" in the Netherlands includes approximately 160,000 Hindustanis and 21,729 Indians (first and second generation immigrants). This paper deals with all those with apparent (ancestral) connections to India. Two phenomena stand out and make the Dutch case particularly interesting for a study of Indian migration to Europe. Besides the presence of the relatively large group of Hindustanis, we are currently witnessing a remarkable increase in the immigration of Indian knowledge workers in the country. In practice, the two distinct categories of people of Indian descent have very little in common. This paper investigates these different categories of ("old" and "new") migrants and analyzes the implications of contemporary Indian and Dutch policies on Indian migration to the Netherlands and on processes of identity formation amongst these migrants of Indian origin.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23485>



BARRETT, Alan
Welfare and Immigration
Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/07

This paper contains a review of the economics literature on the issue of the relationship between immigration and welfare. The review is organised around two questions. First, are immigrants, especially low-skilled immigrants, attracted to welfare-generous states? Second, are immigrants more likely to be recipients of welfare compared to natives? The evidence with respect to both questions suggests that the more extreme fears sometimes expressed in public discourse are exaggerated. While some groups of immigrants might be attracted to welfare-generous states, the effect is unlikely to be significant in terms of public budgets. Similarly, while examples do appear of certain sub-groups of immigrants using welfare more intensively than natives, there are many examples where the opposite holds or where no difference is found. In spite of these findings, a case can still be made that policies should be adopted which convince native populations that excess welfare use by immigrants cannot arise. Such policies may be needed if on-going immigration, which is desirable on many grounds, is to avoid negative political pressure.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23503>

BARTLETT, Jamie, BIRDWELL, Jonathan, MCDONNELL, Duncan
Populism in Europe: Lega Nord
London, Demos, 2012, Demos Country briefing papers

Of all populist movements in Europe, Italy's Lega Nord can perhaps lay claim to the greatest political success. The party has been in government three times, including for eight of the last 11 years, and has held several key ministries in coalition governments led by Silvio Berlusconi. It is a party with a clear ideology, emphasising tough limits on immigration, greater northern autonomy, and characterising Muslims and Islam as representing a fundamental threat to the values and cultural integrity of northern Italians. This report presents the results of a survey of Facebook fans of the Lega Nord. It includes data on who they are, what they think, and what motivates them to shift from virtual to real-world activism. It also compares them to supporters of similar parties in Western Europe, shedding light on their growing online support, and the relationship between online and offline activities.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26214>

BENSAÂD, Ali
Réseaux diasporiques commerçants maures : des espaces marginaux aux carrefours internationaux des échanges
CARIM Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/02, Socio-political Module, [Migration Policy Centre], [CARIM-South]

Depuis les marges sahariennes du Maghreb, en marge, voire en infraction, des cadres formels des échanges, repliés sur des structures sociales tribales, des diasporas commerçantes maures déploient des réseaux mondialisés tissant leur toile à fine échelle au travers de vastes espaces internationaux périphériques. Ces diasporas investissent les carrefours des échanges internationaux, où elles ont acquis un poids économique important, vecteur d'influence sociale et politique, dont les effets se font ressentir en boucle dans le pays d'origine et d'accueil, et dans le jeu politique international.



On the Saharan borders of the Maghreb, Moorish business diasporas have created globalized networks within large international and marginal spaces, alongside the regular frameworks of exchange or even violating the same, caught up in tribal social structures. These diasporas are positioned at the crossroads of international trade, where they have gained significant economic weight, becoming a vector of social and political influence, whose effects are felt both in the country of origin and destination; and on the international political scene. CARIM is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20818>

BILGILI, Özge

Turkeys Multifarious Attitude towards Migration and its Migrants

Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/02, Series Summer School 2011 - Best Participant Essay

Turkey is not only a country of emigration, but also of immigration and return migration. It is a country, too, with a significant part of its population living abroad. In this paper, I take into account these various international migration patterns to provide an in-depth historical analysis of the Turkish State's attitude towards migration and its immigrants, citizens residing abroad or returning to the country. The analysis is based on a detailed literature review, a summary of the most recent policies introduced regarding migration and in-depth interviews conducted with policy makers, government officials and academics. The analysis shows that Turkey's socio-economic development, its economic and political expectations from migration, and contextual factors have significantly influenced its changing attitude towards migration. In conclusion, the paper draws attention to the importance of considering these factors and different migration patterns together for a more comprehensive understanding of a country's perspective on international migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23498>

BLANGIARDO, Gian Carlo

Gender and migration in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan African countries

CARIM Research Report, 2012/01, Gender and Migration Series, Demographic and Economic Module, [Migration Policy Centre], [CARIM-South]

According to destination country statistics there are nearly ten million emigrants from southern and eastern Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan CARIM countries and about four out of ten of these are women. As to immigration the United Nations estimates eleven million international migrants in CARIM-15 countries, of whom 48% are female. The female emigration rates in CARIM countries vary depending upon destination areas and motivations. In general, Europe and Northern America offer more opportunities for family reunification than the Gulf States which, unlike Western countries where female migration is confined to low-level jobs, give women opportunities in professional jobs like teaching and the health-related professions. Reports from national experts have highlighted how female migration is often related to local factors like the education level, whose rise has been noted almost everywhere and that it is considered an important push factor for the young. As to reasons for leaving the origin country and the decision to migrate more generally, national reports confirm that, while economic motives largely explain the migration of males, the reasons for female migration are more diverse. Work is increasingly important, but family reasons (mainly marriage and spouse reunification) still dominate female migration patterns.



Partant des mouvements migratoires internationaux, un double constat essentiel ressort à l'appui des données statistiques enregistrées au sein des pays d'accueil. Investis à l'échelle d'une zone géographique partant de la Méditerranée méridionale et orientale à l'Afrique sub-saharienne, les pays membres du réseau CARIM enregistrent des quantifications de départ à hauteur de dix millions d'individus, comptant, en outre, en son sein une population de près de quatre millions de femmes. Le phénomène de l'immigration prend une ampleur toute aussi inédite : les estimations rapportées par l'ONU évaluent la présence de migrants internationaux dans les pays investis au sein du réseau CARIM-15 à hauteur de onze millions d'individus, comptant en son sein un profil de près de 48% de femmes. À ce titre, la difficulté liée à l'analyse de ce schéma de migration féminine reste largement tributaire de choix de destination et de motivations assez diverses. Le territoire européen et nord-américain constitue certes une destination de prédilection et un terreau d'opportunités en termes de regroupement familial pour ces dernières, par comparaison avec les pays du Golfe. Reste que, et contrairement aux pays occidentaux lesquels confinent la migration féminine à des secteurs professionnels peu qualifiés, les Etats du Golfe offrent de plus grandes opportunités à travers des secteurs qualifiés tels l'enseignement ou encore la santé. Un panel considérable d'experts nationaux pointe et conforte le lien d'association très fort existant entre le phénomène migratoire des femmes et la consistance des facteurs locaux tels que le niveau d'éducation identifié comme un facteur déterminant au départ, surtout parmi les jeunes. Le marché du travail représente, à cet égard, un incitant au départ au regard de la tendance qu'il soutient très souvent à maintenir des inégalités de genre, et à circonscrire l'autonomisation des femmes encore fortement annihilée par la conjoncture socio-culturelle du pays d'origine. Les rapports nationaux susmentionnés soutiennent dans une très large mesure ces constats, et confirment la double nature de ces motivations au départ. Si le motif économique constitue une motivation historiquement rapportée à la migration masculine, les motivations sous-jacents la migration féminine tendent à être plus diverses. En effet, outre la migration professionnelle, les motifs d'ordre familial tels que le mariage ou la réunification familiale tendent à revêtir une dimension inédite dans la configuration et l'assise de la migration féminine. CARIM is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20834>

BOUKLIA-HASSANE, Rafik

Migration en Algérie : nouvelles tendances

CARIM Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/01, Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan Migration: Recent Developments Series, Demographic and Economic Module, [Migration Policy Centre], [CARIM-South]

L'émigration algérienne se caractérise à travers une feuille de route de destination de plus en plus diversifiée, bien que la France demeure le principal pays d'accueil. Le regroupement familial représente l'une des raisons principales sous-jacente les flux d'admission vers la France, alors que la migration professionnelle revêt un caractère désormais marginal. La reconnaissance implicite de la double nationalité et l'entrée en vigueur du nouveau Code de la nationalité algérien concourent à la massification de la diaspora algérienne résidant à l'étranger, alors même que celle-ci reste difficile à appréhender d'un point de vue statistique. L'évolution des taux du chômage et les variations ressortant de la participation au marché du travail au sein du pays d'accueil démarquent une intégration plus rapide parmi les femmes d'origine algérienne par comparaison avec les hommes, expliquée dans une large mesure au regard d'une situation économique initiale déséquilibrée au détriment des femmes. Il ressort de l'observation courant sur la période récente que les mesures adoptées par les autorités algériennes attestent d'une volonté manifeste d'impulser une nouvelle politique migratoire tournée vers la promotion de l'impact de la communauté algérienne résidant à l'étranger sur le



développement économique de l'Algérie. A noter dans le même temps que les phénomènes de l'émigration et de l'immigration illégales font l'objet de mesures législatives civiles et pénales soutenues et renforcées par le gouvernement algérien.

Algerian emigration has seen a gradual diversification in terms of destinations, though France remains the preferred option. Family reunification is today the main motivation pushing Algerians to France, while labor migration has only a marginal role. Both the implicit recognition of dual citizenship and the new Code on Algerian Nationality have tended to increase the size of the expat Algerian community, though this is not evident in the statistics. In terms of economic integration, the evolution of unemployment and of labor market participation in the destination country reflects the faster integration of Algerian women than of Algerian men, probably because of the large initial gap between the two sexes. The recent measures put in place by the Algerian authorities may show the start of a new policy attitude towards migration which gives more relevance to the contribution of the expat Algerian community in terms of economic development at home. Meanwhile, Algerian policies for the fight against undocumented outward and inward migration have been strengthened by the adoption of new civil and penal law arrangements.

CARIM is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union

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BOURNAZIAN, Vahan, HARUTYUNYAN, Khachik
*Perspectives on Legal Aspects of Labour Migration
Governance in Armenia: Reply to Petros Aghababyan, legal
aspects of labour migration governance in Armenia*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/07

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24883>

BRÜCKER, Herbert
The Labor Market Impact of Immigration and its Policy Consequences

Migration Policy Centre Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/04

Concerns that immigrants take jobs away from natives and reduce their wages are widespread and have a substantial impact on immigration policies. The financial crisis and the subsequent economic down-turn in most OECD countries have further fanned these fears. Albeit not uncontroversial, the overwhelming share of the recent empirical literature finds, however, that immigration has only moderate effects on wages and employment. More specifically, the empirical findings indicate that i. the aggregate effects of immigration on wages and unemployment are small, ii. most native workers tend to benefit from immigration in terms of higher wages and lower unemployment risks, iii. the already existing immigrant workforce suffers substantially from further immigration, iv. high skilled and older workers tend to benefit more from immigration than less skilled and younger workers. Immigration and integration policies can improve the welfare effects and mitigate adverse distributional effects by pursuing skill-selective immigration policies and policies which increases the competitiveness of immigrants in the labor market: e.g. via language courses, the acknowledgement of occupational and other professional degrees.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23494>



BUCHOWSKI, Michał, CHLEWIŃSKA, Katarzyna, MICKIEWICZ, Adam
Tolerance of Diversity in Polish Schools: Education of Roma and ethics classes
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/02, 3. National Case Studies - School Life, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20505>

BUCHOWSKI, Michał, CHLEWIŃSKA, Katarzyna
Do Silesians Exist and can Silesia be Autonomous?
Limits of ethno-political tolerance in Poland
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/15, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22615>

BUCHOWSKI, Michał, CHLEWIŃSKA, Katarzyna
Tolerance of Cultural Diversity in Poland and its Limitations
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/34, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24381>

BUGA, Natalia, MEYER, Jean-Baptiste
Indian Human Resources Mobility: Brain drain versus brain gain
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/04, Thematic Reports

India is a major source of migrants, especially of highly-skilled and well-trained workers. This paper attempts to show that even with a high number of Indian talents abroad, India—as well as destination countries—takes advantage of the resources generated by this population. Traditionally the flows of Indian professionals have been directed towards the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and other similar destinations. Recently, however, Western European countries are being selected as migration options. In this paper, the growing diversification of receiving countries is explained as a consequence of European immigration policies focusing on highly-skilled migrants, demographic trends which raise several questions related to labour shortages and, finally, the effects of the global economic crisis on mobility. The migration



of highly-skilled Indians is analyzed and put in the context of globalization and the intensification of the knowledge-based economy. The paper shows that what has happened in India might stand as a win-win scenario with wider application where a brain drain may be converted into a brain gain.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23482>

BURCHIANTI, Flora, ZAPATA-BARRERO, Ricard
Intolerant Discourses about Migrants in Catalan Politics

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/16, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22616>

BURCHIANTI, Flora, ZAPATA-BARRERO, Ricard
Political Discourses and Intolerance toward Migrants in Catalonia

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/12, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23405>

CALENDA, Davide
*Famille, capital social et réintégration socioprofessionnelle
des migrants de retour au Mali*

[Return Migration and Development Platform (RDP)], CRIS Analytical Notes, 2012/03

Cette étude analyse le processus de réintégration socioprofessionnelle et économique des migrants de retour au Mali. L'analyse se fonde sur 313 entretiens recueillis auprès de migrants de retour, réalisés entre février et mai 2012, dans le cadre de l'enquête du projet CRIS. L'accent est mis sur les changements sociaux et économiques qui ont touché les migrants de retour, au cours des trois étapes de leur cycle migratoire : avant l'émigration, pendant le séjour à l'étranger et après le retour. Le principal objectif est d'évaluer dans quelle mesure et comment la « famille » a influencé ces changements comparativement à d'autres facteurs. Les résultats démontrent que plus nous situons les migrants de retour à l'intérieur d'un système de relations complexes, plus nous réussissons à évaluer l'influence de la famille sur les migrants et sur les résultats de l'expérience migratoire. Le facteur familial n'explique pas, à lui seul, pourquoi certains migrants réussissent à s'intégrer mieux que d'autres. D'autres facteurs examinés, relevant de l'engagement associatif et de la participation civique et politique du migrant de retour, méritent également un intérêt tout particulier.

CRIS is co-funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC, Berne) and the European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22396>



CALENDA, Davide

Return Migration to Mali: Examining definitions and statistical sources

[Return Migration and Development Platform (RDP)], CRIS Analytical Notes, 2012/02

The definitions of return migration adopted by national censuses and large-scale surveys reflect domestic policy perceptions and priorities as applied to return and return migrants. The first part of this study explores the ways in which the definitions adopted by national statistical agencies in West Africa and, more specifically in Mali, have varied over time with various types of migration flows in specific periods of time, the priority given to nation-building dynamics, and with the influence of external drivers. The second part sets out to investigate the sources of official data on return migration in Mali and discusses the availability and reliability of such data. A section is devoted to so-called “enforced return”, i.e., the removal of unauthorized migrants, which has been subject to major policy attention in bilateral and multilateral talks involving Mali while shaping at the same time policy priorities and perceptions.

CRIS is co-funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC, Berne) and the European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21315>

CHANDA, Rupa, GHOSH, Sriparna

Goans in Portugal: Role of history and identity in shaping diaspora linkages

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/19, Case studies

The Portuguese colonial era in India began in 1502 and ended in 1961 with the annexation of Goa by India. This long standing colonial relationship led to a deep-rooted historical, cultural and social relationship between Goa and Portugal. Migration from Goa to Portugal, over different periods, played an important part in forging this relationship. This paper examines the history of migration from Goa to Portugal, the characteristics of the Goan community in Portugal, and its engagement with Goa and with India, based on secondary and primary sources of information. Section 2 discusses the different waves of migration from Goa to Portugal. It finds that Goans migrated to Portugal during the colonial period in search of education, then following the annexation of Goa by India in 1961, and subsequently during the 1970s when Goans “twice migrated” to Portugal from Mozambique and Angola following their independence. In recent decades, Goans have been migrating to Portugal to seek access to the larger European market. Today, there is a sizeable Goan community residing in Portugal. Sections 3 and 4 explore the question of identity as perceived by this community in Portugal. The findings indicate that history, the causal factors underlying migration, and the heterogeneity within the community in terms of background, economic and social status have a major influence on the notion of identity. One section of the community does not consider itself as a diaspora group or as expatriates or migrants as it sees itself as fully integrated with Portuguese society. Their connection is with Goa, not with India. Another section of the community views itself as belonging to India and also Goa, realizing that they have a distinct identity within Portugal. For the twice migrated, the issue of identity is even more complex as they identify with a third country and many have never lived in Goa or India. Section 5 discusses how this issue of identity has manifested itself in different ways, such as through the community’s position on issues of minority representation within Portuguese society, through diaspora associations and networks, and the extent to which the community has engaged with and contributed back to Goa and India. It finds that due to the dilemma over identity, the community has had very weak economic and philanthropic ties with the homeland. Section 6 highlights the growing engagement between the Goan community in Portugal and India in recent years and some initiatives at the government level to deepen this engagement. However, it finds that a long term strategic vision has been lacking on the part of both the Indian and the Portuguese governments. Section 7 concludes by calling for a forward looking approach to engaging with

the Goan diaspora community in Portugal. It recommends that this community be strategically leveraged not only to strengthen economic and cultural relations with Portugal but also to serve India's larger foreign policy and geopolitical objectives in the Lusophone countries of Latin America and Africa.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24841>

CHANDA, Rupa, GHOSH, Sriparna

The Punjabi Diaspora in the UK: An overview of characteristics and contributions to India

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/23, Country Reports

The recognition of diaspora contributions towards their home country through remittances, investments and networks has facilitated a shift in attitude and thinking regarding migration, from brain drain to "brain bank", "brain gain", "brain trust" and "brain circulation". This shift in thinking is also evident in India in recognition of the manifold contributions being made by the Indian diaspora to the home country. This paper examines the historical and socio-economic characteristics of one important Indian diaspora community, the Punjabis in the UK and discusses the latter's contributions to India and to its home state of Punjab. The evidence reveals that the NRI Punjabi diaspora in the UK is quite old, dating back to the colonial period. It is a heterogeneous community, divided by castes and sub-castes which influence the institutions through which its subgroups engage with the homeland. The secondary and primary evidence collected for this study indicate a wide variety of contributions economic, social, philanthropic, cultural and political. Some of the main sectors of contribution are health, education and rural infrastructure. However, the evidence also reveals that there is much greater potential for diaspora engagement and that large scale investments by the diaspora are deterred by corruption, an inefficient bureaucracy, lack of streamlined procedures and lack of supportive diaspora policies at the state and central levels. The study thus concludes that greater thrust is needed, especially at the state level to facilitate the Punjabi diaspora's engagement with India and with its home regions and state.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24845>

CHELIDZE, Natia

The Socio-Political Impact of Labour Migration on the Country of Origin

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/12

[no abstract available]

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24888>

CHOBANYAN, Haykanush

Response to the Research Report "Social-Political Impact of Labour Migration on Armenia"

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/11

In the framework of the CARIM-East Project, author Vardan Gevorgyan has conducted research to examine the social-political impact of labour migration in Armenia across three dimensions: first, social institutions;



second, vulnerable social categories in society including women and children, the elderly, ethnic, racial and religious minorities, the disabled, the poor; and third, geographic, namely, the differential impact of labour migration on rural and urban areas. On the basis of the chosen methodology the following wide range of issues were studied: the social institution of work, one of the main social structures that contribute to the reproduction of social inequality in society; social inequality, and the extent to which changes induced by labour migration open new opportunities for social mobility or marginalization for traditionally vulnerable social categories; then based on the findings recorded during the research the author made recommendations for policy makers. This review of the above-mentioned research aims to assess to what extent the recommendations are realistic and feasible, as well as consistent with current migration policies. Prior to assessment chosen methodological approaches were critically assessed and available information resources were examined. Besides, this attempt was made to present the impact of labour emigration to Armenia in a more comprehensive way.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24887>

CHOBANYAN, Haykanush

Return Migration to Armenia: Issues of reintegration

[Return Migration and Development Platform (RDP)], CRIS Brief, 2012/01

This report sets out to describe the current statistical and institutional situation of return migration to and reintegration in Armenia. The author elaborates this situation from the Armenian perspective by—explaining available statistical data on return migration,—illustrating the priorities of the Armenian government and of international and national nongovernmental organizations and—examining the extent to which the return issue is taken into consideration in the framework of their actions. In Armenia, there is no uniform and homogeneous definition of the term “return migrant”. Depending on the source, the term is used differently. Therefore, in this report the term “return migrant” is defined according to the respective sources. In most Armenian policy papers and legal acts “return migrants” are not defined.¹ The first part of the report proposes a statistical overview of return migration to Armenia. The second part describes the main initiatives and programmes that have been implemented so far on the reintegration of return migrants.

CRIS is co-funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC, Berne) and the European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21574>

CIUMAS, Tatiana

Legal Aspects of Labour Migration Governance in the Republic of Moldova

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/22

The main goal of the study is to evaluate the present situation and to recommend improvements in the legal framework. Migration is a continuous process and is determined by political, social, economic and demographic factors. It is not a process that can be stopped by a simple decision; it can be redirected, developed and “used” for gaining benefits. At the same time, the updating of the legal framework in Moldova was directly connected to state policy, the decisions of the ruling party and the political life of the state in general.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24865>



CROON, Johanna, POIARES PESSOA MADURO, Luis Miguel
*The Euro Crisis and the Democratic Governance of the
Euro: Legal and Political Issues of a Fiscal Crisis*
Global Governance Programme, 2012/03, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23396>

CUOMO, Michael, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
*EU Electricity Interconnector Policy: Shedding some light on
the European Commission's approach to exemptions*
Florence School of Regulation, 2012/06, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22636>

DALLARA, Cristina, VAUCHEZ, Antoine
Courts, Social Changes and Judicial Independence
Global Governance Programme, 2012/02, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23397>

DE BEL-AIR, Françoise
*A Political Demography of the Refugee Question. Palestinians in Jordan
and Lebanon: Between protection, forced return and resettlement*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-South Research Report, 2012/02

Refugees from Palestine are one of the oldest refugee populations in the world. And UN General Assembly Resolution 194, which anchors Palestinian refugees' claims for their right of return to Palestine, is now 63 years old. Yet, in Jordan and Lebanon, the refugees' main host countries, the Palestinian presence grew in importance in domestic politics through the 2000s. In Lebanon there were the political debates surrounding the granting of some civil rights to Palestinian refugees, which culminated mid-2010. In Jordan, controversies over political naturalisation stir up violent political debates. This essay explores the reasons behind the fact that, in Jordan and Lebanon, granting civil rights to refugees raises a lot of concern. It also examines how the civil rights issue cannot be separated from that of the protection of the Palestinian "cause", the right of return. More generally, the report investigates the various perceived challenges and the outreach of Palestinian refugees' settlement (tawtin) in each of the two countries, before and after the late 1980s-early 1990s. Return and resettlement were taken as the two extremes of a similar demographic policy, and therefore, proved to be powerful political tools for regimes and political actors, at the local, regional and international levels. The theoretical framework of political demography and the "political economy" of Palestinian refugee trends and policies in Jordan and Lebanon also allowed for the Palestinian issue to be resituated in the history and the socio-political context of each country; thus revealing their specific challenges. The essay shows that the granting of civil rights to Palestinians is hampered by its politically-destabilising significance in host countries, where civil rights are constructed as citizenship-bound privileges. Therefore, debates on



Palestinian refugees flag up deepening rifts within Jordanian and Lebanese citizenries, and diverging views on political “imagined communities” (Anderson, 1991). In Jordan, such a rift has been deepened by the recent emergence of nationalist movements and by the tensions which emerged in the wake of the Arab uprisings. Representations of national populations as closed, de jure and ethnic-based increasingly oppose views of nationhood as open, de facto and assimilationist.

Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (CARIM)

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23474>

DE JONG, Jacques, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, HAFNER, Manfred,
AHNER, Nicole, TAGLIAPIETRA, Simone;
AHNER, Nicole (ed/s)

A New EU Gas Security of Supply Architecture?

Florence School of Regulation, 2012/03, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22500>

DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, JAULIN, Thibaut, PERRIN, Delphine
CARIM – Migration Profile: Sudan/ CARIM – Profil Migratoire : Soudan

CARIM Migration Profiles, CARIM Profils Migratoires, [Migration Policy Centre],
[CARIM-South]

[no abstract available]

CARIM is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union/CARIM est co-financé par l'Institut universitaire européen et l'Union européenne.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22445>

DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, JAULIN, Thibaut, PERRIN, Delphine
CARIM – Migration Profile: Syria

CARIM Migration Profiles, CARIM Profils Migratoires, [Migration Policy Centre],
[CARIM-South]

[no abstract available]

CARIM is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union/CARIM est co-financé par l'Institut universitaire européen et l'Union européenne.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22446>



DI BARTOLOMEO, Anna, MAKARYAN, Shushanik,
MANANASHVILI, Sergo, WEINAR, Agnieszka
Circular Migration in Eastern Partnership Countries: An overview
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/30

[no abstract available]

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24873>

DOBBERNACK, Jan, MEER, Nasar, MODOOD, Tariq
The 'Muslim Vote' in Britain in 2010: Misrecognition and political agency
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/11, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22321>

DOBBERNACK, Jan, MODOOD, Tariq, MEER, Nasar
British Muslims and the 2010 Election
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/11, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23262>

DOBBERNACK, Jan, MODOOD, Tariq, MEER, Nasar
Tolerance and Cultural Diversity in the United Kingdom
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/20, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23256>

DÜVELL, Franck
Qualitative Research in Migration Studies
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/01

Remittances flowing from Ukrainian migrants working in high-income countries to Ukraine are an increasingly important source of extra income for migrants' families. Given the increasing size of aggregate remittance inflows, they are also expected to be a potential source of funding for the social and economic development of Ukraine as a whole. If remittances enhance investment in physical and human capital and thus boost productivity, they can help mitigate the possible negative economic effects of rapid population decline



and the aging of the Ukrainian population. Yet the potential benefits of remittances are likely to be matched by potential costs. Thus, two main issues are of interest with regard to remittances in Ukraine: • what are their benefits and costs for migrants' families, local communities, the Ukrainian economy and society; and • how to harness their development potential while limiting any counterproductive side effects. This paper directly addresses these two questions. It does so by reporting first results from an ongoing effort to assess the potential development and unwanted side effects of remittances in Ukraine. These results come from a survey of the empirical literature in Ukraine and other transition economies and are supported, where possible, by the author's contributions. The purpose of this work is to draw out evidence-based policy implications.

CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23475>

ELLIOTT, Hannah

Refugee Resettlement: The view from Kenya. Findings from field research in Nairobi and Kakuma refugee camp

Migration Policy Centre; KNOW RESET; 2012/01; First Asylum Country Report

This report presents the findings of field research in Kenya under the KNOW RESET project, which maps and analyses legal and policy frameworks as well as practices related to resettlement to European countries. The research in Kenya was a component of this broader project, which included research in 27 EU member states and three countries of first asylum: Kenya, Pakistan and Tunisia. Research was carried out in Nairobi and Kakuma refugee camp between June and October 2012 and involved interviews with refugee and resettlement actors, including those participating in resettlement to European countries. The report broadly explores and presents Kenya's resettlement landscape, the positions, roles and practices of European resettlement countries within that landscape, and the perspectives and experiences of refugees around resettlement.

KNOW RESET - Building Knowledge for a Concerted and Sustainable Approach to Refugee Resettlement in the EU and its Member States.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26648>

ESCAFRÉ-DUBLET, Angéline, KASTORYANO, Riva

Tolerance in French Politicital Life/ Diversité et laïcité en politique

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/15, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Comparative Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24675>



ESCAFRÉ-DUBLET, Angéline, NG, Rosa
Minority Mobilization in the United Kingdom and France
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/13, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Comparative
Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24317>

FAKHOURY, Tamirace
Emigration from the Arab and Sub-Saharan Regions: A socio-political inquiry into push factors, policies and diasporas contributions to development
Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/12

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23506>

FARGUES, Philippe, FANDRICH, Christine
Migration after the Arab Spring
Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/09

This paper provides a statistical assessment of migration before and after the uprisings in the Southern Mediterranean. It will review European and Arab state policies regarding migration and will ultimately encourage the factoring of the outcomes of the Arab Spring within migration policies on both shores of the Mediterranean. The assessment is based upon the most recent statistical data gathered directly from the competent offices in European Member States; from policy documents emanating from the European Union and concerned States; and from first-hand accounts from surveys conducted in Spring 2012 by scholars in six Arab countries (within Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon) in collaboration with the Migration Policy Centre (MPC). Notably, migration to Europe has not been accelerated by the Arab Spring, apart from a short-lived movement from Tunisia, but has simply continued along previous trends. In sharp contrast, migration within the Southern Mediterranean has been deeply impacted by the events as outflows of migrants and refugees fled instability and violence in Libya and Syria.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23504>

FARGUES, Philippe, FANDRICH, Christine
The European Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis: What next?
Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/14

Although over 450,000 Syrians fled to countries nearby Syria, numbers seeking refuge within the EU remain small. In 2011, a total of 8,920 Syrians applied for asylum within EU borders, while in the first three quarters of 2012 applications increased slightly, reaching a total of 11,573. Only 1,490 irregular entries of Syrians were recorded during the last three quarters of 2011, which rose to 2,739 in the first two quarters of 2012. Numbers of Syrians applying for immigration have also remained negligible. In light of the overall magnitude of the crisis compared with the actual numbers reaching Europe, this paper reviews EU's response to the crisis.



First, it presents the facts: a historical review of displacements from Syria, the numbers, and the route of travel for Syrian refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers to Europe. This is followed by a review of European responses to the Syrian crisis. Finally, the paper concludes with recommendations for addressing the Syrian refugee crisis. In short, the EU could consider: establishing a Regional Protection Programme (RPP) with a large increase of Syrian refugee resettlement as a required component; increasing refugee resettlement for those who have been affected by the Syrian crisis and are the most in need; continue positive asylum procedures throughout the EU, and grant prima facie recognition including provision of sufficient assistance to Syrian asylum seekers; encourage visa facilitation and family reunification for Syrians; and continue to work with its international partners to find a political and humanitarian solution to the Syrian crisis.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24836>

FLEISCHER, Annett

A Statistical Overview on Return Migration to the Republic of Armenia

[Return Migration and Development Platform (RDP)], CRIS Analytical Notes, 2012/01

In a nutshell, the current statistical situation on return migration to the Republic of Armenia (RA) can be described as a blank sheet of paper with only weak marginal spots on it, i.e. there are no precise and systematic data on the scope of return migration to Armenia.¹ Like many other migration countries, Armenia does not record returnees. Neither the National Statistical Office, nor the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Migration Agency for Armenia's Ministry of Territorial Administration assesses return flows and stocks to Armenia. The statistical background of return migration to Armenia is weak and information about preand post-return conditions, return motivations or patterns of reintegration is non-existent (Bachmann et al. 2004, Johansson 2008).

CRIS is co-funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC, Berne) and the European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21297>

FOX, Jon

Education on the Edge: Roma segregation in the schools of five EU Member States

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/05, 3. National Case Studies - School Life, Comparative Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22239>

GABRICHIDZE, Gaga

Legal Aspects of Labour Migration Governance in Georgia

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/09

The main goal of the present study is to analyze the legal aspects of labour migration governance in Georgia. For this purpose, an analysis of national legal instruments related to labour migration governance has



been carried out. And an overview is given of those international agreements, which are of relevance for Georgia. The study is carried out in the following main directions: First, there is an overview of existing legislative mechanisms; second, an analysis of the coherence of these mechanisms; and, third, a survey of gaps and challenges and recommendations. The content of the study is mainly based on the analysis of legal documents. However, it should be noted that the number of legislative acts and other official documents related to labour migration is very limited. This is due to the liberalization of migration policy, which is a reflection of the extremely liberal policy of the current Georgian government. As a consequence, Georgian legislation does not provide for the overseas employment of Georgian citizens in any form. And as to the access of aliens to the Georgian labour market, there are only some limited mechanisms, which in practice do not have a visible regulatory effect. Namely, legislation does not impose any obligation for aliens to obtain a work permit before starting work. Thus, the Georgian labour market is wide open to citizens of foreign countries. It is recommended that the state changes to a model of labour migration governance which would be both efficient and active. This model should be based on a consideration of economic and demographic effects and it should be developed on the basis of migration flow analysis.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24852>

GANTA, Vladimir

The Impact of International Labour Migration on the Republic of Moldova

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/32

Labour migration has an important impact on the social and economic life of Moldova. It is, therefore, very important to measure it, so as to offer policy makers useful information to develop evidence-based policies. The purpose of this research was to identify and measure labour migration impact by analyzing data coming from these three large surveys: the Labour Force Survey, the Labour Force Migration Survey and the Child Labour Survey. Results show that about 26% of the country's population face all the benefits and costs of labour migration directly. There are 135,000 couples who are separated by migration most of the time. About 146,000 children have one or both parents working abroad. Labour migration is a relieving but also a threatening factor for the labour market. If labour migrants were to search for a job in Moldova, the unemployment rate would reach 26%, higher than the present 7%. Labour migration is also a boosting factor for economic inactivity: 119,000 persons are economically inactive because they have plans to go or return abroad for work. Though not an issue today, labour immigration will probably have a big impact in the future as labour resources will be needed.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24875>

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, KHALFALLAH, Haikel, PEREZ, Yannick,

RIOUS, Vincent, SAGUAN, Marcelo;

KHALFALLAH, Haikel (ed/s)

Implementing Incentive Regulation through an

Alignment with Resource Bounded Regulators

Florence School of Regulation, 2012/07, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24916>



GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, MEEUS, Leonardo, RUESTER, Sophia
THINK Half-Way and Beyond

Florence, European University Institute, 2012, Florence School of Regulation, THINK

Energy regulation and policy currently belong to the most important and developing areas in the European Union. THINK, the Florence School of Regulation's (EUI) think tank advises the European Commission (DG Energy) on Energy Policy and presents policy options each semester. This booklet gives an overview of all the THINK results for the first 18 months of the project focusing on 6 topics: 1. Public Support for the Financing of RD&D Activities in New Clean Energy Technologies 2. Smart Cities Initiative: Fostering a Quick Transition Towards Local Sustainable Energy Systems 3. Transition Towards a Low Carbon Energy System by 2050: What Role for the EU? 4. The Impact of Climate and Energy Policies on the Public Budget of EU Member States 5. Off-Shore Grids: Towards a Least Regret EU Policy 6. EU Involvement in Electricity and Natural Gas Transmission Grid Tarification.

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan; Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20802>

GOTTSCHLICH, Pierre
German Case Study

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/03

Indian immigration to Germany has a century-long history. Today, the Indian population in Germany is a fully established and, despite its rather small size, highly influential ethnic group. From early 20th century freedom fighters and students to engineers and nurses to contemporary businessmen and IT-specialists Indians have played important roles in German history and society. They have become more and more visible through the founding of numerous associations, clubs, and societies, through cultural commitment and political success, and also through the establishment of prominent places for worship such as Hindu temples and Sikh gurdwaras. This study attempts to shed some light on one of the less prominent Indian communities. It deals with its history, its demographic characteristic, and its socio-economic profile. Furthermore, the paper will assess the legal framework in Germany and analyse the media perception of Indian migrants in the country. Additionally, there will be an overview over the most important religious centres and cultural associations. The study also discusses the sociocultural and political integration of the Indian population in Germany. Finally, some policy recommendations will be given.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20822>

GOYAL, Tanu M., MUKHERJEE, Arpita
Indian Investment in Eastern Europe: Prospects, issues and the way forward

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/18, Thematic Reports

With liberalisation, economic growth and stable macroeconomic conditions, companies from developing countries like India, have started investing abroad. Of late, Indian companies have diversified their investments and have shifted from markets within Asia to European markets. This paper examines Indian investment in Eastern Europe, barriers to investment and possibilities for enhancing it through appropriate policy measures. Eastern Europe is a new destination for Indian investment. The paper highlights that India and East European countries have complementarities. However, despite several initiatives, the



present level of Indian investment in Eastern Europe is low and limited to a few countries and sectors. A majority of the Indian investments are directed towards Russia and most of these investments are made in the manufacturing and mining sector. Moreover, a large part of the investments is made by a few large Indian companies. Based on in-depth interviews, the study found that lack of market knowledge, poor governance structure, high level of corruption, non-transparent public procurement process and cumbersome customs procedures are some factors hindering Indian investments in the region. The study identifies various areas of investment and collaborations and suggests measures to remove the barriers to investment. While some of these can be addressed under the on-going India-EU Broadbased Trade and Investment Agreement, others require strengthening diplomatic ties, foster information sharing and domestic reforms in India and East European countries.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24840>

GROMOVŠ, Juris

Comparative Study of Labour Migration in CARIM-East Countries

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/12

This comparative study builds on the individual country studies (hereafter “the reports”). These were conducted by the legal correspondents of the CARIM-East project to analyze a country specific legal and regulatory framework of labour migration management in terms of its effectiveness, flexibility, transparency and coherence. Each report summarizes the achievements of the countries, identifies problematic areas where further work is needed and related challenges, as well as making a number of recommendations.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24855>

GUGUSHVILI, Alexi

Country Report: Georgia

EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2012/03, Country Reports

Although Georgia has granted dual citizenship to more than 36,000 people since 2004 and simplified naturalisation requirements, *ius sanguinis* remains the central principle of the established citizenship regime, and ethnicity largely determines one’s dual citizenship. The post-Soviet nationality policies of Georgia can be linked to that of Georgia’s First Democratic Republic of 1918-1921. On both occasions—after the fall of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union—Georgia had to apply collective naturalisation, encountered secessionist movements at home, and faced the difficult struggle of establishing new economic, political and social systems. The main difference between the two systems was that the earlier one was social democratic, whereas the latter was market-oriented.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25656>

GUHA, Puja

Implications of EU Enlargement for India-EU Labour Mobility

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/13, Thematic Reports

1 May, 2004 marked the fifth and the largest European Union enlargement, with accessions for 10 countries, eight of which were Eastern European. Following this, another round of enlargement took place in 2007, which

gave Bulgaria and Romania EU member status. –The introduction of these new States to the EU opened up a whole new debate about labour migration and policies. The older EU countries (EU-15) consider these New Member States (NMS) as a cheap resource pool, conveniently at hand. The arrival of these new members has, meanwhile, created skepticism among Indian migrants, one of the largest Asian migrant groups in the EU, who have experienced competition and displacement as a result of these newer migrants. This paper tries to address whether the eastern enlargement of the EU will threaten Indian migrants to the EU or whether it will provide new opportunities for Indian migrants both in the older EU countries as well as in the NMS. The paper examines the changes in the trend and the pattern of migration from India and from the NMS pre- and post-enlargement. It observes these changes at a sectoral level and also the changes in the profile of the migrants and tries to understand whether these newly-added members stand as a threat to Indian migrants in the EU. The data suggests that migrants from the NMS are gradually increasing in number in the traditional EU destinations, thus posing competition to the Indian migrants. But, a deeper analysis shows that there are sectors within the older EU countries which can be put to use by Indian migrants. Moreover, with changes in the labour market conditions in the NMS, these countries too are gradually becoming attractive to Indian migrants. There is then a need for Government policy initiatives to help Indian migrants explore these sectors.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23491>

HAFEZ, Hend, GHALY, Ayman
*The Arab Spring and Migration in Egypt: One year
on: impacts, perceptions and attitudes*
Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/05

It is important to understand the various perspectives on migration issues in order to develop effective and coherent migration policies both in sending and receiving countries. This study attempts to give a snapshot of the most recent migration trends in and out of Egypt since the January 25th, 2011 revolution. It addresses various political parties' and prominent figures' perception on migration policy and its position in the current political dialogue as well as migration sentiments of young men and women almost one and a half years after the start of the revolution. However, it is important to clarify the situation in Egypt is extremely volatile at the moment hence making it more difficult to access the implications brought forth by this research. Given the current struggle between the political Islamists, the old guard and the revolutionaries over all three branches of power, the executive, legislative and judicial branches the outcome will inevitably impact policy directions including those that reflect on migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23501>

HAJDINJAK, Marko, KOSSEVA, Maya, ZHELYAZKOVA, Antonina
Tolerance and Cultural Diversity Discourses in Bulgaria
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/21, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23257>



HENRIOT, Arthur, VAZQUEZ, Miguel,
HALLACK, Michelle, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
*LDP Academic Roundtable: Redesigning Gas and
Electricity Markets to Work Together*
Florence School of Regulation, 2012/08, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24917>

HONOHAN, Iseult, ROUGIER, Nathalie
*The Embodiment of Tolerance in Discourses and Practices addressing
Cultural and Religious Diversity in the Political Sphere in Ireland*
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/03, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22237>

HONOHAN, Iseult, ROUGIER, Nathalie
Tolerance and Cultural Diversity in Ireland, Concepts and Practices
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/22, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23258>

HULTIN, Göran
*Developing a Knowledge Base for Policy-Making
on India-EU Migration: Skill matching*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/05, Thematic Reports

The majority of the Skill Matching mechanisms relating to India EU migration do not provide the full functions that the commercial Skill Matching model seeks to offer. Only commercial Skill Matching can really be regarded as a model that is intentional, sophisticated and leading best practice in the field and that is aiding the matching of skills and jobs from India to the EU. The commercial Skill Matching predominately serves, however, the high skilled and professional migrant. Whilst leading global recruitment companies practice the model worldwide, the size of practice relative to the size of the market is small and only begins to scratch the surface in comparison to the force and size of the market driving mechanism influencing Indian labour migration to the EU. Consequently, both semi-skilled and un/low-skilled migrants generally fail to benefit from such mechanisms of leading Skill Matching. They therefore rely on Skill Matching practices that are indirect or unintentional in their nature. However, even where perfectly organized Skill Matching channels are not in place, market mechanisms and immigration selection systems have had a tendency to



create some of the same dimensions that an intentional Skill Matching model comprises. There is a demand particularly for medium skills in Europe and governments globally are beginning to recognize the gap of a Skill Matching mechanism for this skill category of migrants by taking action through the creation of mechanisms with partners such as the private sector to facilitate intentional Skill Matching, however, this work is just beginning to take momentum and substantial work remains.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23483>

ICDUYGU, Ahmet, SERT, Deniz

Step-by-step Migration through Turkey: From the Indian subcontinent to Europe

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/14, Thematic Reports

The phenomenon of irregular transit, or step-by-step, migration is not a new trend as it has been increasingly witnessed in many parts of the world in the last three decades. For instance, at the surrounding regions of Europe, countries like Turkey, Morocco and Ukraine are subject to flows of irregular migrants who come from the third countries and intend to enter Europe from these peripheral territories. While the nature, dynamics and mechanisms of these flows are relatively well-documented in recent related literature, there are limited number of studies which focus on the particular cases of migrant groups. This essay tends to fill in this void, by focusing on the cases of transit migration in Turkey who come from the Indian sub-continent mainly with the intention of going to Europe. While the essay elaborates on Bangladeshi, Indian, Nepalese, Pakistani, and Sri Lankan transit migrants in general, special emphasis is mainly on Indians. In the lack of comprehensive and reliable data, the paper is an exploratory study rather than an explanatory one, which attempts to map out a relatively new migratory form and process from India to Europe that develops as a step-by-step, or transit, migration through various countries: the case of Turkey, as a transit country, has provided us with a unique setting which has a relatively long-established tradition of being a transit country towards Europe for thousands of transit migrants mostly from the Middle-East, and is now also increasingly becoming functional for transit migrants who come from the Indian subcontinent and try to enter Europe.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23492>

IONTSEV, Vladimir, IVAKHNYUK, Irina

Role of International Labour Migration in Russian Economic Development

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/04

In the two post-Soviet decades Russia has become actively involved in international labour flows. Today Russia acts as an exporter and an importer of labour in the global labour market: Russian citizens work all over the world, from Europe to New Zealand; while labor migrants in the Russian Federation are predominantly citizens from the former Soviet republics. Russia annually attracts around 1.5 million labour migrants, three quarters of whom come from the CIS countries. In fact, the Russian labour market is a regional one, employing millions of citizens of the post-Soviet countries, a fact which, in the end, provides relative social stability in the region. The present executive summary examines both sides of Russian participation in the global labour market. However, the main focus is on labour migration to Russia, as the import of labour resources is larger and more significant for the country's economic development.

CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23479>



IVASCHENKO, Ekaterina
*Social and Political Implications of Labor Migration in
Ukraine in the Mirror of the Sociological Analysis*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/24

Based on official data and sociological studies the article provides an overview of the main features of contemporary migration processes in Ukraine and its key implications for changes in the socio-political situation in the country. The conclusion is that international labor migration from Ukraine is a natural form of citizens' spatial self-organization in the conditions of the economic crises and unstable political situation in the country and the world. Attention is drawn to the fact that although immigration is gaining momentum in Ukraine (since the mid-2000s it became the host country with a positive balance of international movements), it is unable to compensate for the increasing competential imbalance in the domestic labor market and make up for the loss of national human resources. Low integration potential of the existing system of social and labor relations prevents the successful inclusion into society of returning Ukrainian migrants and arriving in Ukraine foreign labor force. Prevention of mass migration outflows from Ukraine due to improved economic, legal and civil environment in the country, promotion of comprehensive monitoring of citizens entering and leaving the country and their full integration into the internal labor market should be a priority of the national strategy and tactics for the national development of Ukraine.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24867>

JONJIC, Tamara, MAVRODI, Georgia
Immigration in the EU: Policies and politics in times of crisis 2007-2012
EUDO Report, 2012/05, EUDO Public Opinion Observatory

The present study stems from research conducted at EUDO within the framework of the project "Puzzled by Policy", as part of an international consortium that won a tender within the European Commission's "Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme" (Objective Theme 3: ICT for Governance). In the report, we provide an overview of immigration policy developments at the EU level and in three Mediterranean member states that are project's pilot countries: Greece, Italy, and Spain. We lay particular emphasis on changes that have taken place in the last few years, characterized by deep recession and an unfavourable climate for immigrants and EU citizens alike. However, we do not exhaust our attention on adopted legislation. Rather, we aim at a comprehensive presentation of the landscape of immigration policies and politics in the EU by including the positions and immigration policy proposals of important policy stakeholders in the countries concerned as well as at the EU level.

This study was realised with the help of funding for the project "Puzzled by Policy" by the European Commission, Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme, Grant Agreement no: 256261.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24674>

KARDAVA, Ekaterine
*Legal Aspects of Labour Migration Governance in
Georgia, A Reply to Prof. G. Gabrichidze*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/10

Migration management is among Georgia's key external and internal policy priorities. This is demonstrated by the latest agreements signed by Georgia in order to integrate into the European Union as well as into the



rest of civilized and democratic world. Prof. G. Gabrichidze's (hereafter: "the author") study "Legal Aspects of Labour Migration Governance in Georgia" (hereafter: "the study") is an attempt to assess current legal instruments of migration management. The study is crucial for anyone wanting to have a full picture about the existing legal context, achievements, as well as gaps and measures that should be further taken. However, the study does not fully reflect a dynamic evaluation of legal and policy-making developments, nevermind the approaches and aspirations of Georgia to improve the migration management within and outside the country. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24886>

KASTORYANO, Riva, ESCAFRÉ-DUBLET, Angéline

Concepts and Practices of Tolerance in France

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/18, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23254>

KASTORYANO, Riva, ESCAFRÉ-DUBLET, Angéline

Concepts and Practices of Tolerance in French Political Life

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/09, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22319>

KAYA, Ayhan

Circassian Claims to Equal Citizenship in Turkey:

Institutionalizing political participation

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/12, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22418>



KAYA, Ayhan

Comprehensive Report on Turkey: The myth of tolerance

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/24, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23260>

KAYA, Ayhan

Native Minority Claims: The search for acceptance

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/17, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Comparative Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/25055>

KHAWAJA, Mustafa

Palestine: The demographic and economic dimension of migration

CARIM Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/04, Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan Migration: Recent Developments Series, Demographic and Economic Module, [Migration Policy Centre], [CARIM-South]

Political and economic instability, the uncertainty of the future of the region, together with the importance of extended family relations have all been major determinants in the size and patterns of migration from Palestinian Territory. This paper focuses on recent trends in emigration and return migration from and to Palestine by presenting the main results of the Migration Survey implemented by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2010, the first survey of its kind. In addition, the desire to emigrate among Palestinians will be explored. A final section will then be dedicated to inward migration, i.e. foreign-born Palestinians living on the West Bank and in Gaza Strip.

L'instabilité politique et économique, l'incertitude de l'avenir de la région ainsi que l'importance des relations familiales ont été des facteurs déterminants de migration en partance des territoires palestiniens. Cette analyse se concentre sur les tendances enregistrées au cours de la période récente du phénomène migratoire, et plus précisément s'agissant de l'émigration et la migration de retour de et vers la Palestine, à l'appui des résultats tirés de l'Enquête sur la Migration conduite par le Bureau central palestinien des statistiques en 2010 - la première enquête du genre. En outre, les facteurs déterminants la décision et la volonté d'émigrer parmi les Palestiniens feront l'objet d'une analyse circonstanciée. Une dernière section sera consacrée aux étrangers résidant dans la Bande de Gaza.

CARIM is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20820>



KLEIMANN, David, GUINAN, Joe, SMALL, Andrew;
MAVROIDIS, Petros C. (ed/s)
*What Next in a Post-Doha World? Lessons from EU,
U.S., and Chinese trade policy strategies*
Global Governance Programme; 2012/01; Policy Briefs

With the WTO hamstrung and the Doha Round dead in all but name, the future directions of international trade and investment liberalisation will be largely determined by the policy strategies and initiatives of the world's economic superpowers. Looking at the trade and investment policy strategies of the EU, the U.S., and China, the authors of this policy brief assess how each of these economic giants is attempting to meet the challenges of a post-Doha world and thereby set the scene for a dynamic process of post-Doha international economic integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23398>

KOSSEVA, Maya, HAJDINJAK, Marko
*Voting Rights of Bulgarian Minorities: Case of Roma and of
Bulgarian Turks with dual Bulgarian-Turkish citizenship*
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/05, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22315>

KOUKI, Hara, TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Migrants and (In)tolerant Discourses in Greek politics
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/08, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22318>

KUPETS, Olga
*The Development and the Side Effects of Remittances
in the CIS Countries: The case of Ukraine*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/02

Remittances flowing from Ukrainian migrants working in high-income countries to Ukraine are an increasingly important source of extra income for migrants' families. Given the increasing size of aggregate remittance inflows, they are also expected to be a potential source of funding for the social and economic development of Ukraine as a whole. If remittances enhance investment in physical and human capital and thus boost productivity, they can help mitigate the possible negative economic effects of rapid population



decline and the aging of the Ukrainian population. Yet the potential benefits of remittances are likely to be matched by potential costs. Thus, two main issues are of interest with regard to remittances in Ukraine: · what are their benefits and costs for migrants families, local communities, the Ukrainian economy and society; and · how to harness their development potential while limiting any counterproductive side effects. This paper directly addresses these two questions. It does so by reporting first results from an ongoing effort to assess the potential development and unwanted side effects of remittances in Ukraine. These results come from a survey of the empirical literature in Ukraine and other transition economies and are supported, where possible, by the author's contributions. The purpose of this work is to draw out evidence-based policy implications. Given that data on migration and remittances in Ukraine is incomplete and unreliable, we make use of all existing data sources on private transfers sent to Ukrainian households: data quality is consistently poor, but, we assume that it has similar biases over time. And we focus our analysis on relative changes in remittance inflows over time rather than on their absolute magnitude.

CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23477>

KUPETS, Olga

The Economic and Demographic Effects of Labour Migration in the EU Eastern Partners and Russia: A synthesis report

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/26

This paper summarises the findings of country studies on the main economic and demographic effects of labour migration in the EU Eastern partners and Russia. The major positive effect of labour migration in the sending countries is that it provides temporary relief on domestic labour markets and helps reduce unemployment, particularly in economically-deprived areas. An inflow of labour migrants from other countries helps address existing skill shortages and finance pay-as-you-go pension schemes that are coming under considerable pressure because of population ageing. But the boost to pensions is small because of the widespread informal employment of migrants. Demographers of the sending countries worry that large-scale outflows of native workers which significantly exceed inflows of workers from other countries depletes population and changes its age structure. This, of course, is particularly dangerous for ageing societies. Findings on the economic effects of migration through the return of skilled workers are mixed and remain largely conjectural. Overall, labour migration contributes to the economic development of countries at both ends of the migration spectrum to a lesser extent than it should. This may be attributed to the fact that there are still no enabling conditions for effective brain circulation, productive investments and supply chain relations among migrants in the observed countries.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24869>

LINDEKILDE, Lasse E.

Negotiating Limits of Tolerance in Public Debates in Denmark: The case of political meetings arranged by 'radical' Muslim actors

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/06, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Final Country Reports



[no abstract available]

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LUM, Kathryn

Indian Diversities in Italy: Italian case study

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/02

This paper presents an overview of the main characteristics of the Indian population in Italy, with a special focus on the two main regional groups from India present in Italy: the Punjabis and the Malayalis. It discusses their migration trajectories, demographic profile, occupational profile, the role of caste and gender within the Indian population, the importance of remittances to India, and the impact that Italian migration policy has had upon this group, as well as other non-EU nationals more generally. It also presents an overview of the legal framework governing residence permits and access to citizenship, describing the most frequent migration pathways employed by Indians in Italy. It concludes with a discussion of the sociocultural integration of the Indian population and their perception in the Italian media.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20821>

LUM, Kathryn

The Quiet Indian Revolution in Italy's Dairy Industry

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/08, Thematic Reports

This paper discusses why and how Indians from the Punjab state of India have come to dominate the dairy industry in Northern Italy. Through interviews with Italian employers, we learn how Indians came to replace native Italians in this sector, emerging as the preferred group among dairy owners against other groups of immigrants. Interviews with Indian dairy workers and their families shed light on the daily working conditions in this industry, how Indians view their work, and the impact that their work has on their wives and children. The final two sections are devoted to local views of the Indian presence in the dairy industry, with both union and Italian press perspectives offered. The paper concludes by arguing that this quiet immigrant success story is an example of a 'win-win' employment situation for both the Italian economy and Indian migrants.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23486>

LUPEA, Ioana, MUNGIU-PIPPIDI, Alina, IORDACHE, Narcis

***Acceptance or Lack of Tolerance towards Minorities
in Romanian Public Administration***

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/04, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

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LUPEA, Ioana

Acceptance or Lack of Tolerance towards Minorities in Romanian Public Administration/ Acceptare sau Intoleranta fata de Minoritati in Administratia Publica din Romania

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/14, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Comparative Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

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MARTIN, Philip

Attracting Highly Skilled Migrants: US experience and lessons for the EU

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/01, Thematic Reports

This paper examines the opportunities and challenges involved in attracting highly skilled Indian migrants to EU countries by examining US policies to attract highly skilled Indian and other migrants. The paper also outlines the policies regulating the entry of high-skilled workers into Germany and the UK. These policies have changed recently, making assessment difficult. The paper has four sections. The first reviews definitions of and data on the number and distribution of highly skilled workers. Section two summarizes US policies to admit highly skilled foreigners as immigrants and temporary visitors, emphasizing that many of those who wind up as highly skilled US immigrants enter as students or guest workers and become settler immigrants after being sponsored by a US employer or marrying a US citizen or immigrant. Section three outlines the admissions channels open to highly skilled Indians and other non-EU foreigners in Germany and the UK, while section four provides conclusions and recommendations.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23481>

MAUSSEN, Marcel, BADER, Veit (ed/s)

Tolerance and Cultural Diversity in Schools: Comparative report

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/01, 3. National Case Studies - School Life, Comparative Report

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20955>

MAUSSEN, Marcel, BADER, Veit

A Delicate Balance: Religious schools and tolerance in Europe

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/04, 3. National Case Studies - School Life, Comparative Policy Briefs



[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22238>

MAUSSEN, Marcel, BOGERS, Thijs, VERSTEEGT, Inge
Tolerance and Cultural Diversity Discourses in the Netherlands

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/28, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23514>

MCCORMICK, Ashley
*A Statistical Note on Unemployment and Immigration
in the 27 EU Member States, 2001-2012*

Migration Policy Centre Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/06

The overall purpose of this analysis is to highlight correlations between gross unemployment and gross immigration in 25 European Union Member States. Due to the significant impact of the global economic downturn in December 2007 there are two time frames: (1) Pre-downturn - Quarter 1 of 2001 to Quarter 3 of 2007; (2) Downturn period - Quarter 4 of 2007 to Quarter 1 of 2012. Within the following correlation analysis four types have been identified, with each type being explored with regard to the changes in the relationship between time periods (1) and (2). It is clear from the following analysis that there is a clear relationship between gross unemployment and gross immigration in each country.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23496>

MEEUS, Leonardo, KADERJÁK, Péter,
AZEVEDO, Isabel, KOTEK, Péter, PATÓ, Zsuzsanna,
SZABÓ, László, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
How to Refurbish all Buildings by 2050

Florence School of Regulation, THINK Reports, Topic 7. Final Report June 2012

[no abstract available]

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan; Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22497>



MEEUS, Leonardo, KADERJÁK, Péter, AZEVEDO, Isabel,
KOTEK, Péter, PATÓ, Zsuzsanna, SZABÓ, László,
GLACHANT, Jean-Michel;
ZORN, Annika (ed/s)

How to Refurbish all Buildings by 2050

Florence School of Regulation, 2012/04, [THINK] Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan; Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22499>

MEEUS, Leonardo, LÉVÊQUE, François, AZEVEDO, Isabel,
SAGUAN, Marcelo, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel

Offshore Grids: Towards a least regret EU policy

Florence School of Regulation, THINK Reports

[no abstract available]

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan; Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20758>

MEEUS, Leonardo, LÉVÊQUE, François, AZEVEDO, Isabel,
SAGUAN, Marcelo, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel;

ZORN, Annika (ed/s)

Offshore Grids: Towards a least Regret EU Policy

Florence School of Regulation, 2012/02, [THINK] Policy Briefs

The objective of the 5th report of THINK has been to formulate policy recommendations to the European Commission (DG Energy) on offshore grids, and this brief is derived from that report. The development of an offshore grid is able to play a significant role in the accomplishment of the EU energy and climate objectives. The total installed capacity of offshore wind farms is expected to increase from the existing 3 GW to about 40 GW by 2020. The number one priority project in the recently proposed EU infrastructure package is the Northern Seas offshore grid. There are two possible offshore grid developments (Figure 1): there could be a multiplication of standalone lines, which already exists today; or there could also be a transition towards combined solutions, which requires more advanced grid technology than what is currently on the shelf. The first would correspond to an increase of shore to shore investments to exchange energy across borders or to relieve congestion within an onshore grid, and an increase in farm to shore investments to connect offshore wind farms to the existing onshore grid. The second instead would imply mixed investments, combining the connection of offshore wind farms with the creation of interconnection capacity. The potential for EU added value depends on which of these alternative offshore grid developments will prevail. The economic case for combined solutions is still uncertain, but regulation needs to be proactive to avoid compromising this possible offshore grid development. It means that we have to address the fact that the currently mainly national regulatory frames for farm to shore and shore to shore investments are unsound, and the difficulties to design and develop combined solutions are tremendous. We recommend the European Commission to take initiatives to: 1// harmonize into economically sound regulatory frames for offshore transmission



investments; 2// harmonize the renewable support schemes for offshore wind farms; 3// facilitate the ex-ante allocation of costs and benefits of offshore transmission investments; 4// speed-up offshore grid technology development; 5// adapt the Community-wide transmission planning to offshore grids, while also allowing regionalized solutions for the implementation of some of these remedies. A least regret EU policy on offshore grids indeed also implies giving a chance to regional initiatives, such as the North Seas Countries' Offshore Grid Initiative.

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan; Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20775>

MICHETTI, Emanuela
European Energy Markets Transparency Report - 2012 Edition
Florence School of Regulation Reports

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24516>

MKHERJEE, Shahana, CHANDA, Rupa
Indian Student Mobility to European Countries: An overview
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/12, Thematic Reports

One of the most significant changes in recent years has been an evolution in the role of education in the global arena. As education has increasingly assumed the role of a tradable service, countries from all parts of the world have become active participants in the ongoing internationalization of higher education. One of the key outcomes of this process has been the phenomenal growth in international student mobility since 1998. A burgeoning industry which generates revenues of up to 90 billion dollars clearly spells strong financial incentives for participants of this industry. It also implies that factors influencing international student flows have serious implications for the providers as well as consumers of higher education abroad. This paper attempts to address the issue of student mobility between two key stakeholders—India and Europe. In particular, it analyses the trends in student mobility from India to three important markets in Europe—the United Kingdom, Germany and France. The paper identifies various factors which motivate Indian students to pursue higher education abroad, in addition to market features of the host countries which attract them. The paper also identifies the constraints faced by Indian students studying in these countries and concludes with recommendations which, if implemented, can further facilitate the flow of Indian students going to Europe for higher education.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23490>



MKRTCHYAN, Nikita V.

***Socio-Political Effects of Labour Migration on Countries of Origin:
Comparative analysis of CARIM-East socio-political module papers***

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/19, CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24862>

MOLINER, Christine

Indian Migrants in France: Country report

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/11, Country Reports

Indian migration in France is remarkable for its diversity and social invisibility. Indian migrants belong to a wide spectrum of religious, ethnic, linguistic and social backgrounds and their migration routes to France are multiple: one can roughly distinguish between French speaking groups linked to France by the colonial past and more recent migrants from Panjab and Gujerat who ended in France because they could not migrate to the UK. Unskilled labour predominates among the first generation of non-French speaking migrants, but the second generation, supplemented by highly qualified professionals from India, start entering the job-market with qualifications. Few in numbers, Indians tend also to be invisible as migrants for the general public and in academic research –the latter traditionally focusing on formerly colonised migrants. India benefits from a good image in France, and Indians tend to be considered as a model minority.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23489>

MÖRKENSTAM, Ulf, GOTTARDIS, Andreas, ROTH, Hans Ingvar
The Swedish Sámi Parliament: A challenged recognition?

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/10, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22320>

MOSNEAGA, Valeriu

Moldovan Labour Migrants in the European Union: Problems of integration

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/41

The purpose of the present paper is to consider the problems related to the integration of Moldovan immigrants in the countries of the European Union. To complete this paper the method of secondary data analysis was used. The secondary data are produced by the analysis of statistical data and the results of sociology research held in the Republic of Moldova by state agencies and sociological services, as well as international agencies (World Bank, International Organization for Migration). At the same time some empirical and analytical material, research hypotheses and conclusions developed in scholarly research on the issues of international



labour migration of Moldovan population were also used in the present paper. Moreover, the work on the paper also involved the analysis of primary data, based on our own sociological research, both previously published and conducted specifically for the present study.

This is the English version of CARIM-East RR 2012/40 in Russian.

CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26641>

MUHE, Nina

Extending the Limits of Intolerance: The Sarrazin-Debate and its effect on members of the targeted minority

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/14, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22614>

MUHE, Nina

Tolerance-Discourses in Germany: How Muslims are constructed as national others

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/27, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23404>

MUKHERJEE, Deeparghya, CHANDA, Rupa

Investment and Migration Linkages between India and the EU

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/16, Thematic Reports

India has had long-standing investment ties with various EU countries. Many EU countries are significant investors in India and several EU-based MNCs have business operations in India. Of late, Indian investments in the EU have also gained importance. Leading Indian IT companies have established local presence through branches and subsidiaries in several EU countries. Alongside the growing business relations between India and the EU, there is increased short-term and circular mobility of persons between India and the EU, in large part to support business operations in each other's markets. This paper examines the linkages between investment and associated labour mobility between India and the EU. Following the introduction, Section 2 provides a brief literature review of labour mobility and investment relations and their effects on developed and developing nations. Section 3 offers an overview of growing investment relations between India and the EU and accompanying labour flows between India and the EU to underscore the need for studying this linkage. Section 4 discusses immigration and labour market regulations which have a bearing on investment operations and vice versa, for selected EU countries in order to highlight the extent to which regulations on one impinge



on the other. It also examines the Schengen treaty and the implications of recent developments such as the EU Blue Card and totalisation agreements (signed or under negotiation) between India and some EU countries for investment-related labour mobility from India to the EU. Section 5 provides the findings from in-depth interviews conducted with senior industry executives from leading EU as well as Indian firms to understand the nature of the labour flows which accompany investment operations. It also examines the extent to which investment and labour flows in the India-EU context are complementary and how barriers to labour mobility may affect investment operations in each other's market. The discussion in this section indicates that there is considerable short-term mobility of Indian business visitors, intracorporate transferees, and professionals working from Indian subsidiaries of European firms to the EU countries. There is also movement of skilled Indians working in Indian firms in India, to their EU-based subsidiaries. In both cases, movement from India to the EU is mainly driven by the need to address skill shortages in the EU countries and to facilitate the migration and offshoring of client processes to India. The evidence indicates that investment presence in the EU facilitates mobility from India to the EU, although there are considerable differences in labour market and investment regulations across the different EU member countries. Section 6 examines the nature of movement by EU nationals to Indian subsidiaries of EU MNCs and the associated Indian immigration policies affecting such movement. The discussion indicates that such movement is very limited at present, mostly pertaining to business meetings and training sessions and the problems encountered mostly pertain to issues of transparency, poor institutional mechanisms and delays. Section 7 concludes by noting the main issues concerning labour mobility that would need to be addressed to promote India-EU investment relations. CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24838>

MUKHERJEE, Shahana, CHANDA, Rupa
*Mobility from India to Selected European Countries:
The case of Germany and France*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/20, Thematic Reports

The development of European policies on higher education in the last two decades has facilitated and encouraged (inward) non-European student mobility. This paper examines the issue of student mobility between two European host countries, namely Germany and France and a leading source country, namely India. Often regarded as the “middle players”, the paper identifies factors that drive the demand for higher education in these alternative destinations and elements that have contributed to their growing visibility among Indian students. The paper draws on findings from a recently conducted survey on Indian students in Europe to also identify the challenges associated with pursuing higher education in Germany and France. The paper further examines the role of competition and its impact on the international competitiveness of these destinations and concludes with policy recommendations, which can facilitate international student flows to Germany and France.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24842>

MUKHERJEE, Shahana, CHANDA, Rupa
*Student Mobility from India to Selected European
Countries: The case of Germany and France*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/22, Thematic Reports



The development of European policies on higher education in the last two decades has facilitated and encouraged (inward) non-European student mobility. This paper examines the issue of student mobility between two European host countries, namely Germany and France and a leading source country, namely India. Often regarded as the “middle players”, the paper identifies factors that drive the demand for higher education in these alternative destinations and elements that have contributed to their growing visibility among Indian students. The paper draws on findings from a recently conducted survey on Indian students in Europe to also identify the challenges associated with pursuing higher education in Germany and France. The paper further examines the role of competition and its impact on the international competitiveness of these destinations and concludes with policy recommendations, which can facilitate international student flows to Germany and France.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24844>

MUKHERJEE, Shahana

Higher Education in Europe: A comparison of existing Legal Regimes relating to the entry of international students

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/24, Thematic Reports

European policies on higher education have progressively encouraged inward student mobility and in recent years, a number of European countries have become popular destinations for foreign students. However, with the emergence of new host countries, the competition for international students has intensified. A key variable that determines the competitiveness of a host country is the legislation governing international students. This paper provides a comparison of the current legislation governing the entry and stay conditions of international students in 5 European countries—the UK, Germany, France, Sweden and Netherlands. The paper also provides a comparative analysis across stages of legislation to assess the post-study employment conditions for international students. As the objective is to assess the implications of the legal regimes for student flows from India (to selected European countries), the paper also draws a comparison between the former and the current legislation governing international students in the United States, Australia and other emerging host nations. The paper concludes with a summary of findings and policy recommendations to improve the competitiveness of European countries as destinations for higher education.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24846>

MUKOMEL, Vladimir

Labour Migration and the Host Country: Russian case

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/31

Labour migration is discussed here in the context of the transformation of the Russian market and labour migrants' communication with their host society. Of central importance is the analysis of changes in the labour market and how these changes affect the structure of employment for migrant workers, their inclusion in local labour markets and labour mobility, the prevalence of illegal and informal employment. It is concluded that the functioning of the Russian labour market and its institutional design and the rules that restrict migrants' access to decent work exacerbate social inequalities and contribute to the marginalization of migrant workers. Particular attention is paid to: migrants' interaction with social institutions and the population of the host country; factors that contribute to the breaking of ties with the sending society; the



social exclusion of migrants in the host community; as well as problems of the social exclusion of certain vulnerable groups of migrants. The interaction of labour migrants with internal migrants is discussed, prevailing relations (competition, complementarity) in the labour market are described.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24874>

MYRVOLD, Kristina

Swedish Case Study: Indian migration and population in Sweden

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/06, Country Reports

The Indian migration to Sweden began in the twentieth century with students, labour migrants, and asylum seekers settling in the country and children being adopted from India by Swedish parents. In the beginning of the twenty-first century the Indian population in Sweden has increased considerably as an effect of family reunification, natural increase, and an intensified immigration of students and skilled laborers in response to changing immigration policies and internationalization processes of higher education. This case study provides an overview of the migration and the demographic and socio-economic profile of the Indian population in Sweden. As the study illustrates, Indians in contemporary Sweden have diverse migrations histories and constitute a more heterogeneous group of people with different economic, social and cultural backgrounds. While media discourses and perceptions of India have often privilege religion, the Indians in Sweden have used religion and culture as key elements for organizing collective activities and creating representation and visibility in society. In general the Indians have succeeded fairly well in their economic, social and cultural integration into Swedish society, while their political participation has been more restricted.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23484>

NAUFAL, Hala

Les réfugiés syriens au Liban : entre l'approche humanitaire et les divisions politiques

Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/12

Depuis le début de la révolte populaire en Syrie à la mi-mars 2011, le nombre des réfugiés syriens au Liban a connu une augmentation significative comme suite à l'escalade de la violence, particulièrement dans les provinces de Homs, Deir ez-Zor, Hama, Damas, Idleb et Alep. Les estimations chiffrées varient selon les sources. Estimés à hauteur de 5000 individus au début de Décembre 2011, ils auraient déjà atteint le seuil de 15800 individus au début d'avril 2012 selon le ministère des Affaires sociales (MAS)², de 30000 individus à la mi-mai 2012 selon Caritas³, ou 33142 individus selon la « Coalition des organisations caritatives pour le secours des déplacés syriens au Liban ». Dans son dernier rapport sur la situation des déplacés syriens au Liban, le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés (HCR) a souligné qu'en collaboration avec le gouvernement libanais, les autorités locales et les partenaires internationaux et locaux, il apporte une aide à plus de 67000 réfugiés syriens répartis dans les différentes régions du pays⁵. Auparavant, le HCR avait noté l'exode de 18000 syriens au Liban par le poste-frontière de Masnaa à la suite de l'attentat perpétré le 18 Juillet contre le siège du bureau de la Sécurité nationale à Damas. Cette étude est une contribution à la connaissance du problème des réfugiés syriens au Liban à la suite des soulèvements populaires en Syrie qui se sont mués en conflit armé en novembre 2011. Plus précisément, elle vise à appréhender l'évolution de leur effectif, leurs caractéristiques principales, les structures d'accueil et d'assistance, le cadre politique et la position officielle vis-à-vis d'eux, leurs conditions de vie, les répercussions de leur arrivée sur les équilibres politiques et sociaux



du Liban et la mobilisation des institutions du pays et de la communauté internationale pour répondre à leurs besoins. La collecte des informations a été conduite durant la période allant du début mai jusqu'au 30 septembre 2012. Des entrevues ont été menées avec des responsables d'organisations concernées, des représentants de partis politiques et des experts. La presse et les sites Internet ont également été utilisés.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24834>

NAUFAL, Haïa

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon: The humanitarian approach under political divisions

Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/13

Since the beginning of the revolt in Syria in March 2011, the number of Syrian refugees in Lebanon has significantly gone up with the escalating violence, spreading all over the country, particularly in Homs, Deir ez-Zor, Hama, Damascus, Idleb and Aleppo. Estimates vary from 5 000 individuals at the beginning of December 2011, to 15,800 individuals by the beginning of April 2012 according to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA), 30,000 individuals in mid-May 2012 according to Caritas, and 33,142 individuals according to the Coalition of charitable organisations for the aid of displaced Syrians to Lebanon. In its most recent report on displaced Syrians in Lebanon, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) underlined that, in collaboration with the Lebanese government and the local authorities along with international and local partners, it brings aid to over 67,000 Syrian refugees who settled in different regions in Lebanon. Before this, UNHCR had noted the exodus of some 18,000 Syrians to Lebanon through the border post at Masnaa, following the explosion that shook Damas 18 July 2012. This study covers the Syrian refugee problem in Lebanon, following the popular uprisings which developed into an armed conflict in November 2011. It aims to understand the reasons for their growing numbers; their main characteristics; the assistance structure; the political framework. It will analyze also the official position regarding the conditions of the refugees; the repercussions of the refugees' arrival on the delicate balance of the Lebanese political system; and the mobilisation of the institutions of the country and the international community. The collection of information was carried out from early May to 30 September 2012. Focus group discussions with refugee families and interviews with managers of the organisations concerned, representatives of political parties and experts, were conducted. Press and internet sites have equally been used.

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24835>

OLSEN, Tore Vincents, LINDEKILDE, Lasse E.

Conceptions of Tolerance and Intolerance in Denmark: From liberality to liberal intolerance?

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/19, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23255>



OLSEN, Tore Vincents

Let's Talk About It: Accommodating religious diversity in Europe's schools

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/07, 3. National Case Studies - School Life, Comparative Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22240>

OLSEN, Tore Vincents

Tolerance and Civic Education: Regulating Danish private schools

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/03, 3. National Case Studies - School Life, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20954>

OLWAN, Mohamed Y., SHIYAB, Ahmad

Forced Migration of Syrians to Jordan: An exploratory study

Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/06

The study attempts to identify the economic, social and legal conditions of Syrian refugees residing in Jordan, subsequent to the events of March 2011 in Syria. The study sample consists of 105 interviews, which were conducted with the household heads of Syrian families residing in four governorates; Irbid, Mafraq, Balqa and Amman. The respondents were interviewed and they were asked to answer the 55 question survey included in the study questionnaire. The results of this exploratory study involved significant indicators regarding the challenges and difficulties faced by the Jordanian government as a result of hosting Syrian refugees on its territory. There is an urgent need to support the vital sectors necessary for refugees like health and education and the provision of adequate housing in addition to cash assistance to refugees. Thus, the UNHCR and the international community as a whole have to do their duty towards Syrian refugees in countries where they have taken refuge (Iraq, Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23502>

PARAMJIT, Sahai

Awareness and Information Dissemination: Lessons from a publicity campaign in the Punjab

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/27, Thematic Reports

Even as the overwhelming majority of international migration is fully authorised¹, a considerable amount of attention is paid to irregular migrants, who form around 10-15% of the estimated 214 million international migrants worldwide.² The data on irregular migrants is an estimate and there is “a lack of comparable data, both over time and between locations”.³ Curbing irregular migration, therefore, assumes priority, both in the sending and the receiving countries. This is emerging as an important component of ‘migration management’



which results in the institution of laws and regulatory mechanism, punitive measures and awareness generation campaigns. Such steps can be taken by countries, in their individual capacity or through bilateral or multilateral arrangements. Attention to irregular migrants in the media is, however, justified, as it has both human and security implications that political leadership cannot afford to overlook, especially in a democratic polity. The paper broadly sets out the background to the awareness generation campaign held in Jalandhar district in 2009, the processes involved and content of road shows, the target audience and stakeholders involved. In doing so, the paper is primarily an effort to document the awareness generation campaign in the Punjab for curbing irregular migration, highlight the challenges faced and conclude with lessons that can be drawn for possibly larger such campaigns in India against irregular migration.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24849>

PIREDEU (ed/s)

European Elections in Focus

Florence, European University Institute, 2012, EUI RSCAS, EUDO, PIREDEU, 2012

Elections are one of the primary instruments of democracy and one of the biggest exercises in democracy occurs with elections to the European Parliament at which over 375 million citizens are eligible to participate. These elections offer an unprecedented opportunity to study the functioning of electoral democracy in general and the functioning of European democracy in particular. Under the auspices of the EU funded infrastructure design study "Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union" (PIREDEU), it has been possible to produce data of the type that is required to allow researchers to address fundamental questions about the representative, accountability and legitimacy functions of electoral processes. A feasibility study involving 27 countries and conducted at the time of the 2009 elections to the European Parliament, PIREDEU coordinated the collection of five empirical data sets. Data were gathered on the attitudes and behaviour of some 27,000 EU citizens, campaign strategies and issues agendas for 1,350 European Parliamentary candidates, issue priorities and positions in 200 party manifestos, campaign news coverage in 140 media outlets and contextual indicators about the political and economic systems of all 27 EU member countries.

PIREDEU (Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union) was a pan-European research infrastructure design study funded by the European Union under the Seventh Framework Programme from February 2008 to January 2011 (grant agreement no. 211810) with the participation of 14 universities and research centres across the EU.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26434>

POIANA, Sinziana-Elena, LUPEA, Ioana,
DOROFTEI, Irina-Madalina, MUNGIU-PIPPIDI, Alina

Tolerance and Cultural Diversity Discourses in Romania

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/33, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24380>



POTNURU, Basant Kumar, VISHISHTA, Sam
*India-EU Engagement and International Migration:
Challenges and policy imperatives*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/26, Thematic Reports

In the absence of a multilateral framework and a rule based global structure for the governance of international migration of people in all its complexities, countries engage in bilateral or regional cooperation in an attempt to engage and harmonize international movements and strive for a win-win situation. India and the EU are major trading partners and are engaged in a strategic Joint Action Plan with annual summit level talks; both sides are on the cusp of a new beginning through the soon to be concluded Free Trade Agreement (FTA). India-EU engagements, while underlining the importance of engagement on movement of people, have not clearly spelt out, as of yet, any roadmap for facilitation and enhancement of movement of people between the regions. The current paper examines if, and how, the bilateral relationship or engagement between India and the EU over the years has influenced international migration flows between the two sides and what potential challenges and policy options they face for a successful engagement and facilitation of movement of people. The paper suggests that given India's strategic position as a major country of origin for skilled and semi-skilled migrant workers, coupled with foreseeable requirements in the EU domestic markets. There is need for a closer examination of policy initiatives to embrace bilateral flows and make the exercise beneficial for both partners. The International migration flows between India and Europe in the past had always depended on the quality and strength of engagement between the countries and regions. Currently, the EU however has a low profile in India in terms of its ability to attract the best of the talent compared to competitors such as the US and Canada. Therefore, the main challenge is to enhance the EU's presence in India through greater participation, outreach and building of networks among academia, think tanks and the media. Student mobility need to be increased in all important sectors such as IT, healthcare, science and technology, research and development so as to help create advocacy groups and to enable a greater synergy of talent between India and the EU and enhance future cooperation, partnership and development. Easing of immigration policies for selective sectors of employment and education which are of strategic concern is also important. This will require measures for mutual recognition of degrees and skills, and a minimal window for long-term immigration and integration of third country migrant professionals and workers.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24848>

POZNIAK, Oleksii
*External Labour Migration in Ukraine as a Factor in
Socio-demographic and Economic Development*

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/14

The paper focuses on the role of labor migration in Ukrainian development, particularly its impact upon demographics and the labor market. The author evaluates the real size and composition of the resident population of Ukraine. It is demonstrated that the de facto population is almost 1.5% smaller than its official size. The impact of external labor migration on the unemployment level is studied. It is demonstrated that without labor migration the unemployment level in Ukraine would be almost twice as high as the registered level. Special attention is paid to the entrepreneurial potential of labor migrants and its possible financial effects. It is proved that the main challenge associated with labor migration policy in the country is the underestimation of the possibility of using the entrepreneurial potential of labor migrants and their relatives staying in Ukraine. The potential financial benefits from the entrepreneurial activities of migrants and their relatives exceeds 1 billion hryvnias (around 100 million euros) as of 2010. It is demonstrated that in 10-12 years Ukraine will face



a workforce deficit. Ukraine will need employable-age migrants up until 2061, namely 7.9 mln. people. The need to pursue a more proactive policy of immigrant integration is justified. Based on the analysis performed, recommendations for improvements in Ukrainian state policy are developed and justified, including measures in the field of emigration regulation, as well as the attraction and integration of immigrants. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24857>

POZNIAK, Olexii

Problems of Migrant Integration in Ukraine

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/45

The paper assesses opportunities and develops proposals for the integration of immigrants, as well as the adaptation of re-emigrants—long-term Ukrainian labour migrants returning home. An analysis of immigration to Ukraine has been carried out on the basis of: the 2001 population census; the current registering of migration processes; and also administrative sources of information. These sources include material from the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine, the State Migration Service of Ukraine, the State Employment Service of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sports of Ukraine, as well as data from special sampling surveys, including those held under the author's guidance. The paper considers three specific migration groups in Ukraine: 'non-traditional' immigrants; the 'Soviet Diaspora'; and long-term labour emigrants. An assessment has been made of 'non-traditional' immigrants in Ukraine and the prospects for their integration. A bilateral approach was here employed—the comparison of opinions from Ukrainian citizens and from foreigners on the basis of student youth surveys (including foreign students). It has been demonstrated that the frequency of contacts between immigrants and the receiving society is an important integration mechanism. An assessment has been made of the conditions of long-term Ukrainian migrants in recipient countries with the conclusion that these conditions are not significantly different from the conditions of short- and medium-term migrants. Particular attention has been paid to the 'Soviet Diaspora,' thus far practically untouched by scholarly publications in Ukraine. It is shown that the Soviet Diaspora in Ukraine (and other former USSR republics) has certain features sharply distinguishing it from 'diaspora' in the classical sense. An attempt has been made to define the term, develop the criteria to limit the reference groups and to assess the dimensions of the Soviet Diaspora. An analysis of current Ukrainian immigration policies has been given. Policy recommendations for perfecting Ukrainian state policy in the field of immigration, immigrants' integration and the reintegration of returning long-term Ukrainian labour migrants have been formulated as well.

This is the English version of CARIM-East RR 2012/44 in Russian.

CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26645>

RAJAN, Sebastian Irudaya

Short-Term Visa Requirements for Indians to Emigrate to the European Union

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/21, Thematic Reports

The need to make travel more accessible, convenient and smooth and to improve visa procedures is paramount in both economic and bilateral relations contexts. Towards this end, the paper aims at assessing potential visa facilitation processes and visa waiver programs between the EU and India. To gain an understanding of current visa requirements and procedures for Indians to immigrate to European countries, it deals explicitly



with the visa requirements and hurdles involved in getting visa clearance for both long-term and short stays. Through an in-depth study of current migration flows between these two regions, the implications of facilitating visas for citizens of India—one of the world's fastest growing source markets—is analysed. While findings suggest that the EU is increasingly becoming a destination for tourists, students, professionals and immigrants, millions more were deterred from traveling by cost, waiting time and the difficulty of obtaining a visa. The author calls for priority to be given to facilitating travel as a means to boost economic growth and create jobs. Opening up the travel regime could create millions of additional jobs in the EU economies, generate additional international tourism receipts and may then become the next frontier in bi-lateral relations between these countries.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24843>

RUESTER, Sophia, HE, Xian, VASCONCELOS, Jorge,

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel;

ZORN, Annika (ed/s)

Electricity Storage: How to Facilitate its Deployment and Operation in the EU

Florence School of Regulation, 2012/05, [THINK] Policy Briefs

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan; Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22498>

RUESTER, Sophia, MARCANTONINI, Claudio, HE, Xian,

EGERER, Jonas, VON HIRSCHHAUSEN, Christian,

GLACHANT, Jean-Michel;

ZORN, Annika (ed/s)

EU Involvement in Electricity and Natural Gas Transmission Grid Tarification

Florence School of Regulation, 2012/01, [THINK] Policy Briefs

Current EU involvement in the regulation of TSO revenues and transmission grid tarification is rather limited and the existing heterogeneity among national regulatory practices and transmission tariff structures might be an obstacle for functioning competition and adequate investments in the grids. However, we see neither the need nor solid justification for an EU-wide harmonization of the regulation of TSO revenues. ACER should take the responsibility for benchmarking national regulatory practices. Transparency standards should be extended. Innovative solutions to trigger investments (e.g. competitive tendering or a European tariff component) need to be considered. The EU shall call for the removal of legal barriers that might impede grid investments; it is notably necessary that third parties can invest where incumbent TSOs do not show interest to realize identified priority projects. To increase transparency, the cost components included in electricity transmission tariffs should be harmonized; they should only include costs related to transmission grid infrastructure. Locational signals providing reliable ex-ante signals should be introduced. To avoid a distortion in competition, the EU should fix an average share of the G/L-components; thus, introduce a minimum G-component. The behavior of grid users in the competitive sector must not be distorted, i.e. transmission tariffs covering the long-term cost of infrastructure should not be calculated based on energy transported (i.e. in €/MWh). In the European natural gas sector, there are more than 30 entry-exit zones with mainly administratively determined borders. The EU should set principles for determining the ideal size of entry-exit zones, but let concerned NRAs and TSOs agree on the result. Once market areas are merged,

there are good economic reasons to implement a system of common tariffication. The role for the EU here should be limited to support sound agreements between the respective stakeholders. We recommend some harmonization in natural gas transmission tariffication to ensure that the breakdown of costs among grid users and among entry- and exit points respects the principle of cost-reflectiveness as much as possible. Adequate discounts on short-haul transports should be encouraged. Asymmetric re-allocation of costs, such that 'captive' domestic consumers have to bear disproportionately high costs, shall be prohibited.

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan; Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20774>

RUESTER, Sophia, VASCONCELOS, Jorge, HE, Xian,
CHONG, Eshien, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel
Electricity Storage: How to facilitate its deployment and operation in the EU
Florence School of Regulation, THINK Reports, Topic 8. Final Report June 2012

[no abstract available]

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan; Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22496>

RUESTER, Sophia, VON HIRSCHHAUSEN, Christian, HE, Xian,
EGERER, Jonas, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, MARCANTONINI, Claudio
EU Involvement in Electricity and Natural Gas Transmission Grid Tarification
Florence School of Regulation, THINK Reports

[no abstract available]

The THINK project (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Strategic Energy Technology Plan; Call FP7-ENERGY-2009-2, Grant Agreement no: 249736.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20759>

RUMYANSEV, Sergey
Immigrants in Azerbaijan: Current situation and prospects of (re)integration policy
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/43

Problems of immigrants in the post-Soviet Azerbaijan in the context of the issue of their integration in the host society till now has not been in the focus of researchers' attention. In the attempt to analyze this issue it makes sense to classify immigrants into three groups: 1) natives of Azerbaijan (re-emigrants) and their family members; 2) ethnic s from Georgia; 3) labor immigrants from different countries (EU, Turkey, India, Pakistan, etc.), who arrive to the country to look for a job or to open their own business. Conditional division into these three groups lets us describe major trends in this research area. Analysis suggested in this article is mostly based on a series of biographic interviews with immigrants from all three conditionally defined groups. The main research question in the author's opinion should be formulated as follows: what are the social resources and practices used by immigrants in Azerbaijan for integration in the host society, in the absence of any targeted state integration policy.



This is the English version of CARIM-East RR 2012/42 in Russian.
CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.
CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26643>

SALMAN, Mohamed
Assessment of the Situation of the Syrian Refugees in Kurdistan Region Iraq
Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/15

During the Arab Spring, some of the Arab peoples decided to take a stand against their leaders as a result of many factors that accumulated over decades. These reactions and uprisings occurred from Tunisia in December 2010, followed by Egypt, Yemen and Libya, and originally started in peaceful civilian protests against their governments and some led to widespread violence and civil war. Likewise, in Syria, there is a continuation of these trends. In the Syrian context, however, the nature of the struggle against the regime and its leadership is complicated by the fact that the opposition is backed from abroad and exploited by Islamists, and the regime continues to act with full force against these fighters and its own citizens. Fighting and destruction continues to this day, prompting the Syrians to flee at home or resorting to flee to neighboring countries to escape the oppression and the effects of the fighting. Signs of the impending movements of Syrian asylum seekers to the Kurdistan Region started from March of 2011, and have continued day after day since then for these reasons and others. The total number of Syrian refugees registered within Iraq was most recently counted at 45,849 individuals (by 31 October 2012) and the vast majority (28,790 individuals) was registered in the Duhok governate of the Kurdistan region. Within the Kurdistan region, the majority of Syrian refugees reside in Duhok governate (28,790)- particularly within the Domiz camp with approximately 15,000 individuals registered by 24 October 2012 - while smaller numbers have also sought shelter within Erbil (6,857 individuals) and Sulaymaniyah (1,784 individuals). This places the total number of registered Syrians within the Kurdistan region at 37,431 (31 October 2012).

The MPC is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24837>

SASIKUMAR, S.K., THIMOTHY, Rakkee
Migration of Low Skilled Workers from India to the European Union
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/15, Thematic Reports

This study explores factors that initiate and perpetuate low skill labour migration from India to the EU, examines the migration processes and evaluates the policy prescriptions available to manage such migration flows. Based on a survey of the available quantitative and qualitative evidence, our study points to the existence of a fairly stable and persistent demand for low skilled labour in the EU, at least in the medium term. As this demand cannot be fully met from within the EU, there is and will remain a strong demand for low skilled migrant workers from non-EU countries. This offers immense scope for traditional labour sending countries like India as well as destination countries in the EU to strengthen the migration-development nexus. Unfortunately, on both sides, there seems to be an absence of a coherent and focused policy for governing migration of low skilled workers. Considering that migration of low skilled workers from India is mainly directed to the Persian Gulf, the study also makes a comparison between the existing immigration policies in



EU countries and the Persian Gulf in order to draw relevant policy perspectives. Evolving appropriate policy response in relation to low skilled migration to Europe is also necessary given that a significant share of such workers end up as irregular migrants in transit or at the destination.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23493>

SINGH, Alwyn Didar

Working with the Diaspora for Development Policy Perspectives from India

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/25, Thematic Reports

Human resource mobility is an essential feature of today's globalised world where integrated world markets, networks and technologies are all contributing to the increasing movement of labour, students, professionals and families. The migrants of today are the Diaspora of tomorrow - and those of yesteryears, that of today. The Indo-European Diaspora represents a significant population in its size, spread and depth. Yet it is argued that their engagement—economic, social and cultural—with India is currently short of its potential relative to their counterparts in North America. This paper examines that relationship and suggests how both India and the EU must draw upon the Indian strategy to widen and strengthen the bridge that the Indian Diaspora represents. The paper focuses on a five select countries in the EU for this analysis, i.e. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, being countries that not only have the largest presence of Overseas Indians in mainland Europe but are also strategically important for India. The paper examines the link between Diaspora and development and concludes that it's a relationship that needs to be nurtured for mutual benefit. It argues that the Indo-European Diaspora has contributed to the economies of the host countries and now is in a position to play a part in India's developmental efforts. For this a conducive framework needs to be in place. The Indian Government's policies and programmes are steps in this direction and the time is opportune for the Diaspora to evolve mutually beneficial strategies with both host and home countries to carry forward the relationship.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24847>

SOS MIGRANTS

Interruption du cycle migratoire des Maliens

expulsés de l'étranger : notes critiques

[Return Migration and Development Platform (RDP)], CRIS Brief, 2012/02

Ce bref rapport porte sur le cycle migratoire interrompu des migrants maliens qui, en raison de circonstances défavorables, ont été contraints de retourner au pays. L'étude s'intéresse principalement au cas des migrants qui ont été rapatriés, ainsi qu'à ceux qui ont été expulsés. Ce phénomène a pris ces dernières années des proportions jusque-là inégalées au Mali, en raison de la crise politique et socio-économique dans différents pays africains constituant jusqu'alors des destinations privilégiées pour la majorité des migrants maliens. En fait, la migration de retour, en général et le retour imposé ou forcé en particulier, ne peut pas être comprise dans le cas du Mali, sans prendre en considération l'impact de certaines crises survenues en Afrique de l'Ouest, au cours de la dernière décennie et, plus récemment en Afrique du Nord. La guerre et la dégradation des conditions de vie dans ces pays constituent l'une des principales raisons ayant contraint de nombreux migrants à retourner dans leurs pays d'origine. Le rapport se présente donc en deux parties. La première partie examine les statistiques et les tendances de ce phénomène. La deuxième partie analyse, en revanche, comment les institutions et les acteurs de la société civile au Mali ont joué un rôle de plus en plus important



dans l'assistance aux migrants contraints au rapatriement. Nous allons nous concentrer sur les acteurs et les initiatives entreprises afin de faciliter la réinsertion des Maliens rapatriés et réadmis au pays suite à des événements socio-politiques, au cours de la dernière décennie.

CRIS is co-funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC, Berne) and the European University Institute.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21514>

TEMESVARI, Mária

Unaccompanied Minors? An analysis of the legal situation of abandoned children born in Hungary

Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/04, Series Summer School 2011 - Best Participant Essay

In recent years changes in Hungarian citizenship policy and legislation have aroused public interest. The efforts of the Hungarian government to facilitate the naturalisation of ethnic Hungarians particularly encountered esistance from neighbouring countries,¹ and was also viewed critically by some scholars.² At the same time, the issue of unaccompanied minors has been high on the political agenda in EU Member States, including Hungary. Various EU institutions and bodies have commissioned studies and reports to analyse the situation in the European Union³ and an Action Plan was launched in order to ensure greater coherence and cooperation and to improve the protection offered to this vulnerable group.⁴ Nevertheless, a group of unaccompanied minor children, who do not fit into the traditional definition of unaccompanied minors in Europe, has been neglected. These children were born in Hungary of a foreign national, but of a Hungarian speaking and presumably ethnic Hungarian mother who subsequently abandoned the child in hospital shortly after birth. Despite liberal citizenship policy and an existing legal framework for the protection of unaccompanied minors, these children do not, for various reasons, obtain any nationality at or after birth and remain in a legal limbo for many months or even years. The aim of this paper is to explore the legal situation of these children in three areas: citizenship, immigration status and reception and care, and to analyse to what extent the current practices of the Guardianship Office and the Office of Immigration and Nationality is in compliance with Hungary's international legal obligations, with Community law and, indeed, with domestic law. Particular attention will be paid to the obligations of Hungary as set out in the Convention of the Rights of the Child, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. As an unclear citizenship status constitutes the main reason for their peculiar situation, we will also look at the possibility of granting Hungarian citizenship or stateless status.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23500>

TITARENKO, Larisa

Integration of Migrants: Republic of Belarus

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/37

This report examines the issue of integration of migrants in the Republic of Belarus. In the framework of migration policy strategy of the Republic of Belarus protection of migrants' rights and their social integration represent important tasks which are set forth in the Concept of National Security of the Belarusian state, and finding solutions to them implies development of special integration mechanisms. This research explores (1) the countries are in the focus of interest of migrant integration policy, in the context of all countries from which migrants come to Belarus, (2) the basic groups of migrants and their adaptive capabilities, (3)



the typical features of migration processes in Belarus that shape and define the mechanisms of migrants' integration, as stipulated in the official documents of the Republic of Belarus, and applied in practice, (4) the strengths and weaknesses of Belarusian migrant integration policy.
This is the English version of CARIM-East RR 2012/36 in Russian.
CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.
CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26637>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, KOUKI, Hara
Rising Intolerance in Greek Political Life

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/10, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22618>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna, KOUKI, Hara
Tolerance and Cultural Diversity Discourses and Practices in Greece

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/25, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23261>

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna
Handbook on Tolerance & Cultural Diversity In Europe

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/02, 2. Concepts and Theories, Handbook

Geared toward teacher-trainers, this Handbook is intended primarily for use in programmes that prepare teachers to serve in high schools in Europe. While it could be beneficial for teachers of any subject, the Handbook may be most useful to those who are preparing to deliver courses on European civics and citizenship education. The Handbook's targeted readers are high school students and undergraduate University students between 17 and 23 years of age. The main purpose of this Handbook is to clarify terms commonly used to talk about diversity. Many terms (such as nationality, national identity or citizenship) have different meanings in different languages, and people regularly talk about them without knowing exactly what they mean. Does nation, for example, refer to the citizens of a given country or only to those who are of the same national origin? Does race refer to the colour of one's skin or some other physical trait? Or does it refer to a whole set of supposed psychological or mental traits (e.g. 'Indians are clever', 'Black people are good at sports', 'The Japanese are shy')? Race is often confused with religion, and members of certain religious faiths are frequently characterized as stereotypes (e.g. 'Muslims are cunning', 'Jews are stingy'). Indeed, many of these terms are closely linked to negative stereotypes of minority groups. Some concepts such as integration,



multiculturalism and intercultural dialogue are contested, and there is little agreement on what they stand for and how they relate to one another. This Handbook's first objective, then, is to define these terms and, by doing so, to give adolescents the tools needed to better understand the reality that surrounds them.

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20975>

TRIMIKLINIOTIS, Nicos, DEMETRIOU, Corina, PAPAMICHAEL, Elena
*The Embodiment of Tolerance in Discourses and Practices
Addressing Cultural Diversity in Schools: The case of Cyprus*

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/30, 3. National Case Studies - School Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24194>

TRIMIKLINIOTIS, Nicos, DEMETRIOU, Corina
*The Interaction between Racist Discourse and
the Rise in Racial Violence in Cyprus*

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/31, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837. <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24318>

TSAGAREISHVILI, Nino
The Directive 2003/9/EC

Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/03, Series Summer School 2011 - Best
Participant Essay

On the basis of international law and subject to their treaty obligations, states have the right to control the entry of foreign nationals into their territories. However, when dealing with individuals seeking international protection, a state's margin of appreciation is narrower. In this case, indeed, the freedom of each sovereign should be exercised in accordance with human rights standards and should guarantee the highest level of protection. After discussing the development of human rights and asylum policies in the European Union, this paper examines Directive 2003/9/EC of 27 January 2003, laying down the minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers in the light of human rights obligations and tries to determine whether this legal instrument contributed to the establishment of the Common European Asylum System. In addition,



assessment of Commission's proposals will be provided in order to establish whether future amendments will be essential in providing asylum seekers with the highest level of protection and in setting common standards in the EU reception area.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23499>

TUKHASHVILI, Mirian, SHELIA, Mzia
*The Impact of Labor Emigration on the Demographic and
Economic Development of Georgia in the Post-Soviet Period*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/29

The deep economic, political, social and cultural crisis faced by Georgia in the post-Soviet period negatively affected the territorial mobility of the population. A catastrophic reduction in the resources required for demographic growth led to sub-replacement fertility. At this point, emigration processes of extremely unnatural intensity, including labour migration, became of the greatest importance. The authors stipulate that a reduction in the negative impact of labor migration on the demographic situation will result in a switch from sub-replacement to replacement level fertility. In the post-Soviet period the Georgian economy collapsed, standards of living deteriorated and many people went to work abroad. Despite the numerous difficulties associated with emigration, its impact on the economy of Georgia was multilateral. Remittances sent by labour migrants to their home country are an important source of poverty reduction for Georgia. Their impact on small business development is positive. In Georgia, the unemployment rate has fallen and there have been positive structural changes in the balance of labour demand and supply. As discussed in the present paper, the harmonization of economic and migration policy includes many important reforms, including the facilitation of the migrants' return.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24872>

TUMBE, Chinmay
EU-India Bilateral Remittances
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/10, Thematic Reports

A hundred years ago, during colonial times, more than a hundred thousand migrants from Britain and Ireland worked in India, mostly as soldiers and administrators. In contrast, only around 4,000 Indians lived in Britain: 1,000 students and 2,500 persons working in navigation related activities. As a result, European countries were net recipients of migrants' remittances from India. A century later, nearly a million emigrants from India live in the countries of the European Union (EU) and less than 10,000 EU expatriates work in India, making India a net recipient of migrants' remittances from the EU. Considering the significantly large Indian emigrant base in the EU, few questions that emerge are: How much money flows from the EU to India by way of migrants' remittances? What part of emigrant capital flows are sourced from the EU? And what are the country shares of these remittance flows? This paper attempts to address these questions basing its analysis on data compiled from numerous reports published by the Reserve Bank of India over the last three decades. CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23488>



VENTURINI, Alessandra, MONTOBBIO, Fabio, FASSI, Claudio
Are Migrants Spurring Innovation?
Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/11

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23505>

VENTURINI, Alessandra
Innovation and Migration
Migration Policy Centre Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/05

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23495>

VENTURINI, Alessandra
Methodological Aspects of Research on Flows Human Capital Flows: A survey
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/01

The objective of this critical and methodological survey is economic research on migration issues among European and more generally among Anglo-Saxon scholars and to focus on the themes which could be usefully expanded upon in analyses of migration from and to the CIS countries. The survey covers in a very unbalanced way the three main migration research areas: the migration choice, which attempt to answer the question: why people move; the effects of immigration in the country of destination and its implication for migration policies and the effect of emigration for the country of origin the most challenging and least developed of these three. For all areas the main economic approaches and the variables use, the methodology and the main results are reported. More attention is devoted to the research field which seems most relevant for the CIS countries and the methodological focus is meaning to make the text as understandable as possible to all social scientists, not only to a small circle of econometric addicted.

CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23476>

VERSTEEGT, Inge, MAUSSEN, Marcel
Contested Policies of Exclusion in The Netherlands: The lamentable asylum cases of Sahar and Mauro
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/17, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22635>



VERSTEEGT, Inge, MAUSSEN, Marcel
The Netherlands: Challenging diversity in education and school life
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/01, 3. National Case Studies - School Life, Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20174>

VIDRA, Zsuzsanna, FOX, Jon
The Rise of the Extreme Right in Hungary and the Roma
Question: The radicalization of media discourse
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/13, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Final Country Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22419>

VIDRA, Zsuzsanna, FOX, Jon, HORVÁTH, Anikó
Tolerance and Cultural Diversity Concepts and Practices in Hungary
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/26, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23402>

VIDRA, Zsuzsanna, FOX, Jon
The Rise of the Extreme Right in Hungary and the Roma question
ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/09, 4. National Case Studies - Political Life,
Policy Briefs

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22417>



VOLODKO, Viktoria, FEDYUK, Olena
*Annotated Bibliography of Recent Ukrainian and Russian
Language Sources on Ukrainian Labour Migration*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/07

[no abstract available]

CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23480>

WEINAR, Agnieszka, KORNEEV, Oleg,
MAKARYAN, Shushanik, MANANASHVILI, Sergo
*Consequences of Schengen Visa Liberalisation for the
Citizens of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova*
Migration Policy Centre Research Report, 2012/01

[no abstract available]

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23497>

WIESBROCK, Anja, HERCOG, Metka
*Making Europe More Attractive to Indian Highly-skilled Migrants? The
blue card directive and national law in Germany and the Netherlands*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/09, Thematic Reports

Despite the potentially significant societal and labour market implications of highly-skilled migration policies in Europe, the new dynamics have only been subject to few inquisitive studies in the academic literature, none of them discussing the case of Indian migrants specifically. This paper seeks to close this gap by comparing the national schemes and programmes for highly-skilled migration in two EU Member States that have become increasingly important for Indian migrants, namely the Netherlands and Germany and analysing the newly introduced provisions of the EU Blue Card Directive. The findings will lead to conclusions on whether the implementation of the EU Blue Card Directive renders immigration to the Netherlands and Germany more attractive for highly skilled migrants from India.

CARIM-India: Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23487>

WILLIAMS, Leonard
Indian Student Mobility in the UK: Opportunities and challenges
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-India Research Report, 2012/17, Thematic Reports

In recent years there has been an astronomical growth in the numbers of Indian students studying at UK universities. This paper situates this increase in relation to global and historical developments: the development of internationalization in education, liberalization in the economies of India and the UK as well as the centuries-old relationship between the two countries. Statistical data is examined in order to develop a picture of this group, followed by the results of a qualitative study which examined the motivations and experiences of Indian students currently studying, or who have recently finished their studies in the UK. The results speak to Bourdieu's (1984) theories of cultural capital and illustrate that student migrants do not



go to the UK just for study, but that they often have larger expectations from the trip, entwined with their own personal long term strategies. Finally, the data is used to critique current UK policy with regards to the student visa system.

CARIM-India is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24839>

YELISEYEU, Andrei

Response to the Research Report ‘The impact of labour migration on Belarus: a demographic perspective’

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/13

Contrary to official statistics, a number of estimates, employing census data and population loss due to natural causes, and based on bilateral migration stocks, show that Belarus, since its independence, has had a negative net migration: the numbers come in at about 130,000. Population loss due to external migration is even more considerable (700,000) if one counts migration on the basis of the migrants’ place of birth: many Belarus-born emigrants left the country before 1990 and did not return, and a large number of immigrants after 1990 were Belarus-born repatriated from other former USSR countries. Official statistics for the external net migration rate and labour migrants have been distorted by poor migration accounting, while political considerations have deterred some academic institutions from taking a more critical approach. External migration is negative in demographic terms in quantitative but also in qualitative terms as emigrants are, on average, younger and better educated, while immigrants are less-skilled, with a larger proportion of people past working age. The positive demographic impact of the 1980s high fertility rate has recently ended. Since 2008, the pool of labour resources has been gradually diminishing. The share of people below working age has been falling while the share of those above working age has risen. Thus unfavorable demographic trends in terms of population loss and age distortion are aggravated by external migration. With all the negative demographic impact that external migration implies, labour migration has an ambiguous economic impact. It contributes to sizable human capital losses and a deficit in some sectors (e.g., construction) due to the labour migration to Russia. But it also eases unemployment and provides remittances from the migrants to their communities.

Response to CARIM-East RR 2012/20

CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26646>

ZAPATA-BARRERO, Ricard, BURCHIANTI, Flora,

GARCÉS-MASCAREÑAS, Blanca

Tolerance and Cultural Diversity Concepts and Practices in Spain

ACCEPT-PLURALISM, 2012/32, 5. New Knowledge, Country Synthesis Reports

[no abstract available]

ACCEPT PLURALISM (2010-2013) is funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities; Call FP7-SSH-2009-A, Grant Agreement no: 243837.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24378>



АЛИЕВ, Аловсат

Правовые аспекты управления трудовой миграцией в Азербайджане

[no abstract available]

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/23

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24866>

БАДУРАШВИЛИ, Ирина

Интеграция мигрантов из Грузии в стране их временного проживания и по возвращении на Родину. С какими трудностями сталкиваются грузинские мигранты в процессе адаптации к новой социальной среде?

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/38

В ходе нашего исследования мы изучили проблемы, с которыми мигранты из Грузии сталкиваются в странах их временного и постоянного проживания и постарались определить основные факторы, способствующие интеграции мигрантов в странах их назначения и по прибытии на родину. Исследование базируется на авторском анализе информации, почерпнутой из существующих научных публикаций по интересующей нас проблематике, а также на результатах авторских интервью и статистического анализа первичных баз данных нескольких исследований по миграции, проведённых в Грузии с участием автора.

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CARIM-East: Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26638>

БАХУР, Олег

Внешняя трудовая миграция в Украине как фактор социально-демографического и экономического развития

[no abstract available]

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/05

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24850>

БАХУР, Олег

Правовые аспекты управления трудовой миграцией в Республике Беларусь

[no abstract available]

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/10

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24853>



БОБРОВА, Анастасия

Социально-политическое влияние трудовой миграции в Беларуси

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/16

Данная статья нацелена на исследование влияния, оказываемого миграционными передвижениями, на основные социальные процессы, происходящие на территории Беларуси в целом и в зависимости от типа местности. Весьма интересным представляется увязка проблем некоторых уязвимых групп населения с тенденциями в области рынка труда и трудовой миграции в частности.

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24859>

ВАСИЛЬЕВА, Лариса

Международные трудовые отношения в Республике Беларусь:

отдельные аспекты Реплика на статью О. Бахура «Правовые аспекты управления трудовой миграцией в Республике Беларусь»

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/08

[no abstract available]

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24884>

ВОЛОДЬКО, Виктория, ФЕДЮК, Олена

Аннотированная библиография современных украинско- и русскоязычных работ по украинской трудовой миграции

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/08

[no abstract available]

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24851>

ВОРОНИНА, Наталия Александровна

Правовые аспекты управления трудовой миграцией в Российской Федерации Реплика на статью Г.С. Скачковой «Правовые аспекты управления трудовой миграцией в Российской Федерации»

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/09

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24885>



ГЕВОРГЯН, Вардан

Социально-политическое влияние трудовой миграции на Республику Армения (РА)

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/33

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24876>

ДИ БАРТОЛОМЕО, Анна, МАКАРЯН, Шушаник, МАНАНАШВИЛИ, Серго, ВЕЙНАР, Агнешка
Циркулярная миграция в странах Восточного Партнерства. Обзор

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/35

[no abstract available]

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24877>

ЕГАНЯН, Рубен

Влияние трудовой миграции на демографическую ситуацию Армении

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/27

[no abstract available]

CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24870>

ИВАЩЕНКО, Екатерина

Социально-политические последствия трудовой миграции в Украине в зеркале социологического анализа

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/18

На базе данных официальной статистики и материалов социологических исследований в статье предложен обзор основных особенностей современных миграционных процессов в Украине и их ключевых последствий для изменений в социально-политической ситуации в стране. Сделан вывод о том, что международная трудовая миграция из Украины является закономерной формой пространственной самоорганизации граждан в условиях кризисной экономики и нестабильной политической ситуации в стране и в мире. Обращается внимание на то, что набирающая обороты иммиграция в Украину, ставшую с середины 2000-х годов принимающей страной с положительным сальдо международных перемещений, не способна компенсировать углубляющийся квалификационный дисбаланс на внутреннем рынке труда и восполнить потерю национальных человеческих ресурсов. Низкий интеграционный потенциал существующей системы общественных и трудовых отношений препятствует успешному вливанию в социум как возвратившихся на родину украинских мигрантов, так и прибывающей в Украину иностранной рабочей силы. Предотвращение резких скачков массовых миграционных движений из Украины посредством улучшения



экономического, правового и гражданского климата в стране, содействие комплексному мониторингу состава въезжающих и выезжающих граждан, их полноценная интеграция во внутренний рынок труда должна стать приоритетами стратегии и тактики национального развития в Украине.
CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24861>

ИОНЦЕВ, Владимир, ИВАХНЮК, Ирина
*Аналитический доклад по проекту на тему: роль международной
трудоустройственной миграции для экономического развития России*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/28

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24871>

КУПЕЦ, Ольга
*Развитие и побочные эффекты денежных переводов
мигрантов в странах СНГ: Украина*
Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/06

- каковы их преимущества и издержки для семей мигрантов, локальных сообществ, украинской экономики и общества в целом, а также
- как эффективно использовать их потенциал развития, ограничивая при этом негативные побочные эффекты. Этим двум вопросам и будет посвящена следующая работа, представляющая первые результаты продолжающейся работы по оценке потенциала развития и негативных побочных эффектов денежных переводов в Украину. Результаты нашего обзора эмпирической литературы в Украине и других странах с переходной экономикой дополняются, где это возможно, авторскими разработками. Цель этой работы состоит в том, чтобы нарисовать подкрепленные доказательствами политические последствия феномена денежных переводов мигрантов. Учитывая, что данные о миграции и денежных переводах в Украине являются неполными и мало достоверными, мы используем все существующие источники данных о личных трансфертах, отправленных украинским домохозяйствам. Данные одинаково низкого качества, но мы предполагаем, что они имеют систематические ошибки одного знака в динамике по времени и сосредоточили наш анализ на относительных изменениях притока денежных переводов по времени, а не на их абсолютных величинах.

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КУПЕЦ, Ольга

Экономическое и демографическое влияние трудовой миграции на страны Восточного партнерства ЕС и Россию: Обобщающий доклад

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/34

Данная работа обобщает выводы страноведческих исследований в отношении основных экономических и демографических последствий трудовой миграции для стран Восточного партнерства ЕС и России. Главное положительное следствие трудовой миграции для посылающих стран состоит во временном улучшении ситуации на внутреннем рынке труда и снижении безработицы, особенно в экономически отсталых регионах. Приток же мигрантов из других стран помогает восполнить существующий недостаток в рабочих руках и финансировать схемы выплаты пенсий из текущих доходов, реализация которых все более затрудняется по мере старения населения. Тем не менее, позитивное воздействие на выплату пенсий остается невелико, так как среди мигрантов преобладает неформальная занятость. Ученые-демографы посылающих стран выражают обеспокоенность тем, что масштабный отток местных работников, серьезно превышающий приток рабочих из других стран, обескровливает население страны и приводит к изменениям в его возрастной структуре. Данное явление особенно опасно для «стареющих обществ». Точка зрения, согласно которой миграция оказывает положительное воздействие на экономику приводя, в конечном итоге, к возвращению более квалифицированных работников, является спорной и, основывается, по большей части, на предположениях. В целом, трудовая миграция способствует экономическому развитию как посылающих, так и принимающих стран в гораздо меньшей степени, чем могла бы. Данную ситуацию можно объяснить тем, что с тех пор не созданы условия для упрощения эффективной циркуляции интеллектуальных ресурсов, производственных инвестиций и налаживания систем снабжения среди мигрантов в рассматриваемых странах.

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МКРТЧЯН, Никита Владимирович

Социо-политическое влияние трудовой миграции на страны происхождения: Сравнительный анализ статей социально-политического модуля проекта КАРИМ-Восток

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/13

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24856>

МОШНЯГА, Валерий

Социально-политическое влияние трудовой миграции в Молдове

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/17

В представленной статье анализируется социально-политическое воздействие международной трудовой миграции в Республике Молдова. Автор раскрывает основные направления и объемы современной международной миграции молдавского населения, обращает внимание на основные



эффекты трудовой миграции как денежные переводы трудовых мигрантов, материальное благосостояние семей мигрантов, упрочение национальной валюты, консолидация банковской системы страны. В статье раскрывается воздействие трудовой миграции на рынок труда, занятость населения, отношение к труду как социальной ценности современного общества, анализируются изменения в половозрастной, профессионально-образовательной, территориальной структурах молдавского общества, семейно-брачной сфере, гендерных ролях в семье и т.д. Автор анализирует положение наиболее уязвимых и слабо защищенных социальных групп молдавского общества, таких как дети и пожилые люди (старики). В работе делается вывод, что воздействие трудовой миграции носит противоречивый, неоднозначный характер, обостряет противоречие между экономическими выгодами и социальными издержками миграции. Сознавая последствия массовой международной трудовой миграции, молдавские власти стремятся минимизировать негативные эффекты и поддержать позитивные, проводя политику в области регулирования трудовой миграции. В статье характеризуются основные этапы в регулировании миграции, раскрывается содержание и эволюция основных подходов в сфере миграционного менеджмента. Статья написана на богатом статистическом и социологическом материале, снабжена большим количеством таблиц и диаграмм. CARIM-East is co-financed by the European University Institute and the European Union.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24860>

МОШНЯГА, Валерий

Молдавские трудовые мигранты в Европейском Союзе: Проблемы интеграции

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/40

Целью данной статьи является рассмотрение проблем интеграции молдавских иммигрантов в странах Европейского Союза. При написании данной статьи использовался метод анализа вторичных данных, полученных при рассмотрении статистических материалов и результатов социологических исследований, проведенных в Республике Молдова национальными государственными структурами и социологическими службами, международными структурами (Мировой Банк, Международная Организация по Миграции). В то же время при написании статьи использовался эмпирический и аналитический материал, научные гипотезы и выводы, изложенные в работах исследователей проблем международной трудовой миграции молдавского населения. Кроме того, мы использовали и метод анализа первичных данных, полученных в результате собственных социологических исследований, как опубликованных ранее, так и проведенных при подготовке данной статьи.

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ПЕТРОВА, Татьяна

Комментарий на статью Е. Иващенко «Социально-политические последствия трудовой миграции в Украине в зеркале социологического анализа»

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/05

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24881>

ПОАЛЕЛУНЖЬ, Ольга

Комментарий на статью В. Мошняги «Социально-политическое влияние трудовой миграции в Молдове»

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/06

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24882>

ПОЗНЯК, Алексей

Проблемы интеграции мигрантов в Украине

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/44

Статья посвящена оценке возможностей и разработке предложений по интеграции иммигрантов, а также адаптации реэмигрантов – долгосрочных украинских трудовых мигрантов. Осуществлен анализ иммиграции в Украину на основе использования данных переписи 2001 г., текущего учета миграционных процессов, административных источников информации – данных Министерства внутренних дел Украины, Государственной миграционной службы Украины, Государственной службы занятости Министерства социальной политики Украины, Министерства образования, науки, молодежи и спорта Украины, а также сведений специальных выборочных обследований, в т.ч. проведенных под руководством автора. В работе рассматриваются три специфические миграционные группы населения Украины: «нетрадиционные» иммигранты, «советская диаспора» и долгосрочные трудовые эмигранты. Произведена оценка положения «нетрадиционных» иммигрантов в Украине и перспектив их интеграции. При этом применен двухсторонний подход – сравнение точек зрения украинских граждан и иностранцев на основе опросов студенческой молодежи (включая студентов-иностранцев). Показано, что частота контактов между иммигрантами и принимающим сообществом является важным механизмом интеграции иммигрантов. Оценено положение украинских долгосрочных трудовых мигрантов в странах-реципиентах, показано, что оно существенно не отличается от положения кратко- и среднесрочных мигрантов. Особое внимание уделено феномену «советской диаспоры», практически не исследованному в украинской научной литературе. Показано, что Советская диаспора в Украине (и других бывших советских республиках) имеет ряд особенностей, резко отличающих ее от диаспоры в классическом понимании. Предпринята попытка определить значение термина, разработать критерии делимитации контингента, оценить масштабы советской диаспоры. Проанализирована существующая иммиграционная политика Украины. На основе аналитических разработок, созданных в процессе исследования, сформированы



и обоснованы предложения по усовершенствованию государственной политики Украины в сфере иммиграции, интеграции иммигрантов и реинтеграции возвращающихся долгосрочных украинских трудовых мигрантов.

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РУМЯНЦЕВ, Сергей

Еще раз к вопросу о влиянии трудовой миграции на положение уязвимых слоев населения Азербайджана

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/04

[no abstract available]

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РУМЯНЦЕВ, Сергей

Трудовая миграция и социальное неравенство в постсоветском Азербайджане

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/15

В статье на основании ряда статистических показателей и материалах экспертных интервью анализируется влияние миграционных процессов на положение уязвимых слоев населения в Азербайджане. Автор приходит к заключению, что заслуживающих доверие данных о масштабах как трудовой иммиграции, так и эмиграции из Азербайджана не существует. Государственная статистика подчинена официальной идеологии, в контексте которой Азербайджан является процветающей в экономическом и политическом планах (успехи демократизации) страной. По этой версии с каждым годом республика становится все более привлекательной для трудовых иммигрантов. В страну исхода возвращаются также и трудовые эмигранты, покинувшие ее ранее. В реальности, как это демонстрируют материалы экспертных интервью и ряд отчетов составленных международными организациями, ситуация гораздо более сложная. Значительная часть трудоспособного населения (и прежде всего мужчины) вынуждена и теперь искать заработок за рубежом. Однако, это обстоятельство не приводит к серьезному повышению занятости населения в старших возрастных группах (пенсионного возраста). Массовая трудовая эмиграция не приводит также и к изменению социального положения и статуса женщин, которые по-прежнему уступают мужчинам большинство руководящих позиций. По мнению автора, подобное положение дел определяется традиционным гендерным неравенством, а также общей нехваткой рабочих мест в стране. В заключении автор пытается обозначить основные аспекты современной ситуации и предложить ряд мер по оптимизации возможностей управления и учета миграционных потоков.

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РУМЯНЦЕВ, Сергей

Иммигранты в Азербайджане: Современное состояние и перспективы политики (ре)интеграции

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/42

Проблемы иммигрантов в постсоветском Азербайджане в контексте процессов их интеграции в принимающее сообщество не были до сих пор в центре внимания исследователей. Предпринимая попытку анализа имеет смысл выделить три группы иммигрантов: 1) выходцы из Азербайджана (реэмигранты) и члены их семей; 2) этнические азербайджанцы из Грузии; 3) трудовые иммигранты из разных стран (ЕС, Турция, Индия, Пакистан и др.), прибывающие в страну с целью поиска работы или организации собственного дела. Условное выделение данных трех групп позволяет описать доминирующие тенденции в исследуемой области. Анализ, предлагаемый в статье, в основном основан на серии биографических интервью с иммигрантами из всех трех условно выделенных групп. Основной исследовательский вопрос следует, по мнению автора, формулировать следующим образом: каковы социальные ресурсы и практики, которые используют иммигранты в Азербайджане в целях интеграции в принимающее сообщество, в контексте отсутствия какой-либо целенаправленной государственной интеграционной политики.

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СКАЧКОВА, Галина Семеновна

Правовые аспекты управления трудовой миграцией в Российской Федерации

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/25

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24868>

ТИТАРЕНКО, Лариса

Комментарий на статью А. Бобровой «Социально-политическое влияние трудовой миграции в Беларуси»

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/02

[no abstract available]

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ТИТАРЕНКО, Лариса

Проблема интеграции мигрантов: Республика Беларусь

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/36



Цель данной статьи – проанализировать особенности проблемы интеграции мигрантов в Республике Беларусь, принимая во внимание социально-экономические и политические условия ситуации в этой постсоветской стране. Основные исследовательские вопросы включают следующие: 1) страны, которые стали фокусом интереса в белорусской политике интеграции мигрантов, в контексте всех стран, из которых приезжают мигранты в Беларусь. Уяснение того, какое место занимает проблема интеграции мигрантов в официальной миграционной политике Беларуси; 2) основные группы мигрантов, подпадающих под официальную политику интеграции, а также другие группы мигрантов, которые не подпадают под нее. В частности, нас интересует выяснение адаптивных возможностей разных групп мигрантов, и характеристика той группы мигрантов, которая ориентирована на интеграцию в белорусское общество; 3) особенности миграционных процессов в Беларуси, определяющие механизмы интеграции мигрантов, фигурирующие в официальных документах Республики Беларусь и применяемые на практике. В частности, насколько интересы мигрантов учтены в механизмах интеграции, 4) сильные и слабые стороны белорусской политики интеграции мигрантов, включая возможные пути ее совершенствования.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/26636>

ТУХАШВИЛИ, Мириан, ШЕЛИЯ, Мзия

Влияние трудовой эмиграции на демо-экономическое развитие Грузии в постсоветском периоде

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/11

Проблемы, поднятые в докладе А.Бобровой, действительно актуальны. Они отражают основные «болевые места» связанные с втягиванием Беларуси в глобальные миграционные процессы в условиях нарастания как мирового, так и национального экономического кризиса и доминированием административно-командных методов и механизмов решения всех социально-экономических вопросов в Беларуси. В этом смысле доклад достиг своей цели, а главные вопросы, затронутые в нем – описание особенностей рынка труда в Беларуси, уязвимых социальных групп населения, выявление тенденций в миграции сельских и городских жителей, – были так или иначе освещены. Сделанный автором заключительный вывод о том, что «в Беларуси не наблюдается острой социальной напряженности, в том числе обусловленной миграционными перемещениями» (Боброва 2012: 26), также можно считать достаточно обоснованным, особенно если, в основном, руководствоваться, как это делает автор, государственно-правовыми документами, в которых затрагиваются вопросы регулирования рынка труда и миграции, и государственной статистикой миграционных процессов, согласно которой имеет место «рост въезда внешних трудовых мигрантов и снижение их выезда». Вместе с тем проблема трудовой миграции и ее последствия для Республики Беларусь представляется намного более сложной, требующей более аналитического к ней подхода в рамках определенной методологии и привлечения более широкого круга источников, нежели это было сделано А.Бобровой. Попробуем разобраться в этих вопросах, выделив главное.

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24854>



ШАХОТЬКО, Людмила, БОБРОВА, Анастасия

Влияние трудовой миграции на Беларусь: демографическая перспектива

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Research Report, 2012/20

[no abstract available]

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<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24863>

ЮНУСОВ, Ариф

Комментарий на статью С. Румянцев “Трудовая миграция и социальное неравенство в постсоветском Азербайджане”

Migration Policy Centre, CARIM-East Analytic and Synthetic Notes, 2012/03

[no abstract available]

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LECTURES &
POLICY PAPERS

BENHABIB, Seyla

The Future of Democratic Sovereignty and Transnational Law

EUI MWP LS, 2012/04

This essay examines the rise of legal cosmopolitanism in the period since the UDHR of 1948 as it gives rise to two very distinct sets of literature and preoccupations. I contrast the mainly negative conclusions drawn by conventional political theory about the possibility of reconciling democratic sovereignty with a transnational legal order to the utopianism of contemporary legal scholarship that projects varieties of global constitutionalism with or without the state. I argue that transnational human rights norms strengthen rather than weaken democratic sovereignty. Distinguishing between a 'concept' and a 'conception' of human rights, I claim that selfgovernment in a free public sphere and free civil society is essential to the concretization of the necessarily abstract norms of human rights. My thesis is that without the right to self-government, which is exercised through proper legal and political channels, we cannot justify the range of variation in the content of basic human rights as being legitimate. I name processes through which rights-norms are contextualized in polities 'democratic iterations.' The institutionalization of human rights norms through democratic iterations that permit their revision, rearticulation and contestation, both within judicial institutions and in the larger spheres of civil society, exhibits certain 'epistemic virtues' and shows, in Allen Buchanan's words, 'public practical reason' at work. In conclusion, in addition to Buchanan's thesis, I consider Anne-Marie Slaughter's concept of 'transjudicial communication,' and Judith Resnik's model of 'law by affiliation.' These three models, like 'democratic iterations,' develop modalities of thinking beyond the binarism of the cosmopolitan versus the civic republican; democratic versus the international and transnational; democratic sovereignty versus human rights law.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22565>



CASSESE, Sabino, BATTINI, Stefano, D'ALTERIO, Elisa,
NAPOLITANO, Giulio, DE BELLIS, Maurizia,
CAROLI CASAVOLA, Hilde, MORLINO, Elisabetta,
CASINI, Lorenzo, CHITI, Edoardo, SAVINO, Mario
Global Administrative Law: An Italian perspective
EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/04, Global Governance Programme

This Policy Paper collects a set of contributions given and discussed at the Conference on “Global Administrative Law: an Italian Perspective”, European University Institute, Global Governance Programme, 24 February 2012. The purpose of the conference was to present the work of a group of Italian scholars who have, to date, written more than a hundred articles or books on Global Administrative Law (GAL), and have been or are engaged in around ten collective enterprises on the subject. After a brief introduction by Sabino Cassese, in which the main features of GAL and its significance are examined, nine contributions deal with a high number of legal issues raised by globalization and global governance. All of them adopt a GAL approach in order to tame and frame relevant topics such as the role of administrative law beyond the State (Stefano Battini), courts acting as global regulators (Elisa D’Alterio), the global governance after the financial crisis (Giulio Napolitano), the global financial regulation (Maurizia De Bellis), global rules of public procurement (Hilde Caroli Casavola) and procurement regimes of international organizations (Elisabetta Morlino), global sports law (Lorenzo Casini), the relationships between GAL and EU administrative law (Edoardo Chiti) the transgovernmental power at the European and global level (Mario Savino). This Policy Paper aims at contributing to one of the most significant intellectual enterprise of 21st century, i.e. framing, understanding and explaining the legal implications of globalization. From this perspective, works here presented clearly show that public and administrative law can be very useful, but they must be studied solely in their usual paradigms. These latter were developed in national contexts as a set of values, principles, and rules necessary to the proper functioning of domestic institutions: they cannot be transposed mechanically to the global legal space and they must be adapted to such a different endeavor.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22374>

DIXIT, Avinash
Governance, Development, and Foreign Direct Investment
EUI MWP LS, 2012/01

Less-developed countries and transition economies wish to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), but are often handicapped by their weak governance structures, i.e. by insecurity of property rights and contracts. Potential investors and governments therefore attempt to devise alternative special arrangements and institutions that imperfectly substitute for good overall governance. The volume and form of investments adapts to the conditions and institutions of governance. Moreover, firms that have experience of coping with poor governance in their home country enjoy some advantage when investing in other host countries with similarly weak governance; this helps explain the emergence of outward FDI from developing countries. This lecture presents an overview of these issues and the related literature, and develops a simple theoretical model to improve our understanding of the emergence of multinational firms from developing countries.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/19936>

DREYZIN DE KLOR, Adriana Silvia,
POIARES PESSOA MADURO, Luis Miguel, VAUCHEZ, Antoine (ed/s)
Courts, Social Change and Judicial Independence
EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/07, Global Governance Programme

The diversity and quality of the nine papers presented give an idea of both the broadness and richness of the seminar. Its great originality lies in the wide range of disciplinary and geographical views from which the topic has been considered, including doctrinal, historical, sociological, law-in-context or political science perspectives. The paper by Frédéric Mégret provides a critical assessment of civil society participation in supranational courts indicating a number of possible alternatives in judicial reform. He is followed by Daniel Kelemen's contribution that questions the extent to which American adversarial legalism' has been transplanted to the European countries. Loretta Ortiz Ahif then brings a more law-and-society approach to tackle the issue of (social and legal) conditions limiting access to justice in Latin America. Mikael Madsen then turns the attention to the broad historical and social processes in which delegation to courts takes place. Alec Stone Sweet points at the related 'fiduciary responsibilities' that weigh upon judges as a consequence of such delegation. Relatedly, Kim Scheppele presents reflections on the "fragility of courts" in contexts of strong populist challenges such as in Hungary. With Mattias Kumm's contribution, the discussion moves on to the issue of 'representativeness' suggesting a useful typology to think thereabout. In this framework, Mark Pollack addresses the question of judicial nomination and how dissent can be organized within international courts. Iyiola Solanke closes the discussion with reflections on possible ways to reconcile representativeness and impartiality in contemporary courts. All along the seminar, a large variety of views have been discussed and many suggestions or recommendations have been put forward. Rather than shaping an unlikely consensus, this joint Policy Paper aims to clarify both conceptually and empirically the wide range of issues at stake in the emerging and evolving role of judges and courts.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22562>

KUPCHAN, Charles A.
The Governance Gap: Globalization and the crisis of democracy in the west
EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/02, Global Governance Programme

A crisis of governability has engulfed the world's industrialized democracies. It is not coincidental that the United States, Europe, and Japan are simultaneously experiencing political breakdown. Rather, globalization is a common culprit. Across the West's open societies, globalization is producing a widening gap between what electorates are asking of their governments and what those governments are able to deliver. This mismatch between the growing demand for good governance and its shrinking supply is dangerously compromising the power and purpose of the Western world.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20816>

LACEY, Nicola
Punishment, (Neo)Liberalism and Social Democracy
EUI MWP LS, 2012/02

In this lecture, I address recent attempts to understand the relevance of political forces and institutions in shaping the practice and the social meaning of punishment. I focus on one argument about the relevance of the political which has been especially influential during the last decade. This is the 'neoliberal penalty thesis': the argument that politics can usefully be characterised as broadly neoliberal, or as social democratic:



and that the decline or attenuation of social democracy, and the concomitant rise of neoliberalism have been associated with an intensification of penalty. I sketch what I take to be the key arguments for that thesis, before presenting a critique of both its method and its substantive conclusions. Though exponents of the neoliberal penalty thesis often present it as an ambitious, general theory, I argue that it fails the key test to be applied to any such account: viz, does it have the capacity to shed explanatory light on the relationship between punishment and society? The shortcomings of the neoliberal penalty thesis at an explanatory level derive, I argue, from a failure to explicate just which political, economic and social institutions constitute neoliberalism; how, systematically, they relate to one another; and precisely how they are implicated in producing neoliberal penalty. These problems may best be illuminated by asking not only what neoliberalism 'is' but also analytic, historical and comparative questions about how it has emerged and what sorts of institutional structures are needed to sustain the policies, practices and arrangements which have come to be associated with neoliberalism; when they emerged; and where they hold sway. In conclusion, and in consequence, I make the case for a more differentiated and specifically institutional account of the defining features of political systems integrated within a broad comparative political economy of punishment.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/21134>

LEVMORE, Saul

A Public Choice View of IP(rizes)

EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/10, Global Governance Programme

Interest groups have played an important if unappreciated role in shaping intellectual property rights. As economies are driven by ideas, rather than manufactured goods, there is likely to be a reconfiguration of the incentives granted and withheld from innovators. The paper argues that prizes (rather than intellectual property rights)—including grants, subsidies, and various contractual promises—will increase in importance. The discussion includes prizes as substitutes for both patents and copyrights, and suggests that industries as diverse as pharmaceuticals and newsgathering are likely fields for an “iPrize Revolution.” The change is the product of interest group forces and not necessarily efficient.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23982>

LIVERMORE, Michael A., REVESZ, Richard L.

Three Stages in the Use of Cost-benefit Analysis as a Tool for Evaluating U.S. Regulatory Policy

EUI MWP LS, 2012/05

Over the last thirty years a three-stage evolution has taken place in American politics with regard to the use of cost-benefit analysis as a tool for evaluating regulation. During that time, the appeal of costbenefit analysis has shifted from one side of the aisle to the other. In the first stage, in the early 1980s, the Republican Party adopted cost-benefit analysis as a way of constraining regulation. Many progressive groups fought back by rejecting cost-benefit analysis altogether. Several years ago, in a second stage, some progressive groups finally started to speak the language of cost-benefit analysis and it looked like a consensus approach might emerge. But the economic crisis of 2008 has led the way to a third stage in which conservatives, who began to realize that cost-benefit analysis could justify stringent regulation, reframed the debate to one about jobs. The essay argues that, despite pleas to abandon the technique, cost-benefit analysis has proven robust, in part because it provides a common ground where all interests are given weight.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22774>

MAVROIDIS, Petros C. (ed/s)

Trade Roundtable

EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/06, Global Governance Programme

The Doha round has been stalling for over 10 years now. It might not be 'dead and loving it' but definitely in moribund condition. Worse, there is no sign of reviving it, in the near future at least. The most optimistic scenario involves a re-engineering of the round after the US Presidential elections. There are so many uncertainties involved though that few, if any, would bet their money on it. More worrisome is probably the fact that major trading partners are looking into deals that would eviscerate even further the non-discrimination principle, the cornerstone of the WTO. Preferential trade agreements are multiplying at alarming speed: Obama was celebrating in Hawaii the Pacific deal two weeks before the Doha round was pronounced dead yet again last December; the EU has concluded a deal with Korea, is about to do so with Canada and India, and is also contemplating (or, at least has not rejected the idea) a deal with its transatlantic partner. And then, the plurilaterals: conceived as a means to break a deadlock caused by the single undertaking-approach, they could become the means to transform the WTO into an integration process with variable geometry. The talk of a services plurilateral is picking up speed and caused friction already in some quarters. With all this in mind, the High Level Policy Seminar "Trade Roundtable" (12 March 2012), organized within the Research Strand "International Trade" of the Global Governance Programme (GGP), aimed to address the possible ways, if any, to keep the Round alive. The memoranda presented during the seminar by the academics (featured in this publication) as well as the responses by the policy makers left us with little room for optimism. The WTO needs a reality check soon. And it will be painful, for it is not just the current round that is at stake, but its future relevance as well. Preferential trade agreements seem to run away with the trade agenda while the WTO is catching up its breath.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22390>

MOGNI, Andrea

The EU Position in Taxation and Development

EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/12, Global Governance Programme

Tax is a core part of a state building and one of the most visible signs of the social contract between citizens and the State. Fair, transparent and efficient tax systems demonstrate good governance and shape government legitimacy by promoting accountability of governments to tax-paying citizens and by stimulating effective state administration and good public financial management. Supporting developing countries in mobilizing domestic resources and fighting tax evasion is crucial in efforts to eradicate poverty and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as help developing countries reduce dependency on foreign assistance. According to a Norwegian Government Commission, it is estimated that in 2010 illegal money flows from developing countries amounted to a total between 640 and 980 bn US \$, thus at least 7 times higher than the Official Development Assistance. This huge volume of illegal cross - border financial transactions is facilitated by tax systems vulnerable to harmful tax practices, various incentive systems and the attractiveness of an increasing number of "tax havens" and other non - cooperative jurisdictions (many of them having a "developing country/ emerging market" status and, therefore, eligible to receive Official Development Assistance). "Tax havens" are commonly understood to be jurisdictions which are able to finance their public services with no or nominal income taxes and offer themselves as places to be used by non-residents to escape taxation in their country of residence. The OECD has identified three typical confirming features of a "tax haven": - lack of effective exchange of information, - lack of transparency, and - no requirement for substantial activities. In addition they often offer preferential tax treatment to non - residents in order to attract tax bases from other countries. "Tax havens" therefore compete unfairly

and make it difficult for non -" tax havens" to collect a fair amount of taxation from their residents. In the developing countries the average tax- to- GDP ratio ranges between 10 to 20% as compared to 25 to 40% in more advanced economies. Broader, more effective, transparent and well managed tax systems are needed. Tax issues and more effective tax regimes and administrations are also central to the implementation of the "Monterrey consensus" on Development Finance by which developing countries committed themselves to improve their tax efforts in order to mobilize the domestic resources required for poverty reduction.
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24555>

PEÑA, Félix

Mercosur as a Regional and Global Protagonist

EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/01, Global Governance Programme

Developing a climate of mutual trust and promoting a renewed regional integration, especially one that enables to connect the economic systems and encourage the proliferation of transnational production chains, are two priority courses of action that the current circumstances impose upon Latin America nations and, in particular, the South American space. Both courses of action are interrelated: one feeds the other generating a virtuous cycle between mutual trust and the density of the network of cross interests of all kinds. The new world context will demand a greater regional cooperation, both to control the effects of the financial and economic crisis and to develop an assertive strategy for a competitive participation in global markets. Both, Mercosur and UNASUR, could play an important role if they contribute to renew the approaches and methodologies of regional cooperation and integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/20074>

POIARES PESSOA MADURO, Luis Miguel,
DE WITTE, Bruno, KUMM, Mattias (ed/s)

The Democratic Governance of the Euro

EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/08, Global Governance Programme

This policy paper includes some of the contributions for a group set up at the EUI to address the crisis of the Euro area with a focus on its democratic dimensions. The perspectives included in here are diverse and not necessarily unanimous in the solutions they propose to address the crisis. They also go from the more general issues (what is needed to save the common currency and how to legitimate it) to more concrete questions regarding particular aspects of the new governance regime that the EU has slowly been setting up for the Euro. Common to them, as mentioned, is the democratic question. What democratic challenges does this crisis raises and how to address them?

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23981>

POIARES PESSOA MADURO, Luis Miguel

*A New Governance for the European Union and
the Euro: Democracy and justice*

EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/11, Global Governance Programme

The report provides a democratic explanation for the crisis and the EU's failure in successfully addressing it so far. It argues that the solution to the crisis and the future of EU governance must depart from a renewed justification of the project of European integration which must be founded on its democratic and justice

enhancing potential. It criticizes two mainstream models of governance for the Euro area and explains the advantages and political viability of an alternative model based on a new EU budget, new EU policies, more EU politics and a more effective political authority. The financial solidarity necessary for any successful model of governance of the EU must be detached from transfers between states and related, instead, to the wealth generated by the process of Economic integration.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24295>

SALOMON, Margot E.

Is There a Legal Duty to Address World Poverty?

EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/03, Global Governance Programme

States are reticent to support the idea that they have human rights obligations to people other than their own. However decades of United Nations consideration and human rights standard-setting in the area of international cooperation have advanced interpretations of the obligation whereby economic and other policies should be designed in such a way as to avoid causing injury to the interests of developing States and to the rights of their people, and, moreover, should actively seek to address existing deprivations. This latter obligation to fulfil socio-economic rights elsewhere gives rise to a host of important legal issues that provide the focus for this article. Should we understand the obligations to be those of individual States or can we speak of collective legal obligations in this area? Is the extraterritorial obligation to fulfil socio-economic rights limited to the transfer of financial resources, and if not what else might it entail? Are they best framed as secondary obligations triggered only if the rights-holder's own State is unable or unwilling to fulfil them or as simultaneous obligations? If, as per the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its monitoring Committee we recognise capacity as a basis to assist, how might the obligations among all those States with capacity be divided? In complying with these positive obligations of international assistance and cooperation what would constitute an unreasonable cost on the part of a State acting extraterritorially? In exploring these questions, this paper offers insights from the author's membership in the Drafting Committee of the 2011 Maastricht Principles on the Extraterritorial Obligations of States in the area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and presents the current state of legal play.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22197>

SCHEININ, Martin

Rescue at Sea: Human Rights obligations of states and private actors, with a focus on the EU's external borders

EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/05, Global Governance Programme

This Policy Paper results from a lecture delivered as part of the Executive Seminar on global governance and transnational human rights obligations, convened at the European University Institute in late November 2011. The event was related to GLOTHRO (Globalisation and Transnational Human Rights Obligations) which forms both a research strand within the Global Governance Programme at the EUI and a research networking programme under the auspices of the European Science Foundation. The paper emanates from EUI's contribution within a project on the treatment and fundamental rights of third-country nationals at the EU's external borders", commissioned by the EU Fundamental Rights Agency and coordinated by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/22389>



TEIXEIRA, Nuno Severiano
European Defence: Challenges after the Treaty of Lisbon
EUI RSCAS PP, 2012/09, Global Governance Programme

This paper argues on European Defence issues, namely, the challenges after the Treaty of Lisbon. The first part analyses, in an historical perspective, the evolution of European defence, from its origins to the implementation of the European Security and Defence Policy, assessing its decade of existence. The second part focuses on the changes brought about by the Treaty of Lisbon and the future challenges faced by the Common Security and Defence Policy at institutional, conceptual and capabilities levels. The third part considers European defence and the transatlantic relationship, in particular the articulation between CSDP and NATO.

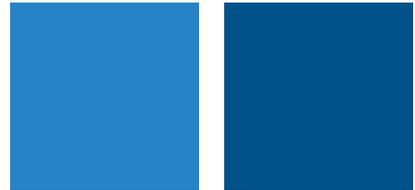
<http://hdl.handle.net/1814/24538>

THELEN, Kathleen
*Varieties of Capitalism: Trajectories of liberalization
and the new politics of solidarity*
EUI MWP LS, 2012/03

This essay reviews recent literature on varieties of capitalism, drawing on insights from existing studies to propose a new, more differentiated way of thinking about contemporary changes in the political economies of the rich democracies. The framework offered here breaks with the “continuum models” on which much of the traditional literature has been based, in which countries are arrayed along a single dimension according to their degree of “corporatism” or, more recently, of “coordination.” In so doing, it reveals combinations—continued high levels of equality with significant liberalization, and declining solidarity in the context of continued significant coordination—that existing theories rule out by definition. I argue that these puzzling combinations cannot be understood with reference to the usual dichotomous, structural variables on which the literature has long relied, but require instead greater attention to the coalitional foundations on which political-economic institutions rest. A coalitional approach reveals that institutions that in the past supported the more egalitarian varieties of capitalism survive best not when they stably reproduce the politics and patterns of the Golden Era but rather when they are reconfigured—in both form and function—on the basis of significantly new political support coalitions.

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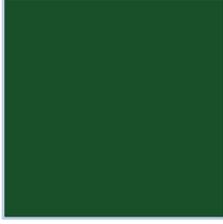
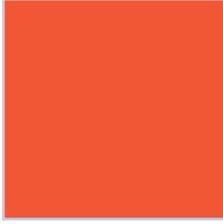
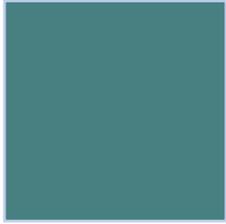
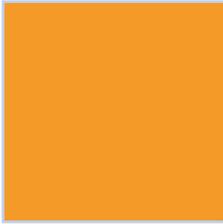
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